A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 8144 EL PASEO DEL OCASO PROJECT

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

PTS No. 629043

Prepared for:

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Development Services Department
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Archaeological Information Page

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Lead Agency Identifier: Project No. 629043

USGS Quadrangle: Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the *La Jolla*, *California* Quadrangle

Study Area: Approximately 0.12 acre; APN 346-282-12-00

Key Words: USGS *La Jolla, California* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey and subsurface investigation; sparse disturbed cultural deposit; direct impacts to a portion of SDI-20,130/W-2; no CEQA-significant elements of SDI-20,130/W-2; archaeological and Native American monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

This report describes an archaeological assessment conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for cultural resources located at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso in the city of San Diego, California (Plate 1.0–1). The proposed project includes the renovation of the existing 1,325-square-foot, one-story, single-family residence, connecting the residence to the 371-square-foot companion suite through the addition of 68 square feet to the first floor, constructing a new 1,575-square-foot second floor, and remodeling the 423-square-foot garage, companion suite, and 137-square-foot front porch. As the project is located within a culturally sensitive area of the La Jolla community of San Diego, the City of San Diego required a cultural resource investigation to determine the status of any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Plate 1.0–1: Aerial view of the current development at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso.

A records search provided by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) indicates that 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso is situated within the boundaries of recorded significant prehistoric Site SDI-20,130/W-2. The archaeological survey and research indicate that the property was previously disturbed as a result of the residential development of this neighborhood between the 1920s and 1950s, which impacted the majority of SDI-20,130 within the La Jolla Shores neighborhood.

In order to assess the potential to encounter archaeological deposits associated with Site SDI-20,130 within the property during construction, BFSA conducted an archaeological survey and subsurface test excavations with assistance from Native American representatives from Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) on October 4, 2019. These investigations followed the protocol listed in the Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) that was previously submitted to and accepted by the City of San Diego (Smith 2019). The survey and excavation of archaeological shovel test pits (STPs) were employed to search the specific locations where construction excavations will be required for this project for potentially significant subsurface deposits associated with the prehistoric village complex of SDI-20,130.

The cultural resources study was adequate to evaluate the status of archaeological resources within the property and the potential impacts represented by the proposed project. The data from the field investigations only documented the presence of traces of cultural materials that are characterized as sparse and highly disturbed. The soils encountered in the shovel tests were described as mixed fill soil with cultural soil, without any observations of actual midden soil. Due

to a lack of any intact or disturbed midden soil, the portion of SDI-20,130 within the 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso property is evaluated as not significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

The building renovation proposed for this property will impact previously disturbed remnants of SDI-20,130. The traces of SDI-20,130 noted in the shovel tests are evaluated as lacking any research potential; therefore, the project will not impact any significant cultural resources. Although no significant elements of SDI-20,130 were revealed in the archaeological tests and mitigation of impacts is not required, this area is highly sensitive to the Native American community due to the number of human burials and cultural deposits recorded in the Spindrift neighborhood. Because of this sensitivity and the potential, minimal as it may be, to encounter cultural materials during construction, this report includes a recommendation for archaeological and Native American monitoring of any construction excavations. Earthwork or construction excavations appear to be limited to 68 square feet proposed for new footings or foundations outside of the existing foundation. Should any midden soil or cultural artifacts associated with SDI-20,130 be encountered during the monitoring of excavations, bulk screening of the midden soil for the recovery and repatriation of any artifacts or human remains encountered will be conducted.

A copy of this report will be permanently curated at the SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and business materials related to this project will be curated at the offices of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

The project is located at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso in the La Jolla community of the city of San Diego, California. The project is situated just east of La Jolla Shores beach, as shown on the *La Jolla*, *California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian) (Figures 2.0–1 and 2.0–2). The location of the project is further depicted on a portion of the 800-foot-scale City Engineering Map in Figure 2.0–3. The project proposes the renovation of the existing 1,325-square-foot, one-story, single-family residence, connecting the residence to the 371-square-foot companion suite through the addition of 68 square feet to the first floor, constructing a new 1,575-square-foot second floor, and remodeling the 423-square-foot garage, companion suite, and 137-square-foot front porch (Plate 2.0–1 and Figure 2.0–4).

Plate 2.0–1: East elevation plan view for the proposed renovation of 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso.

The archaeological assessment and impact evaluation for the development permit were conducted in conformance with CEQA, Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (amended September 7, 2001). Archaeological records searches indicate that the project is located within the recorded boundaries of SDI-20,130, a previously recorded prehistoric village complex occupied during the late Holocene. Site SDI-20,130 has been previously determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego criteria. Previous archaeological studies in this general area identified a rich cultural deposit that lies underneath modern development elements such as streets and buildings, including the discovery of human remains.

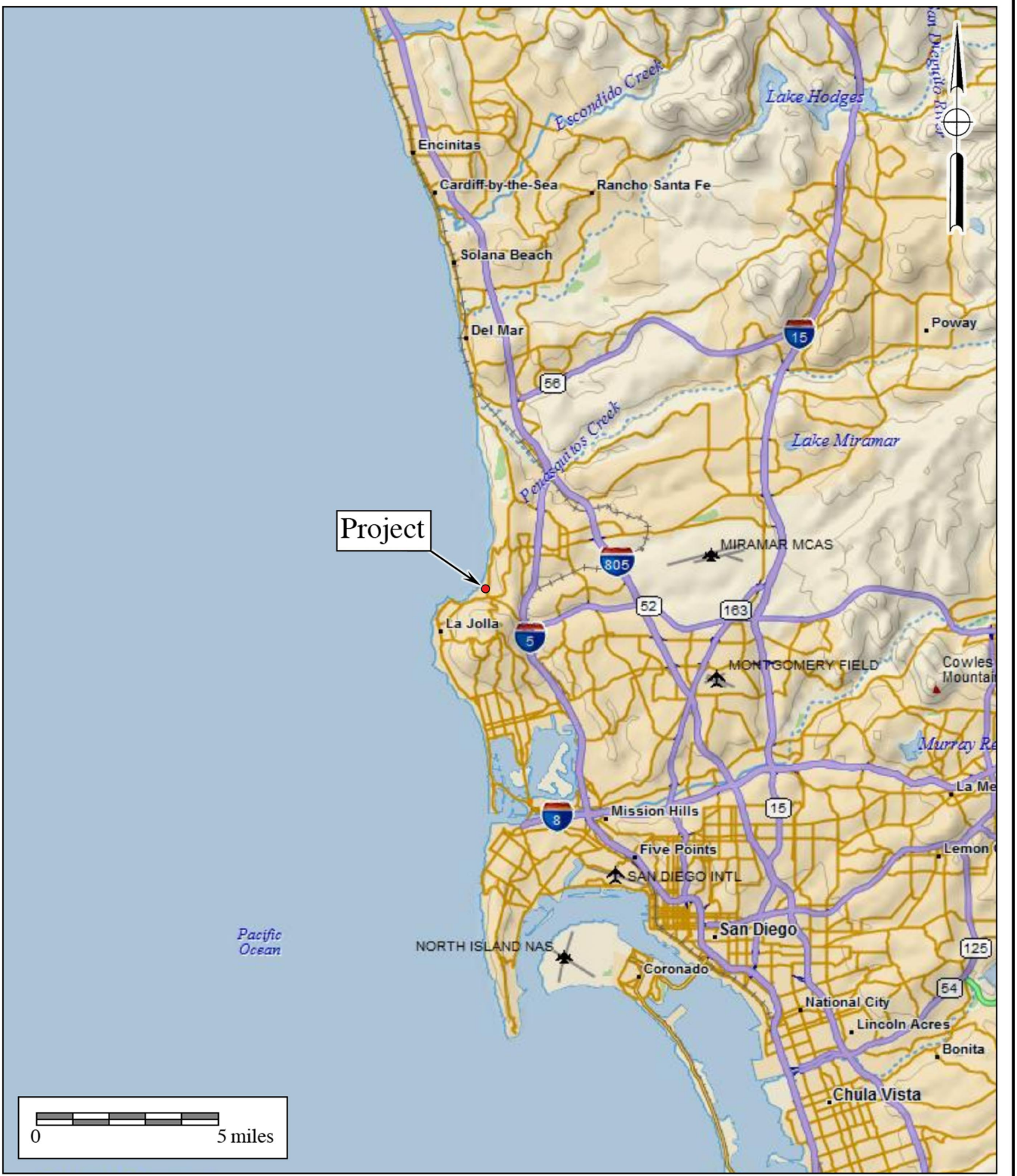

Figure 2.0−1
General Location Map
The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

Delorme (1:250,000 series)

