La Jolla View Reservoir Project
Environmental Impact Report

SCH No. 2018041020 - Project No. 331101

Appendix E1

Cultural Resource Survey, Testing, and Geotechnical Monitoring

February 2020

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, TESTING, AND GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING FOR THE LA JOLLA VIEW RESERVOIR PROJECT, LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

(Project No. 331101)

Prepared for:

Infrastructure Engineering Corporation
14271 Danielson Road
Poway, CA 92064

Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208
San Diego, CA 92111

Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA
Carol Serr

November 2016
Updated October 2018

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey, Test and Evaluation, and Geotechnical Monitoring
Sites: P-37-033100 (CA-SDI-20842) and P-37-033101 (CA-SDI-20843)
USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla 7.5'
Area: Approximately 15 acres
Key Words: City of San Diego, La Jolla, Mount Soledad, La Jolla Natural Park, Cultural Resource Survey, Cultural Resource Testing, Positive Test, P-37-033100, P-37-033101, Flaking Stations, Lithic Scatter, Cobble Procurement; Surface Collection, Geotechnical Monitoring

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SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the archaeological studies conducted for the proposed La Jolla View Reservoir Project on Mount Soledad above La Jolla in the City of San Diego. Laguna Mountain Environmental conducted an archaeological survey on an approximately 15-acre study area, in the La Jolla Natural Open Space Park area on Mount Soledad above La Jolla in the City of San Diego. As part of the field survey, an archaeological and historical research program consisting of a cultural resources records search, literature review, and examination of historic maps was conducted.

Laguna Mountain also conducted an archaeological testing program at site CA-SDI-20843 within the project impact area in order to evaluate the significance of this resource (Pigniolo 2014a). An archaeological and Native American monitoring program of geotechnical testing work for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project was also conducted. Monitoring occurred during bore hole augering at seven locations for the project.

The cultural resource survey, testing, and monitoring studies were initially conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and local CEQA compliance. The project includes funding from the State Revolving Fund (SRF). The State Water Resources Control Board will serve as Lead Agency for Federal environmental review in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and compliance with Section 106 under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This current report consolidates earlier CEQA studies and provides information necessary for Section 106 compliance.

Records Search - The records search was initially conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University on March 20, 2013. The record search was updated as part on September 14, 2015 for the CEQA document, and subsequently updated on October 22, 2018. The record search concluded that the project area had not been previously surveyed prior to the current studies, but that at least 216 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project area. One hundred and thirty cultural resources have been identified through previous research within the one-mile radius of the project. Two prehistoric cultural resources had been identified within or adjacent to the study area: P-37-029299 (CA-SDI-18740) and P-37-029797 (CA-SDI-19057). Both of these sites represent modern day redeposited prehistoric cultural material from other locations.

Survey - The survey was conducted by Andrew R. Pigniolo, MA, on March 15, 2013. Mr. Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. served as Native American monitor. Due to the steep slopes and dense brush, two survey methodologies were used. Most of the study area was surveyed in standard 10 to 15 m transect intervals. Surface visibility ranged from approximately 70 percent in open cobble exposures to approximately 30 percent in dense chamise chaparral. One north-facing slope was very steep and covered in dense chaparral. Due to health and safety considerations this area was surveyed in approximately 30 m intervals. Visibility in this area was very poor, averaging approximately 20 percent. Surface vegetation served as a constraint on surface visibility.

The results of this survey indicated that the steep slopes of the area precluded most prehistoric occupation. Resource P-37-029299 was relocated within the study area as previously recorded. Resource P-37-029797 was not relocated, but is outside the study area on private property. Exposed cobble outcrops provided a source of workable stone (lithic) material in the area. Two previously unrecorded small prehistoric cobble procurement sites (P-37-033100 [CA-SDI-20842] and P-37-033101 [CA-SDI-20843]) and isolated pieces of debitage (P-37-033099) were identified within the study area during the survey. The survey also identified a single isolated piece of pre-1920 age amethyst bottle glass (P-37-033098) within the study area.

The redeposited material at resource P-37-029299 served as a mitigation measure for Native American concerns and should be avoided. Sites P-37-033100 and P-37-033101 had not been previously evaluated for California Register eligibility. Isolates P-37-033098 and P-37-033099 do not qualify as eligible for California Register nomination. However, different surface survey conditions with fewer surface visibility constraints may result in the expansion of P-37-033099 into a site.

Testing - Site P-37-033101 was located within the potential area of direct impacts and therefore a testing and evaluation program was conducted to determine the significance of potential project impacts. The testing program was conducted by Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA, on August 18, 2014. Mr. Tuchon Pheonix, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, served as Native American monitor. Testing included surface collection and mapping in addition to the excavation of five Shovel Test Pits (STPs) to determine if a subsurface component was present at the site.

Testing did not identify a subsurface component at the site. Artifacts from more than three lithic reduction events were mapped and surface collected from the site. The site appears to represent a short-term lithic procurement and reduction area associated with the cobble outcrop.

The absence of datable or diagnostic material and association with a subsurface component indicates that no additional site material is present. No further research potential exists at the site itself. Testing indicates that site P-37-033101 does not meet the requirements established in the research design and does not qualify as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or local historic resource designation under the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Because P-37-033101 does not qualify as eligible for listing on the National Register, it does not represent a historic property and no historic properties will be affected by the project as proposed. Curation of the cultural material recovered from the site will be done, but no other work at this site is recommended.

Monitoring - The monitoring program for preconstruction geotechnical studies was conducted by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo on February 19 and 20, and March 26, 27, and 31, 2014. Ms. Natausha Eggen, Ms. Wanda Growingthunder, and Mr. Philip Peña, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, served as Native American monitors during this phase. All soils were visible during construction along with spoils, and there were no constraints on the geotechnical monitoring program. The results of geotechnical monitoring program were negative in that no cultural resources were identified or affected. Native soils were present in most of the locations, but no cultural material was identified.

Native American Contact Program – Federal, State, and City of San Diego Guidelines identify Native American consultation and participation as an important aspect of the cultural resource evaluation process. To address the potential for Native American concerns, a Native American contact program was conducted for the project as part of the current effort. This contact program included a Sacred Lands File Search at the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and a contact program consisting of informational contact letters sent to interested parties identified by the NAHC. Responses from the contact program did not identify sacred sites within the project APE, but recommended construction monitoring.

The project as currently proposed would have no adverse effect on historic properties. No historic properties are located within the project APE, but the potential for buried cultural resources remains. Because monitoring was limited to only the small geotechnical sample locations, and the potential for buried cultural resources remains, further archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during construction.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The approximately 15-acre project study area is located in the southwestern portion San Diego County within and west of the La Jolla Natural Open Space Park in the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located west of Interstate 5, south of Torrey Pines Road on the western and northwestern slopes of Mount Soledad. The project follows Country Club Drive on the southwestern side and Encelia Drive is along a portion of the eastern edge. The project is located in an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands within Township 15 South, Range 4 West. The project area is shown on the La Jolla USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2) and on the City of San Diego 1:800 scale maps (Figure 3).

The proposed project includes the demolition and removal of the existing La Jolla View Reservoir and construction of a new reservoir to the northeast higher up within the park on Mount Soledad. The existing La Jolla View reservoir site will be restored to a condition similar to the site condition prior to the reservoir's construction in terms of grading and vegetation.

Construction of the new reservoir includes replacement of the existing 16-inch diameter Muirlands pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station. As part of the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, demolition, grading, and excavation for the reservoir and pipelines will occur. Construction staging areas are currently not formalized, but all staging areas will be located within the project area of potential effects (APE). Figure 4 shows the project features and project APE.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. The project includes funding from the State Revolving Fund (SRF). The State Water Resources Control Board will serve as Lead Agency for Federal environmental review in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and compliance with Section 106 under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This current report consolidates earlier CEQA studies and provides information necessary for Section 106 compliance.

The archaeological inventory was conducted to determine if any historic properties were present within the APE. The archaeological testing program was conducted to determine if site P-37-033101 is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or is locally significant and would be affected by this project. Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical testing was conducted to ensure that buried historic properties were not inadvertently affected.

