PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE STONE RESIDENCE PROJECT

1525 BUCKINGHAM DRIVE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037

Project No. 606293 APN 358-020-18

Submitted to:

City of San Diego Development Services Department 1222 First Avenue, MS 501 San Diego, California 92101

Prepared for:

Mike and Karen Stone 1525 Buckingham Drive La Jolla, California 92037

Prepared by:

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Lead Agency Identifier: Project No. 606293

Assessor's Parcel Number: 358-020-18

USGS Quadrangle: USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla OE W, California; Township 15

South, Range 4 West (Projected)

Study Area: 0.9 acre

Key Words: USGS La Jolla Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey;

negative; no discoveries; within the boundary of Site SDI-

19,236; no evidence of site identified.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As part of the City of San Diego's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey for the Stone Residence Project, located at 1525 Buckingham Drive within the La Jolla area of San Diego. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the construction of a proposed development project. The proposed project includes the construction of a new two story single family home including a basement, detached garage, and guest quarters totaling 12,670 square feet of construction. The project (City of San Diego Project Number 606293; Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 358-020-18) is located on the northern edge of the La Jolla Mesa. Specifically, the project is located in the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego, Township 15 South, Range 4 West [Projected], in the USGS La Jolla OE W Quadrangle. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on December 7, 2018 accompanied by a Native American monitor. Although the property is located within the recorded boundary of an archaeological site (SDI-19,236), no cultural resources were observed during the survey. Maps of the property location and development plan have been included in Attachment B. As part of this study, a copy of the report will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU). All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines.

II. <u>SETTING</u>

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

Natural Setting

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is situated in the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. Specifically, the subject property is situated on the northern edge of La Jolla Mesa, southeast of the La Jolla Country Club and just over one mile east of the Pacific Ocean. The property is also located on the southwest flanks of Mount Soledad, in an area where multiple deep canyons cut through the La Jolla Mesa to drain the higher elevations around Mount Soledad, on Eocene marine deposits of the Cabrillo Formation and the cobble conglomerate deposits of the Mount Soledad Formation (Kennedy and Tan 2008). Specific soil types found within the property are classified as Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes (CbC). The property is relatively flat with an average elevation of approximately 565 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The biological setting observed in the general vicinity of the project consists of mostly ornamental trees, shrubs, and grasses planted by property owners. Some of the neighboring hillsides consist of native coastal sage scrub vegetation, which was likely common throughout area

during prehistoric times (Beauchamp 1986; Randolph 1955). The coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral plant communities comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972), as did the rocky foreshore and sand beach marine communities of the local coastal environs. Studies indicate that an estuarine/lagoonal habitat existed near todays La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club until the early 1900s (Moriarty 1981), and may have been a primary source of

Animals that inhabited the coastal mesas during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The estuary and cove food resources included a variety of waterfowl, fish, shellfish, and marine mammals that occupied the cove, estuary, and adjacent rocky headland. Fish in the cove would have included a variety of nearshore species such as sheephead (*Semicossyphus pulcher*), bass (*Serranidae*), croakers (*Sciaenidae*), and a variety of sharks and rays (*Chondrichthyes*) (Smith 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Shellfish species that were available included abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), oysters (*Ostrea lurida*), and mussels (*Mytilus* sp.) along the rocky foreshore areas of the coastline, and species such as clams (*Chione* sp. and *Donax* sp.), scallops (*Argopecten* sp.), oysters (*Ostrea lurida*), and marine snails (*Astraea* sp.) in the cove.

The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable on a year-round basis from the pond and springs located at the foot of Ardath Canyon, north of the project. The La Jolla area provided a rich environment capable of supporting a moderately dense prehistoric population of hunter/gatherers such as the La Jolla cultural horizon and the more recent Kumeyaay (Smith and Moriarty 1983, 1985; Smith and Pierson 1996). Such population densities likely required considerable foraging along the shoreline and in the surrounding drainages and mesas to sustain seasonal occupations. This would have included the area currently under study, as well as the adjacent mesas and shoreline.

Cultural Setting

fresh water in prehistoric times.

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region, which continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

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 between 2.0 and 2.5 miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). 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 (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 section 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).

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 during 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). Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works to a greater extent (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: 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 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has 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 the Early Man Period in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (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, large projectile points, and 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, hunting, and gathering 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 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 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. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have 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 thought 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, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on 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 in the 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 the 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 in 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 be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories that are orally passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region 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 included cremation, the use of bows and arrows, 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. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, 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 suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla

Complex $(1,730 \pm 75 \text{ YBP})$ 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 the San Diego suburb of Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez 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 his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names Vizcaíno gave to various locations throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name 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). Jose 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 Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, 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 the first Spanish exploring 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 Crown (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 important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for 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 to be 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)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the Revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 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 of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had 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 raising cattle 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*, February 6, 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*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 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 on 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 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 had become 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), followed by 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 north county coastal areas, 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 recreational 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.

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 located today. 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 this 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 sold for \$1.25 per acre. Both lots were located south of "La Hoya Valley." The *San Diego Union* (March 31, 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*, August 9, 1932).

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla in the form of 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 during 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 from 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 "La Jolla Vista" subdivision of 1923 was one of those subdivisions (San Diego County Engineering Map Records).

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 of 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. Today, this trend continues 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.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The APE consists of a 0.9-acre residential property (APN 358-020-18). The property is located within the La Jolla Mesa area of San Diego southeast of the La Jolla Country Club. (Attachment B: Figures 1 through 3). The proposed project includes the construction of a new two story single family home including a basement, detached garage, and guest quarters totaling 12,670 square feet of construction (Attachment B: Figure 4). The APE is characterized as previously developed disturbed land. Aerial maps indicate the property originally contained a mid-twentieth century residence, pool, and ancillary structures, which were all demolished in 2016. Currently the property contains a variety of pre-existing landscaping, hardscape, and a new, recently constructed pool. Photographs of the property are provided in Plates 1 and 2.

Plate 1: Overview of the property, facing southwest.

Plate 2: Overview of the property, facing north.

IV. <u>STUDY METHODS</u>

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. BFSA reviewed in-house records obtained from the SCIC at SDSU for the project area to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Attachment C). The records search results indicated that there have been a total of 16 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project. None of the previous studies include the current APE; however, two of the studies (Buday and Smith 2014; Smith 2014) were conducted within adjacent residential parcels. The search results identified two historic addresses and one archaeological resource, SDI-19,236 (SDM-W-154) within one-quarter mile of the project. The project parcel is within the boundaries of Site SDI-19,236. Site SDI-19,236 was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers and includes all of Mount Soledad Heights, including the area known as La Jolla Mesa. Rogers noted scattered lithic quarries, hearths, and sweathouses. However, based upon recent excavations within the site area (Pigniolo and Bietz 2008; Robbins-Wade 2010; Buday and Smith 2014; Smith 2014), little evidence of SDI-19,236 has been identified by excavations within the recorded site boundary.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested by BFSA from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC SLF search was positive for sites within the project region and a list of Native American contacts was provided by the NAHC for further research. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all tribal representatives

listed on the NAHC response letter. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received one response. The Pauma Band of Lusieño Indians indicated that the project is located outside of the traditional area of the Pauma Band, and that they would defer to Kuymeyaay Bands. Original correspondence may be found in Attachment D.

