

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR 7927 EL PASEO GRANDE

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Project No. 501936

Submitted to:

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

Prepared for:

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December 21, 2016

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City of San Diego (Project No. 501936)

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USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla, California (7.5 minute)

Study Area: 7927 El Paseo Grande; APN 346-503-04

Key Words: Phase I survey; negative; City of San Diego.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

At the request of the property owners, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the residential parcel at 7927 El Paseo Grande (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 346-503-04). Specifically, the property is located in unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego in the southeast corner of projected Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the *La Jolla, California* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the proposed additions to the existing single-family residence. Maps of the property location have been included in Attachment B. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on November 22, 2016, accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. (Red Tail). Although the property is recorded as being within the vicinity of prehistoric Site SDI-39, no evidence of cultural resources was encountered during the survey. However, surface visibility within the project was poor due to the high level of residential development of the parcel.

II. SETTING

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 Environment

The 0.14-acre project is situated in the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. Vegetation within the vicinity of the project is classified as entirely urban landscaping, including various species of shrubs, succulents, and lawn (Plate 1). The elevation throughout the project ranges from 23 to 28 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is located in the Coastal Plains Physiographic Province of San Diego County and contains mostly disturbed graded soil that sits upon the Quaternary-age Bay Point Formation (Adler and High 2001). An overview of the project is provided in Plate 1.



Plate 1: Overview of the project, facing east.

Cultural Environment

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, continuing through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements within the project 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 approximately two 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 as 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, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

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

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. 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 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 is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to 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. The most important food resource for these people was the acorn, which 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 ($1,730 \pm 75$ 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 (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, raising cattle 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 acres 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 1964), 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 of 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 throughout 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 for 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, the location of the current project, 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 southwest of the subject property 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 to the southwest of the subject parcel. 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 (APE)

This archaeological survey encompassed one residential parcel (APN 346-503-04) at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the La Jolla community of the city of San Diego. The APE can be characterized as entirely developed land covered by a single-family residence and associated landscaping and hardscape (Plate 2). The property lies between Calle De La Plata and Paseo Dorado in the La Jolla Shores area of San Diego (Figures 1 through 3: Attachment B). The proposed project includes



Plate 2: Overview of the backyard at 7927 El Paseo Grande.

the addition of 1,949 square feet to the existing 1,317-square-foot residence, including the construction of a second story (Figure 4: Attachment B).

Preliminary background research for the property was conducted to evaluate the potential of the project to contain subsurface prehistoric resources. Previous studies indicate that the project is located within the recorded boundaries of the Spindrift Archaeological District (proposed), which includes SDI-39, a previously recorded prehistoric village complex occupied during the late Holocene. Portions of SDI-39 have been previously determined to be significant according to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Diego criteria. The large village complex is recorded throughout the Spindrift neighborhood on the south and extends across the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club facility along La Jolla Shores Drive for a considerable distance. The entire prehistoric site covers many acres along the coast and has been impacted by historic and modern developments. Previous testing and mitigation programs have identified a rich cultural deposit that lies underneath modern development elements such as streets and buildings. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from SDI-39 include manos, metates, arrow projectile points, scrapers, utilized flake tools, scraper planes, bifaces, knives, drills, hammerstones, core tools, Tizon Brown Ware fragments, debitage, trade materials, shell beads (*Olivella* spire-lopped, *Olivella* cups, and *Olivella* and *Haliotis* disks), shell pendants, and bone tools, as well as animal bone (fish, terrestrial mammals, and birds), fire-affected rock, cobble hearths, charcoal, and marine shell (mostly *Chione*, *Argopecten*, and *Ostrea*). Additionally, the archaeological record denotes that multiple human remains have been identified throughout the Spindrift neighborhood in association with the occupation of SDI-39 over a period of 7,000 to 8,000 years. It is evident that 7927 El Paseo Grande lies within a highly sensitive archaeological area. With regards to the structure itself, the one-story, single-family dwelling is not considered historic for the purposes of this archaeological study.

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. The archaeological reconnaissance was monitored by Native American monitor Jenna Growingthunder from Red Tail. BFSa reviewed the results of a records search completed by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) for the project to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Attachment C).

The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources are identified within the property at 7927 El Paseo Grande. The primary prehistoric sites in the area are SDI-39, SDI-20,130, and SDI-20,129, which together encompass the area of Spindrift Drive northward across La Jolla Shores. The property is adjacent to SDI-39, which has been described as a highly significant prehistoric Native American village complex spanning the Archaic and Late Prehistoric cultural periods. These sites have been disturbed by development of this area since the early 1900s, which has resulted in the spreading of prehistoric materials over a large area by grading and contouring the land. Evidence of the prehistoric sites is found throughout the existing neighborhood of La Jolla Shores. A total of 18 recorded sites (four prehistoric and 14 historic) and 10 historic addresses were identified within one-quarter mile of the property. The majority of the recorded sites are historic residences or sidewalk stamps. The prehistoric sites include prehistoric habitation and shell midden sites. The records search also indicated that 54 previous investigations have been conducted within one-quarter mile of the project, two of which encompassed portions of the project (Mattingly 2007; Smith 2014).