B. Project Personnel

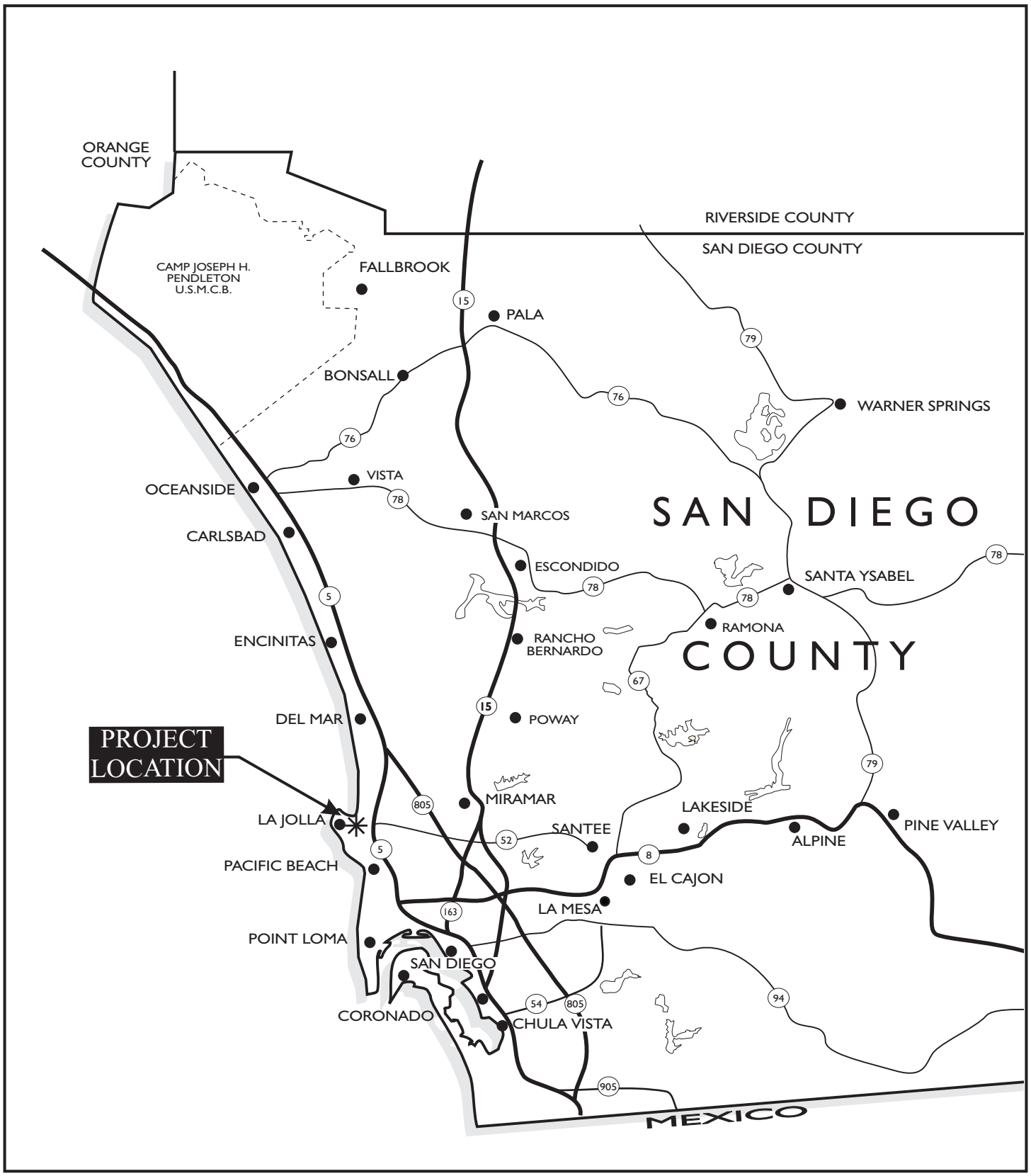
The cultural resource survey, testing, and monitoring studies were conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources personnel meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project in addition to field surveyor and report author. Mr. Pigniolo meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also a qualified archaeologist within the City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has a MA degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University, along with 35 years experience in southern California archaeology. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr conducted the record searches, prepared the report graphics, catalogued the collection, and assisted in report preparation. She has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 36 years of experience in San Diego archaeology.

Mr. Gabe Kitchen, representative of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. (Red Tail), served as Native American Monitor during the survey phase of the project. Mr. Tuchon Pheonix, of Red Tail, served as Native American Monitor during the testing phase of the project. Red Tail Native American Monitors, Ms. Natausha Eggen, Ms. Wanda Growingthunder, and Mr. Philip Peña took part in the geotechnical monitoring phase of the project.

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR) and Appendix D of the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines. It provides the information required in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund basic criteria for cultural resources report preparation. The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research including the Native American contact program. Section III describes the research designs and methods while Section IV describes the survey, testing, and monitoring results. Section V provides evaluation criteria and recommendations including a determination of effect.



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M I L E S

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Source: City of San Diego Engineering Sheets 242-1677 & 242-1689

Figure 3
Project Location as Shown
On the City of San Diego 1:800 Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

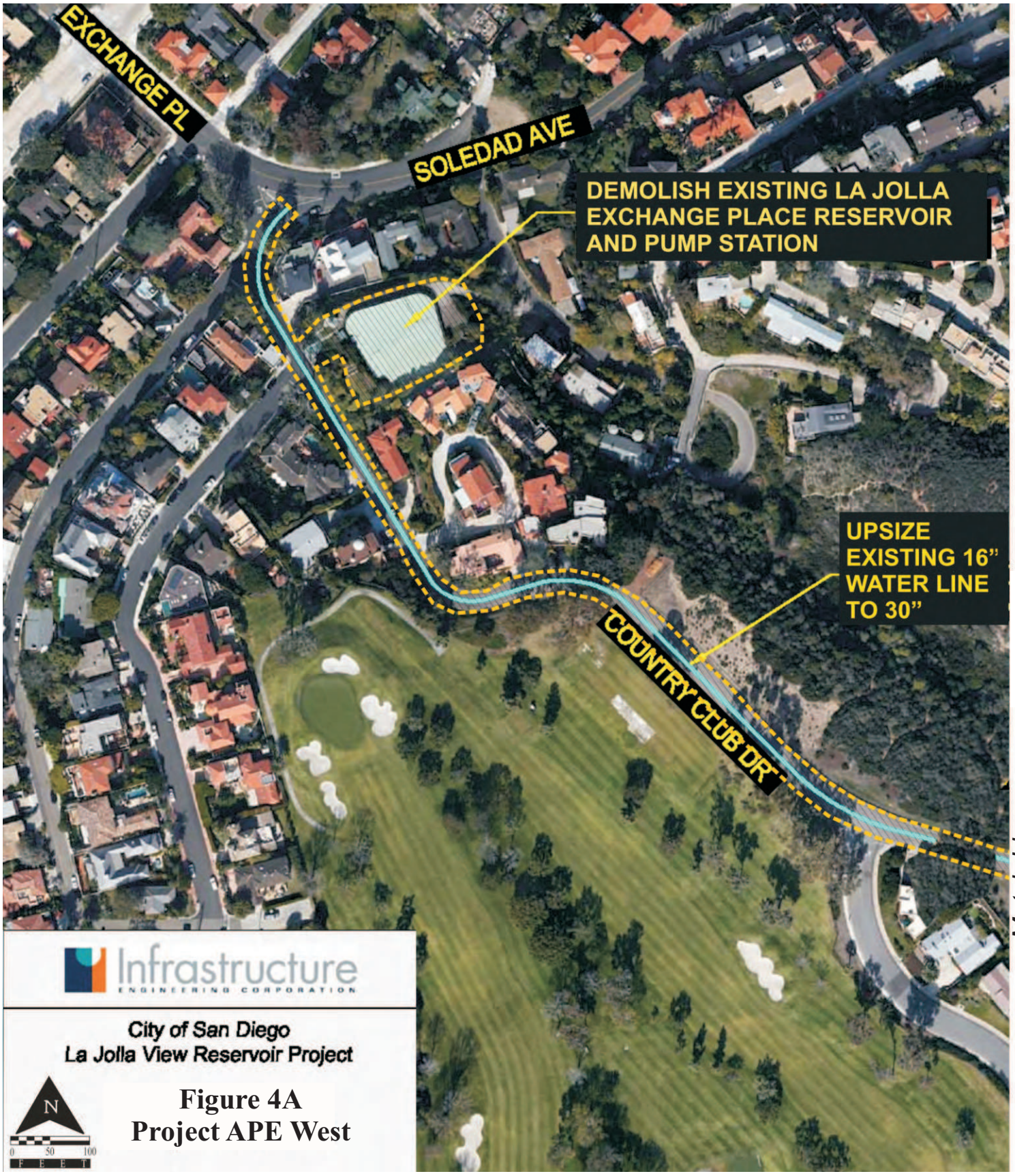
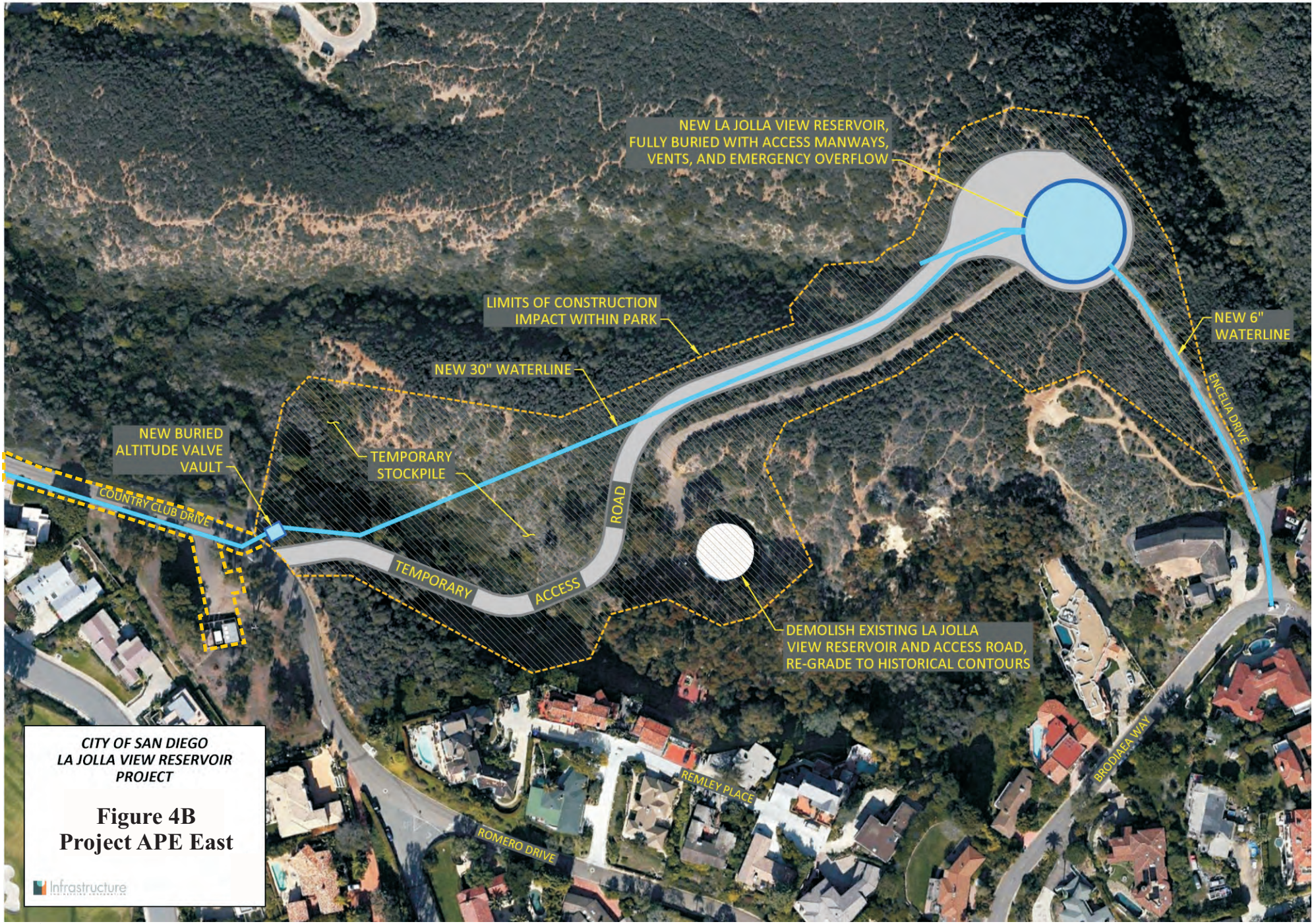