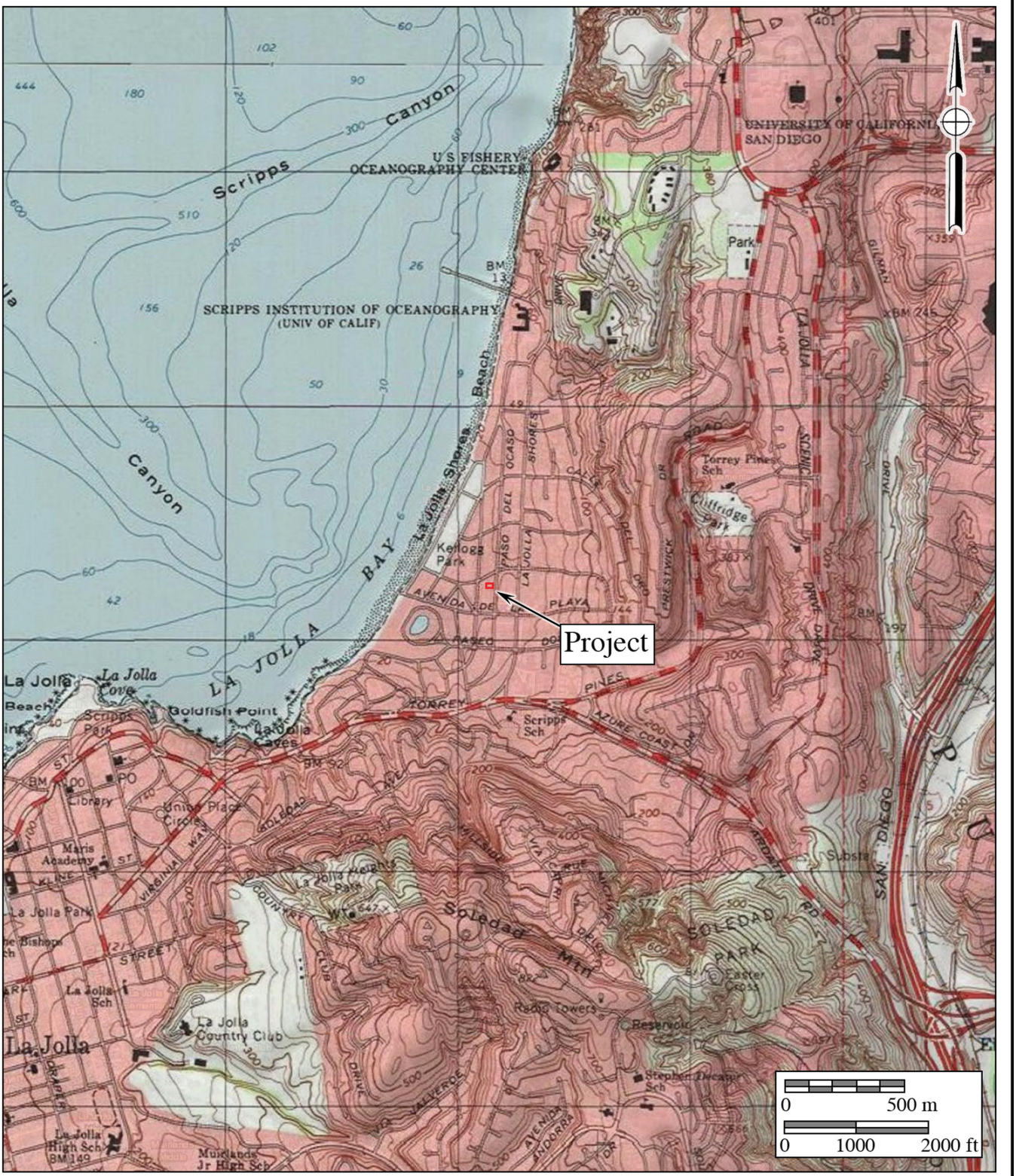

Figure 2.0−2

Project Location Map

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

USGS *La Jolla OE West* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

Figure 2.0−3

Project Location Map

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map

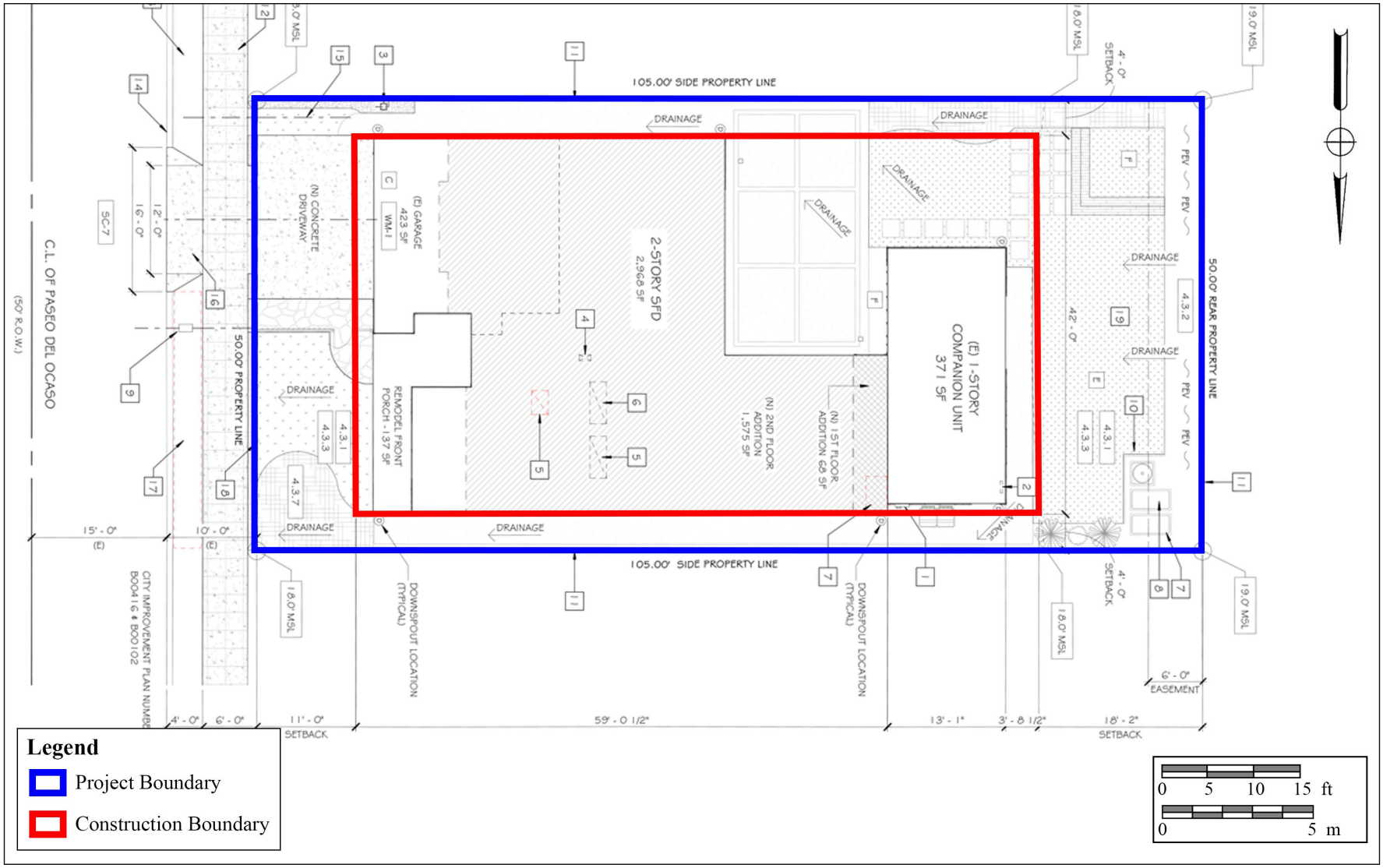

Figure 2.0–4

Project Development Map

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

BFSA conducted the archaeological survey and testing program at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso on October 4, 2019. A Native American monitor from Red Tail was present for all archaeological investigations. The entire property was disturbed when the neighborhood was graded between the 1920s and the 1950s. Ground visibility during the survey was obscured over much of the property due to the existing residential structure, hardscape, and landscaping.

The limited subsurface investigation of the property involved the excavation of seven STPs, which defined the very small area where new foundations and footings may be necessary. As the majority of ground disturbance required for the remodel project will be at the northwest corner of the building in the locations of the first-floor addition, the testing program was limited to this area of proposed disturbance, as well as areas surrounding the existing property that might be affected by construction, as authorized by the City of San Diego. The archaeological excavations revealed a highly disturbed mixture of very sparse cultural soil and predominantly fill soil. Small quantities of debitage and marine shell were present between zero and 80 centimeters deep. The STPs confirmed the presence of sparse and highly disturbed elements of SDI-20,130 within the property. No human remains were identified during the investigations.

The archaeological study has provided sufficient information to conclude that the proposed development will likely encounter highly disturbed elements of SDI-20,130. Based upon this archaeological investigation, the area of SDI-20,130 within the parcel, but outside of the footprint of the existing residence, is calculated as 3,211 square feet. The new construction's encroachment into the disturbed portion of SDI-20,130 is estimated to be 68 square feet, which represents an encroachment level of 2.12 percent.

While portions of SDI-20,130 have been identified as significant in this neighborhood, the area of SDI-20,130 examined within the parcel did not contain any cultural deposits that would typically be evaluated as significant under CEQA (Criterion D) or City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) Criterion A. Because an element of SDI-20,130 was noted within the proposed construction zone, archaeological monitoring is recommended given that any portion of SDI-20,130, disturbed or intact, is sensitive to the Native American community. Should the monitoring program result in the discovery of cultural materials, the City shall be notified and appropriate measures implemented to archaeologically recover artifacts and information.

All aspects of the project were directed by Consulting Archaeologist and Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Field archaeologists David Grabski and Anne Breister completed the field investigations. Red Tail provided Native American monitoring of the BFSA investigation and consultation. Jillian Hahnlen conducted the laboratory analysis, data entry, and report graphics generation. Jillian Hahnlen and Brian Smith prepared the report text. Lisa Stone completed technical editing and report production. A copy of this evaluation report will be submitted to the SCIC at SDSU.

3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. Provided below is a discussion of both the environmental and cultural settings of the study area, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project is located in the La Jolla Community Plan Area in the city of San Diego. The project encompasses approximately 0.12 acre of gently sloping land that is situated on the coastal plain east of La Jolla Bay. Elevations at the property range from approximately 23 to 26 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The lot currently contains a residence and associated hardscape and landscaping.

3.1.1 Geology and Hydrology

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountainous zone, which extends from northwest to southeast through the county, ranges to a maximum height of 6,533 feet AMSL (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and valleys, which comprise the cismontane region, extend west from the mountains. This region typically receives more rainfall than the mesas and less than the mountainous region. Between the foothills and the coast lies the coastal mesa region, which is cut by several large drainages originating in the mountains and foothills. The coast is characterized by large bays and lagoons, major rivers that empty into the sea, and mesas that terminate at the ocean in the form of bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

The project and the portion of SDI-20,130 being investigated are mapped as a disturbed, graded lot; however, the Bay Point Formation (Kennedy 1975) surrounding the project consists of a geologic deposit composed of mostly marine and nonmarine fossiliferous sandstone. The project lies just west of several faults, including Ardath, Mount Soledad, and Rose Canyon. Cobbles of quartzite and metavolcanic materials are found in Eocene formations of the Poway and La Jolla groups, which are located north and east of the project. These cobbles would have been available on the surface in deposits surrounding Mount Soledad.

3.1.2 Soils

Soils in the area fall within the Huero-Stockpen Association and are characterized by moderately well-drained loams to gravelly clay loams that have a subsoil of clay or sandstone (Bowman et al. 1973). Soil in the immediate vicinity of the project is mapped as Urban Land, which consists of densely urbanized and developed areas where soil identification is not possible.

3.1.3 Biology

The prehistoric biological community was characterized by a variety of soft, low, aromatic, drought-deciduous shrubs, such as California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, bush sunflower, and sages, with scattered evergreen shrubs including lemonadeberry, laurel sumac, coyote bush, and toyon. Plants in the understory included native needlegrass, mariposa lily, golden yarrow, everlasting flowers, deerweed, rattlesnake weed, soap plant, San Diego barrel cactus, ashy spike moss, San Diego goldenstar, and blue dicks (Beauchamp 1986; Sawyer 1995).

Many different terrestrial and aquatic animals live in these habitat types. Terrestrial animals include mule deer, black-tailed hare, cottontail rabbit, California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, deer mouse, woodrat, bat, coyote, gray fox, striped skunk, raccoon, bobcat, mountain lion, California quail, pied-billed grebe, cormorant, great blue heron, mallard, and a variety of reptiles and amphibians. A number of different pelagic fish, such as perch and marine mollusks, including scallops, oysters, and clams, would have been available in Mission Bay and the associated mudflats.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The area of western San Diego County has a rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic human activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area include the Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic Stage and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Native Americans. Following the Hispanic intrusion into the region (1769), the Presidio of San Diego, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and the Pueblo of San Diego were established. The project area was possibly used in conjunction with the agricultural activities of the mission until the period of mission secularization. The pastoral activities of the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846) likely included use of the areas near the project for grazing purposes. Farming also blossomed and gradually replaced cattle ranching in many of the coastal areas. A brief discussion of the prehistoric and historic cultural elements documented for the project area is provided below.

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that

were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2.2 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area in the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984), and additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986).

In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the "artifacts" initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as

natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed early man sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, Brown, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex "evolved" into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear at La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period within the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be relatively latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to their presence here as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture include cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) and game were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley may suggest a hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex (1,730 ± 75 YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). José de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when a Spanish exploration party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the Spanish and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued, and the Spanish were finally

defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution also had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). However, large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts, and the Mexican government was also called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War in 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit … pay taxes and lawyer's bills … and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union* 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect upon cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland portion of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County

became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930.

During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreation areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

3.2.4 History of the La Jolla Area

A limited research effort was initiated in order to characterize the circumstances of the early development of La Jolla so that the current project could be placed in context with the surrounding community. Several early land developments contributed to the overall disturbance to the major prehistoric sites in the area of the project. However, small development projects continuously encounter pockets of cultural sites that have survived grading and construction impacts over the years.

The origin of the name La Jolla, most researchers agree, is a variation of the original "La Hoya," which literally translated from Spanish means "pit, hole, grave, or valley." The equivalent American translation is "river basin" (Castillo and Bond 1975). The city surveyor, James Pascoe, spelled it "La Joya" on his map of city land in 1870, which translates as "the jewel." The location of La Hoya (or La Joya) was consistently shown as the canyon in which the southern portion of Torrey Pines Road is currently located. The first post office was established on February 28, 1888 and closed on March 31, 1893, but reopened as "Lajolla" (one word) on August 17, 1894. On June 19, 1905, the name of the post office was changed to "La Jolla" (two words) (Salley 1977).

The first purchase of Pueblo Lands in this area occurred on February 27, 1869, when the City of San Diego sold Pueblo Lot 1261 to Samuel Sizer. On the same day, the City sold Pueblo Lot 1259 to Daniel Sizer. These lots, which sold for $1.25 per acre, were located south of "La Hoya Valley." The *San Diego Union* (1869) referred to the canyon as "La Hoya" when describing Sizer's agricultural development to the south. By the 1870s, excursions to the point and cove were offered by the Horton House in their Concord Coach, a stagecoach drawn by four horses (*San Diego Union* 1932).

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla with the construction of a hotel and rental cottages (Randolph 1955). Initially, water supplies were unreliable, consisting of only two sources: a small well in Rose Canyon and a small pipeline connected to the Pacific Beach water supply. Reliable transportation to La Jolla came with the extension of the San Diego, Old Town,

and Pacific Beach Railway to La Jolla in 1894. This narrow-gauge railroad was responsible for bringing passengers and prefabricated cottages (on flat cars) to the growing community (Randolph 1955). The railroad was dismantled in 1919, but not before an unsuccessful experiment with a gasoline-powered rail car (known locally as the "Red Devil") was conducted.