On December 7, 2018, BFSA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. Where possible, the archaeologists employed narrow transect paths to ensure maximum lot coverage. Paved areas were largely excluded from the survey and all exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research

The coastal area to the northwest, west, and southwest of the project has yielded substantial cultural remains that document prehistoric occupation. For example, to the north, sites such as SDI-39 represent multicomponent occupation (Early Archaic La Jolla Complex and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay) beginning approximately 5,000 YBP (Christenson 1990). While most prehistoric activity in the general vicinity of the subject property were focused upon the coastal zone where abundant marine resources were exploited by humans for over 8,000 years, the La Jolla Mesa and the slopes of Mount Soledad were utilized by prehistoric populations to gather food from the coastal sage scrub habitat.

Much of the Mount Soledad area and La Jolla Mesa are recorded as part of a very large archaeological site listed as SDI-19,236. The site is characterized as a widespread, superficial scatter of stone tools, occasional hearths, and marine shell situated on terraces and gentle slopes near the various canyons that cut into the mesa and uplands. Although the site, as recorded, covers the subject property and surrounding area, significant elements of SDI-19,236 have not been identified in close proximity to the subject property. Further, archaeological testing on parcels adjacent to the current APE did not detect the presence of any intact deposits associated with SDI-19,236 (Buday and Smith 2014; Smith 2014).

During the historic period, new Native American encampments developed as the native population was displaced by European settlements (Carrico 1986). The mesa (later known as Torrey Pines State Reserve) may have been used for livestock grazing until the development of small farms and residences in the early part of the twentieth century. Much of the area surrounding the APE was developed during the mid-twentieth century before environmental laws necessitated cultural resource studies. The project parcel originally contained a mid-century ranch style home, pool, landscaping, hardscape, and associated infrastructure. Based on project research, previous development encompassed the entire APE with structures mainly situated within the eastern half of the project parcel. Based on aerial photographs, all structures previously located on the property

were demolished in 2016.

Field Reconnaissance

On December 7, 2018, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison directed the archaeological assessment for the project with assistance from field archaeologist David Grabski. Native American monitor Wanda Growingthunder actively participated in the survey of the property. The archaeological survey was achieved using a Brunton field compass to orient directional transects spaced in five-meter intervals across the entire project, where possible. During the survey, particular attention was paid to areas with exposed ground surfaces, such as rodent burrows and areas around the base of vegetation. Visibility was limited due to previous development of the subject property. Generally, the northern quarter consisted of a landscaped area with a gravel and asphalt driveway. The remainder of the parcel is generally split between landscaping, hardscaping, and a new pool in the west and gravel covered fill soil, various types of construction debris and materials, and ornamental trees in the east where the previous residence was located before being demolished in 2016. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

Evaluation

Despite being located within the mapped boundaries of Site SDI 19,236, no cultural materials were identified on any of the exposed ground surfaces within the property. Recent studies on adjacent properties have also failed to identify any elements of the site within the general area of the project. Therefore, based on the previous studies conducted in the area and the level of previous disturbance within the subject property, no further archaeological study is necessary to assess the potential for cultural resources.

VI. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no elements of Site SDI-19,236 were identified during the archaeological survey conducted at the Stone Residence Project. However, fill soil, hardscape, and landscaping limited visibility during the investigation. As such, the previous development of the property has likely impacted the ability to identify any surface expressions of the site. Although recent investigations on adjacent parcels failed to identify any elements of SDI-19,236, a review of the proposed redevelopment suggests that there will be a high level of impact within the APE, which may uncover previously unidentified cultural deposits. Therefore, because of the possibility for buried or otherwise masked prehistoric deposits or artifacts associated with SDI-19,236 to be located within the project parcel, an archaeological monitoring program is recommended as a condition of permit approval. Archaeological monitoring of all grading and

excavation activities attendant to the new development of this project is recommended. The archaeological monitor should have the authority to halt or divert grading or excavation activity in the area of any discovery until such discovery can be characterized and its significance under CEQA assessed. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for cultural resources should be applied in accordance with current City of San Diego guidelines.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Prior to obtaining any building, or other, permits, and prior to commencement of construction, the applicant shall contract with a City of San Diego-certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) and Mitigation Monitoring Coordination section (MMC). This program shall include, but not be limited to the following actions:

- 1. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American observer shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program. DSD and MMC shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any pre-construction meetings.
- 2. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American observer to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
- 3. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth-moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.
- 4. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall be on-site full-time to perform inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections can be determined by the consulting archaeologist, and depending upon the grading process, the need for monitoring and duration of site visits can be reduced. Any changes to the monitoring plan must be communicated to DSD and MMC.
- 5. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits encountered during grading will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- 6. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact MMC at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with DSD and MMC, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the

consulting archaeologist and approved by the City of San Diego, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, the county coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- 7. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 8. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- 9. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpretation of the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of DSD and MMC prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Record forms.
- 10. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the City of San Diego by the consulting archaeologist signifying that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
- 11. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, the archeological monitor shall provide evidence that the grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of DSD and MMC.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

DATE

National Register of Historic Places ✓	Month and Year: December 2018
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: December 2018
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register ☑	Month and Year: December 2018
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center ✓	Month and Year: December 2018
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

VIII. 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 City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Brian F. Smith Principal Investigator December 17, 2018 Date

IX. ATTACHMENT A

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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 Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present 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.

<u>Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs</u>: 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.

<u>Charles H. Brown Site</u>: 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.

<u>Del Mar Man Site</u>: 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).

<u>Site W-20, Del Mar, California</u>: 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.

<u>City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System</u>: 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.

<u>Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines</u>: 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.

<u>The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista</u>: 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.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County:</u> 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 <u>Jolla, California</u>: 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.

<u>Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California</u>: 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Andrew J. Garríson, M.A., RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside

2009

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside

2005

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside

2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists Society for California Archaeology Society for American Archaeology California Council for the Promotion of History Society of Primitive Technology Lithic Studies Society California Preservation Foundation Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

June 2017–Present Poway, California

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2009–2017 Orange, California

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey

2009 Riverside, California

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009 Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining Olivella Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

X. ATTACHMENT B

Project Maps:
General Location Map
USGS Project Location Map
800' Scale City Engineering Map
Site Plan