A Sacred Lands File search was requested by BFSa from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which yielded negative results, however the record search deemed the area sensitive for potential tribal cultural resources. Tribes that are culturally affiliated with the project's APE received a letter from BFSa regarding the project. As of the time of this report, no responses have been received (Attachment D).

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research

There is documented evidence of the presence of the Archaic La Jolla cultural horizon and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay temporary camps and village sites in the general area of the project. The project property is identified as being east of the Spindrift archaeological site (SDI-39/W-1). Documentation of this site is continually being updated as new projects encounter buried parts of the site (both intact and disturbed). The presence of 18 known cultural resources, including SDI-39, and 10 historic addresses recorded near the project APE, suggests that historic and prehistoric cultural deposits may potentially be encountered at the subject property. Because of this potential, and in accordance with City of San Diego guidelines, an archaeological survey was necessary to

determine if archaeological resources exist within the project boundaries that might be impacted by the proposed project.

Field Reconnaissance

On November 22, 2016, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith conducted the field survey of the property. A Native American monitor from Red Tail actively participated in the survey. The survey was limited by the constraints of the landscaping and existing residence. As a result of the development of the property, only landscaped areas along the periphery of the lot provided access to view the ground. Brian F. Smith carefully inspected exposed ground surfaces within the landscaping and scraped some areas to expose soil for inspection. The survey did not result in the observation of any artifacts, cultural ecofacts, or other materials related to the prehistoric or historic land use within the project boundaries. No midden soils or cultural resources were observed during the survey; however, the survey coverage was limited by the existing landscaping, hardscape, and the single-family residence.

Evaluation

Based upon the results of the survey and records search, no cultural resources have been identified on the subject property. No further investigations are necessary as part of this survey process.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

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 evidence of any prehistoric cultural resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, due to the presence of recorded cultural resources within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project and the limited visibility encountered during the archaeological survey, the potential exists that buried cultural deposits may be present under the landscaping, hardscape, and structures that cover the property. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts associated with the prehistoric occupation of SDI-39 and other known sites within the La Jolla neighborhood over the past 8,000 years, as well as the historic use and development of La Jolla since the late 1800s, archaeological and Native American monitoring of grading or trenching that may encounter buried cultural materials is recommended for the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED**DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2016
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2016
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2016
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2016
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 21, 2016

Date

IX. ATTACHMENT A

References

Resumes

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Education

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

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

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Professional Memberships

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Experience

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**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 Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including 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—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including 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—including 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—including 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—including 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—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including 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 Meniffee 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 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. December 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

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

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

X. ATTACHMENT B

Project Maps:

**General Location Map
USGS Project Location Map
800' Scale City Engineering Map
Project Development Map**

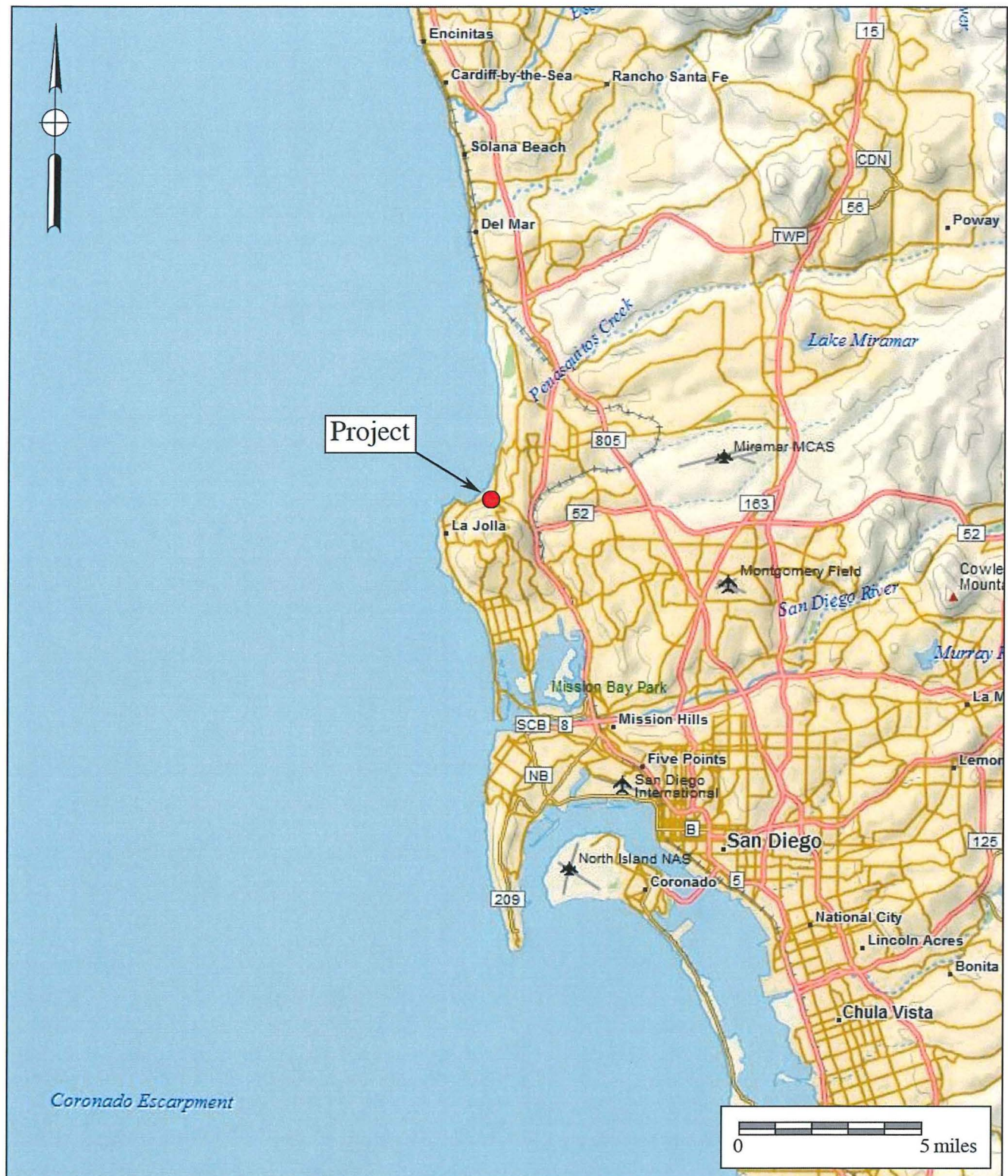


Figure 1
General Location Map
 The 7927 El Paseo Grande Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