As the number of residences and businesses increased in La Jolla, so did the need for public services. On July 10, 1888, the San Diego City Council passed an ordinance providing for the disposal of garbage, night soil, dead animals, ashes, and rubbish (Document 101817). In 1909, natural gas was brought to La Jolla, and in 1911, electricity was made available to the community (Randolph 1955). An electric railway provided service to La Jolla between 1924 and 1940. In 1918, street paving began, and by 1922, the Girard Street business section was completely paved.

Visitors to La Jolla enjoyed the park at Alligator Head from the earliest days of stagecoach excursions. Trees and shrubs were planted around the park, but a months-long failure of the water supply in 1890 caused many of the plants to die. During the 1890s, the park was also the focus of construction for guest cottages and hotels, such as the La Jolla Beach House, which indicates that developmental impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as impacts from increased visitation, occurred during this early period. Randolph (1955) wrote about a Native American settlement at La Jolla (probably SDI-39), which was supported by Native American informants and the recovery of several artifacts, including metates, stone utensils, and other relics from La Jolla Cove. As the development of La Jolla continued, other subdivisions and plots were converted from farming and/or grazing to residential use.

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn in the 1920s. Also at this time, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club (originally the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club) took place. These early facilities gained in popularity and were successful in spite of the Depression that gripped the country between the stock market crash of 1929 and the opening of World War II. The La Jolla Vista Subdivision, on the other hand, was slow in building to capacity, possibly because of the real estate bust from 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).

Two military training camps came to La Jolla during World War II: Camp Callan and Camp Elliot. In addition, two emplacements on Mount Soledad and one on the beach in La Jolla were established during the war years (Pierson 2001). Although these military installations were replaced after the Korean War with the University of California at San Diego campus and the expansion of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the economic base of La Jolla grew to include a substantial business element. This trend has continued with ever-present tourism playing a significant part in the local economy. Throughout the history of this community, the residential population has included both permanent and seasonal residents, many of whom have achieved a significant degree of financial and historical notoriety and success.

3.3 Research Results

The project is located within the boundary of SDI-20,130, a previously recorded prehistoric occupation complex spanning the Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric cultural periods. Site SDI-20,130 has been previously determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego environmental guidelines. An important element of the significance of Site SDI-20,130 is the numerous human burials that have been discovered and the abundance of human bone encountered in graded lots and streets within this neighborhood. Site SDI-20,130 has been identified as an important, significant site since it was first recorded by Rogers in 1926, when he noted that the site stretched for as long as 1,200 feet along the shore. At least 12 burials or portions of burials were previously recovered from the site by Rogers in the 1920s. Together, sites SDI-20,130/W-2, SDI-39/W-1 (to the south), and SDI-20,129/W-199 (to the north) span the length of La Jolla Shores and Spindrift Drive. These sites have been spread over a large area as a consequence of early development of the vicinity in the 1930s and 1940s.

Recent private and public development projects in this area have encountered several areas of previous prehistoric occupation along the beach and within the streets south of the project. Documentation of SDI-20,130 is continually being updated as new projects encounter buried parts of the site (both intact and disturbed).

3.4 Records Search Results

The SCIC records search (Appendix C) identified 12 cultural resource sites, both prehistoric and historic, recorded within one-quarter mile of the project (Table 3.4–1). These sites include three historic single-family residences, two historic commercial properties, three historic trash scatters, one prehistoric isolated artifact, one prehistoric artifact and shell scatter, a prehistoric village site (SDI-39), and a prehistoric village site that is mapped within the project boundaries (SDI-20,130).

Table 3.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within a
Quarter-Mile Radius of 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso

Site(s)	Description
P-37-016719, P-37-018620, and P-37-029477	Historic single-family residence
P-37-016720 and P-37-016721	Historic commercial property
SDI-20,455, SDI-20,456, and SDI-21,950	Historic trash scatter
P-37-018621	Prehistoric isolate
SDI-19,235	Prehistoric artifact and shell scatter
SDI-39/W-1 and SDI-20,130/W-2	Prehistoric shell midden/ village with human remains

The SCIC records search data also indicates that 36 previous reports have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project, three of which cover portions of the subject property (Mattingly 2007; Pigniolo et al. 2012; Zepeda-Herman 2011). While the Mattingly (2007) study did not identify any cultural resources within the current APE, the Zepeda-Herman (2011) and Pigniolo et al. (2012) studies updated portions of SDI-20,129 and SDI-20,130. In regard to SDI-20,130, Pigniolo et al. (2012) states:

> The archival data indicate that the location of SDM-W-2 was focused on what is now the northeast corner of the intersection of El Paseo Grande and Vallecitos. The site was located on a natural ridge that was part of a Pleistocene sand bar. The site included as many as 19 burials along with a sparse midden deposit with small amounts of shell and a moderate amount of artifacts. The human remains at the site dated between roughly 1700 to 6300 BP, with the majority of the dates being at the older end of the spectrum. The site included three major strata including a midden layer that contained the majority of the shell, a "red sand layer" made up of slopewash alluvium from the Linda Vista Formation on nearby hills. This layer was essentially sterile. Finally a yellow/white sand layer formed the base of the ridge. This layer reportedly included human remains as well, but was otherwise completely sterile.
>
> The portions of SDM-W-2 that were identified during the current testing program indicate that elements of the site are still present. Only a small portion of the site was relocated. The material recovered from Unit 1 does not meet the quantitative requirements established in the research design to address the research questions, but additional site material is likely in the vicinity of Unit 1. A larger sample of this area would likely produce the amount of material necessary to address the research questions. The remaining portions of SDM-W-2 are recommended as eligible for the California Register under Criterion A, B, and D. Although human remains were not identified during the current testing program, the number of previous discoveries at this site indicate the potential for isolated discoveries remains.

In addition, BFSA requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF search came back positive for results within the *La Jolla* Quadrangle. NAHC correspondence can be found in Appendix D. The City of San Diego will conduct Native American consultation as part of Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

3.5 Regulatory Setting

The cultural resources study for 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso followed the appropriate local and state protocols and procedures for this type of study. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5), as well as the guidelines of the City of San Diego, would be followed in evaluating the significance of identified cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA, Section 15064.5(a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC), does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA, Section 15064.5(b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or,
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in Subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.

3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in Subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c to f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, Subsection (d) provides:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

3.5.2 Development Regulations for Important Archaeological Sites (Section 143.0253)

In addition to the general development regulations in Section 143.0250 of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, the following regulations apply to important archaeological sites.

(a) Important archaeological sites shall be preserved in their natural state, except that development may be permitted as provided in this section or as provided in Section 143.0260. Ch. Art. Div. 14 3 2 14 SDMC Chapter 14: General Regulations (6-2017).

(1) Development may be permitted in areas containing important archaeological sites if necessary to achieve a reasonable development area, with up to 25.00 percent encroachment into any important archaeological site allowed. This 25.00 percent encroachment includes all grading, structures, public and private streets, brush management, except as provided in Section 143.0225, and any project-serving utilities.

(b) Any encroachment into important archaeological sites shall include measures to mitigate for the partial loss of the resource as a condition of approval. Mitigation shall include the following methods, consistent with the Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual:

(1) The preservation through avoidance of the remaining portion of the important archaeological site; and,
(2) The implementation of a research design and excavation program that recovers the scientific value of the portion of the important archaeological site that would be lost due to encroachment.

3.6 Native American Consultation

AB 52, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, sets forth a proactive approach intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts between Native American and development interests. Projects subject to AB 52 are those that file a notice of preparation for an Environmental Impact Report or notice of intent to adopt a negative, or mitigated negative, declaration on or after July 1, 2016. AB 52 adds Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) to the specific cultural resources protected under CEQA. Under AB 52, a TCR is defined as a site, feature, cultural landscape (must be geographically defined in terms of size and scope), sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either included or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources. A Native American tribe or the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, may choose at its discretion to treat a resource as a TCR. AB 52 also mandates lead agencies to consult with tribes, if requested by the tribe, and sets the principles for conducting and concluding consultation. AB 52 consultation will be conducted exclusively by the City of San Diego.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to reconstruct the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time. As people used the area, evidence of their activities has been preserved on and in the ground. Archaeological methods are used to retrieve and analyze portions of this evidence to reconstruct past lifeways. This type of inquiry is part of the cultural resources management aspect of environmental conformance studies. The testing program employed as the basis for excavations at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso includes a records search, background research, test excavations, and the mapping of features, artifacts, and locations of subsurface archaeological tests. Primary objectives, such as determining the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, are essential to the current test phase of the program. Normally, a research orientation transcends these goals by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions. However, because the boundary of buried intact cultural resources is uncertain, the research design for the current project is limited in scope. The topics and associated research questions provided below address concerns specific to the project.

The research design included in the ATP for 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso (Smith 2019), which was previously submitted to and accepted by the City of San Diego, incorporates information derived from other studies in the neighborhood that have encountered elements of SDI-20,130 (see Sections 3.3 and 3.4). This research design is focused upon the determination of the integrity of the deposit at the property, and the potential of the excavation data to address current scientific research issues.

Regional and locally specific questions were employed to approach focused archaeological research questions for 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso. Many of these research questions overlap, as they address environmental setting and prehistoric occupation patterns. Although a wide range of research questions may be possible for investigations at SDI-20,130, the primary research areas were selected based upon previous work in the neighborhood, potential of available data to address these questions, and possible overall contribution to the archaeological record. The specific research questions focus upon chronology, lithic technology, settlement patterning, and subsistence strategy. The goal of the testing program was to determine if data from 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso could possibly contribute to the proposed research questions that reflect research conducted elsewhere in the La Jolla Shores neighborhood. The research topics listed below were used to guide the study and to determine the sample size necessary to provide sufficient materials to address these posed research questions.

Chronology

What was the period(s) of use and/or occupation for Site SDI-20,130? Is there evidence of multiple periods of occupation at SDI-20,130 and can they be identified through radiocarbon analysis? Temporally, how does this site fit into the overall pattern for San Diego County? That is, what group or culture is being examined in the context of the known culture history, and is it possible to differentiate between periods of occupation(s)?

Determining the period(s) of occupation of a site or region can be accomplished by the use of radiocarbon dating and relative dating techniques. Radiocarbon dating depends upon the retrieval of dateable materials such as bone or shell. In San Diego County, radiocarbon dates range from approximately 9,000 years ago to historic contact. In contrast, relative dating is based upon the recovery of specific artifacts that are temporally diagnostic such as atlatl dart points, arrow points, and ceramics. Stratigraphic analyses, obsidian sourcing, and hydration rind measurements may also serve as relative dating measures. The combination of both radiocarbon measures and relative dating observations help to provide a greater chronological picture for any given site.

Previous work at SDI-20,130 has produced radiocarbon dates that suggest occupation for the site within the Late Period; however, there is considerable archaeological evidence identifying the earlier components. Dating the earlier components of SDI-20,130 would provide greater understanding of the site's occupation history. In addition, this research helps to delineate (where possible) divisions between Late Prehistoric and Early Archaic occupation. Finally, further chronological analyses may also reveal if the site may be better understood synchronically, diachronically, or both. However, in order to address the research questions posed, a more accurate temporal placement of the site will be necessary.

Study Topics

1. Can multiple periods of occupation be determined through chronological analysis of SDI-20,130?
2. Does the chronological data suggest longer periods of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period or the Early Archaic Period?
3. Where does SDI-20,130 place chronologically in the overall pattern for sites along the San Diego coast and southern California in general?
4. How do temporally diagnostic artifacts from SDI-20,130 compare to C-14 data, and does the data suggest stratigraphic mixing of the assemblage?

Data Needs

Previous work in this general area of La Jolla indicates that, at a minimum, shell and bone are present within SDI-20,130. Therefore, materials will be selected for radiocarbon dating based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be possible using

point types, the presence of ceramics, and obsidian analysis. If obsidian is present in the collection, samples may be tested for hydration values that can be used to relatively date the site by using comparable hydration rates.

Lithic Technology

Which technological lithic trajectories were employed by the prehistoric inhabitants of SDI-20,130? Which lithic reduction strategies were in use and when? What role did milling technology play at SDI-20,130? Is there notable variation in observable lithic technologies between coastal sites and inland sites of the same time period?