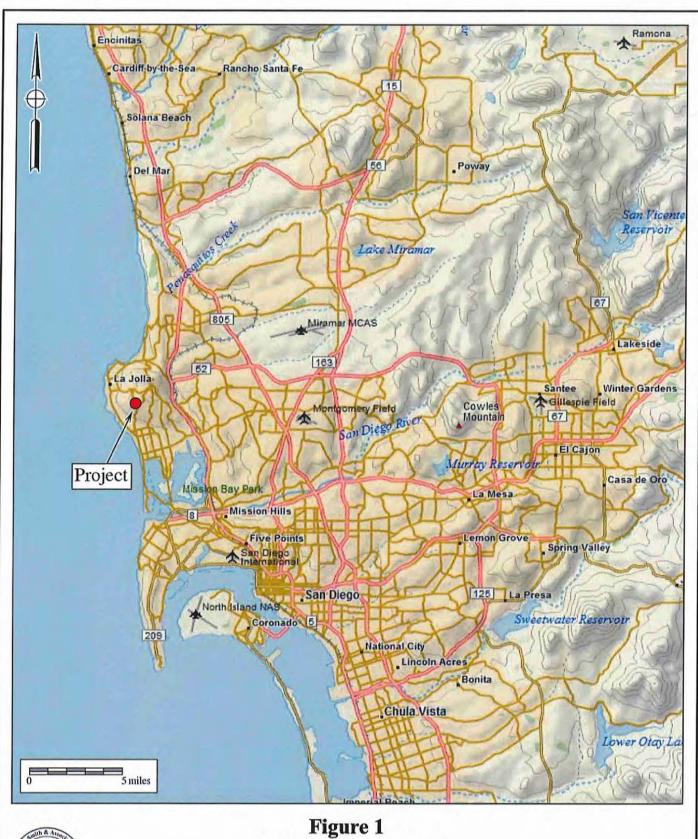




Figure 1 General Location Map

The Stone Residence Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

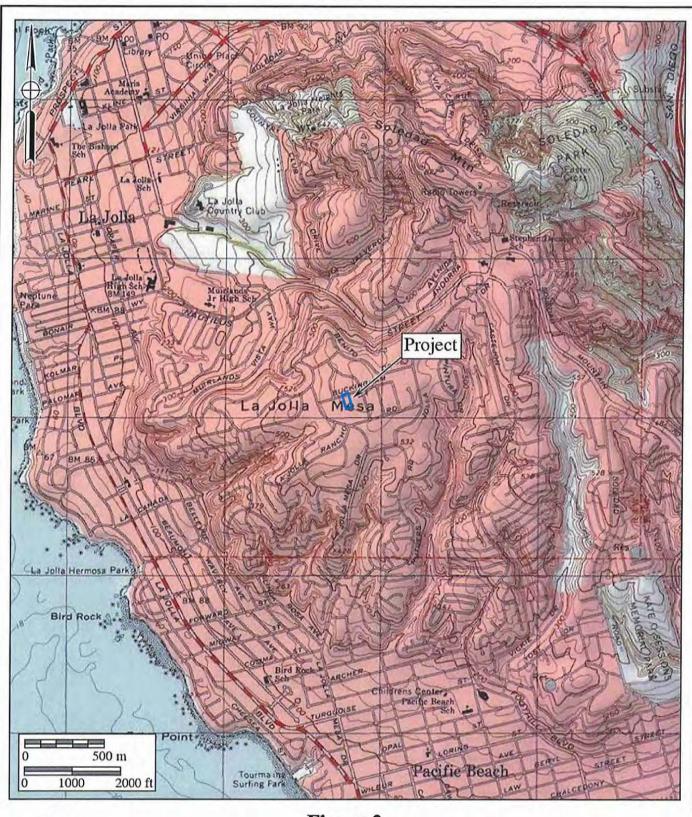




Figure 2 Project Location Map

The Stone Residence Project

USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

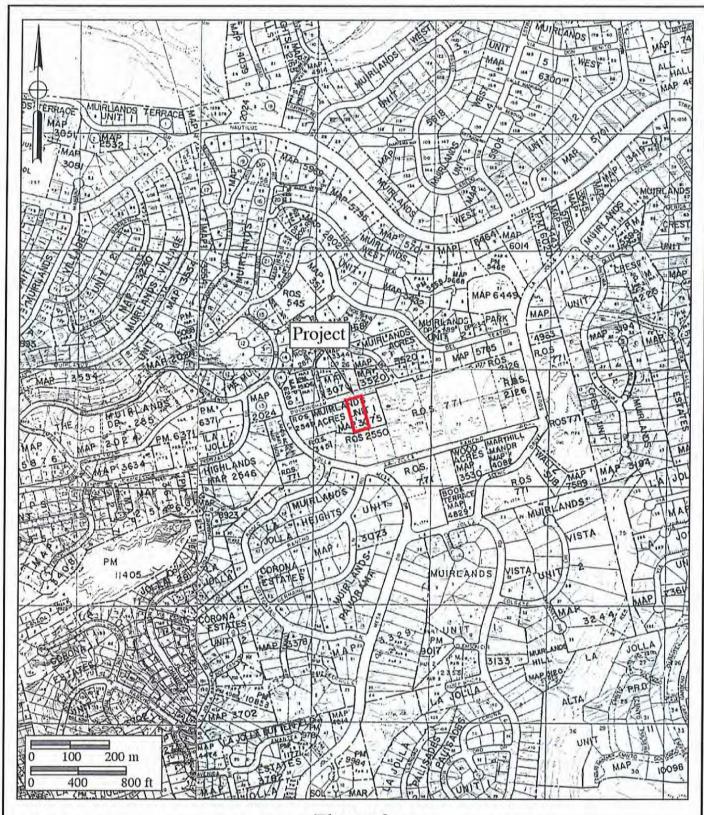




Figure 3
Project Location Map

The Stone Residence Project

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

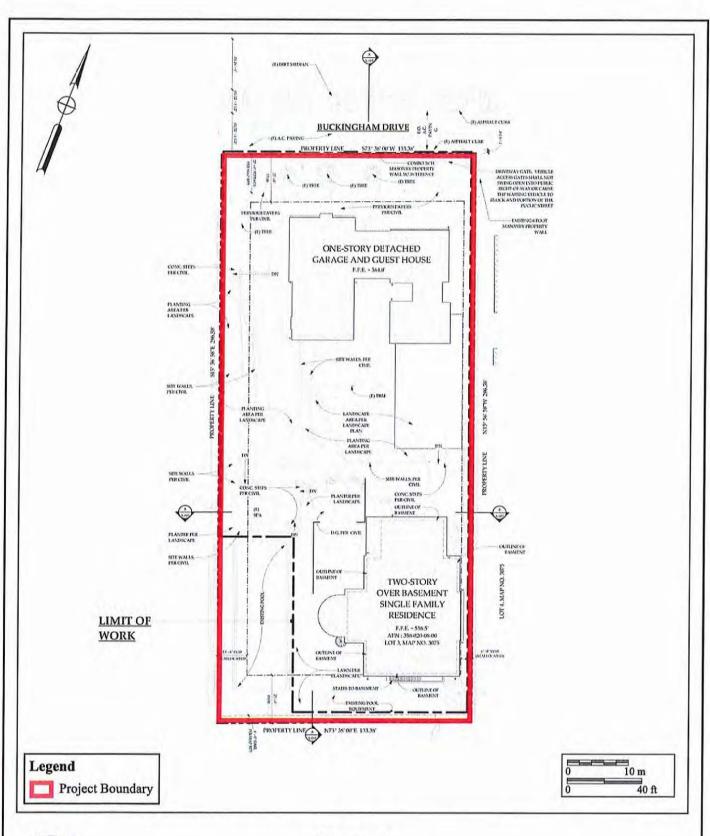




Figure 4
Project Development Map

The Stone Residence Project

XI. ATTACHMENT C

Archaeological Records Search Results

BRIAN F. SMITH and ASSOCIATES

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEMS RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Brian F. Smith and Associates

Processed By: Carrie Kubacki

Date Processed: 2018-12-17

Project Identification: 1525 Buckingham 18-265

Information Center: South Coastal Information Center

Search Radius: 1/4 Mile Buffer

Historical Resources:

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been reviewed for all recorded sites.