Figure 4A
Project APE West


NEW LA JOLLA VIEW RESERVOIR, FULLY BURIED WITH ACCESS MANWAYS, VENTS, AND EMERGENCY OVERFLOW
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION IMPACT WITHIN PARK
NEW 6" WATERLINE
NEW 30" WATERLINE
ENCELIA DRIVE
NEW BURIED ALTITUDE VALVE VAULT
TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE
TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
DEMOLISH EXISTING LA JOLLA VIEW RESERVOIR AND ACCESS ROAD, RE-GRADE TO HISTORICAL CONTOURS
REMLEY PLACE
BRODIAEA WAY
ROMERO DRIVE
CITY OF SAN DIEGO
LA JOLLA VIEW RESERVOIR PROJECT
Figure 4B
Project APE East
Infrastructure
N
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Match Line

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the western portion of San Diego County on Mount Soledad, south of La Jolla Bay. The property includes very steep slopes, ridges, and canyons on the west and northwest flanks of Mount Soledad. Most of the study area is an undeveloped natural open space park, but the project area also includes areas of roads and residential development along Country Club Drive. Elevations range from approximately 220 to 650 feet above mean sea level.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region east of the project area. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

During the Eocene epoch, a series of marine transgressions and regressions along with sediment and rock deposition from major river systems to the east left behind a series of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate formations. These sedimentary rocks were later flattened by marine erosion to form the current coastal plain and mesas in the San Diego region.

The geology of the project area itself is relatively complex. The Country Club Fault passes through the project area offsetting some of the formations (Kennedy 1975). The project area is underlain by three major formations: the Mount Soledad Formation, the Cabrillo Formation, and the Linda Vista Formation (Kennedy 1975).

The Mount Soledad Formation is an Eocene-age marine cobble conglomerate and sandstone unit (Kennedy 1975). This formation appears to be the major source of the large porphyritic volcanic and quartzite cobbles within the project area.

The Cabrillo Formation is a Cretaceous-age deposit that consists of a massive medium-grained sandstone and cross-bedded cobble conglomerate containing local plutonic and metavolcanic clasts (Kennedy 1975). Within the project area, clast (cobble) size was notably smaller and not suitable for most lithic tool reduction.

Nearshore deposits of the Pleistocene-age Linda Vista Formation are also present in the upper part of the project area (Kennedy 1975). These include conglomerate clasts derived from other Eocene-age formations in the area. These nearshore deposits lack the characteristic iron cemented sandstone of the beach deposits.

Soils types in the project area are mapped as Olivenhain cobbly loam (Bowman 1973). The Olivenhain series soils consist of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly clay subsoil. These soils formed in old gravelly and cobbly alluvium. In a representative profile the surface layer is brown and reddish-brown, medium acid cobbly loam about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish-brown, red, and pink, strongly acid very cobbly clay and clay loam about 32 inches thick. The substratum is pinkish-white, strongly acid cobbly loam (Bowman 1973).

The climate of western San Diego County can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The coastal plain itself qualifies as a semiarid steppe because it receives only an average of 10 inches (25 cm) of rainfall a year (Pryde 1976). This limits vegetation growth to seasonal or drought tolerant species. The project area is dominated by chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation including such species as buckwheat, and various shrubs. Components of this communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was relatively abundant. The close proximity of the Pacific Ocean would have made areas nearby ideal for procuring fish, shellfish, and sea mammals. Small canyon drainages would have provided a seasonal water supply to the area in prehistoric times.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting-focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility, which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (B.P.), the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major watercourses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment, which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language, which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the

mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, armadas, and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony, and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language, which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1976). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that

dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

C. Prior Research

The 2013 survey investigation included archival research and other background studies prior to completing the field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of conducting a literature and record search at the local archaeological repository, in addition to examining historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The record search was updated on September 14, 2015 for the CEQA document, and subsequently updated on October 22, 2018. Numerous resources have been recorded or entered into the database in the last three years. The results of the current record search are provided below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Appendix B). In-house data from the San Diego Museum of Man records were examined as well. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region. Access to historic maps and a historic address database was also provided by the SCIC.

At least 216 archaeological investigations had been conducted in the vicinity of the project (Table 1). Most of these are historic building assessments, along with surveys or monitoring projects for residential, utility, and infrastructure projects associated with the growth and development of this area over the last 30 years.

One hundred and thirty cultural resources have been identified through previous research within the one mile radius of the project (Table 2). Ninety-two are historic resources, 31 are of prehistoric origin, 4 sites have both historic and prehistoric components, and 3 consist of redeposited cultural material. Two prehistoric cultural resources previously identified within or adjacent to the study area (P-37-029299 and P-37-029797) represent modern day redeposited prehistoric cultural material removed from other locations.

The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources.

A 2013 survey of the project area relocated site P-37-029299 as previously recorded, but determined that site P-37-029797 exists outside the study area on private property (Pigniolo 2013). Exposed cobble outcrops provided a source of workable lithic (stone) material in the area. Three new prehistoric resources were identified during the 2013 survey (Pigniolo 2013). These include two small prehistoric cobble procurement sites (P-37-033100 and P-37-033101) along with a location of an isolated core and piece of debitage (P-37-033098).

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area

Author	Report Title	Year
Albee and Albee	George Kautz House	1983
Alter	Results of Archaeological Survey Conducted for the La Jolla Presbyterian Church Coastal Development Permit and La Jolla Planned Parenthood Development Ordinance Permit	1995
Alter	Letter Report: Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 7501 Miramar Avenue, La Jolla	1999
Alter	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Conducted at the La Jolla Cove Clubhouse, 1160 Coast Boulevard, La Jolla, California	1999
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 1417 Park Row, La Jolla	1999
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 7655 Mar Avenue, La Jolla, CA	1999
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 2604 Hidden Valley Road, La Jolla, California	2000
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 7740-42 and 7746-48 Eads Avenue, La Jolla	2000
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 7760 Sierra Mar Drive, La Jolla	2000
Alter	Historical Resources Report: for the Historic Assessment of the Duplex 305-07 Fern Glen, La Jolla, California	2001
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 7744 Eads Avenue, La Jolla	2001
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 1296 Silverado Street, La Jolla	2001
Alter	Archaeological Resources Survey, 1341 Park Row, La Jolla, California	2001
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 351 S. Coast Boulevard, La Jolla	2003
Alter	Cultural Resources Report for the Historical and Architectural Evaluation of the 7755 Sierra Mar Drive Residence, La Jolla, California 92037	2007
Berryman and Roth	Survey, Significance Testing and Proposed Mitigation on a Portion of SDMM-W-1 (SDI-39) and Historic Evaluation of Parcel #346-461-6, San Diego California	1993
Bevil	Historical Assessment of the Property Located at APN 350-121-27, San Diego County	1996
Bevil	Historical Analysis of the Property at 242-254 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California, APN 350-400-21	1997
Bevil	830 Kline St., La Jolla, CA	1998
Bonner, Williams and Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Public Wireless Candidate CA01033 (La Jolla Beach 1), 524 Coast Boulevard South, La Jolla, San Diego County	2009
Bowden-Renna and Apple	Archaeological Monitoring of Four Geotechnical Boring Locations, Olivetas Avenue, La Jolla, California	2007
Brandes	Report & History of the “Little Hotel by the Sea"	1983
Brandes	Historical Report on the Casa De Mañana, La Jolla, California	1987
Brandes	Historical & Architectural Report for 945, 947, 949 Coast Blvd., South, La Jolla, CA 92038, The Terrace Sub, Parcel 1	1999
Brandes	Historical & Architectural Report for 7971 Prospect Place, La Jolla, California	1999
Brandes	A Cultural Resource Study for the Montgomery Residence Project in La Jolla, City of San Diego	1999
Brandes	Historical & Architectural Report for 7165 Fay Avenue, San Diego, California, 92037, Miramar Terrace, Lot 2 APN 351-174-25	2003
Brandes and Moomjian	Architectural, Historical, and Archaeological Investigation and a Cultural Resource Search for 1345 Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, California 92037	1998
Branscomb	The Robinson House, 1600 Ludington Lane, La Jolla, California 92037	2006