Several flake tool reduction strategies have been identified for the southern California coastal region. These strategies include biface reduction, split-nodule core reduction, small blade core reduction, bipolar core reduction, and nodule reduction. The decision to use one or the other of these techniques was dependent upon several factors, the most important of which were the type of material being worked, the morphology of the parent material, and the intended tool. For example, some lithic materials, such as Monterey chert and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert, are more easily worked, and with heat treatment, become some of the best knappable material in the western United States. Problems exist, however, in the form of the material in its raw state. PDL chert generally occurs in small pieces and was thus extensively used in the late Holocene for small arrow points (Pigniolo 1992). However, this material has been recovered from a site dating to 8,000 years ago (Gallegos 1991). Monterey chert occurs in small cobbles and in layers. For small cobbles, bipolar reduction would be the most efficient method of producing usable flakes. For the layered Monterey chert, biface reduction was the most expedient method of producing tools, as the layers were already thin and only the outer perimeter needed to be worked (Cooley 1982). Other chert sources in San Diego need to be identified and the material chemically characterized. Large biface production and reduction requires pieces of material large enough to be reduced and homogeneous enough to produce workable items. Santiago Peak Volcanics, found in San Diego, have been used extensively for the production of large tools (*i.e.,* adzes, scrapers, scraper planes, cores, and hammerstones) and bifaces (Schroth and Flenniken 1997). The use of quarry material from these formations may be an early to middle Holocene marker, as the larger spear and dart points would have necessitated the use of larger blocks of parent material.

Nodule core reduction comprises numerous techniques with specific trajectories such as pyramidal-shaped, split-nodule core reduction (used to produce thick, contracting flakes for flake tools), the production of teshoa flakes for large flake tools, and nodule core tools wherein the parent material, rather than the removed flakes, becomes the tool. Cobble layers found in streambeds, across coastal terraces, and along the coast provided materials for these reduction sequences. Nodule core reduction is known in southern California archaeological literature as "Cobble Core Reduction" (Gallegos et al. 2002, 2003). The term "nodule" was substituted for

"cobble" because a cobble is geologically defined as a size clast (64 to 256 millimeters), and many prehistoric core and core-based artifacts (such as some battered implements) were manufactured from boulders (>256 millimeters) and, to a lesser extent, pebbles (four to 64 millimeters). The term "nodule" was selected because nodules as a class are not size-specific and tend to be rounded to subrounded.

For north-coastal San Diego, nodule core reduction technology is the most common core technology identified in archaeological sites that range from the early Holocene to historic contact with native peoples (Stropes 2007). In addition, products of nodule core reduction are some of the most abundant tool forms identified in assemblages throughout the region. This simple and expedient technology may have been so commonly employed because it provided a simple and relatively effortless way to produce useful flakes and flake blanks intended for immediate use or further reduction into a wide range of tool forms. Effort is defined in reference to the lithic technology described here as the amount of energy needed to reduce stone into a viable product. Because of the local abundance of metavolcanic materials in nodule form, there was little need for more material-efficient, and consequently more time-consuming, technology.

Prehistorically, the use of ground stone implements (*e.g.,* manos, metates, and pestles) is common throughout San Diego County archaeology sites. However, when viewed chronologically, many researchers have suggested that lithic milling equipment was either absent or rare in assemblages identified to the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939), suggesting a greater reliance upon food packages that required minimal milling-based processing for consumption. In contrast, some believe that a lack of milling at Paleo Indian Period sites is a reflection of site use patterning rather than the absence of milling technology for the time period.

To date, minimal research has been conducted regarding ground stone manufacture and the use, or change of use, through time in San Diego County. However, studies such as Flenniken's 1993 analysis of tools from SDI-10,148 have demonstrated that sites exist in San Diego that demonstrate ground stone manufacture and rejuvenation activities (Flenniken et al. 1993). Therefore, analysis of debitage and tools from habitation sites can provide information regarding manufacture, use, and rejuvenation of ground stone, if present. In addition, variation in resource exploitation and changes in site function should be analyzed to determine if ground stone tools were designed for specific functions (*e.g.,* mortar and pestle use for acorn processing) and if technological changes in milling equipment occurred through time as climate and resources changed.

Previous work at various La Jolla Shores properties that contain elements of SDI-20,130 has recovered a wide range of flaked lithic materials and ground stone. With this knowledge, it can be predicted that the recovery from 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso may provide enough data to characterize the general lithic trajectories present. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed.

Study Topics

1. Which technological reduction strategies are present based upon a technological analysis of flaked stone at the property?
2. Which reduction strategies were used to produce which tools? Were these strategies the same or different?
3. Is there variation between flake-based tool kits at sites where shellfish processing is the dominant activity and sites focused upon other subsistence activities from the same time period?
4. How do the technologies identified at SDI-20,130 and the stages of tool reduction relate to site function and tools recovered at the site?
5. Were the prehistoric lithic tools present within the property manufactured on-site or at another location?
6. Have specific lithic reduction techniques changed through time at SDI-20,130 (*i.e.,* does large biface reduction predominate during the Paleo Indian Period and nodule-based technologies predominate during the Early Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period)? What function did milling technologies serve at SDI-20,130?

Data Needs

Previous work in the La Jolla Shores neighborhood indicates that flaked lithics and ground stone implements are present throughout SDI-20,130. Therefore, all lithic materials recovered from 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data. In order to address the proposed research questions, the following will be required:

- Collection of an appropriate sample of cores, tools, and debitage;
- Technologically-based analysis of cores, tools, debitage, and milling equipment; and
- Identification of the technological attributes and reduction sequences used to produce the tools.

Settlement and Subsistence

Which settlement and subsistence patterns can be identified at SDI-20,130 and have these patterns changed over time? Did the pattern of shellfish collection change over time? If so, what influenced the changes: environmental change, population change, technological change, or a combination of these factors? If this site is representative of a continuously occupied habitation site, how does this site relate to other sites such as base camps, special-use sites, or extractive sites? How did occupation and use of this site contribute to seasonal or year-round occupation of the region in general?

Traditionally, sites such as prehistoric habitation sites are archaeologically differentiated from specialized function sites (*e.g.,* quarries, shellfish processing sites, and milling stations) by the range of materials identified in the assemblage. In addition, there is also a notable amount of variability between habitation sites as a group with regards to site size, artifact density, and diversity of material culture. This observed variation may relate to differences in the quantity of people who occupied a given site, the duration of a site occupation, the frequency with which a site was reused, and the range of activities performed at the site. Identifying such variations in site patterning may help to facilitate the reconstruction of prehistoric social organization and economic adaptations to environmental change. Although many attempts have been made to discern settlement patterns for Late Prehistoric Period sites based upon ethnographic data, the same cannot be said for Early Archaic Period sites in San Diego. The study of earlier settlement systems represented in the archaeological record has gone largely unstudied with the exception of research pertaining to whether coastal Early Archaic Period habitation sites (such as SDI-20,130) represent permanent settlements or short-term, seasonal camps (Davis 1976) primarily focused upon economic exploitation of shellfish. The data gathered from SDI-20,130 will help to further illuminate settlement and site type issues for the region and may provide a greater understanding for Early Archaic Period site patterning.

Seasonal site use at SDI-20,130 is implicit in the availability of fresh water only during the rainy season (winter). However, the attraction of the marine resource may have been strongest during the summer months due to the seasonal availability of preferred resources (Jochim 1976). Seasonality of coastal sites may be determined in two ways. The first is the analysis of fish otoliths, which provide information regarding the season of capture, and hence, the season of site occupation. Since SDI-20,130 is located near the original La Jolla Estuary, seasonal concentrations of perennially available species must be considered. In addition, the presence of fish that inhabit the nearshore or the bay purely on a seasonal basis, such as some skates, rays, and sharks, must also be considered. For instance, if a fish species is identified that is seasonally sensitive and available near the shore only during a certain period, but the otolith analysis indicates that the fish was captured during a season when it would not normally have been present in the bay, though present offshore, then not only is seasonality addressed, but other activities, including seagoing vessel construction and deep-water fishing, must also be considered.

Invertebrate faunal analysis from SDI-20,130 may also help to identify environmental change for coastal southern California based upon the rise in sea level that occurred during the early to middle Holocene. This change is believed to have prompted the flooding of coastal valleys and the formation of much of the San Diego lagoon system. The majority of evidence for environmental change in or near lagoons is based upon the analysis of core samples combined with radiocarbon dates and radiocarbon-dated shellfish samples taken from prehistoric sites near lagoons. Several studies have employed shellfish analysis to explain site patterning and environmental change including Miller (1966), Warren et al. (1961), Warren and Pavesic (1963), Bull and Kaldenberg (1976), and Masters (1988). Environmental studies suggest that circa 3,500

years ago sea levels stabilized, which resulted in an increase in the siltation of the majority of northern San Diego County lagoons during the late Holocene. In contrast, San Diego Bay formed in the early Holocene and stayed open to the ocean throughout the Holocene (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Taking this into consideration, some prehistoric sites around more northern lagoons may reflect a changing environment and the loss of certain lagoon shellfish and fish species. In contrast, sites reflecting exploitation of bay resources may not reflect a change in the exploitation pattern of shellfish species, type of shellfish, and/or absence of shellfish.

Previous studies within SDI-20,130 have produced large amounts of shellfish remains and a moderate amount of faunal remains (including marine mammal). If sufficient cultural materials are recovered as a result of the testing program, the proposed recovery should provide enough data to characterize the general subsistence and settlement pattern for the portion of SDI-20,130 within 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed as part of the assessment of cultural materials recovered from 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso.

Study Topics

1. Does Site SDI-20,130 represent both Early Archaic Period and/or Late Prehistoric Period components, and if so, is environmental change, as well as changes in resource exploitation over time, reflected in the faunal assemblage?
2. Does Site SDI-20,130 represent a specialized food processing site or a campsite where a wide range of foods were gathered and processed?
3. As very little is known about Early Archaic Period settlement patterns, what information does SDI-20,130 provide to add to the prehistoric understanding of site occupation and use patterning?
4. Does the faunal assemblage indicate if SDI-20,130 was occupied on a seasonal or year-round basis?

Data Needs

The data that is needed from the 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project to address the questions about economic exploitation of resources at SDI-20,130 includes the recovery of floral and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. The presence of particular plant and animal species allows for a more complete understanding of the range of environments exploited by the occupants of SDI-20,130. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information.

Based upon previous studies of intact strata, pollen and phytolith preservation may have been possible and should be considered when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Artifacts recovered from the site can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars,

manos, pestles, bowls, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal material were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and to resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given site.

In order to understand settlement patterning for SDI-20,130, the recovered archaeological assemblage must be viewed in its entirety. It is through the comparison of chronological studies, faunal studies, environmental reconstruction, and prehistoric technology studies that an understanding of the settlement patterning of the site will be achieved. In addition, although the number of otoliths commonly found in a midden is very small, if present, otoliths recovered from the site can be identified by species and subjected to a seasonality study. The resulting data can then be assumed to reflect the species sample and, consequently, at a minimum, the seasonality of the site occupation.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The goal of this study is to evaluate archaeological data obtained from research and field investigations for 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines, as well as project-specific requirements provided by city staff.

5.1 Archaeological Methodology

The archaeological assessment program for this project included a field investigation that incorporated subsurface excavations (seven STPs) to produce an evaluation of resource significance. This archaeological study conformed to City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines and project-specific requirements. Statutory requirements of city guidelines, CEQA, and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance and integrity of the cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

5.1.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey was conducted by inspecting areas of exposed soil within the property, generally in the landscaped areas, to search for cultural materials. As part of the survey and evaluation, seven STPs were excavated to explore the potential for subsurface cultural deposits within the parcel. The 30-centimeter-diameter shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to between 10 and 80 centimeters below the surface. The placement of the STPs was determined by accessible ground surface and areas to be directly impacted by the proposed project. The STPs were excavated following standard archaeological protocol and City of San Diego guideline requirements.

All excavated soils were screened through one-eighth-inch hardware mesh screens and all collected ecofacts were placed in plastic Ziploc bags and labeled with the appropriate provenience information. All STPs were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Photographs were taken to document field conditions during the current study. A Native American representative from Red Tail was present for all field investigations.

5.1.2 Laboratory Methodology

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any cultural materials collected from the property were categorized as to typology, material, and function. Comparative collections curated in the BFSA laboratory are often helpful in identifying unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for recovered specimens utilizes a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent

curation. The shell recovered from the site excavations was identified to the most precise taxonomic level; however, no radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this phase of the project. The complete recovery catalog has been provided in Appendix E.