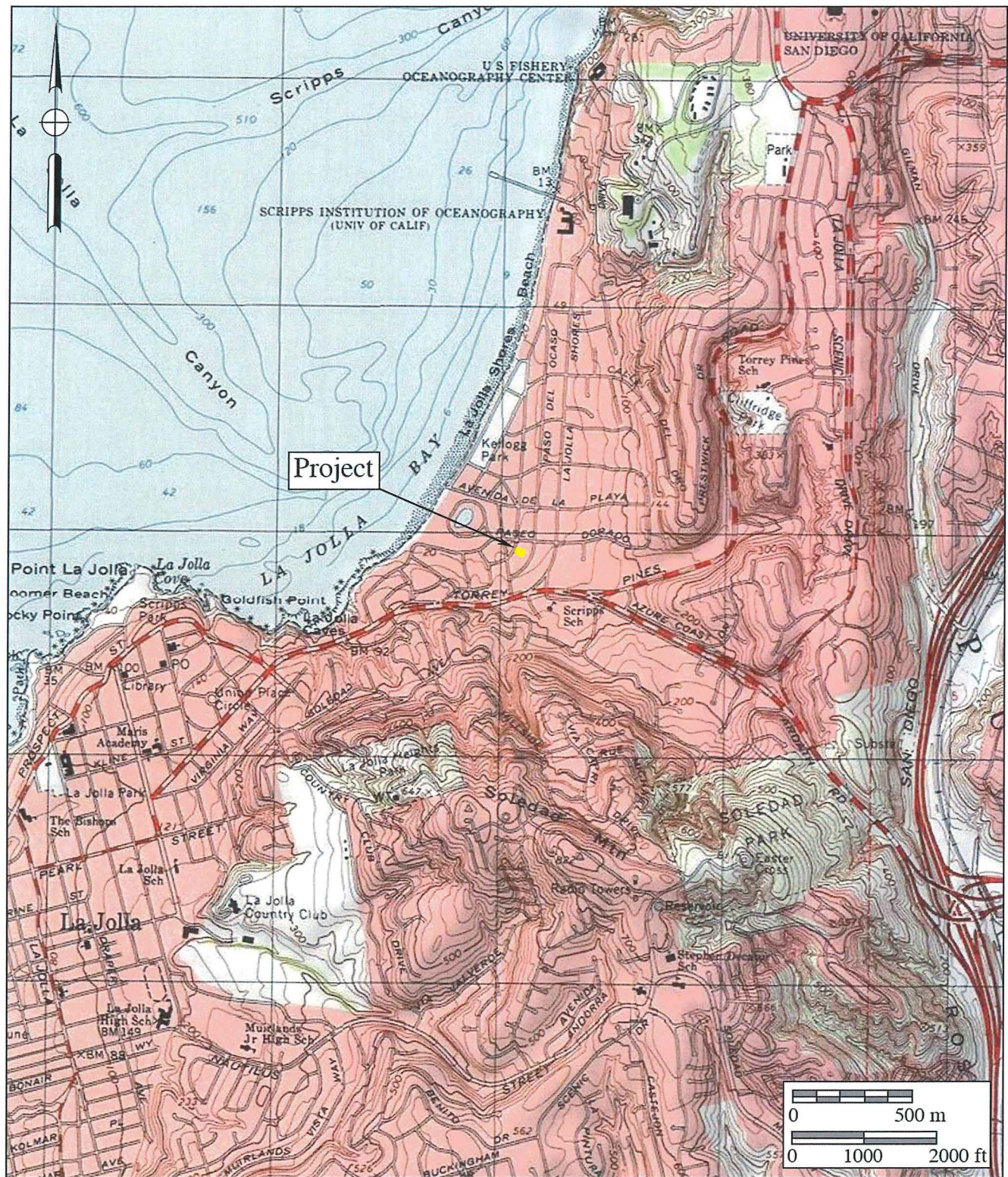


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The 7927 El Paseo Grande Project