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
Brown	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction of Sewer Group JOB 641, LDR No. 96-7309, Located in La Jolla, California	2001
Burke-Lia	Historical Assessment of the 1401 Virginia Way Structure, La Jolla, California	1999
Burke-Lia	Historical Designation of 7961 St. Louis Terrace, HRB Agenda for October 30, 2008	2008
Burke-Lia	Historical Resources Technical Report for the Residential Property at 7520 Mar Avenue, La Jolla	2012
Buysse and Largent	A Cultural Resources Survey and Relocation of Resources for the Immigration and Naturalization Service Border Road. Fence. and Lighting Project along the International Border, San Diego County	1999
Case	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Willis Residential Project, APN 346-483-02, La Jolla, California	2003
Case	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Samimi Residence Project (Coastal Permit No. 99-1360), La Jolla, California	2005
Case	Final Extended Phase I Archaeological Report for the Wisteria Cottage Basement Project, 780 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California	2007
Case	Extended Phase I Archaeological Report for the Fargo Residential Project, 1590 Coast Walk, La Jolla, California	2007
Case	Extended Phase I Archaeological Report for the Kretowicz Residential Project, 7957 Princess Street, La Jolla, California	2008
Case	Draft Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the O'Connor Residential Project (PTS No. 76635), 1819 Spindrift Drive, La Jolla, California	2008
Case	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Construction Excavation at the Levis Residence, 7974 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California	2010
Case, Carrico, and Serr	Final Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigation of a Portion of CA-SDI-39 for the Hazard Residential Project (MND No. 5664), 1876 Torrey Pines Road (APN 346-454-09-00), La Jolla, California	2007
Case, Serr, and Barrie	Limited Phase II Investigation of CA-SDI-39 within the Hazard Property, 1876 Torrey Pines Road (APN 346-454-09-00), La Jolla, California	2003
Cheever	Results of the Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Southeast Corner of Hillside Drive and Soledad Avenue in the Community of La Jolla	1994
Cheever	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey at 7938 Roseland Drive, La Jolla, California	2001
Ciani	Mitigation Monitoring Report Phase I for Seacliff Residence, La Jolla, California	2004
City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration of the La Jolla Shores Pipeline No. 2, San Diego	1993
City of San Diego	Wilson Residence Archaeology (LDR# 96-0595)	1996
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Fay Avenue Townhomes, City of San Diego	1998
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, Casa Alicante, City of San Diego	1998
City of San Diego	Historical Assessment of the Property Located at APN 350-121-25, San Diego County, State of California	1999
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration Paulson-Dockstader Residence	2000
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration Hubbard Residence	2000
City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for Esker Residence	2001

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
City of San Diego	Rogers Residence Mitigated Negative Declaration	2001
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, Alessandra Homes, La Jolla	2002
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, Prospect Point Villas, La Jolla	2002
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, Marazul, La Jolla	2003
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Survey and Evaluation of Report for 7430 Hillside Drive Project	2007
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Devanney Residence, 1341 Park Row, La Jolla	2001
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the 1043 Coast Boulevard South Building, San Diego	2001
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 8211 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	2001
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the St. John Church of God, 7545 Cuvier Street, La Jolla	2003
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the 7348 Vista Del Mar Avenue Residence, La Jolla	2004
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 1335 Torrey Pines Road, San Diego, California 92037	2005
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 7811 Hillside Drive, San Diego, California 92037	2005
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 7539 High Avenue, San Diego, California 92037	2005
Crawford	Architectural and Historical Assessment of the 7417-7427 Olivetas Avenue Apartment Building Complex, La Jolla, California 92037	2007
Crawford	Architectural and Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 7961 St. Louis Terrace, La Jolla, California 92037	2007
Crawford	Addendum to Architectural and Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 1263 Silverado Street, La Jolla, California 92037	2009
Crawford	Architectural and Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 1263 Silverado Street, La Jolla, California 92037	2009
Crawford and Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7985 Prospect Place Residence, La Jolla, California 92037	2003
Davison and Robbins-Wade	Villa K-L (1228 Park Row), Project No. 345149 Cultural Resources Monitoring	2014
Fiske	Hunt Residence, Coastal Development, La Jolla Shores Planned District and Land Development Permit	1993
Fitzmorris	The Rohde Bungalow, 7245 Eads Avenue, La Jolla, California 92037	2001
Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the Boulders Coast Walk Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California	1996
Gallegos, Bouscaren and Weyman	Cultural Resource Survey for the 7243 Encelia Drive and 1720 Upper Hillside Drive Projects, La Jolla, California	2001
Gallegos, Guerrero and Phillips	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Coastal Bluff Erosion Control Project, La Jolla, San Diego, California	2002
Giletti and Alter	Archaeological Resource Testing of the Residence at 1908 Hypatia Way, La Jolla, San Diego, California	2002
Gregory and Tuthill	Archaeological Resource Report Form for the Pearl and Herschell LLC Project, La Jolla, California	2007
Gross	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Proposed Chart House Expansion Area, La Jolla, California	1999

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
Gross	Archaeological Resource Testing of the Residence at 1900 Spindrift Drive, La Jolla, San Diego, California	1999
Gross	Results of the Archaeological Assessment of 7655 Mar Avenue, La Jolla, CA	1999
Gross	Archaeological Survey of the Hammon Residence, La Jolla, California	2000
Gross	Archaeological Resources Survey, Ittner Residence, San Diego, California	2001
Gross	Ittner Residence Archaeology: LDR No. 41-0380	2004
Gross	Archaeological Resources Survey, La Jolla Kearsarge Property, San Diego	2007
Hardy	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the La Jolla Children's Pool	2009
Herrmann	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	2009
Hix	The Bishop's School, Coastal Development Permit, Special Use Permit Amendment, and La Jolla Planned Ordinance Permit	1995
Hudnall	Report on the Appold Cottage	1989
Jordan	Architectural and Historical Assessment of Two Residences at 7235 and 7239 Draper Avenue, La Jolla, California	2002
Kane	Historical Resource Research Report George F. and Marian H. Cottrel/Cliff May House/Yianilos Estate	2013
Kirkish and Smith	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring and Site Evaluation Program at 552 Arenas Street La Jolla, California	1997
Knoop and Montes	Historical Assessment of 7325 Remley Place, La Jolla, California 92037	2007
Kugler	Request for the Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Archaeological Properties Parcels A&B Marina/Columbia Residential Development	1979
Kyle	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the La Jolla Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego, California	2001
Kyle	Cultural Resources Survey for the Checota Residence, City of San Diego, California	2002
Kyle	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Checota Residence, City of San Diego, California	2010
Kyle and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for Task 9 Water Group Job 506, City of San Diego, California	1994
Kyle et al.	Final Cultural Resource Survey for the Boulders Coast Walk Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California	1997
Kyle et al.	Cultural Resource Test and Monitoring Program for the La Valencia Hotel Phase I – Cottage Units Addition	1999
Mattingly	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California	2007
May	MacDonald House, 7374 Romero Drive (formerly 7329 Country Club Drive), La Jolla, California 92037	2002
May	The Ada Black/Mann & Shepherd House 7781 Hillside Drive, La Jolla, California	2005
May	Marie Louise Biggar/Herbert J. Mann House "The Blue House" 409 Dunemere Drive, La Jolla, California	2006
May	The Charles D. & Laura K. Larkin House, 347 Dunemere Drive, La Jolla, California	2006
May	The Minnie Gerhard/Thomas L. Shepherd House 7118 Olivetas Avenue La Jolla, California	2007
May	The Walt Mason House, 1411 Virginia Way, La Jolla, California	2007

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
May and Broms	The Belle Plumb Less-Grace Arlington Owen / Alberto Treganza House, 7365 Remley Drive, La Jolla, California 92037	2008
May and Ciani	The Clyde & Arabelle M. Hufbauer House, 1821 Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, California	2007
McGinnis and Baksh	Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Van Nuys Canyon Sewer Canyon Access Project, San Diego, Ca	2003
McKenna	Historical Resources Technical Report: The Ronald Friedman Residence at 6318 Muirlands Drive, La Jolla, San Diego County, CA 92037	2009
Montes and Knoop	Frank & Gloria Compton/John Lloyd Wright House, 7840 E. Roseland Drive, La Jolla, Ca, 92037	1996
Montes and Knoop	Joseph L. & Hazel Burnham Wier - A.L. & A.E. Dennstedt Building Company House 1857 Viking Way, La Jolla, Ca 92037	2007
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 7569 Pepita Way, La Jolla	1998
Moomjian	Historical Assessment Addendum, La Jolla Reading Reading Room, 7590 Draper Ave., La Jolla	2000
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Buildings Located at 7464, 7504-7508, 7522-7524 and 7542-7544 Olivetas Avenue, La Jolla, California 92037	2002
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7964 Prospect Place Residence, La Jolla, Ca 920337	2002
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7538, 7540, 7542, and 7544 Draper Avenue Buildings, La Jolla, California 92037	2002
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 430, 432, And 440 Pearl Street Buildings, La Jolla	2004
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 1819 Spindrift Drive Residence, La Jolla, California	2004
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7972 La Jolla Shores Drive Residence, La Jolla, California 92037	2005
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7541 Eads Avenue Commercial Building, La Jolla, California 92037	2006
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the C.W. & Marjorie W. Laland Residence 359 Sea Lane, La Jolla, California 92037	2007
Moomjian	7522-7532 Herschel Avenue, La Jolla, California	2007
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 1257 Silverado Street Residence, La Jolla, California	2007
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7907 Princess Street Residence, La Jolla, California	2008
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 8130 La Jolla Shores Drive Residence, La Jolla, California 92307	2008
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7227 Fairway Road Residence, La Jolla, California	2008
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7884 Lookout Drive Residence La Jolla, California	2009
Moomjian	Historical Resource Research Report Addendum for the 7348 Vista Del Mar Avenue Residence, La Jolla	2012
Moomjian and Brandes	Historical Assessment of the 1908 Hypatia Way Residence La Jolla, California 92037	2000
Phillips and Cooper	Historical Research on Five Buildings within the Colonial Inn Project Site La Jolla	1989
Pierson	Results of a Modified HABs Documentation and Construction Monitoring for the Jack White Residence Project	2001
Pierson	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Residence Project at 1225 Cave Street, La Jolla, California (LDR No. 99-1238)	2002
Pierson	Archaeological Survey of the Lai Residence Project at 2037 Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, California 92037	2002