There is one resource located within a quarter mile radius of the current project area. This site record, P-37-030180, is within the project boundary.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been reviewed.

There are 16 reports within a mile radius of the current project area. No report areas intersect the current project boundary; however, two report areas are adjacent: SD-14969 and SD-14910.

Historic Addresses

There are two historic addresses are located within a quarter mile radius of the current project area.

XII. ATTACHMENT D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

November 26, 2018

For: Native American Heritage Commission

915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, California 95814

From: Carrie Kubacki, M.S.

Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.

14010 Poway Rd. Suite A

Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the Buckingham Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: <u>Buckingham (18-265)</u>. The project is in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California, at 1525 Buckingham Drive on an approximately 0.9-acre parcel (APN 544-260-007). The project consists of a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment, and is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) of the USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Carrie Kubacki, M.S.

Geologist and GIS Specialist

Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129

Phone: 858-484-0915

Email: carrie@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 La Jolla OE W and La Jolla, California, topographic maps with project area

delineated.

Sacred Lands File request form

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 * Sacramento, CA 95814 * (916) 653-4082 (916) 657-5390 – Fax * nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Buckingham (18-265)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): La Jolla OE W

Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, SBBM, projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Carrie Kubacki

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

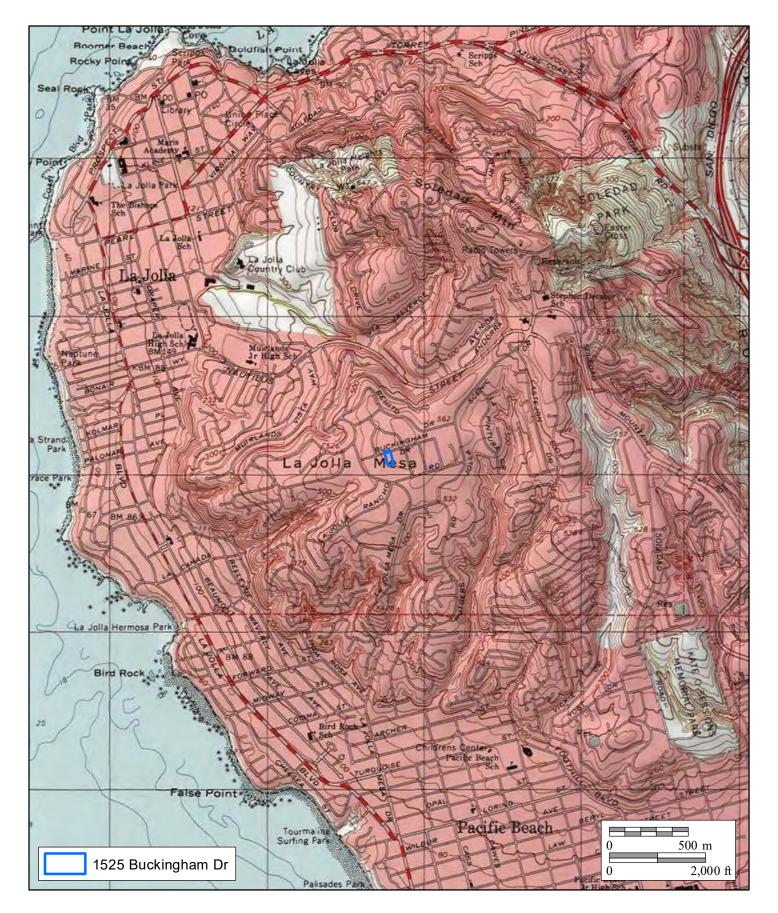
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

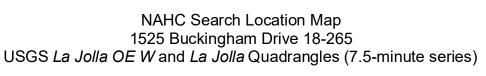
Email: carrie@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: <u>Buckingham (18-265)</u>. The project is in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California, at 1525 Buckingham Drive on an approximately 0.9-acre parcel (APN 544-260-007). The project consists of a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment, and is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) of the USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.







NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710

Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov

Twitter: @CA_NAHC

December 5, 20128

Carrie Kubacki Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc

VIA Email to: carrie@bfsa-ca.com

RE: Buckingham (18-265), San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Kubacki:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were <u>positive</u>. Please contact the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

KATY SANCHEZ

Katy Sanche 3

Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment



Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts List 12/5//2018

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Barona Band of Mission Indians lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Edwin Romero Chairperson Virgil Perez, Chairperson Diegueno P.O. Box 130 1095 Barona Road

Santa Ysabel Lakeside ,CA 92040 ,CA 92070

clloyd@barona-nsn.gov (760) 765-0845 (760) 765-0320 Fax (619) 443-6612 (619) 443-0681

Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson Rebecca Osuna, Chairman

2005 S. Escondido Blvd. 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumevaav Diegueno Campo ,CA 91906 Escondido ,CA 92025

rgoff@campo-nsn.gov (760) 737-7628 (760) 747-8568 Fax (619) 478-9046

(619) 478-5818 Fax

Ewijaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Jamul Indian Village

Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson Erica Pinto, Chairperson

4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay ,CA 91935

,CA 91901 Alpine Jamul

(619) 445-6315 (619) 669-4785 (619) 445-9126 Fax (619) 669-4817

Ewijaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Jamul Indian Village Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson Lisa Cumper, THPO

4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Alpine ,CA 91901 Jamul ,CA 91935

michaelg@leaningrock.net lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov (619) 669-4855 Office (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax (619) 669-4817 Cell

Ewijaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson

4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay P.O. Box 507

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Alpine ,CA 91901 Santa Ysabel ,CA 92070

(619) 445-6315 cjlinton73@aol.com (619) 445-9126 Fax (760) 803-5694

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Buckingham (18-265), San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts List 12/5//2018

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission In Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley ,CA 91962 (619) 709-4207	dians Diegueno-Kwaaymii Kumeyaay	Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala ,CA 92059 sgaughen@palatribe.com (760) 891-3515 (760) 742-3189 Fax	Luiseno Cupeno
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley ,CA 92061 (760) 742-3771 (760) 742-3779 Fax	Luiseno	Pala Band of Mission Indians Robert H. Smith, Chairperson 12196 Pala Mission Road Pala ,CA 92059 rsmith@palatribe.com (760) 891-3500 (760) 742-3189 Fax	Luiseno Cupeno
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard , CA 91905 LP13boots@aol.com (619) 478-2113 (619) 478-2125 Fax	Indians Diegueno/Kumeyaay	Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians Temet Aguilar, Chairperson P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley ,CA 92061 (760) 742-1289, Ext. 303 (760) 742-3422 Fax	Luiseno
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard CA 91905 (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax	n Diegueno/Kumeyaay	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians Mark Macarro, Chairman P.O. Box 1477 Temecula CA 92593 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov (951) 770-6000 (951) 695-1778 Fax	Luiseno
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Miss Virgil Oyos, Chairperson P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel , CA 92070 mesagrandeband@msn.com (760) 782-3818	sion Indians Diegueno	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson 1 West Tribal Road Valley Center , CA 92082 bomazzetti@aol.com (760) 749-1051	Luiseno

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

(760) 749-5144

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Buckingham (18-265), San Diego County.