USGS La Jolla OE W Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



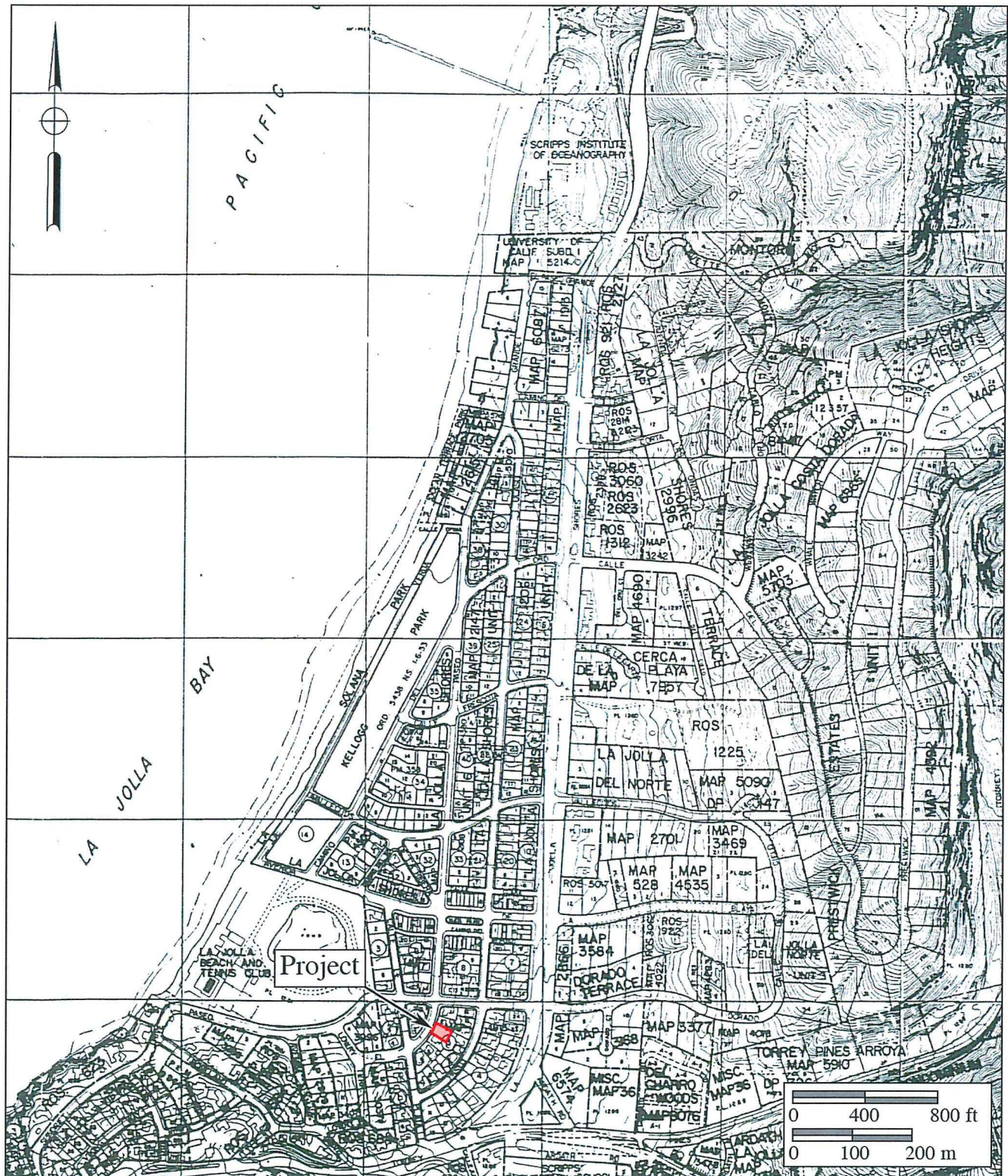


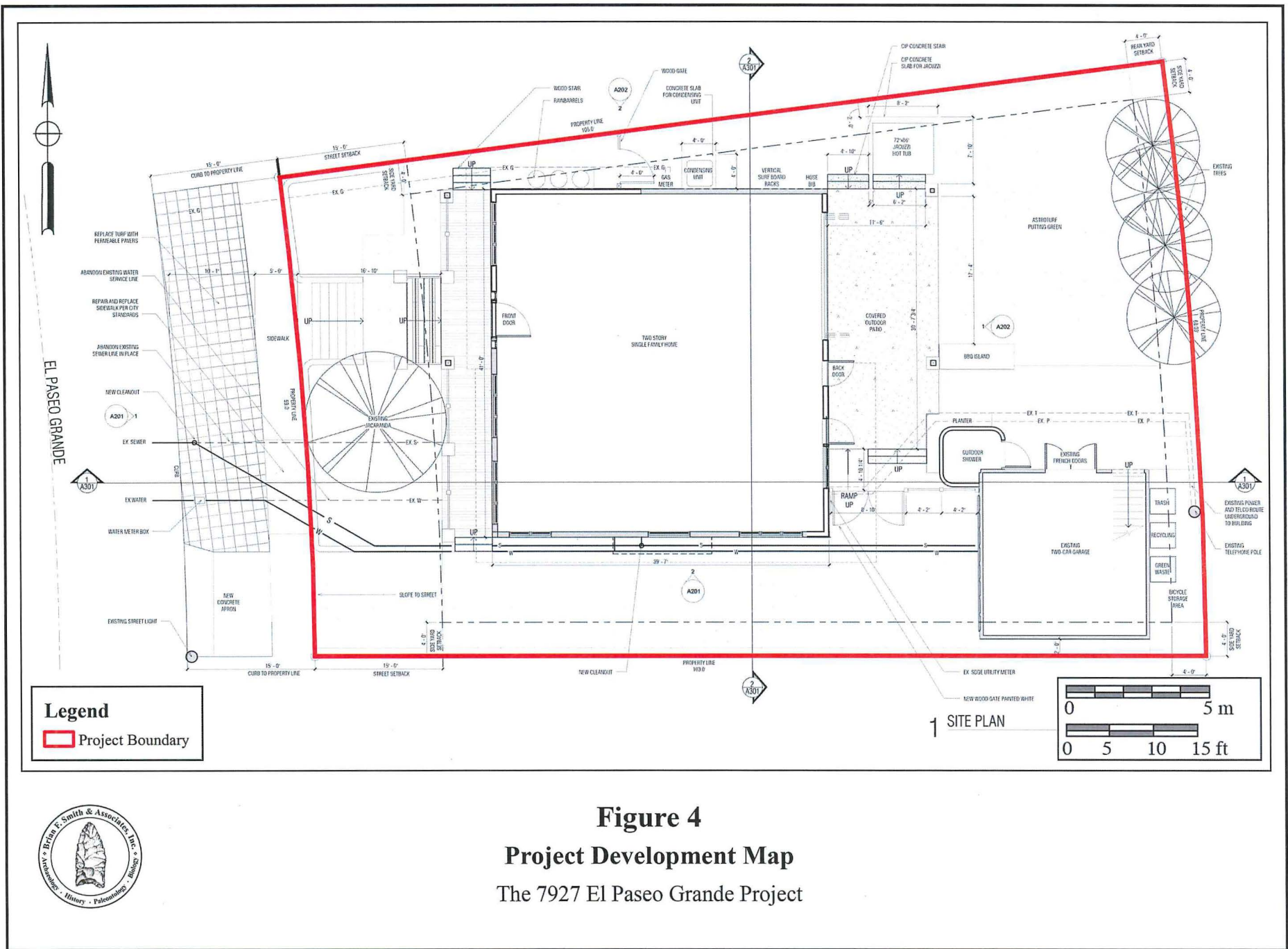
Figure 3

Project Location Map

The 7927 El Paseo Grande Project

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





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: Kris Reinicke
Date Processed: 12-18-2016
Project Identification: The 7927 El Paseo Grande Project

Search Radius: 1/4 Mile

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.