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
Pierson	The Results of a Historical Residence Survey for Part of the Anderson Residence, 7512 Hillside Drive, San Diego, California	2003
Pierson	An Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Roseman Residence Project	2005
Pierson	Mitigation Monitoring at the Seacliff House.	2006
Pierson	An Historical Significance Reevaluation of the 1905 Spindrift Drive Residence	2007
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the Liaghat Residence Project	2007
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Dinofia Residence Project	2009
Pierson and Lytle	A Historical Resource Research Report for the Klemm Residence Project, 1723 Castellana Road, La Jolla, California, APN-350-552-01	2007
Pierson and Smith	Archaeological/Historical Evaluation of the Badiee Residence Project	1999
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Carrizo Drive Project	2001
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Silverado Street (Eads Avenue to Ivanhoe Ave.) Undergrounding Project, City of San Diego, California	2004
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Testing Report for the Proposed Torrey Pines Road Easement Vacation Located at 7902 Roseland Drive in La Jolla, City of San Diego, California	2007
Pigniolo and Baksh	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Coastal Low Flow Storm Drain Diversion System, City of San Diego	1999
Pigniolo and Bietz	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Water Group Job 541 Water Line Replacement Project, City of San Diego, California	2008
Pigniolo and Davidson	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing of the Mazon Residence at 7921 El Paseo Grande, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego, California	2009
Pigniolo and Murray	Cultural Resources Inventory for Phases II and IIB of the Coastal Low Flow Storm Drain Diversion System, City of San Diego	2002
Pigniolo and Murray	Cultural Resources Inventory for Phase III of the Coastal Low Flow Storm Drain Diversion System, City of San Diego	2003
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Fay Avenue Townhomes La Jolla, San Diego, California	1998
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Monitoring for Sewer Pump Station 22, La Jolla, San Diego	1998
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Survey Report, Paul Residence, 7320 Encelia Drive, La Jolla, California, Project No. 134166	2007
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California	2008
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Survey and Testing, Loew Residence, 7750 Lookout Drive, La Jolla, San Diego, California	2009
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Inventory: Whitney Family Residences, La Jolla, San Diego, California	2009
Robbins-Wade	Hoppe Residence (6530 El Camino Del Teatro) - Archaeological Monitoring	2010
Robbins-Wade and Gross	Archaeological Resources Enhanced Survey of the Krikorian Residence, 1828 Spindrift Drive, La Jolla, San Diego, Ca	1998
Robbins-Wade, Giletti and Sivba	Archaeological Monitoring: 1917 and 1919 Soledad Road, La Jolla, San Diego, California	2006
Rosen	Seismic Retrofit: Puente Drive Bridge over Castellana Drive	1996
Rosenberg	DPSS:853130-060: Archaeological Monitoring Report for 1745 Kearsarge Road, La Jolla	2009

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
Rosenberg	Report for Archaeological Monitoring. DOE Switch Relocation, M2463668552, La Jolla ETS#7634	2009
Rosenberg and Smith	An Archaeological Study for 1905 Spindrift Drive	2006
Rosenberg and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Schroedl / Torrey Pines Residences Project	2007
Rosenberg and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Johnson Residence	2007
Rosenberg and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Klemm Residence Project	2007
Rosenberg and Smith	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Survey and Evaluation of Report for Mendiola Residence Project	2007
Schaefer	Stone Office Building Cultural Resources Evaluation: 7725-7731 Hershel Avenue, La Jolla, CA	1998
Schultz and Gross	Wassenaar Residence Archaeological Monitoring: LDR No. 96-7773	1999
Sherwood	Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Wilson Residence at 7235 Carrizo Drive, La Jolla	2007
Smith	Coastal Development Permit 96-006 & 96-0668, 1525 Torrey Pines Road	1997
Smith	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Larsen Residence Project	1999
Smith	Cultural Resource Survey and Geomechanical Monitoring for the Mohyl Residence Project	2000
Smith	Cultural Resource Survey for the Pruett Residence Project	2001
Smith	Archaeological Resource Report Form, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Wilson Residence Project	2006
Smith	A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Oyster Shell Condominiums Project, La Jolla	2011
Smith and Burke	Draft Preliminary Report: A Cultural Resource Survey for the Coast Boulevard Park Improvement Project, La Jolla, California	1994
Smith and Pierson	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Coast Boulevard Park Improvement Project	1996
Smith and Pierson	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Coast Boulevard Park Improvements Project, San Diego, California	1996
Smith and Pierson	A Cultural Resource Study for 1905 Spindrift Drive	2007
Smith and Rosenberg	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Elghanian Residence Project	2006
Stropes and Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kates Residence Project, La Jolla	2011
Tinsley	Historic Resource Evaluation Report 7329 and 7331 Eads Avenue, San Diego, CA	2005
Underwood and Price	Historical Resources Survey of the La Jolla Children's School Property, Job Order No. 43-0445, Project No. 151283	2008
Wade	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavations for a Portion of CA-SDI-39/SDM-W-1, 1949 Hypatia Way, La Jolla, California (LDR No.96-7773	1998
Wade	Cultural Resource Survey: Casa Alicante	1998
Wade	Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Test Borings at Ivanhoe Court	1998
Wade	Archaeological Evaluation of Littlemore Residence, 825 Genter Street	1999
Williams	Records Search Summary for the Proposed SDG&E La Jolla Project - ETS 7634 IO 7011107, La Jolla	2009

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

Author	Report Title	Year
Williams, Steele and Minteer	Report for the Darlington House: A Study of a Mediterranean Style House - The Work of Herbert C. Palmer, Richard Requa, and Thomas L. Shepherd	2001
Unknown	Green Dragon Colony	-
Unknown	Heritage Place - La Jolla, 7210 La Jolla Boulevard, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	Martha Kinsey Residence, 1624 Ludington Lane, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	La Jolla Fire Station No. 13, 7877 Herschel Avenue, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	La Jolla Public Library, 1006 Wall Street, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	La Jolla Women's Club, 715 Silverado Street, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	La Valencia Hotel, 1132 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	Redwood Hollow, 242 Prospect Street, San Diego, California; APN 350-400-21	-
Unknown	Ellen Browning Scripps Garden, 700 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	Scripps Memorial Hospital & Clinic, 476 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California	-
Unknown	Tyrolean Terrace, 1290-1298 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California 92037	-
Unknown	Windemere, 1328 Virginia Way, La Jolla, California 92037	-
Unknown	Wisteria Cottage, 780 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California 92037	-
Unknown	Colonial Inn Properties, Coast Boulevard, La Jolla	-
Unknown	Coast Walk Trail	-
Unknown	Clymer/Marrone Residences, Monte Vista Avenue, La Jolla	-
Unknown	The Athenaeum, 1008 Wall St., La Jolla	-
Unknown	Mount Soledad Natural Park	-
Unknown	Parker Office Building, 7917 Girard Ave, La Jolla	-
Unknown	Bishop's School Environmental Impact Report	-
Unknown	Easton-Mertz House: Historic Site Board Documents	-

Table 2. Recorded Archaeological Resources within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area

CA-SDI-	P-37-	Site Description	Recorder (Year)
1	000001	Artifact Scatter on Ocean Bottom	Baumhoff (1955)
2	000002	Artifact Scatter on Ocean Bottom	Baumhoff (1955)
39 (SDM-W-1)	000039	Habitation Site	Shultz (1999)
12989	012989	Temporary Camp	Swanson and Whitehouse (1992)
12990H	012990	Lithic Scatter, Historic Trash Scatter	Shultz and Swanson (1992)
12991H	012991	Lithic Scatter, Historic Trash Scatter	Shultz (1992)
14277	014664	Temporary Camp	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14278	014665	Lithic and Shell Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14279	014666	Lithic and Shell Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14280	014667	Temporary Camp	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14281	014668	Temporary Camp	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14282	014669	Temporary Camp	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14306	015555	Lithic and Shell Scatter, Historic Trash	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1996)
14528	015939	Historic Trash Deposits	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (1997)
14722	016175	Historic Trash Scatter	Shultz and Robbins-Wade (1998)
15886	019143	Historic Trash Scatter	Brian F. Smith & Assoc. (2000)
16188	024413	Shell Midden	Pigniolo (1999)