(760) 782-9092 Fax

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts List 12/5//2018

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Tribal Council

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno

Vista

,CA 92081

cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson

1 Viejas Grade Road

Alpine ,CA 91901

jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

(619) 445-3810

(619) 445-5337 Fax

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson

P.O. Box 365

Diegueno

Diegueno

Valley Center

,CA 92082

allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson

P.O. Box 365

Valley Center , CA 92082

allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department

P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto

,CA 92581

Luiseno Cahuilla

jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

(951) 663-5279

(951) 654-4198 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson

1 Kwaaypaay Court

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

El Cajon

,CA 92019

ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

(619) 445-2613

(619) 445-1927 Fax

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Buckingham (18-265), San Diego County.



December 7, 2018

Virgil Oyos Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Oyos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in the La Jolla area of the city of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project is located at 1525 Buckingham Drive on an approximately 0.9-acre, previously developed, and currently vacant parcel. The project is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Assessor's Parcel Number 544-260-007) on the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla OE W, California topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West [projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

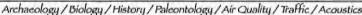
The Sacred Lands File search came back positive for results in the *La Jolla OE W* Quadrangle. The Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Tribal Council
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, California 92081

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Tribal Council:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Thomas Rodriguez Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

December 7, 2018

Robert Pinto Sr.
Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Robert J. Welch Jr. Chairperson Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians I Viejas Grade Road Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project,
San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Robert H. Smith Chairperson Pala Band of Mission Indians 12196 Pala Mission Road Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

December 7, 2018

Rebecca Osuna Chairman Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians 2005 South Escondido Boulevard Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

December 7, 2018

Ralph Goff Chairperson Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, California 91906

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project,

San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Michael Garcia Vice Chairperson Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians 4054 Willows Road Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Mark Macarro Chairman Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Angela Elliot-Santos Chairperson Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Elliot-Santos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in the La Jolla area of the city of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project is located at 1525 Buckingham Drive on an approximately 0.9-acre, previously developed, and currently vacant parcel. The project is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Assessor's Parcel Number 544-260-007) on the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla OE W, California topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West [projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

The Sacred Lands File search came back positive for results in the *La Jolla OE W* Quadrangle. The Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Allen E. Lawson Chairperson San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

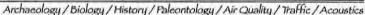
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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Bo Mazzetti Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians I West Tribal Road Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

December 7, 2018

Carmen Lucas Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, California 91962

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

December 7, 2018

Edwin Romero Chairperson Barona Band of Mission Indians 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Erica Pinto Chairperson Jamul Indian Village P.O. Box 612 Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

Dear Ms. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Gwendolyn Parada Chairperson La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Virgil Perez Chairperson Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Temet Aguilar Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Shasta Gaughen, Ph.D.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Ray Teran Grant Writer/Administrator Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Teran:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Lisa Cumper Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Jamul Indian Village P.O. Box 612 Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Cumper:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Ernest Pingleton Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians I Viejas Grade Road Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Destiny Colocho Rincon Band of Mission Indians I West Tribal Road Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Colocho:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Cody J. Martinez
Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely.

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Christopher Nejo
Pala Administration
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala Temecual Road, PMB 50
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Nejo:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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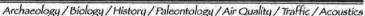
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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Chris Devers
Cultural Liaison
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Devers:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in the La Jolla area of the city of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project is located at 1525 Buckingham Drive on an approximately 0.9-acre, previously developed, and currently vacant parcel. The project is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Assessor's Parcel Number 544-260-007) on the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla OE W, California topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West [projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

The Sacred Lands File search came back positive for results in the *La Jolla OE W* Quadrangle. The Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Alexis Wallick Pala Administration Pala Band of Mission Indians 35008 Pala Temecual Road, PMB 50 Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Wallick:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:



December 7, 2018

Alexis M. Vargas Sycuan Tribal Government Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation I Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Vargas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in the La Jolla area of the city of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project is located at 1525 Buckingham Drive on an approximately 0.9-acre, previously developed, and currently vacant parcel. The project is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Assessor's Parcel Number 544-260-007) on the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla OE W, California topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West [projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist

tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

From: Cultural Pauma cultural@pauma-nsn.gov

Subject: RE: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, La Jolla

Date: December 17, 2018 at 8:15 AM

To: Tracy A. Stropes naconsult@bfsa-ca.com

Mr. Stropes,

Thank you for the notice for the Buckingham Project in La Jolla. This project is outside of the traditional area of the Pauma Band. We will defer to the Kumeyaay Bands any knowledge of Cultural sites and/or resources impacted by the project. Please contact us if any resources are discovered related to the Luiseno Culture.

Thank you,

Mr. Chris Devers Cultural Liaison Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

From: Tracy A. Stropes < naconsult@bfsa-ca.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 8:05 AM
To: Cultural Pauma < cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the

Buckingham Project, La Jolla

Good morning,

Please see the attached request for information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Buckingham Project, San Diego County, California.

Should you have any questions or require any further information from us, you may contact myself or Brian Smith at (858) 484-0915.

Sincerely,

Mr. Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Project Archaeologist tstropes@bfsa-ca.com naconsult@bfsa-ca.com





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT 5900 LA PLACE COURT, SUITE 100 CARLSBAD, CA 92008

January 22, 2019

SUBJECT: Determination of Need for Department of the Army Permit

Mr. Daniel Valdez Coffey Engineering 9666 Businesspark Ave, Suite 210 San Diego, CA 92131

Dear Mr. Valdez:

I am responding to your request (File No. SPL-2018-00475-JDR) dated October 2, 2018 for clarification whether a Department of the Army Permit is required for the Stone Residence project located at 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, San Diego County, California (lat: 32.826872 °N, long: -117.258747 °W).

The Corps' evaluation process for determining if you need a permit is based on whether or not the proposed project is located within or contains a water of the United States, and whether or not the proposed project includes an activity potentially regulated under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. If both conditions are met, a permit would be required.

Based on the attached approved jurisdictional determination dated January 15, 2019, the review area outlined in the map entitled "Stone Residence JD Map" does not contain waters of the United States pursuant to 33 CFR Part 325.9.

If you have any questions, please contact Jonah Reenders at 760-602-4841 or via e-mail at Jonah.D.Reenders@usace.army.mil. Thank you for participating in the Regulatory Program. Please help me to evaluate and improve the regulatory experience for others by completing the customer survey form at http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey.