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.

Historic Addresses:

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been reviewed.

Historic Maps:

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed.

XII. ATTACHMENT D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



November 15, 2016

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Kris Reinicke, M.S.
Brian F. Smith and Associates
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the 7927
El Paseo Grande Project, La Jolla, San Diego, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for my company's project: 7927 El Paseo Grande (Project No. 16-237). This is an archaeological survey for the development of a single family home on a .15 acre property located at 7927 El Paseo Grande in La Jolla, City of San Diego, California. More specifically, the project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 south, Range 4 west, projected), 7.5-minute USGS *La Jolla OE W* California topographic quadrangle. A copy of the project map with the project location has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Kris Reinicke, M.S.
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

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: The 7927 El Paseo Grande Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: *La Jolla OE W*

Township: 15S Range: 04W *Projected, in the Pueblo Land Grant

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

Contact Person: Kris Reinicke, M.S.

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

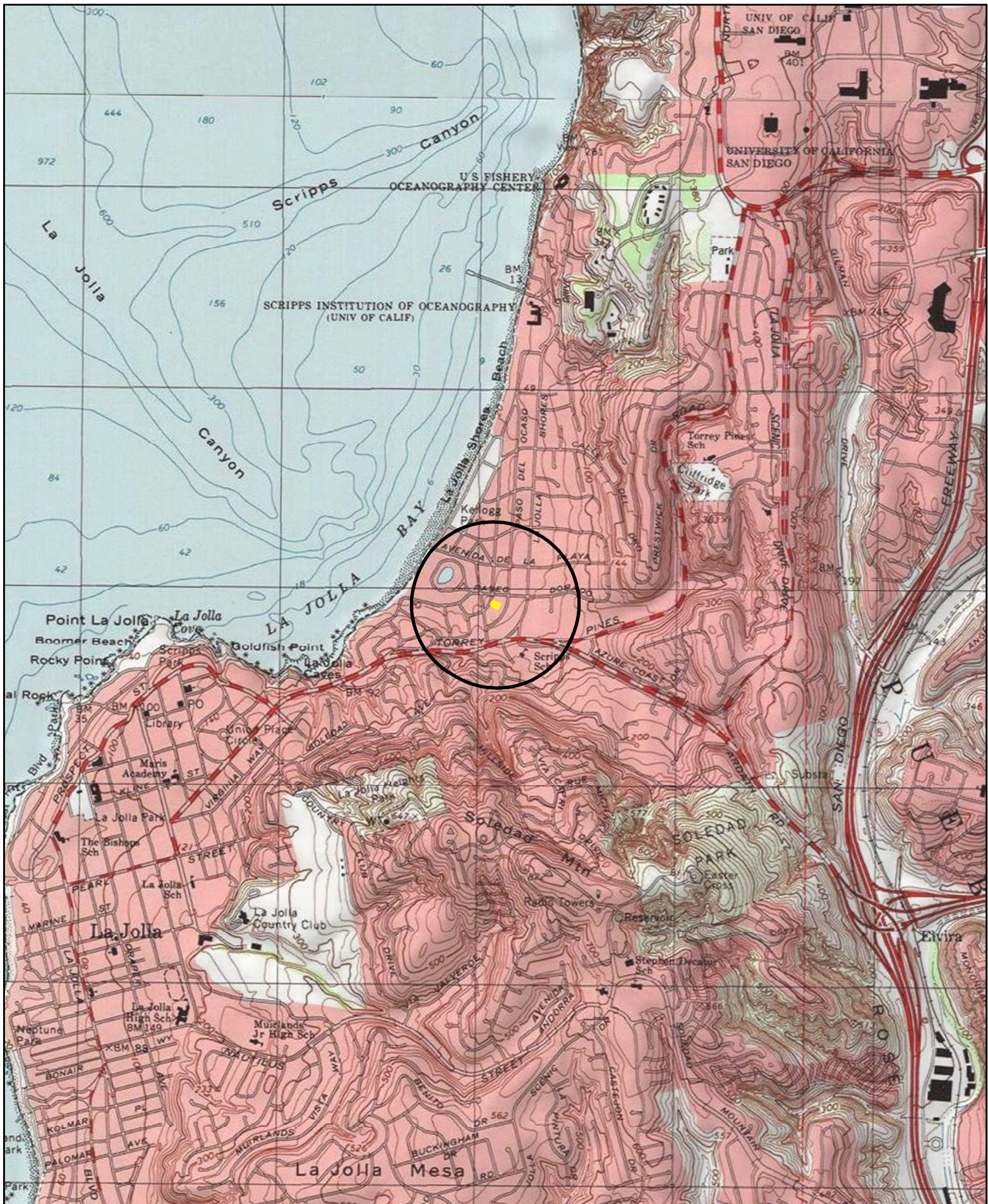
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