5.1.3 Curation

The project field notes, photographs, and report will be curated at the BFSA offices in Poway, California. All cultural materials will be prepared for permanent curation at the San Diego Archaeological Center in Escondido, California. All fees associated with this curation will be the responsibility of the project applicant(s).

5.1.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. NAHC correspondence can be found in Appendix D.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project is located within the recorded boundaries of Site SDI-20,130 (Figure 6.0−1). The recorded evidence of prehistoric archaeological Site SDI-20,130 within the entire La Jolla shores neighborhood has heightened the City of San Diego's concern for archaeological resources in this area. As a consequence, the BFSA archaeologists were extremely diligent when searching for evidence of cultural materials at every opportunity within the project. The subject property was previously graded when the area was developed between the 1920s and 1950s, which has compromised the potential to discover cultural resources. In addition, the property is covered by landscaping, hardscape, and a residential structure, which masked much of the ground surface (Plate 6.0−1).

Plate 6.0−1: View of the existing residence at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing west.
(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

The following discussion presents the results of the current field investigations. Evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-20,130 was discovered within a portion of the property during the current study. As will be discussed below, the testing program identified only disturbed soils with sparse evidence of SDI-20,130. Based upon the findings of this study, no in situ significant cultural deposits were identified within the subject property, and the minimal evidence of SDI-20,130 that was noted has been evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria and City of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 6.0–1
Cultural Resource Location Map
Site SDI-20,130

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.1 Fieldwork Results

6.1.1 Field Reconnaissance

The entire property was closely inspected for any evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-20,130 during the cultural resources survey. The survey process included the accessible areas along the side yards and backyard of the property. Hardscape present in many areas of this property obscured ground visibility. The existing built environment includes the single-family residence, the companion suite, the associated paved walkways (hardscape), patios, landscaping, and the attached garage. Non-native landscaping and wood-plank patios that cover the majority of the property limited the observable ground surface (Plates 6.1−1 to 6.1−3). The archaeological survey did not locate any evidence of SDI-20,130 on the surface of the ground.

Plate 6.1−1: View of the north side of 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing west.

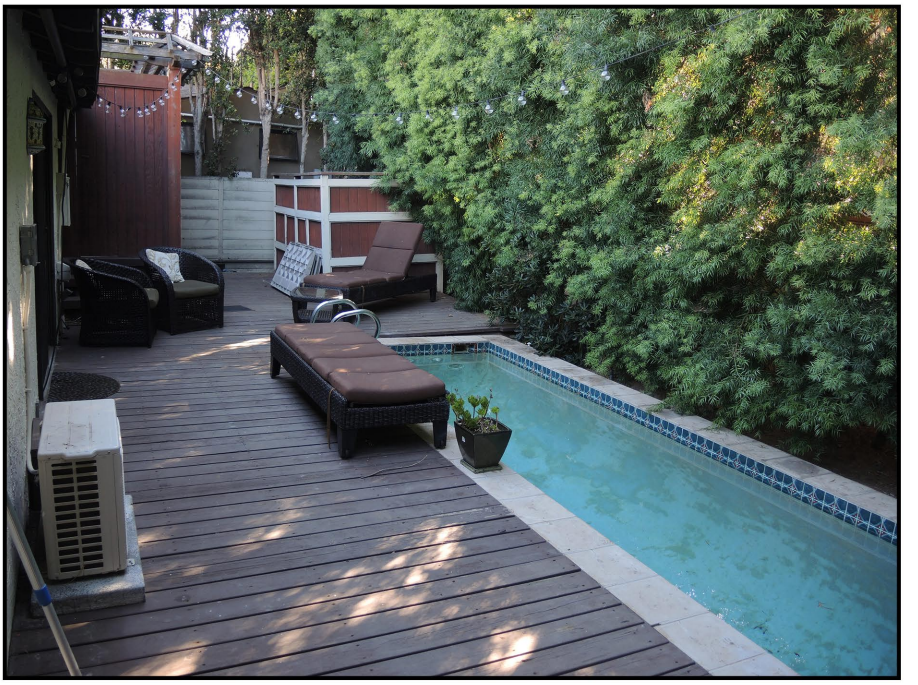

Plate 6.1–2: View of the backyard on the west side of 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing south.

Plate 6.1–3: View of the courtyard on the south side of 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing northwest.

Plates 6.1−2 and 6.1−3

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

6.1.2 Subsurface Investigation

On October 4, 2019, BFSA archaeologists excavated seven STPs within the subject property to search for evidence of SDI-20,130. The general pattern of the shovel tests effectively encircled the existing residence. The STP data revealed the presence of a highly disturbed soil matrix with a sparse scatter of marine shell fragments and lithics. The locations of the STPs are illustrated on Figure 6.1–1.

STPs 1 to 7

A total of 10 fragments of lithic debitage, one historic wire nail, 14.9 grams of marine shell, and 1.5 grams of historic saw-cut faunal bone were recovered during the shovel test excavations at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso (Table 6.1–1). The majority of cultural artifacts and ecofacts were identified in STP 3. One of the STPs placed in the center of the property (STP 6) only produced trace amounts of marine shell and two of the STPs were negative for any cultural materials (STPs 5 and 7). All cultural materials were identified within a disturbed clay and silt soil matrix. In addition to the presence of historic materials identified in STPs 1 and 3, the minimal shell recovery identified in the STPs located in the northern, eastern, and southern edges of the property indicate prior disturbance associated with grading of the lot beginning in the 1920s, which removed most of the cultural deposit from this location.

Table 6.1–1
Summary of Shovel Test Recovery
Site SDI-20,130 at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso

Object Type	Shovel Test							Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Debitage	-		9	1	-			10	90.91
Historic wire nail	1	-						1	9.09
Bulk Items (in grams)									
Marine shell	9.7	4.8	-			0.4	-	14.9	-
Historic faunal bone	-		1.5	-				1.5	
Total*	1	-	9	1	-			11	100.00
Percent	9.09	-	81.82	9.09	-			100.00	

**Totals do not include grams*

Figure 6.1–1
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-20,130

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

STP 1 was excavated to 80 centimeters and included a small density of shell (9.7 grams) and one historic wire nail (Table 6.1−2). The density of artifacts remained consistent throughout the STP, which consisted of brown, moderately compact silt with sand. The wire nail was encountered at the 60- to 70-centimeter level, which indicates that everything from zero to 70 centimeters in STP 1 was likely disturbed during the construction of the house. No intact midden was encountered in STP 1. Plate 6.1−4 shows the soil profile of STP 1.

STP 2 was excavated to 80 centimeters and included 4.8 grams of marine shell (see Table 6.1−2). Moderately compact brown silt with sand was identified throughout the shovel test, with marine shell recovered from the zero- to 50-centimeter levels. No cultural materials were identified from the 50- to 80-centimeter levels, and no intact midden was discovered in STP 2. Plate 6.1−5 shows the soil profile of STP 2.

STP 3 was excavated to 30 centimeters and resulted in the recovery of nine fragments of debitage and 1.5 grams of historic saw-cut mammal bone (see Table 6.1−2). Moderately compact brown silt with sand was identified in the zero- to 30-centimeter levels of STP 3. At 30 centimeters, a PVC pipe was encountered in the south wall of the STP, and a San Diego Gas and Electric (SDGE) gas line was encountered in the north wall. Due to the presence of the gas line, STP 3 was abandoned. The presence of the gas line and saw-cut faunal bone indicates that everything from zero to 30 centimeters in STP 3 was likely disturbed during construction of gas line. No intact midden was discovered in STP 3. Plate 6.1−6 shows the soil profile of STP 3.

STP 4 was excavated to 40 centimeters and included one fragment of debitage recovered from the 10- to 20-centimeter level (see Table 6.1−2). Moderately compact, brown silt with sand was identified throughout the shovel test. No cultural materials were recovered from the 20- to 40-centimeter levels and no intact midden was discovered in STP 4. Plate 6.1−7 shows the soil profile of STP 4.

STP 5 was excavated to 10 centimeters and was negative for cultural materials. A buried concrete path or foundation was encountered at 10 centimeters. STP 6 was excavated to 60 centimeters and resulted in the recovery of 0.4 gram of marine shell in the 10- to 20-centimeter level. Loosely compact, brown silt with sand mixed with potting soil was identified in STP 5 and STP 6. STP 7 was excavated to 70 centimeters and was also negative for cultural materials. Light brown, compact to loosely compact silt with sand was identified in STP 7. No intact midden was identified in STPs 5, 6, or 7. Plates 6.1−8 to 6.1−10 show the soil profiles of STPs 5, 6, and 7.

The recovery pattern and soil characteristics within the shovel tests demonstrate that intact cultural deposits are not present. The presence of historic trash and concrete within STPs 1, 3, and 5 indicate that the project was highly disturbed as a result of past grading and construction.

Table 6.1–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-20,130 at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	No recovery			
	10-20	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	*Chione* sp.	2.3 grams	1
				Pecten sp.	0.01 gram	2
				Unidentifiable	0.9 gram	3
	20-30	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	*Donax* sp.	0.9 gram	4
				Unidentifiable	0.01 gram	5
	30-40	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	*Chione* sp.	0.5 gram	6
				Pecten sp.	0.1 gram	7
				Donax sp.	0.1 gram	8
	40-50	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	*Chione* sp.	0.9 gram	9
				Unidentifiable	2.2 grams	10
	50-60	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	0.1 gram	11
	60-70	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	*Donax* sp.	0.3 gram	12
				Unidentifiable	0.6 gram	13
			Historic wire nail	Ferrous metal	1	28
	70-80	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	0.8 gram	14
2	0-10	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	3.1 grams	15
	10-20	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	0.6 gram	16
	20-30	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	0.4 gram	17
	30-40	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	0.3 gram	18
	40-50	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Marine shell	Unidentifiable	0.4 gram	19
	50-60	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	No recovery			
	60-70	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	No recovery			
	70-80	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	No recovery			
3	0-10	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Debitage	Quartzite	4	21
				Metavolcanic	1	22
				Volcanic	1	23
	10-20	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand	Debitage	Quartzite	1	24
	20-30	SDGE gas line in north	Debitage	Volcanic	2	25

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
		wall; STP abandoned	Historic faunal bone	Mammal	1.5 grams	27
4	0-10	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil	No recovery			
	10-20	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil	Debitage	Volcanic	1	26
	20-30	Brown, moderately compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil	No recovery			
	30-40	Roots encountered at 40 centimeters; STP abandoned	No recovery			
5	0-10	Brown, loosely compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil; encountered concrete at 10 centimeters and STP abandoned	No recovery			
6	0-10	Brown, loosely compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil	No recovery			
	10-20	Brown, loosely compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil	Marine shell	*Chione* sp.	0.4 gram	20
	20-30	Brown, loosely compact silt with sand mixed with potting soil	No recovery			
	30-40					
	40-50					
	50-60					
7	0-10	Light brown, compact to loosely compact silt with sand	No recovery			
	10-20					
	20-30					
	30-40					
	40-50					
	50-60					
	60-70					
				Total*	11	

**Total does not include grams*

Plate 6.1–4: Overview of STP 1 from zero to 80 centimeters at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing north.

Plate 6.1–5: Overview of STP 2 from zero to 80 centimeters at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing north.

Plates 6.1−4 and 6.1−5

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

Plate 6.1–6: Overview of STP 3 from zero to 30 centimeters at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing north.

Plate 6.1–7: Overview of STP 4 from zero to 40 centimeters at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing west.

Plates 6.1−6 and 6.1−7

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

Plate 6.1–8: Overview of STP 5 from zero to 10 centimeters at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing north.

Plate 6.1–9: Overview of STP 6 from zero to 60 centimeters at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing west.

Plates 6.1–8 and 6.1–9

The 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project

Plate 6.1−10: Overview of STP 7 from zero to 70 centimeters, at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing south.

6.2 Flaked Lithic Artifacts

Given the paucity of lithic artifacts recovered from 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, specialized debitage analysis was not conducted. However, a review of the debitage recovered indicates that the majority represents nodule core reduction, with a small percentage of bifacial reduction flakes and undiagnostic debitage fragments. Most of the recovered debitage is of quartzite lithic material (N=5), followed by volcanic (N=4) and a small number of metavolcanic (N=1) flakes.