Sincerely,

Timothy W. Jackson Senior Project Manager Transportation & Special Projects Branch Regulatory Division





Regulatory Program

INTERIM APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in the Interim Approved Jurisdictional Determination Form User Manual.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (AJD): December 19, 2018

B. ORM NUMBER IN APPROPRIATE FORMAT (e.g., HQ-2015-00001-SMJ): SPL-2018-00475-JDR

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State:CA County/parish/borough: San Diego City: La Jolla
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 32.826872 °N, Long117.258747 °W.
Map(s)/diagram(s) of review area (including map identifying single point of entry (SPOE) watershed and/or potential
jurisdictional areas where applicable) is/are: attached in report/map titled .
Other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc.) are associated with this action and are recorded on a
different jurisdictional determination (JD) form. List JD form ID numbers (e.g., HQ-2015-00001-SMJ-1):
D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION:
Office (Desk) Determination Only. Date: .
Office (Desk) and Field Determination. Office/Desk Dates: December 19, 2018 Field Date(s): October 25, 2018.
SECTION II: DATA SOURCES
Check all that were used to aid in the determination and attach data/maps to this AJD form and/or references/citations
in the administrative record, as appropriate.
Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant. Title/Date:
Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
☐ Data sheets/delineation report are sufficient for purposes of AJD form. Title/Date:
Data sheets/delineation report are not sufficient for purposes of AJD form. Summarize rationale and include
information on revised data sheets/delineation report that this AJD form has relied upon:
Revised Title/Date:
□ Data sheets prepared by the Corps. Title/Date: Wetland Determination Data Form- Arid West Region.
Corps navigable waters study. Title/Date:
CorpsMap ORM map layers. Title/Date:
USGS Hydrologic Atlas. Title/Date:
USGS, NHD, or WBD data/maps. Title/Date: .
USGS 8, 10 and/or 12 digit HUC maps. HUC number:
USGS maps. Scale & quad name and date:
USDA NRCS Soil Survey. Citation: Stone Residence Soils Map.
USFWS National Wetlands Inventory maps. Citation: Stone Residence- National Wetlands Inventory Map.
State/Local wetland inventory maps. Citation:
FEMA/FIRM maps. Citation: .
Photographs: Aerial. Citation: Stone Residence JD Map. or Other. Citation:
LiDAR data/maps. Citation:
Previous JDs. File no. and date of JD letter:
Applicable/supporting case law:
Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
Other information (please specify):

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SECTION III: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Complete ORM "Aquatic Resource Upload Sheet" or Export and Print the Aquatic Resource Water Droplet Screen from ORM for All Waters and Features, Regardless of Jurisdictional Status – Required

	RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT (RHA) SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION: "navigable waters of the U.S." within RHA jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area.
_	Complete Table 1 - Required
10	OTE: If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District's list of Section navigable waters list, DO NOT USE THIS FORM TO MAKE THE DETERMINATION. The District must continue to ow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Section 10 RHA navigability determination.
	CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION: "waters of the U.S." within VA jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328.3) in the review area. Check all that apply.
	(a)(1): All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. (Traditional Navigable Waters (TNWs))
	Complete Table 1 - Required
	This AJD includes a case-specific (a)(1) TNW (Section 404 navigable-in-fact) determination on a water that has not previously been designated as such. Documentation required for this case-specific (a)(1) TNW determination is attached.
	(a)(2): All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands. • Complete Table 2 - Required
	(a)(3): The territorial seas.
_	Complete Table 3 - Required
	(a)(4): All impoundments of waters otherwise identified as waters of the U.S. under 33 CFR part 328.3. • Complete Table 4 - Required
	(a)(5): All tributaries, as defined in 33 CFR part 328.3, of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
	 Complete Table 5 - Required (a)(6): All waters adjacent to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5) of 33 CFR part 328.3, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters. Complete Table 6 - Required
	Bordering/Contiguous.
	Neighboring: (c)(2)(i): All waters located within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of a water identified in
	paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
	(c)(2)(ii): All waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5) of 33 CFR part 328.3 and not more than 1,500 feet of the OHWM of such water.
	(c)(2)(iii): All waters located within 1,500 feet of the high tide line of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3, and all waters within 1,500 feet of the OHWM of the Great Lakes.
	(a)(7): All waters identified in 33 CFR 328.3(a)(7)(i)-(v) where they are determined, on a case-specific basis, to have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
	 Complete Table 7 for the significant nexus determination. Attach a map delineating the SPOE
	watershed boundary with (a)(7) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis Required Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established, normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.
	(a)(8): All waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3 not covered by (c)(2)(ii) above and all waters located within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or OHWM of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5) of 33 CFR part 328.3 where they are determined on a case-specific basis to have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
	Complete Table 8 for the significant nexus determination. Attach a map delineating the SPOE
	watershed boundary with (a)(8) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis Required Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established, normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.

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	NON-WATERS OF THE U.S. FINDINGS:
	eck all that apply.
	The review area is comprised entirely of dry land.
	Potential-(a)(7) Waters: Waters that DO NOT have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-
	(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
	Complete Table 9 and attach a map delineating the SPOE watershed boundary with potential
	(a)(7) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis Required
	Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established
	normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent
	and require a case-specific significant nexus determination. Potential-(a)(8) Waters: Waters that DO NOT have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-
ш	(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
	• Complete Table 9 and attach a map delineating the SPOE watershed boundary with potential
	(a)(8) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis Required
	Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established
	normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent
	and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.
	Excluded Waters (Non-Waters of U.S.), even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(4)-(a)(8):
	Complete Table 10 - Required
	(b)(1): Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of
	the CWA.
	(b)(2): Prior converted cropland.
	(b)(3)(i): Ditches with ephemeral flow that are not a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary.
	(b)(3)(ii): Ditches with intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, excavated in a tributary, or drain
	wetlands.
	(b)(3)(iii): Ditches that do not flow, either directly or through another water, into a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3).
	(b)(4)(i): Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land should application of water to that area cease.
	(b)(4)(ii): Artificial, constructed lakes and ponds created in dry land such as farm and stock watering ponds,
	irrigation ponds, settling basins, fields flooded for rice growing, log cleaning ponds, or cooling ponds.
	(b)(4)(iii): Artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools created in dry land. ¹
	(b)(4)(iv): Small ornamental waters created in dry land.1
	\square (b)(4)(v): Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to mining or construction activity, including
	pits excavated for obtaining fill, sand, or gravel that fill with water.
	\square (b)(4)(vi): Erosional features, including gullies, rills, and other ephemeral features that do not meet the
	definition of tributary, non-wetland swales, and lawfully constructed grassed waterways.1
	(b)(4)(vii): Puddles. ¹
	(b)(5): Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems. ¹
	(b)(6): Stormwater control features constructed to convey, treat, or store stormwater that are created in dry
	land.¹ (b)(7): Wastewater recycling structures created in dry land; detention and retention basins built for wastewater
	recycling; groundwater recharge basins; percolation ponds built for wastewater recycling; and water
	distributary structures built for wastewater recycling.
	Other non-jurisdictional waters/features within review area that do not meet the definitions in 33 CFR 328.3 of
	(a)(1)-(a)(8) waters and are not excluded waters identified in (b)(1)-(b)(7).
	• Complete Table 11 - Required.
<u>D.</u>	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT AJD: Upland site, no potential aquatic resources present.