Table 2. Recorded Archaeological Resources within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

CA-SDI-	P-37-	Site Description	Recorder (Year)
17372 (SDM-W-1)	026476	Shell Midden	Rogers (nd)
17374	026478	Shell Midden	Rogers (nd)
17377	026481	Mortars and Grooved Stones (underwater)	Morin (1974)
17383	026487	Temporary Camp	Shipek (1976)
17550	026843	Historic Trash Deposit & Subsurface Brick Structure	Case (2004)
17580	026879	Historic Trash Scatter	Kenney (2005)
18305	013773	Shell scatter	Cheever (1994)
18306	016216	Shell scatter	Kyle (1998)
18307	018179	Historic Trash Deposit (within previously record prehistoric site)	Gross (1999)
18384	028574	Lithic Scatter, Historic Trash Scatter (disturbed)	Case and Craft (2007)
18733	029286	Redeposited Habitation Debris and Burials from unknown location	Aguilar (2008)
18740	029299	Redeposited Midden from SDI-39 & SDI-5017	Pigniolo & Aguilar (2008)
18915	029574	Habitation Site	Clowery-Moreno (2008)
18996	029701	Shell Midden	Underwood (2007)
19056	029796	Lithic and Shell Scatter	Clowery-Moreno (2008)
19057	029797	Redeposited site soil from unknown location	Giletti (2008)
19236	030180	Lithic Scatters, Hearths; No Subsurface Component	Rogers (nd); Bietz (2008); Robbins-Wade et al. (2010)
19310	030378	Historic Trash Deposit	Davidson (2008)
20130 (SDM-W-2)	031697	Habitation Site	Rogers (nd); Pigniolo (2009)
20262	032004	Historic Trash Deposit	Brodie (2007)
20455	032274	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
20456	032275	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
20842	033100	Lithic scatter	Pigniolo (2013)
20843	033101	Flaking Station+	Pigniolo (2013)
20865	033158	Historic Trash Deposit	Brodie (2008)
20866	033159	Historic Trash Deposit	Aguilar (2008)
20867	033160	Historic Trash Deposit	Aguilar (2008)
20868	033161	Historic Trash Deposit	Farmer and Davidson (2008)
20869	033162	Historic Trash Deposit	Dittmer (2008)
20870	033163	Shell Scatter and FAR	Farmer (2008)
20871	033164	Historic Trash Deposit	Davidson (2008)
20872	033165	Historic Trash Deposit	Aguilar (2008)
20873	033166	FAR and Debitage	Aguilar (2008)
20874	033167	Historic Trash Deposit	Morgan (2008)
20875	033168	Historic Trash Deposit	Davidson (2008)
21910	035969	Lithic Scatter (disturbed context)	Hahnlen (2016)
21997	036289	Historic Trash Deposit	Nelson and Hahnlen (2016)
22125	036631	Historic Trash Deposit	Loveless and Meling (2017)
—	013750	Historic Residence	Moomjian (2004)
—	015163	Isolate Quartzite Flake	Shultz (1992)
—	015244	Isolate Cobble Chopper	Rissolo and Whitehouse (1992)

Table 2. Recorded Archaeological Resources within One-Mile of the 2015 Project Area
(Continued)

CA-SDI-	P-37-	Site Description	Recorder (Year)
—	016043	Historic Trash Scatter	Whitehouse and Robbins-Wade (1998)
—	016191	Historic Residence	Van Wormer (1998)
—	016192	Historic Residence	Van Wormer (1998)
—	016198	Historic Residence	Smith (1998)
—	016278	Historic Bridge	Lortie (1996)
—	017063	Historic Residence	Pierson (1999)
—	017085	Historic Residence	Bradbury (1998)
—	017086	Historic Residence	Moomjian and Brandes (1999)
—	017090	Historic Residence	Moomjian (1999)
—	017107	Historic Residence	Alter (1999)
—	017156	Historic Residence	Alter (1999)
—	018183	Historic Residence	Snyder (1999)
—	018262	Historic Residence	Brandes and Moomjian (1998)
—	018278	Historic Residence	HRB (1998)
—	018377	Historic Residence	Alter (2000)
—	018379	Historic Residence	Moomjian (2000)
—	018661	Historic Residence	Alter (2000)
—	018775	Historic Residence	Gray (2000)
—	018792	Historic Residence	Alter (2000)
—	018951	Historic Residence	Alter (2000)
—	018993	Historic Residence	Crawford (2000)
—	019001	Historic Residence	HRB (2000)
—	019111	Historic Residence	HRB (2000)
—	019204	Historic Residence	Alter (2000)
—	019241	Historic Residence	Robbins-Wade (2000)
—	019282	Historic Residence	Bevil (1999)
—	019284	Historic Residence	Bevil (1999)
—	019285	Historic Residence	Brandes and Moomjian (1998)
—	019813	Historic Recreation Complex	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	019853	Historic Residence	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	019869	Historic Residence	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	019875	Historic Residence	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	019880	Historic Library Building	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	023911	Historic Residence	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	023912	Historic Residence	Schaelchlin (!977)
—	024273	Historic Trash Scatter	Brown (2001)
—	024274	Historic Trash Scatter	Brown (2001)
—	024275	Historic Trash Scatter	Brown (2001)
—	024276	Historic Trash Deposit	Brown (2001)
—	024277	Historic Trolley Rails	Brown (2001)
—	025496	Historic Residence (1954)	May (2003)
—	026299	Historic Residence (1925)	Brandes (nd); Donaldson (2001)
—	027459	Isolate Milk Bottle (1940s)	Giletti (2005)
—	027460	Isolate Bottle Fragment (pre-1900)	Giletti (2005)
—	030912	Historic Residence (1952)	Urbana Preservation & Planning (2009)
—	033117	Isolate Bottle Fragment (pre-1930)	Yerka (2013)
—	033853	Isolate Mano	Davison (2014)

D. Native American Consultation/Participation

Federal law and City of San Diego Guidelines identify Native American consultation and participation as an important aspect of the cultural resource evaluation process. To address the potential for Native American concerns, a Native American contact program was conducted for the project. This contact program included a Sacred Lands Search at the California Native American Heritage Commission. A Sacred Lands Search was initially conducted on March 25, 2013 during the initial CEQA study. A current Sacred Lands Search response was received on October 1, 2015 and a contact program consisting of informational contact letters sent to interested parties identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission was performed. Contact letters provided project information and requested information on known resources in the project area in order to identify project concerns. Native American Contact correspondence and responses are included as Appendix C.

A variety of Native American Monitors participated in every aspect of the project fieldwork. Mr. Gabe Kitchen, representative of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. (Red Tail), served as Native American Monitor during the survey phase of the project. Mr. Tuchon Pheonix, of Red Tail, served as Native American Monitor during the testing phase of the project. Red Tail Native American Monitors, Ms. Natausha Eggen, Ms. Wanda Growingthunder, and Mr. Philip Peña took part in the geotechnical monitoring phase of the project.

If items of traditional cultural patrimony or human remains had been identified during the survey, testing, and monitoring program, appropriate actions would have been taken to ensure their proper treatment under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and California State law.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

The following research design and methods summarize those used for all three major efforts including the survey, testing, and geotechnical monitoring phases. They are based on the scale of effort required. The survey research design provides a guide for the resource identification effort. The testing research design provides criteria used to evaluate the significance of site P-37-033101. Methods sections present the methodology, personnel, and dates of each of the three major aspects of the project.

A. Research Design

Survey Research Design

The goal of the study was to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed and minimized. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, and mostly terrain, most of the cultural resources that might occur within the project are likely to be prehistoric resources. Although historic-age water system features are present, no other historic age-structures were identified on historic maps. Historic structures appear within one mile of the project area on early maps of the area, but are unlikely to occur within the project itself based on early maps. Prehistoric cultural resources are abundant in areas nearby, closer to the coast and on less severe slopes.

Testing Research Design

Research designs provide a set of instructions or strategies of investigation that clarify the goals and guide the procedures of research projects (Gibbon 1984). The main goal of the testing phase of the project was to determine if site P-37-033101 qualifies as a significant cultural resource. Testing was used to assess the site integrity, and to determine if it contained significant cultural elements. Once the integrity and content of this resource was ascertained, the third goal of this project was to use the recovered data in order to answer the research questions posited here, and determine if the site qualified as eligible for nomination to the California Register under Criterion D for its research potential.

Theoretical Orientation

Past archaeological research in San Diego County has been focused on the reconstruction of culture change over time, or “culture history”. However, theoretical ideas from the 1970s started to highlight the importance of the geographical environment as well (Binford 1989).

The fundamental theoretical orientation that underlies this study, and much of the more recent work conducted in San Diego County, is cultural materialism. Cultural materialism, as used here, holds that practical, survival, and economic aspects of culture ultimately determine the success or the spread of specific behavior patterns (Hayden 1993). Cultural ecology and environmental archaeology are forms of cultural materialism, emphasizing the role of the environment as a practical controlling factor on culture and human behavior.

The perspectives of cultural materialism and cultural ecology are appropriate for the current study area because of the direct relationship between hunter-gatherer economies and the environment, and because these concepts represent a continuation of recent thinking in the region.

Regional Context

Much of the past research in the region has struggled with issues of cultural history. The cultural materialist and cultural ecological orientation sheds light on this problem by looking at practical economic and/or environmental explanations for culture change rather than focusing on the particular events of change. The cultural historical sequence discussed in Section II provides a general outline of culture change that occurred in various specific regional forms throughout western North America.