Bifacial reduction flakes represent the possibility of arrow point production and rejuvenation at this portion of SDI-20,130. However, given the lack of lithic tools and formed objects in the collection from the STPs at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso, it is difficult to project what function the APE served as part of SDI-20,130 as a whole. Based upon the overall assemblage, it is clear that the debitage from SDI-20,130 at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso represents the convergence of two technological trajectories operating as part of a single system.

6.3 Invertebrate Faunal Analysis

A total of 14.9 grams of invertebrate faunal material (marine shell) were recovered from the STPs. The shell fragments were recovered throughout the zero- to 80-centimeter shovel tests; however, a majority came from the zero- to 50-centimeter levels of STPs 1, 2, and 6. Preliminary data suggests that the majority of shellfish appear to have been gathered from rocky shore/outer

coast environments, followed by sandy beach environments and (minimally) bay/lagoon/estuary environments. This corresponds with the marine environment that prehistorically existed closest to the project location. The majority of the identifiable shellfish species identified include *Pecten* sp., *Chiton* sp., and *Donax* sp. Based upon the review of the invertebrate faunal remains from the project, the prehistoric inhabitants of Site SDI-20,130 primarily exploited the beach and lagoon environments that existed prehistorically. This exploitation pattern identifies a focus upon a single marine environment with opportunistic gathering from sandy beach and bay/lagoon/estuary locations. Given the results of the shellfish review for this portion of SDI-20,130, the inhabitants would have exploited the nearby shoreline areas and visited the nearest bay habitat around La Jolla Cove.

6.4 Vertebrate Faunal Remains

A total of 1.5 grams of historic saw-cut vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from SDI-20,130 at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso. Given the small amount of faunal remains recovered and their fragmentary nature, a species-specific analysis was not conducted during this phase of work.

6.5 Human Remains

The excavations at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso did not encounter any human remains. Due to the sensitivity of the project APE, all faunal materials were reviewed for the presence of human remains. To date, no human remains have been identified in the 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso assemblage. However, human remains have been previously identified in other portions of SDI-20,130 in close proximity to this property.

6.6 Summary and Discussion

The archaeological testing program at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso identified a highly disturbed and sparse element of prehistoric Site SDI-20,130. The focus of the current investigation was to determine if the portion of SDI-20,130 located within the project is intact and retains integrity. The STPs excavated at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso identified the presence of only traces of cultural materials associated with SDI-20,130. None of the STPs reflect intact cultural deposits, which indicates that past grading impacts have removed most of the cultural deposit; however, traces of cultural material were still noted. The sparse and highly disturbed mixture of fill soil and cultural material does not retain any archaeological research potential.

Site SDI-20,130 is interpreted as a large coastal occupation site covering the La Jolla Shores neighborhood. The data from the excavations at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso suggests that subsistence practices associated with SDI-20,130 likely focused upon hunting, fishing, and shellfish acquisition, which is common to other archaeological studies surrounding this property. Realistically, the portion of SDI-20,130 at the subject property is on the fringe of the main occupation area that is situated closer to the shoreline. It is likely that the disturbed cultural soil observed within the STPs reflects the same expansive prehistoric occupation recorded elsewhere in the La Jolla shores area.

7.0 DISCUSSION/IMPACT ANALYSIS

The property at 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso is located within an area of documented prehistoric occupation where Archaic and Late Prehistoric populations focused upon the abundant marine resources around La Jolla Cove and La Jolla Shores. The cultural resources study conducted for this project consisted of a field survey of the property, a review of archival material and previous work in the area, subsurface excavations, and preparation of this report. All documentary materials pertinent to this study have been identified and included in this report.

The objective of the study is to determine the likelihood that cultural resources associated with SDI-20,130 exist within the subject property. A survey and subsurface testing determined the presence of trace elements of the prehistoric site within the project. Although characterized as very disturbed, the sparse evidence of cultural materials reflects the association with SDI-20,130.

The proposed project includes the renovation of the existing 1,325-square-foot, one-story, single-family residence, connecting the residence to the 371-square-foot companion suite through the addition of 68 square feet to the first floor, constructing a new 1,575-square-foot second floor, and remodeling the 423-square-foot garage, companion suite, and 137-square-foot front porch.

Impacts to SDI-20,130 within the property are unavoidable; however, these impacts will not be adverse because only disturbed cultural soil with mixed fill soil was encountered. Therefore, no significant impacts to cultural resources will be generated by the proposed construction project. Because the portion of SDI-20,130 within this property is not significant, the property will not require any consideration of the City's encroachment limitations into significant cultural deposits. If such calculations were necessary, the encroachment of the construction project into areas of SDI-20,130 would be limited to 2.12 percent.

7.1 Cultural Resource Evaluation

Within the La Jolla Shores neighborhood, segments of prehistoric Site SDI-20,130 have been encountered beneath existing streets, landscaping, and residences. These occupation elements of SDI-20,130 represent surviving parts of a large prehistoric village complex, which encompassed land surrounding the location of the La Jolla Shores Beach and Kellogg Park. Although SDI-20,130 has been substantially disturbed by land development over the past 80 years, the site is generally considered to be CEQA-significant due to the presence of human remains and associated cultural materials/features that represent a substantial human occupation at this location.

The information from the analysis of the 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project has been analyzed and the archaeological site evaluated according to City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines and CEQA significance criteria. The cultural material within the subject property has been evaluated as not CEQA-significant because of the completely disturbed context and lack of research potential. An updated California Department of Parks and Recreation form has been completed (Appendix B).

On October 4, 2019, BFSA conducted a survey and testing program at the subject property. Previous grading and construction activities conducted several decades ago disturbed the majority of the property when the parcel was graded in the early twentieth century. The subsurface investigation of the property involved the excavation of seven STPs around the existing residence. The recovery included 10 fragments of lithic debitage, 14.9 grams of marine shell, one historic wire nail, and 1.5 grams of historic faunal bone. No human remains were identified during the investigations. The recovery pattern and soil characteristics within the shovel tests demonstrate that no intact cultural deposits exist and only traces of cultural artifacts were present.

7.1.1 City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Evaluation

Given that no intact elements of SDI-20,130 were identified within the subject property and due to the sparse, highly disturbed, mixed fill and cultural soils that were encountered, the traces of cultural material do not qualify as a location for designation as a historic resource under City of San Diego HRB criteria.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological study of the 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso Project identified traces of SDI-20,130 in a highly disturbed context. The trace evidence of this archaeological site at this location was evaluated as not CEQA-significant. However, because the La Jolla Shores neighborhood is an area of sensitivity to local Native Americans and the possibility exists that unanticipated discoveries could be made when construction excavations are conducted, this project should be required to include archaeological and Native American monitoring. The monitoring program shall comply with City of San Diego guidelines for archaeological and Native American monitoring, including protocols for the discovery of archaeological deposits.

9.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

October 17, 2019

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Artifact Catalog

8144 Paseo Del Ocaso (19-181)
SDI-20,130
2019 Field Year
Master Artifact Catalog

Cat. No.	Unit Type	Unit No.	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Object Type	Object Subtype	Modification	Material Type	Condition	Portion	Qty	Wgt (g)
1	STP	1	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Chione sp.	Fragment	-	-	2.3
2	STP	1	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Pecten sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.01
3	STP	1	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.88
4	STP	1	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Donax sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.92
5	STP	1	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.01
6	STP	1	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Chione sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.5
7	STP	1	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Pecten sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.05
8	STP	1	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Donax sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.05
9	STP	1	40-50	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Chione sp	Fragment	-	-	0.92
10	STP	1	40-50	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	2.16
11	STP	1	50-60	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.07
12	STP	1	60-70	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Donax sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.27
13	STP	1	60-70	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.57
14	STP	1	70-80	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.78
15	STP	2	0-10	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	3.14
16	STP	2	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.59
17	STP	2	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.36
18	STP	2	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	-	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.32
19	STP	2	40-50	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Unidentifiable	Fragment	-	-	0.36
20	STP	6	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	MNI=1	Chione sp.	Fragment	-	-	0.36
21	STP	3	0-10	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	-	Quartzite	Complete	-	4	8.44
22	STP	3	0-10	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	-	Metavolcanic	Complete	-	1	0.47
23	STP	3	0-10	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	-	Volcanic	Complete	-	1	1.65
24	STP	3	10-20	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	-	Quartzite	Complete	-	1	0.18
25	STP	3	20-30	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	-	Volcanic	Complete	-	2	0.26
26	STP	4	10-20	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	-	Volcanic	Fragment	Mid	1	0.62
27	STP	3	20-30	Historic	Bone	Saw Cut	Food Items	Mammal	Fragment	-	-	1.53
28	STP	1	60-70	Historic	Nail	Wire	Buildng Materials	Ferrous Metal	Complete	-	1	3.01

APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST INTRODUCTION

In December 2015, the City adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) that outlines the actions that City will undertake to achieve its proportional share of State greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. The purpose of the Climate Action Plan Consistency Checklist (Checklist) is to, in conjunction with the CAP, provide a streamlined review process for proposed new development projects that are subject to discretionary review and trigger environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).[1]

Analysis of GHG emissions and potential climate change impacts from new development is required under CEQA. The CAP is a plan for the reduction of GHG emissions in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064(h)(3), 15130(d), and 15183(b), a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative GHG emissions effect may be determined not to be cumulatively considerable if it complies with the requirements of the CAP.

This Checklist is part of the CAP and contains measures that are required to be implemented on a project-by-project basis to ensure that the specified emissions targets identified in the CAP are achieved. Implementation of these measures would ensure that new development is consistent with the CAP's assumptions for relevant CAP strategies toward achieving the identified GHG reduction targets. Projects that are consistent with the CAP as determined through the use of this Checklist may rely on the CAP for the cumulative impacts analysis of GHG emissions. Projects that are not consistent with the CAP must prepare a comprehensive project-specific analysis of GHG emissions, including quantification of existing and projected GHG emissions and incorporation of the measures in this Checklist to the extent feasible. Cumulative GHG impacts would be significant for any project that is not consistent with the CAP.

The Checklist may be updated to incorporate new GHG reduction techniques or to comply with later amendments to the CAP or local, State, or federal law.

[1] Certain projects seeking ministerial approval may be required to complete the Checklist. For example, projects in a Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone may be required to use the Checklist to qualify for ministerial level review. See Supplemental Development Regulations in the project's community plan to determine applicability.

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CAP CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST SUBMITTAL APPLICATION

- The Checklist is required only for projects subject to CEQA review.[2]
- If required, the Checklist must be included in the project submittal package. Application submittal procedures can be found in Chapter 11: Land Development Procedures of the City's Municipal Code.
- The requirements in the Checklist will be included in the project's conditions of approval.
- The applicant must provide an explanation of how the proposed project will implement the requirements described herein to the satisfaction of the Planning Department.

Application Information

Contact Information

Project No./Name: Price Remodel

Property Address: 8144 Paseo Del Ocaso

Applicant Name/Co.: David Hall

Contact Phone: (619) 442-6125 Contact Email: david@jacksondesignandremodeling.com

Was a consultant retained to complete this checklist? ☐ Yes ■ No If Yes, complete the following

Consultant Name: _____ Contact Phone: _____

Company Name: _____ Contact Email: _____

Project Information

1. What is the size of the project (acres)? 0.04467
2. Identify all applicable proposed land uses:
   - ■ Residential (indicate # of single-family units): 1
   - ☐ Residential (indicate # of multi-family units): _____
   - ☐ Commercial (total square footage): _____
   - ☐ Industrial (total square footage): _____
   - ☐ Other (describe): _____
3. Is the project or a portion of the project located in a Transit Priority Area? ■ Yes ☐ No
4. Provide a brief description of the project proposed:

Remodel (E) SFD with 68 sf addition to 1st floor and 1,575 sf 2nd floor addition.
Remodel (E) Companion Unit & (E) Garage

[2] Certain projects seeking ministerial approval may be required to complete the Checklist. For example, projects in a Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone may be required to use the Checklist to qualify for ministerial level review. See Supplemental Development Regulations in the project's community plan to determine applicability.

CAP CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST QUESTIONS

Step 1: Land Use Consistency

The first step in determining CAP consistency for discretionary development projects is to assess the project's consistency with the growth projections used in the development of the CAP. This section allows the City to determine a project's consistency with the land use assumptions used in the CAP.