This records search is for my company's project: 7927 El Paseo Grande (Project No. 16-237). This is an archaeological survey for the development of a single family home on a .15 acre property located at 7927 El Paseo Grande in La Jolla, City of San Diego, California. More specifically, the project is located in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 south, Range 4 west, projected), 7.5-minute USGS *La Jolla OE W* California topographic quadrangle. A copy of the project map with the project location has been included for your records.



0 1,000 2,000
Feet

Record Search Location Map
The 7927 El Paseo Grande Project
USGS La Jolla OE W Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

Kris Reinicke, BFS A 11/15/2016



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



November 16, 2016

Kris Reinicke
Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: kris@bfsa-ca.com

RE: Proposed 7927 El Paseo Grande Archaeological Survey Project, City of La Jolla; La Jolla USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Reinicke:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for potential tribal cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, 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 via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
11/16/2016**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619)443-6612
Fax: (619)443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619)478-9046
Fax: (619)478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net
Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619)445-6315
Fax: (619)445-9126
Kumeyaay

ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760)765-0845
Fax: (760)765-0320
Kumeyaay

ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
cjlinton73@aol.com
Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760)737-7628
Fax: (760)747-8568
Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619)669-4785
Fax: (619)669-4817
Kumeyaay

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 91962
Phone: (619)709-4207
Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net
Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619)478-2113
Fax: (619)478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com
Kumeyaay

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. 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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
11/16/2016**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P. O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
nickmepa@yahoo.com

Kumeyaay

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
Indians**

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760)782-3818
Fax: (760)782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-3200
Fax: (760)749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619)445-2613
Fax: (619)445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert J. Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619)445-3810
Fax: (619)445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. 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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County.



November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate 7927 El Paseo Grande Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission indicated that this area is sensitive for cultural resources, and 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Santos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate 7927 El Paseo Grande Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission indicated that this area is sensitive for cultural resources, and 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

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 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate 7927 El Paseo Grande Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission indicated that this area is sensitive for cultural resources, and 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

November 22, 2016

Clifford LaChappa
Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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November 22, 2016

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

November 22, 2016

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 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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November 22, 2016

Javaughn Miller
Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

John Flores
Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

Julie Hagen
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Hagen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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November 22, 2016

Lisa Haws
Cultural Resources Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Haws:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

Nick Elliott
Cultural Resources Coordinator
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
P.O Box 1302
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

Rebecca Osuna
Chairperson
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 South Escondido Boulevard
Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Welch:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate 7927 El Paseo Grande Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission indicated that this area is sensitive for cultural resources, and 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:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

Robert Pinto
Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande 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 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

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Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

November 22, 2016

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Oyo:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated



November 22, 2016

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 7927 El Paseo Grande Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the 797 El Paseo Grande 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 San Diego County, California, and includes the expansion of a single-family residence on an approximately 0.15-acre lot. The project proposes 1,949 square feet of additions to the existing 1,317 square foot residence, which includes the expansion of the residential footprint and the addition of a new second story. The project area can be found at 7927 El Paseo Grande in the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned former Pueblo Land Grant 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* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California* topographic map with project area delineated

The Murphy Residence project #501936 is submitting this Water Quality Study to identify the required BMPs that will be implemented in this project. A description of the different Source and Site Design BMPs is included below.

Source Control (SC) BMP Requirements

SC-1: Prevent illicit discharged into the MS4

To prevent illicit discharges into the MS4, the project will implement a protocol to minimize all non-storm water. This irrigation system for this project will utilize a high efficiency drip system. This will minimize the amount of water that will leave the site because the minimum amount of water needed will be delivered to the planted areas for sustained health. The project has installed grass pavers as a means to decrease the impervious area and sheet flow runoff that would otherwise runoff the site. Grass pavers will be hand watered at first to ensure growth and deliver the exact amount of water needed to each area. Excess water that would occur from any car washing activities that occur in the rear of the project near the garage, will infiltrate into the soil via the spaces between the pavers.

SC-2: Identify the storm drain system using stenciling or signage

During construction, notices will be places throughout the construction site to ensure all team members are aware that discharges from the project site will be strictly prohibited. All storm drains will be identified and protected prior to construction. Placards with graphical icons and the words “No Dumping – Drains to Ocean “ in both Spanish and English, will be utilized to notify all construction personnel on site that dumping or discharges from the site will be strictly prohibited.