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¹ In many cases these excluded features will not be specifically identified on the AJD form, unless specifically requested. Corps Districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these features within the review area.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

Table 1. (a)(1) Traditional Navigable Waters

(a)(1) Waters Name	(a)(1) Criteria	Rationale to Support (a)(1) Designation Include High Tide Line or Ordinary High Water Mark indicators, when applicable.
N/A	Choose an item.	N/A

Table 2. (a)(2) Interstate Waters

(a)(2) Waters Name	Rationale to Support (a)(2) Designation
N/A	N/A

Table 3. (a)(3) Territorial Seas

(a)(3) Waters Name	Rationale to Support (a)(3) Designation	
N/A	N/A	

Table 4. (a)(4) Impoundments

(a)(4) Waters Name	Rationale to Support (a)(4) Designation
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

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Table 5. (a)(5)Tributaries

(a)(5) Waters Name	Flow Regime	(a)(1)-(a)(3) Water Name to which this (a)(5) Tributary Flows	Tributary Breaks	Rationale for (a)(5) Designation and Additional Discussion. Identify flowpath to (a)(1)-(a)(3) water or attach map identifying the flowpath; explain any breaks or flow through excluded/non-jurisdictional features, etc.
N/A	Choose an item.	N/A	Choose an item.	N/A
N/A	Choose an item.	N/A	Choose an item.	N/A
N/A	Choose an item.	N/A	Choose an item.	N/A
N/A	Choose an item.	N/A	Choose an item.	N/A

Table 6. (a)(6) Adjacent Waters

(a)(6) Waters Name	(a)(1)-(a)(5) Water Name to which this Water is Adjacent	Rationale for (a)(6) Designation and Additional Discussion. Identify the type of water and how the limits of jurisdiction were established (e.g., wetland, 87 Manual/Regional Supplement); explain how the 100-year floodplain and/or the distance threshold was determined; whether this water extends beyond a threshold; explain if the water is part of a mosaic, etc.
N/A	N/A	N/A

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Table 7. (a)(7) Waters

SPOE Name	(a)(7) Waters Name	(a)(1)-(a)(3) Water Name to which this Water has a Significant Nexus	Significant Nexus Determination Identify SPOE watershed; discuss whether any similarly situated waters were present and aggregated for SND; discuss data, provide analysis, and summarize how the waters have more than speculative or insubstantial effect on the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the (a)(1)-(a)(3) water, etc.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Table 8. (a)(8) Waters

SPOE Name	(a)(8) Waters Name	(a)(1)-(a)(3) Water Name to which this Water has a Significant Nexus	Significant Nexus Determination Identify SPOE watershed; explain how 100-yr floodplain and/or the distance threshold was determined; discuss whether waters were determined to be similarly situated to subject water and aggregated for SND; discuss data, provide analysis, and then summarize how the waters have more than speculative or insubstantial effect the on the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the (a)(1)-(a)(3) water, etc.
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Non-Jurisdictional Waters

Table 9. Non-Waters/No Significant Nexus

SPOE Name	Non-(a)(7)/(a)(8) Waters Name	(a)(1)-(a)(3) Water Name to which this Water DOES NOT have a Significant Nexus	Basis for Determination that the Functions DO NOT Contribute Significantly to the Chemical, Physical, or Biological Integrity of the (a)(1)-(a)(3) Water. Identify SPOE watershed; explain how 100-yr floodplain and/or the distance threshold was determined; discuss whether waters were determined to be similarly situated to the subject water; discuss data, provide analysis, and summarize how the waters did not have more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the (a)(1)-(a)(3) water.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A		

Table 10. Non-Waters/Excluded Waters and Features

Paragraph (b) Excluded Feature/Water Name	Rationale for Paragraph (b) Excluded Feature/Water and Additional Discussion.
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

Table 11. Non-Waters/Other

Other Non-Waters of U.S. Feature/Water Name	Rationale for Non-Waters of U.S. Feature/Water and Additional Discussion.
N/A	N/A

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **National Wetlands Inventory**

National Wetlands Inventory Map- Stone Residence



October 1, 2018

Wetlands

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Lake

Other

Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

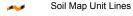
MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot
Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

OLIVE

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot
Other

Other

Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

+++ Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: San Diego County Area, California Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 12, 2018

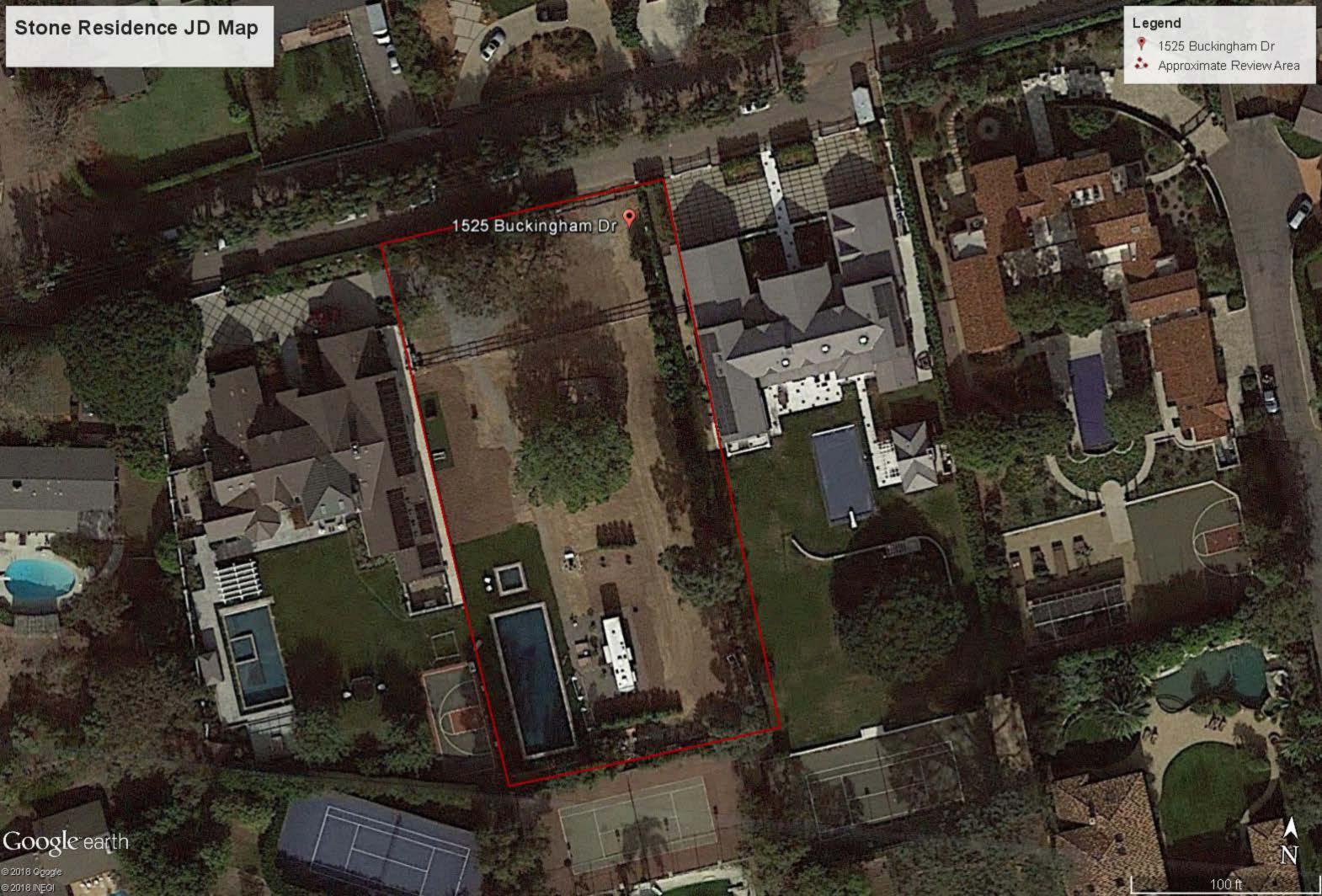
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 7, 2014—Jan 4, 2015