Step 1: Land Use Consistency		
Checklist Item (Check the appropriate box and provide explanation and supporting documentation for your answer)	Yes	No
A. Is the proposed project consistent with the existing General Plan and Community Plan land use and zoning designations?;[3] OR, B. If the proposed project is not consistent with the existing land use plan and zoning designations, and includes a land use plan and/or zoning designation amendment, would the proposed amendment result in an increased density within a Transit Priority Area (TPA)[4] and implement CAP Strategy 3 actions, as determined in Step 3 to the satisfaction of the Development Services Department?; OR, C. If the proposed project is not consistent with the existing land use plan and zoning designations, does the project include a land use plan and/or zoning designation amendment that would result in an equivalent or less GHG-intensive project when compared to the existing designations?	☑	☐

If "***Yes***," proceed to Step 2 of the Checklist. For question B above, complete Step 3. For question C above, provide estimated project emissions under both existing and proposed designation(s) for comparison. Compare the maximum buildout of the existing designation and the maximum buildout of the proposed designation.

If "***No***," in accordance with the City's Significance Determination Thresholds, the project's GHG impact is significant. The project must nonetheless incorporate each of the measures identified in Step 2 to mitigate cumulative GHG emissions impacts unless the decision maker finds that a measure is infeasible in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15091. Proceed and complete Step 2 of the Checklist.

Our proposed project is consistent, as we are simply remodeling an (E) Single Family Dwelling, an (E) Companion Unit, and an (E) Garage.

No modifications to the existing land use is proposed.

[3] This question may also be answered in the affirmative if the project is consistent with SANDAG Series 12 growth projections, which were used to determine the CAP projections, as determined by the Planning Department.

[4] This category applies to all projects that answered in the affirmative to question 3 on the previous page: Is the project or a portion of the project located in a transit priority area.

Step 2: CAP Strategies Consistency

The second step of the CAP consistency review is to review and evaluate a project's consistency with the applicable strategies and actions of the CAP. Step 2 only applies to development projects that involve permits that would require a certificate of occupancy from the Building Official or projects comprised of one and two family dwellings or townhouses as defined in the California Residential Code and their accessory structures.[5] All other development projects that would not require a certificate of occupancy from the Building Official shall implement Best Management Practices for construction activities as set forth in the Greenbook (for public projects).

Step 2: CAP Strategies Consistency			
Checklist Item (Check the appropriate box and provide explanation for your answer)	Yes	No	N/A
Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings			
1. *Cool/Green Roofs*. • Would the project include roofing materials with a minimum 3-year aged solar reflection and thermal emittance or solar reflection index equal to or greater than the values specified in the voluntary measures under California Green Building Standards Code (Attachment A)?; OR • Would the project roof construction have a thermal mass over the roof membrane, including areas of vegetated (green) roofs, weighing at least 25 pounds per square foot as specified in the voluntary measures under California Green Building Standards Code?; OR • Would the project include a combination of the above two options? Check "N/A" only if the project does not include a roof component. Roofing is proposed, and will be installing Cool Roof comp. shingle roof.	☑	☐	☐

[5] Actions that are not subject to Step 2 would include, for example: 1) discretionary map actions that do not propose specific development, 2) permits allowing wireless communication facilities, 3) special events permits, 4) use permits or other permits that do not result in the expansion or enlargement of a building (e.g., decks, garages, etc.), and 5) non-building infrastructure projects such as roads and pipelines. Because such actions would not result in new occupancy buildings from which GHG emissions reductions could be achieved, the items contained in Step 2 would not be applicable.

2. *Plumbing fixtures and fittings* With respect to plumbing fixtures or fittings provided as part of the project, would those low-flow fixtures/appliances be consistent with each of the following: Residential buildings: • Kitchen faucets: maximum flow rate not to exceed 1.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi; • Standard dishwashers: 4.25 gallons per cycle; • Compact dishwashers: 3.5 gallons per cycle; and • Clothes washers: water factor of 6 gallons per cubic feet of drum capacity? Nonresidential buildings: • Plumbing fixtures and fittings that do not exceed the maximum flow rate specified in Table A5.303.2.3.1 (voluntary measures) of the California Green Building Standards Code (See Attachment A); and • Appliances and fixtures for commercial applications that meet the provisions of Section A5.303.3 (voluntary measures) of the California Green Building Standards Code (See Attachment A)? Check "N/A" only if the project does not include any plumbing fixtures or fittings. We are planning to use low-flow fixtures / appliances.	☑	☐	☐

Strategy 3: Bicycling, Walking, Transit & Land Use			
3. *Electric Vehicle Charging* • Multiple-family projects of 17 dwelling units or less: Would 3% of the total parking spaces required, or a minimum of one space, whichever is greater, be provided with a listed cabinet, box or enclosure connected to a conduit linking the parking spaces with the electrical service, in a manner approved by the building and safety official, to allow for the future installation of electric vehicle supply equipment to provide electric vehicle charging stations at such time as it is needed for use by residents? • Multiple-family projects of more than 17 dwelling units: Of the total required listed cabinets, boxes or enclosures, would 50% have the necessary electric vehicle supply equipment installed to provide active electric vehicle charging stations ready for use by residents? • Non-residential projects: Of the total required listed cabinets, boxes or enclosures, would 50% have the necessary electric vehicle supply equipment installed to provide active electric vehicle charging stations ready for use? Check "N/A" only if the project is a single-family project or would not require the provision of listed cabinets, boxes, or enclosures connected to a conduit linking the parking spaces with electrical service, e.g., projects requiring fewer than 10 parking spaces. N/A (single family dwelling)	☐	☐	☑

Strategy 3: Bicycling, Walking, Transit & Land Use (Complete this section if project includes non-residential or mixed uses)			
4. *Bicycle Parking Spaces* Would the project provide more short- and long-term bicycle parking spaces than required in the City's Municipal Code (Chapter 14, Article 2, Division 5)?[6] Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project. N/A (single family dwelling)	☐	☐	☑

[6] Non-portable bicycle corrals within 600 feet of project frontage can be counted towards the project's bicycle parking requirements.

5. *Shower facilities*

If the project includes nonresidential development that would accommodate over 10 tenant occupants (employees), would the project include changing/shower facilities in accordance with the voluntary measures under the California Green Building Standards Code as shown in the table below?

Number of Tenant Occupants (Employees)	Shower/Changing Facilities Required	Two-Tier (12" X 15" X 72") Personal Effects Lockers Required
0-10	0	0
11-50	1 shower stall	2
51-100	1 shower stall	3
101-200	1 shower stall	4
Over 200	1 shower stall plus 1 additional shower stall for each 200 additional tenant-occupants	1 two-tier locker plus 1 two-tier locker for each 50 additional tenant-occupants

Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project, or if it does not include nonresidential development that would accommodate over 10 tenant occupants (employees).

N/A (single family dwelling)

☐	☐	☑

6. *Designated Parking Spaces*

If the project includes a nonresidential use in a TPA, would the project provide designated parking for a combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and carpool/vanpool vehicles in accordance with the following table?

Number of Required Parking Spaces	Number of Designated Parking Spaces
0-9	0
10-25	2
26-50	4
51-75	6
76-100	9
101-150	11
151-200	18
201 and over	At least 10% of total

This measure does not cover electric vehicles. See Question 4 for electric vehicle parking requirements.

Note: Vehicles bearing Clean Air Vehicle stickers from expired HOV lane programs may be considered eligible for designated parking spaces. The required designated parking spaces are to be provided within the overall minimum parking requirement, not in addition to it.

Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project, or if it does not include nonresidential use in a TPA.

N/A (single family dwelling)

☐	☐	☑

7. *Transportation Demand Management Program* If the project would accommodate over 50 tenant-occupants (employees), would it include a transportation demand management program that would be applicable to existing tenants and future tenants that includes: At least one of the following components: • Parking cash out program • Parking management plan that includes charging employees market-rate for single-occupancy vehicle parking and providing reserved, discounted, or free spaces for registered carpools or vanpools • Unbundled parking whereby parking spaces would be leased or sold separately from the rental or purchase fees for the development for the life of the development And at least three of the following components: • Commitment to maintaining an employer network in the SANDAG iCommute program and promoting its RideMatcher service to tenants/employees • On-site carsharing vehicle(s) or bikesharing • Flexible or alternative work hours • Telework program • Transit, carpool, and vanpool subsidies • Pre-tax deduction for transit or vanpool fares and bicycle commute costs • Access to services that reduce the need to drive, such as cafes, commercial stores, banks, post offices, restaurants, gyms, or childcare, either onsite or within 1,320 feet (1/4 mile) of the structure/use? Check "N/A" only if the project is a residential project or if it would not accommodate over 50 tenant-occupants (employees). N/A (single family dwelling)	☐	☐	☑

Step 3: Project CAP Conformance Evaluation (if applicable)

The third step of the CAP consistency review only applies if Step 1 is answered in the affirmative under option B. The purpose of this step is to determine whether a project that is located in a TPA but that includes a land use plan and/or zoning designation amendment is nevertheless consistent with the assumptions in the CAP because it would implement CAP Strategy 3 actions. In general, a project that would result in a reduction in density inside a TPA would not be consistent with Strategy 3.The following questions must each be answered in the affirmative and fully explained.

1. **Would the proposed project implement the General Plan's City of Villages strategy in an identified Transit Priority Area (TPA) that will result in an increase in the capacity for transit-supportive residential and/or employment densities?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed land use and zoning designation associated with the project provide capacity for transit-supportive residential densities within the TPA?
   - Is the project site suitable to accommodate mixed-use village development, as defined in the General Plan, within the TPA?
   - Does the land use and zoning associated with the project increase the capacity for transit-supportive employment intensities within the TPA?

2. **Would the proposed project implement the General Plan's Mobility Element in Transit Priority Areas to increase the use of transit?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project support/incorporate identified transit routes and stops/stations?
   - Does the project include transit priority measures?

3. **Would the proposed project implement pedestrian improvements in Transit Priority Areas to increase walking opportunities?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project circulation system provide multiple and direct pedestrian connections and accessibility to local activity centers (such as transit stations, schools, shopping centers, and libraries)?
   - Does the proposed project urban design include features for walkability to promote a transit supportive environment?

4. **Would the proposed project implement the City of San Diego's Bicycle Master Plan to increase bicycling opportunities?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project circulation system include bicycle improvements consistent with the Bicycle Master Plan?
   - Does the overall project circulation system provide a balanced, multimodal, "complete streets" approach to accommodate mobility needs of all users?

5. **Would the proposed project incorporate implementation mechanisms that support Transit Oriented Development?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project include new or expanded urban public spaces such as plazas, pocket parks, or urban greens in the TPA?
   - Does the land use and zoning associated with the proposed project increase the potential for jobs within the TPA?
   - Do the zoning/implementing regulations associated with the proposed project support the efficient use of parking through mechanisms such as: shared parking, parking districts, unbundled parking, reduced parking, paid or time-limited parking, etc.?

6. **Would the proposed project implement the Urban Forest Management Plan to increase urban tree canopy coverage?**
   Considerations for this question:
   - Does the proposed project provide at least three different species for the primary, secondary and accent trees in order to accommodate varying parkway widths?
   - Does the proposed project include policies or strategies for preserving existing trees?
   - Does the proposed project incorporate tree planting that will contribute to the City's 20% urban canopy tree coverage goal?

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST
ATTACHMENT A

This attachment provides performance standards for applicable Climate Action Pan (CAP) Consistency Checklist measures.

Table 1 Roof Design Values for Question 1: Cool/Green Roofs supporting Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings of the Climate Action Plan

Land Use Type	Roof Slope	Minimum 3-Year Aged Solar Reflectance	Thermal Emittance	Solar Reflective Index
Low-Rise Residential	≤ 2:12	0.55	0.75	64
	> 2:12	0.20	0.75	16
High-Rise Residential Buildings, Hotels and Motels	≤ 2:12	0.55	0.75	64
	> 2:12	0.20	0.75	16
Non-Residential	≤ 2:12	0.55	0.75	64
	> 2:12	0.20	0.75	16

Source: Adapted from the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 residential and non-residential voluntary measures shown in Tables A4.106.5.1 and A5.106.11.2.2, respectively. Roof installation and verification shall occur in accordance with the CALGreen Code.