Chronology and Technology

Chronology and aspects of culture history have long been the subjects of coastal research in the San Diego region and are closely linked to environmental resource choices and availability. The debate over cultural assignment has long been linked with environmental resources such as lithic materials and their related technological attributes (Pigniolo 1996, 1998). This debate continues to be evidenced in conflicts over the cultural assignment of early dated coastal sites and the nature of the San Dieguito complex (Warren et al. 1993).

Cultural resources in the coastal region of San Diego, especially within the La Jolla area, have been used as "type-sites" or models for Early Archaic period coastal adaptation. These "La Jolla type-sites" are often represented with multiple components, often poorly separated, and many reports reflect the periods in which they were written by lacking supporting data. Although samples from sites like P-37-017122 (SDM-W-20) in Del Mar (Smith and Moriarty 1985) have provided additional data on La Jolla complex sites, a consensus is far from being reached on the definition of the La Jolla complex (Warren et al. 1993). Many questions remain regarding whether this general assemblage, based on cobble tools, a gathering oriented economy, and shellfish use, reflects the archaeological record of a coastal-bound cultural group or whether the use of local coastal resources are shaping our perception of past culture and technology (Pigniolo 1996, 1998).

The nature and relationships of coastal Early Archaic occupation (or the La Jolla complex) still remains an issue of debate. Research questions that P-37-033101 may be able to address include:

1. Does the site represent a single component Early Archaic lithic procurement site whose technology can be compared to habitation sites in the region?

2. How is the assemblage at this site linked with environment and resource availability?

Hypothesis: Due to the location of P-37-033101 within the coastal zone, and the nature of hunter-gather behavior, its occupants focused on the most expedient and available resources. The use of local cobble lithics at the site will make the assemblage fit the La Jolla archaeological pattern.

Data Needs:

Chronologically diagnostic material or material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Artifacts representative of activities carried out at the site. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are probably required.

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns

Settlement Patterns have been the subject of considerable research in San Diego County. This topic contributes to the definition of settlement systems and the study of their change through time, both elements important to local prehistoric studies. The interaction of cultural groups and the natural landscape is an important aspect of human behavior. Just as cultural geographers study current land use patterns to aid in urban planning, the study of prehistoric settlement patterns can provide insight into past strategies of interaction with the environment.

Many settlement pattern studies focus on the relationship between natural resources and areas of human occupation. A general assumption is that important resources for subsistence create a draw for settlement, and that people will tend to locate habitation near important water and food resources. Other types of sites may also be located near resources for short or long-term exploitation, but may not be related to habitation. These special task sites, such as isolated bedrock milling stations, lithic quarries, or flaked tool reduction areas, also provide important evidence on how people used the natural landscape.

Within the project vicinity, resources that might create settlement draws include appropriate landforms, water resources such as drainages or springs, lithic cobble resources, and access to estuary and marine resources. The relationship between estuary and open coast resources has been an important topic of study in the region.

Another aspect of settlement is related to specific activities and types of sites that reflect specific activities. Binford (1980) recognized a continuum of behavior among hunter-gatherers from foraging to collecting activity. Foraging activity reflects movement from specific resource to resource while collecting activity reflects use of a base point and the bringing of regional resources to that location. A continuum exists between these two extremes. Intra-site activities have also been an important aspect of research (Hector 1988; Schultze 1992).

Research questions related to settlement patterns that P-37-033101 may be able to address include:

1. Does the location of P-37-033101 fit into a pattern of resource/landform-oriented collecting activity?

2. Is this site a locale where specific activities occurred?
Hypothesis: Site patterning in relation lithic resources is expected. This site appears to represent a locale for specific activities related to lithic procurement..

Data Needs:

Chronologically diagnostic material or material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Artifacts representative of activities carried out at the site. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are probably required.

Mobility and Exchange

Another aspect of settlement pattern is mobility and how people used the resources of the region throughout the year. The Native Americans living in San Diego County during the time of initial European contact conducted seasonal movements to exploit a variety of resources as they became available. It is generally assumed that similar patterns of mobility and resource exploitation occurred during the Early Archaic period.

An examination of the types of resources utilized at a site and their source provenience is a means of examining mobility and exchange. Direct procurement, or travel over relatively large distances to collect resources is one aspect of mobility. Another aspect relates to territoriality. A seasonal round type of mobility strategy with bipolar village locations is often the model for Late Prehistoric mobility. This model would suggest movement across the landscape based on resource seasonality and the collection of different resources with different source provenience during different times of the year. This will be reflected in the collection and transport of lower value resources to primary occupation sites.

Exchange for highly valued goods is another important component of prehistoric culture. East – west routes of exchange have been fairly well-established, but north -south exchange is more poorly documented in the archaeological record. This may reflect exchange barriers associated with cultural boundaries or the greater east-west environmental diversity in contrast to one of exchange across similar habitats that occur on a north-south basis.

Important questions related to mobility and exchange, include:

1. What information can P-37-033101 provide on the regional system of settlement and mobility within the La Jolla area?

2. What information can P-37-033101 provide on regional prehistoric exchange and trade systems? Are there non-local materials present at the site?

Hypothesis: Exchange played a very minor role in resource procurement and, although mobility provided a range of available resources at different time intervals, the site reflects procurement and processing behavior and the local resources of the area. All of the assemblage will represent local materials within a 1-km foraging radius. Resource use will be focused toward procurement of on-site lithic materials.

Data Needs:

Chronologically diagnostic material or material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Artifacts representative of activities carried out at the site. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are probably required.

Recover artifacts representing different material sources. These are most often distinguishable lithic material types. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 50 items per m^3 are required.

Recover sufficient quantities of ecofactual material to allow mobility patterns to be defined. To obtain a statistically valid sample, quantities of 100 items per m^3 are required.

B. Methods

This section describes the methods used in the three primary field efforts conducted to identify and evaluate the cultural resources within the project area. The survey was initially conducted based on a larger study area that has now been reduced to the 2015 APE. The testing focused on the single archaeological resource within the proposed area of direct impacts. The geotechnical monitoring was conducted to ensure studies conducted during the preliminary design stages of the project did not adversely affect cultural resources.

Survey Methods

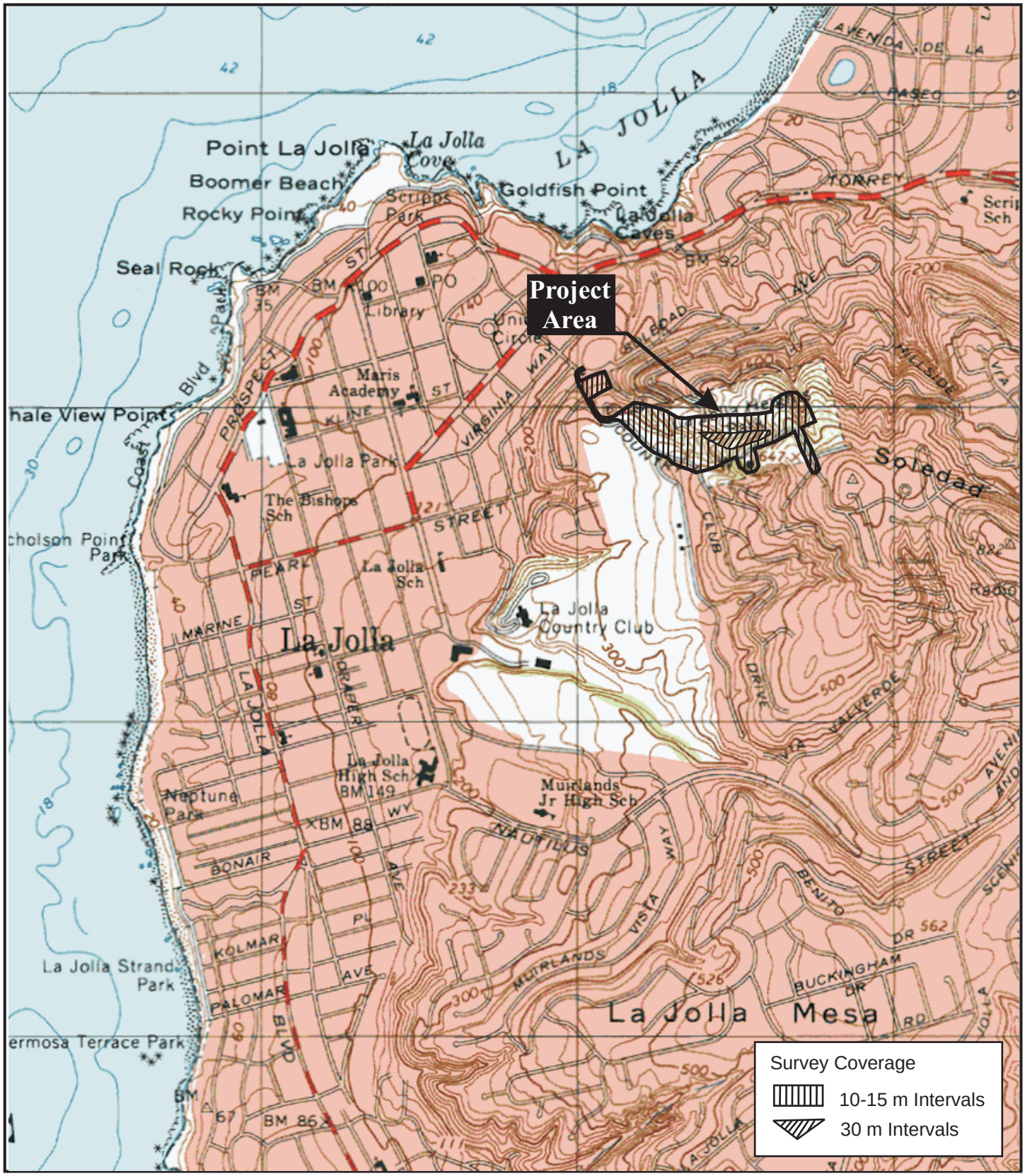
The survey was conducted by Andrew R. Pigniolo, MA, on March 15, 2013. It included a larger study area than the current project APE. At that point in the project design a larger study area was in use in order to capture a wider range of potential alternatives. The project design has been refined so that the current project APE is smaller than the original survey area. The original survey for the project covered the entire current project APE and is more than adequate to address potential effects within the current APE. Mr. Gabe Kitchen, of Red Tail, served as Native American monitor. Due to the steep slopes and dense brush, two survey methodologies were used. Most of the study area was surveyed in standard 10 to 15 m transect intervals (Figure 5). Surface visibility ranged from approximately 70 percent in open cobble exposures to approximately 30 percent in dense chamise chaparral. One north-facing slope was very steep and covered with dense chaparral. Due to health and safety considerations this area was surveyed in approximately 30 m intervals (Figure 6). Visibility in this area was very poor, averaging approximately 20 percent. Surface vegetation served as a constraint on surface visibility.