SC-3: Protect outdoor material storage areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal

Any outdoor material storage areas on site will be protected from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal through the means of a lockable structure with a cover. A secondary containment structure will be formed around the storage area to ensure any leaks or spills are contained. The storage area will have a roof that extends beyond the storage area to prevent collection of rainwater within the secondary containment area. Should a large area for storage be required, the contractor will use a premanufactured storage shed.

SC-4: Protect materials stored in outdoor work areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal

Outdoor work areas will be protected from spills and runoff through the following mechanisms:

- Work areas will be covered using pop-up tents when needed
- The perimeter of the work area will be bermed to prevent water from adjacent areas from running on the surface of the work area
- Work areas will be located in the rear of the property away from any storm drains

SC-5: Protect trash storage areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal

Trash areas will be kept away from adjoining roofs to minimize the potential for run-on. Trash containers will be protected with an awning or lid to minimize direct precipitation, and prevent rainfall from entering containers. All trash areas will be kept on the opposite side of the property from storm drains. Signage will be posted on all dumpsters informing the construction team that hazardous materials are not to be disposed.

Site Design (SD) BMP Requirements:

SD-1: Maintain natural drainage pathways and hydrologic features

The project will maintain natural drainage pathways and hydrologic features to the greatest extent possible. This project has implemented a Low Impact Design approach, minimizing changes to the existing building footprint where possible, and re-using the existing building footprint to avoid natural drainages. The development envelope for this project is set back from the perimeter of the property to avoid natural drainage areas. Grading has been minimized to the greatest extent possible. A rain garden has been designed for the front of the building to be used as an infiltration zone for runoff during precipitation events.

SD-2: Conserve natural areas, soils and vegetation

The design of this project aims to increase the amount of infiltration areas on site. Large amount of impervious concrete hardscape are being removed from the project and replaced with grass pavers. A rain garden, aka Ocean Friendly Garden, is being designed with assistance from Surfrider San Diego, to act as an infiltration basin in the front of the property. In the middle of the rain garden, an existing mature Jacaranda, will help to stabilize soils and promote infiltration. Additionally, vegetation areas are designed at all points along the perimeter of the project to capture any water leaving the site.

SD-3: Minimize impervious area

This project has minimized impervious areas and maximized pervious zones to greatest extent possible. Grass pavers are used throughout the project site to provide a landscaped area, that is walkable and drivable, but porous, allowing rain water infiltrate the ground at the point of contact. Hardscaped areas are minimized to the areas needed for movement of equipment on site. The total amount of impervious area is decreased by 45% when compared to the existing property, while the total pervious area has been increased by 15%. As mentioned previously, landscaping areas are located at all points of the property's perimeter to capture any runoff before it leaves the site.

SD-4: Minimize soil compaction

Soils compaction will be minimized to the areas for new footings. Heavy construction equipment is not anticipated on this project. New planting soil with good drainage properties will be imported to the front landscaped area per the recommendations of Surfrider's Ocean Friendly Garden's program.

SD-5: Disperse impervious areas

The impervious areas on this project are located in the rear of the property and are flanked by vegetated areas on both sides. Runoff from these impervious areas will be directed to landscaping and grass pavers with 5% slope to promote on-site infiltration. Swales along the perimeter of the property will keep water on site, direct it to vegetated areas, and allow it to percolate into the ground.

SD-6: Collect runoff

The primary runoff collection strategy for this project will be the rain garden in the front of the property. Any excess rainwater that is not harvested, or that is collected from impervious hardscape areas, will be directed to this rain garden, to allow it to percolate into the ground. As mentioned previously, grass pavers are a primary strategy that is being used to collect runoff.

SD-7: Landscape with native or drought tolerant species

This project is using a 100% native / drought tolerant plant pallet. Plant recommendations were provided by Surfrider's Ocean Friendly Garden's program. The project is implementing the EPA's Water Sense standard as well as the LEED irrigation guidelines to create an ultra-low water Xeri-scaped landscape strategy. The project has a goal of using zero potable water for irrigation purposes.

SD-8: Harvest and use precipitation

The Murphy residence will be using a set of rain barrels or large cistern to harvest rainwater on site. The project will use harvested rainwater as the primary mechanism for irrigation on site. The team has established a goal of using zero potable water for landscape irrigation purposes. The project team is working with a local rain water harvesting team, to size the cistern, and spec the pump equipment to be used on this project.

Please reach out to me if you have any questions about this resubmittal. My phone number and email address are shown below. Thank you.

Sincerely,



John Ambert, AIA, LEED AP BD+C