CALGreen does not include recommended values for low-rise residential buildings with roof slopes of ≤ 2:12 for San Diego's climate zones (7 and 10). Therefore, the values for climate zone 15 that covers Imperial County are adapted here.

Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) equal to or greater than the values specified in this table may be used as an alternative to compliance with the aged solar reflectance values and thermal emittance.

Table 2	Fixture Flow Rates for Non-Residential Buildings related to Question 2: Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings supporting Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings of the Climate Action Plan
Fixture Type	**Maximum Flow Rate**
Showerheads	1.8 gpm @ 80 psi
Lavatory Faucets	0.35 gpm @60 psi
Kitchen Faucets	1.6 gpm @ 60 psi
Wash Fountains	1.6 [rim space(in.)/20 gpm @ 60 psi]
Metering Faucets	0.18 gallons/cycle
Metering Faucets for Wash Fountains	0.18 [rim space(in.)/20 gpm @ 60 psi]
Gravity Tank-type Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Flushometer Tank Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Flushometer Valve Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Electromechanical Hydraulic Water Closets	1.12 gallons/flush
Urinals	0.5 gallons/flush

Source: Adapted from the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 non-residential voluntary measures shown in Tables A5.303.2.3.1 and A5.106.11.2.2, respectively. See the California Plumbing Code for definitions of each fixture type.

Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators rated at 0.35 gpm or other means may be used to achieve reduction.

Acronyms:
gpm = gallons per minute
psi = pounds per square inch (unit of pressure)
in. = inch

Table 3	**Standards for Appliances and Fixtures for Commercial Application related to Question 2: Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings supporting Strategy 1: Energy & Water Efficient Buildings of the Climate Action Plan**	
Appliance/Fixture Type	**Standard**	
Clothes Washers	Maximum Water Factor (WF) that will reduce the use of water by 10 percent below the California Energy Commissions' WF standards for commercial clothes washers located in Title 20 of the *California Code of Regulations*.	
Conveyor-type Dishwashers	0.70 maximum gallons per rack (2.6 L) (High-Temperature)	0.62 maximum gallons per rack (4.4 L) (Chemical)
Door-type Dishwashers	0.95 maximum gallons per rack (3.6 L) (High-Temperature)	1.16 maximum gallons per rack (2.6 L) (Chemical)
Undercounter-type Dishwashers	0.90 maximum gallons per rack (3.4 L) (High-Temperature)	0.98 maximum gallons per rack (3.7 L) (Chemical)
Combination Ovens	Consume no more than 10 gallons per hour (38 L/h) in the full operational mode.	
Commercial Pre-rinse Spray Valves (manufactured on or after January 1, 2006)	Function at equal to or less than 1.6 gallons per minute (0.10 L/s) at 60 psi (414 kPa) and • Be capable of cleaning 60 plates in an average time of not more than 30 seconds per plate. • Be equipped with an integral automatic shutoff. • Operate at static pressure of at least 30 psi (207 kPa) when designed for a flow rate of 1.3 gallons per minute (0.08 L/s) or less.	

Source: Adapted from the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 non-residential voluntary measures shown in Section A5.303.3. See the California Plumbing Code for definitions of each appliance/fixture type.

Acronyms:
L = liter
L/h = liters per hour
L/s = liters per second
psi = pounds per square inch (unit of pressure)
kPa = kilopascal (unit of pressure)

City of San Diego
Development Services
1222 First Ave., MS-302
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 446-5000

Storm Water Requirements Applicability Checklist

FORM
DS-560
November 2018

Project Address: 8144 PASEO DEL OCASO	Project Number: 629043

SECTION 1. Construction Storm Water BMP Requirements:

All construction sites are required to implement construction BMPs in accordance with the performance standards in the Storm Water Standards Manual. Some sites are additionally required to obtain coverage under the State Construction General Permit (CGP)[1] , which is administered by the State Regional Water Quality Control Board.

For all projects complete PART A: If project is required to submit a SWPPP or WPCP, continue to PART B.

PART A: Determine Construction Phase Storm Water Requirements.

1. Is the project subject to California's statewide General NPDES permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, also known as the State Construction General Permit (CGP)? (Typically projects with land disturbance greater than or equal to 1 acre.)

☐ Yes; SWPPP required, skip questions 2-4 ☒ No; next question

2. Does the project propose construction or demolition activity, including but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing, excavation, or any other activity resulting in ground disturbance and/or contact with storm water?

☒ Yes; WPCP required, skip questions 3-4 ☐ No; next question

3. Does the project propose routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility? (Projects such as pipeline/utility replacement)

☒ Yes; WPCP required, skip question 4 ☐ No; next question

4. Does the project only include the following Permit types listed below?

- Electrical Permit, Fire Alarm Permit, Fire Sprinkler Permit, Plumbing Permit, Sign Permit, Mechanical Permit, Spa Permit.
- Individual Right of Way Permits that exclusively include only ONE of the following activities: water service, sewer lateral, or utility service.
- Right of Way Permits with a project footprint less than 150 linear feet that exclusively include only ONE of the following activities: curb ramp, sidewalk and driveway apron replacement, pot holing, curb and gutter replacement, and retaining wall encroachments.

☐ Yes; no document required

Check one of the boxes below, and continue to PART B:

☐ If you checked "Yes" for question 1, **a SWPPP is REQUIRED. Continue to PART B**

☒ If you checked "No" for question 1, and checked "Yes" for question 2 or 3, **a WPCP is REQUIRED.** If the project proposes less than 5,000 square feet of ground disturbance AND has less than a 5-foot elevation change over the entire project area, a Minor WPCP may be required instead. **Continue to PART B.**

☐ If you checked "No" for all questions 1-3, and checked "Yes" for question 4 PART B **does not apply and no document is required. Continue to Section 2.**

1. More information on the City's construction BMP requirements as well as CGP requirements can be found at: www.sandiego.gov/stormwater/regulations/index.shtml

PART B: Determine Construction Site Priority

This prioritization must be completed within this form, noted on the plans, and included in the SWPPP or WPCP. The city reserves the right to adjust the priority of projects both before and after construction. Construction projects are assigned an inspection frequency based on if the project has a "high threat to water quality." The City has aligned the local definition of "high threat to water quality" to the risk determination approach of the State Construction General Permit (CGP). The CGP determines risk level based on project specific sediment risk and receiving water risk. Additional inspection is required for projects within the Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) watershed. **NOTE:** The construction priority does **NOT** change construction BMP requirements that apply to projects; rather, it determines the frequency of inspections that will be conducted by city staff.

Complete PART B and continued to Section 2

1. ☒ **ASBS**

a. Projects located in the ASBS watershed.

2. ☐ **High Priority**

a. Projects that qualify as Risk Level 2 or Risk Level 3 per the Construction General Permit (CGP) and not located in the ASBS watershed.

b. Projects that qualify as LUP Type 2 or LUP Type 3 per the CGP and not located in the ASBS watershed.

3. ☐ **Medium Priority**

a. Projects that are not located in an ASBS watershed or designated as a High priority site.

b. Projects that qualify as Risk Level 1 or LUP Type 1 per the CGP and not located in an ASBS watershed.

c. WPCP projects (>5,000sf of ground disturbance) located within the Los Penasquitos watershed management area.

4. ☐ **Low Priority**

a. Projects not subject to a Medium or High site priority designation and are not located in an ASBS watershed.

SECTION 2. Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements.

Additional information for determining the requirements is found in the Storm Water Standards Manual.

PART C: Determine if Not Subject to Permanent Storm Water Requirements.

Projects that are considered maintenance, or otherwise not categorized as "new development projects" or "redevelopment projects" according to the Storm Water Standards Manual are not subject to Permanent Storm Water BMPs.

If "yes" is checked for any number in Part C, proceed to Part F and check "Not Subject to Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements".

If "no" is checked for all of the numbers in Part C continue to Part D.

1.	Does the project only include interior remodels and/or is the project entirely within an existing enclosed structure and does not have the potential to contact storm water?	☐ Yes	☒ No
2.	Does the project only include the construction of overhead or underground utilities without creating new impervious surfaces?	☐ Yes	☒ No
3.	Does the project fall under routine maintenance? Examples include, but are not limited to: roof or exterior structure surface replacement, resurfacing or reconfiguring surface parking lots or existing roadways without expanding the impervious footprint, and routine replacement of damaged pavement (grinding, overlay, and pothole repair).	☐ Yes	☒ No

PART D: PDP Exempt Requirements.

PDP Exempt projects are required to implement site design and source control BMPs.

If "yes" was checked for any questions in Part D, continue to Part F and check the box labeled "PDP Exempt."

If "no" was checked for all questions in Part D, continue to Part E.

1. **Does the project ONLY include new or retrofit sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or trails that:**
   - **Are designed and constructed to direct storm water runoff to adjacent vegetated areas, or other non-erodible permeable areas? Or;**
   - **Are designed and constructed to be hydraulically disconnected from paved streets and roads? Or;**
   - **Are designed and constructed with permeable pavements or surfaces in accordance with the Green Streets guidance in the City's Storm Water Standards manual?**

   ☐ Yes; PDP exempt requirements apply ☒ No; next question

2. Does the project ONLY include retrofitting or redeveloping existing paved alleys, streets or roads designed and constructed in accordance with the Green Streets guidance in the City's Storm Water Standards Manual?

   ☐ Yes; PDP exempt requirements apply ☒ No; project not exempt.

PART E: Determine if Project is a Priority Development Project (PDP).

Projects that match one of the definitions below are subject to additional requirements including preparation of a Storm Water Quality Management Plan (SWQMP).

If "yes" is checked for any number in PART E, continue to PART F and check the box labeled "Priority Development Project".

If "no" is checked for every number in PART E, continue to PART F and check the box labeled "Standard Development Project".

1.	**New Development that creates 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces collectively over the project site.** This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land.	☐ Yes ☒ No
2.	**Redevelopment project that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces on an existing site of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces**. This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land.	☐ Yes ☒ No
3.	**New development or redevelopment of a restaurant.** Facilities that sell prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC 5812), and where the land development creates and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface.	☐ Yes ☒ No
4.	**New development or redevelopment on a hillside.** The project creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site) and where the development will grade on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.	☐ Yes ☒ No
5.	**New development or redevelopment of a parking lot that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site).**	☐ Yes ☒ No
6.	**New development or redevelopment of streets, roads, highways, freeways, and driveways.** The project creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site).	☐ Yes ☒ No

7. **New development or redevelopment discharging directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area.** The project creates and/or replaces 2,500 square feet of impervious surface (collectively over project site), and discharges directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). "Discharging directly to" includes flow that is conveyed overland a distance of 200 feet or less from the project to the ESA, or conveyed in a pipe or open channel any distance as an isolated flow from the project to the ESA (i.e. not commingled with flows from adjacent lands). ☐ Yes ☒ No

8. **New development or redevelopment projects of a retail gasoline outlet (RGO) that create and/or replaces 5,000 square feet of impervious surface.** The development project meets the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) has a projected Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 100 or more vehicles per day. ☐ Yes ☒ No

9. **New development or redevelopment projects of an automotive repair shops that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces.** Development projects categorized in any one of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539. ☐ Yes ☒ No

10. **Other Pollutant Generating Project.** The project is not covered in the categories above, results in the disturbance of one or more acres of land and is expected to generate pollutants post construction, such as fertilizers and pesticides. This does not include projects creating less than 5,000 sf of impervious surface and where added landscaping does not require regular use of pesticides and fertilizers, such as slope stabilization using native plants. Calculation of the square footage of impervious surface need not include linear pathways that are for infrequent vehicle use, such as emergency maintenance access or bicycle pedestrian use, if they are built with pervious surfaces of if they sheet flow to surrounding pervious surfaces. ☐ Yes ☒ No

PART F: Select the appropriate category based on the outcomes of PART C through PART E.

1. The project is **NOT SUBJECT TO PERMANENT STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS**. ☐
2. The project is a **STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**. Site design and source control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance. ☒
3. The project is **PDP EXEMPT**. Site design and source control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance. ☐
4. The project is a **PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**. Site design, source control, and structural pollutant control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance on determining if project requires a hydromodification plan management ☐

David M. Hall	Designer / Draftsman
Name of Owner or Agent *(Please Print)*	Title
	04/01/2019
Signature	Date