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
СьС	Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	11.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		11.6	100.0%



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

14°/0	Project/Sill Stone Residence	/1525 Bukingham Dr.	City/County San	Diego/San Diego	soling Date: Oct. 25 Zol
Lead refer (initiations, terrace, etc.) Flot, building pol. Local refer (concave convex, none) N/Ove. Slope (%) Subregion (LRR) Lett 32.826.872°M. Leng -IR.28.747 °W. Datum Lett 32.826.872°M. Leng -IR.28.747 °W. Datum Lett 32.826.872°M. Leng -IR.28.7474 °W. Datum Lett 32.826.872°M. No. (If no. explain in Remarks.) Are Vegetation — Soil					ipling Point
Subtregion (LRR) CbC - Cat (shed) grave (ill) Northy Sould Nivil classification Other Are climate / hydrologic conditions on the site hybrical for this time of year? Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.) Are Vegetation X Soil X or Hydrology X significantly disturbed? Are Normal Circumstances present? Yes X No (If ne, explain in Remarks.) Are Vegetation X Soil X or Hydrology anaturally problemate? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, in Hydrologic Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No X Vestand Hydrology Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No X Is the Sampled Ar		The state of the s			^
Soil Map Unit Name	Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.)	, building pod	Local relief (concave	e, convex, none): None	Slope (%):
Are Evergetation X Soil X or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are Normal Circumstances' present? Yes X No (If no. explain in Remarks) Are Vegetation X Soil X or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are 'Normal Circumstances' present? Yes X No (If no. explain in Remarks) Are Vegetation Yes X Soil X or Hydrology in atturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS — Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, or the first of the sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No X Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No X Wetland Hydrology Present Hydrology In X Hydrology Present Hydrology In X Hydrology Hydrology In X Hydrology Hydrology In X Hydrology Hydrology In X Hydrology In X Hydrology	Subregion (LRR) _ C	Lat:	32.8268+2	N Long: -117.258747	W Datum:
Are currentle / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes \(\) No \((\text{if no. explain in Remarks}) \\ Are Vegetation \(\S \) Soil \(\text{ or Hydrology} \) significantly disturbed? \\ Are Normal Circumstances present? Yes \(\text{ No } \) No \\ Are Vegetation \(\S \) Soil \(\text{ or Hydrology} \) significantly problematic? \\ If the Vegetation \(\text{ Soil } \) Soil \(\text{ or Hydrology} \) naturally problematic? \\ If the Vegetation \(\text{ Provide acceptance in the sample of Area \) No \(\text{ No } \) \(\text{ No }	Soil Map Unit Name CbC - Carls	bad gravelly loamy	Sand	NWI classification	Other
Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology anaturally problematic? ((In eeded, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, in the sample of the					
Summary Summ	Are Vegetation X Soil X or H	lydrology X significantly	disturbed? Ar	e "Normal Circumstances" prese	nt? Yes X No
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS — Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, in Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	TANCON TO A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF T				
Hydro Soil Present? Yes No X within a Wetland? Yes No X X Within a Wetland? Yes No X Within a					
Hydro Soil Present? Yes No X within a Wetland? Yes No X X within a Wetland? Yes No X within a	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes No X	V W	700 PM	
Westand Hydrology Present? Yes No X					×
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Iree Stratum (Plot size: 30 fadios)		Yes No X	within a Wet	land? Yes	No /
Absolute Dominant Indicator Species Status Species Specie	Remarks				
Tree Stratum (Plot size \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \$\	VEGETATION – Use scientific	names of plants.			
That Are OBL. FACW, or FAC. Pinus S.pp. Critical S.pp. 1 96	- 30 (cd)	Absolute			
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata Saping/Shrub Stratum (Plot size Prevalence Index worksheet:				- Intuition of Doubling Spools	
3 Citys spp. 1 % weye Species Across All Strata O (B Species Across All Strat		A 1 2 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 3 1 2 3 3 3 3	None Y	_ That Are Obt., PACVV, of FA	
A Bare Ground in Herb Stratum (Plot size Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL FACW, or FAC. A Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of Multiply by	101	61			(B)
That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC. (A Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of Multiply by OBL species	3 - 0.1101 - 175.			_ Species Across Air Girata	(6)
Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of Multiply by	7	14010	= Total Cover		
Total % Cover of Multiply by	Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size			That Are Obt., FAGVV, or FA	(A/B)
OBL species	1				
FACW species	2				
FAC species	3:			The state of the s	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:) 1	4			FACW species	_ × 2 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size:) 1	5::				
Column Totals 14 (A) 70 Prevalence Index = B/A = 5 Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: Dominance Test is >50% Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹ Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting Morphological Adaptations) (Explain) Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size) Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	Harh Stratum (Plot size		_ = Total Cover	Avies DAN	70
Prevalence Index = B/A = 5 Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: Dominance Test is >50% Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹ Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting Marginarate sheet) Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size) Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Hydrophytic Vegetation Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	1/1				
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Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:) 1	.0,	0"	Total Cove		
be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Remarks:	Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:		Y = Total Gover		
2 = Total Cover Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Remarks:	1				
## Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No ## Remarks:				be present, unless disturbed	1 or problematic
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum			_ = Total Cover		~ J
Remarks:	% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum	% Cover of Biotic (Crust	Present? Yes	No
	Table Street Control of the Control		7		
· No aquatic features on - site					
· No aquatic features on-site	· Me-Craoco				
	· No aquatic features on - sit	e			

"Peter in the Rain" No. 1180

Arid West - Version 2.0 US Army Corps of Engineers

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Danl

Color (most) Secondary Indicators Color (most) Secondary Indicators (A) Color (A	Depth	Matrix		Redo	ox Features	3					
Type	(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type	Loc	N-000 100			rks
"Type: C=Concentration. D=Depletion. RM=Reduced Matrix. CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains	0-6	10 YR 4/4	100	_				Sand	1:1	material	
Type: C=Concentration. D=Depletion. RM=Reduced Matrix. CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains T-Location: PL=Pore Lining, M-Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histoc Epipedon (A2) Histoc Epipedon (A2) Stamped Matrix (55) Staty Side (A10) LRR B) Black Histic (A3) Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) Reduced Vertic (F18) Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) Red Parent Material (TF2) Red Parent Material (TF2) Cother (Explain in Remarks) 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) Depleted Borts Surface (F8) Depleted Borts Surface (F8) Depleted Borts Surface (F8) Depleted Borts Surface (F8) Thick Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Dark Surface (F8) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Restrictive Layer (if present): Type Depth (inches) Remarks: VPROLOGY	6-9	10 YR 3/4	100	1				Sand	1:11	unorferial	
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Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one required, check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Water Stained Leaves (B9) Other (Explain in Remarks) Sediment Present? Yes No Depth (inches) Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Sediment Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Dry-Season Water Table (C3) Dry-Season Water Table (C4) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Thin Muck Surface (C7) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches) Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches) Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	IVDBOLO	acv.									
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