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms, included in Appendix D. Photographs taken and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository. Photographs and photo logs are provided in Appendix E.

N

Figure 5
2013 APE Survey Area

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

N

0 690 1,380 Feet

F E E T

Figure 6
2013 APE Survey Methods

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Test Methods

Subsurface testing was conducted in order to assess the integrity, extent, and significance of site P-37-033101. The subsurface testing included the excavation of five 30 cm by 50 cm shovel test pits (STPs) in order to assess the potential for subsurface deposits. Testing was conducted on August 18, 2014. Mr. Andrew Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and the Red Tail Native American monitor was Mr. Tuchon Pheonix.

STPs were placed in the cardinal directions over the site area on a Cartesian grid pattern. The datum for the grid was established in the center of the site. The location of one STP was modified to address surface artifact distribution and vegetation and was relocated to 5S/5E. The long axis of each STP was oriented north/south.

STPs were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels. All excavated soil was passed through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth and dry-screened in the field. Any cultural material was removed from the screens and bagged by level. STP forms noting the recovery and observations were completed following the excavation of each 10-cm level. The information gathered included the type of cultural material recovered, soil types and conditions, and any noted disturbance. Surface artifact provenience was measured using a tape measure and assigned x and y coordinates from the site datum. Cultural material was bagged and labeled by provenience, and taken to the laboratory for cleaning, analysis, and temporary curation.

A photographic record was kept to document the testing program. Digital photographs were taken during the STP excavation. A photographic log was kept to document orientation and subject matter, and these files are provided as Appendix E.

Geotechnical Monitoring Methods

The monitoring program was conducted by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo on February 19 and 20, and March 26, 27, and 31, 2014. Ms. Natausha Eggen, Ms. Wanda Growingthunder, and Mr. Philip Peña, of Red Tail, served as Native American monitors during this phase. All soils were visible during construction along with spoils, and there were no constraints on the monitoring program.

The monitor inspected the surface of the project area prior to geotechnical excavation. The monitor then selected a safe location where they could observe both the bore hole as it was exposed and the deposition of excavated materials onto the spoils pile. The equipment operators were informed at the outset of the project that the monitor is authorized to stop excavation temporarily in order to inspect exposed cultural materials, or to assess any features that are encountered.

The monitor was responsible for maintaining a log of the monitoring performed each day. Copies of these monitoring notes are provided in Appendix F. Photographs were taken to document the monitoring process and are included in Appendix E.

IV. RESULTS

A. Survey Results

The project area includes relatively steep slopes and narrow canyons within the La Jolla Natural Park, as well as adjacent streets. Most of the project area has steep slopes and it is unlikely that prehistoric habitation would have occurred on this degree of slope. Historic structures associated with water conveyance and storage are present within the project area, but these are described separately and are not part of this report.

Previously recorded site P-37-029299 was relocated within the study area. Site P-37-029797 was not relocated, but is adjacent – outside the study area on private property.

Several areas within the project include outcrops of metavolcanic and quartzite cobbles. These cobbles provided potential sources of flaked lithic materials to Native Americans in the region. Two small prehistoric lithic material procurement sites were identified within the project area during the survey. Figure 7 shows the locations of the cultural resources occurring within the study area. Each of these sites is described in greater detail below.

P-37-029299 (CA-SDI-18740)

This site is the location of redeposited prehistoric archaeological material from City of San Diego projects. It was recorded in 2008 by Andrew Pigniolo and Pepe Aguilar. This site consists of a scattered patch of secondary redeposited soil with cultural material. The cultural material lacks integrity as it has been removed from its original context, but its preservation in an undisturbed context is an important measure for Native American concerns.

The site was relocated as previously described and includes large amounts of marine shell and fire affected rock on the surface. The area has been revegetated with native plants and the vegetation is beginning to dominate the area.

P-37-033100 (CA-SDI-20842)

This site is a small cobble lithic procurement site located on the south, southwest-facing slope of a ridge where a cobble outcrop is exposed on the surface. The site is approximately 180 m due northeast of Country Club Drive. It is focused on a dispersed outcrop of larger cobbles. The site is approximately 8 by 4 m in size. Soils are shallow and subsurface deposits are unlikely. No features are present. Artifacts include 1 greenish-gray porphyritic Eocene Cobble Volcanic (ECV) unidirectional test core with four flakes removed, 1 black porphyritic volcanic unidirectional test core with 3 flakes removed, 1 greenish-gray aphanitic Santiago Peak Volcanic secondary flake, and 1 gray quartzite primary flake (dorsal surface is spalled rather than cortex). Site integrity is good and the site was not disturbed other than by natural erosion. The site is located in chamise chaparral and soils are light brown silty sand with approximately 85 percent cobbles. The site is on a ridge with a 5 to 45 degree slope, now located outside of the revised project area.

Figure 7

Survey Results

Confidential Figure
Bound Separately in Appendix G

P-37-033101 (CA-SDI-20843)

This site is another small, cobble lithic procurement site located on the west side of a ridge above a canyon where a cobble outcrop is exposed on the surface of the ridge edge. The site is approximately 75 m northeast of Country Club Drive and is approximately 7 m wide by 10 m long in size. Site depth was unlikely based on the very shallow soils of the area. The site contains a single feature of a flaking station made up of eight black porphyritic ECV flakes all removed from the same core nodule. The flakes are secondary (<50% cortex present) and interior (no cortex), and the core was not observed among the cluster of flakes. Other artifacts include a large, tan-brown primary quartzite flake with a spall on the dorsal surface and a greenish-gray porphyritic volcanic multidirectional test core with three flakes removed. Site integrity is good and the site has not been disturbed other than by natural erosion. The site is located in chamise chaparral and soils are light brown silty sand with approximately 80 percent cobbles. The site is on a west-facing ridge edge with an approximately 25 to 45 degree slope.

P-37-033098

A single bottle body shard of amethyst colored glass was identified on the west side of the water tank access road from Encelia Drive. The shard was under heavy brush approximately 3 m from the edge of the road. The area appears undisturbed, but the artifact could be part of an old roadside trash scatter. No additional refuse was observed, however. The isolate was located in dense chamise chaparral on an east facing ridge slope of approximately 5 degrees.

The non-round form of the bottle shard suggests this fragment came from either a prescription bottle or liquor flask. The sun-colored amethyst (SCA) tint of the glass is due to the inclusion of manganese oxide in the glass formula that was used as a decolorant to remove the natural aqua tint from glass bottles manufactured from roughly 1890-1920 (Lockhart 2006:55). Exposure to ultra-violet light (sunlight) turns the manganese purplish, which aides in dating bottle glass made during this time period.

P-37-033099

This isolate includes two lithic artifacts (a flake and a test core) associated with a large exposure of cobbles. It appears to represent another cobble lithic procurement area. Further investigation may identify more debitage among the many naturally spalled cobbles. The two artifacts were found within 1 meter of each other on the northeast side of a small foot path near the top of a large ridge. The interior flake is of black porphyritic volcanic material. The test core is a dark gray aphanitic volcanic nodule with three flakes removed along one margin. The area is undisturbed other than erosion along the foot path. The isolate was located on the west facing side of a ridge. Soil is medium brown silty sand with 10 percent cobbles. The isolate is on an approximately 5 degree slope.

B. Test Results

Site P-37-033101 was identified during the survey as a small cobble lithic procurement site situated on the west side of a ridge above a canyon where a cobble outcrop is exposed on the surface of the ridge edge. Surface mapping and collection identified three main lithic materials on the surface of the site that reflect the reduction of three cobbles with two outlying flakes of another material. A total of 33 artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. These include 1 core, 17 flakes retaining a platform, and 15 pieces lacking their platform portion – defined as angular waste in this study (Table 3). The surface artifacts were distributed mainly in two flaking stations. The southern flaking station (Figure 8) represents a single material while the northern flaking station contains two types of lithic material.

Table 3. P-37-033101 Recovery Summary

	Core	Debitage Type			
Material		**Flake**	**Angular Waste**	**Total**	**Percent**
Porphyritic Volcanic	1	10	10	21	63.6
Aphanitic Volcanic		5	5	10	30.3
Quartzite		2		2	6.1
Total	**1**	**17**	**15**	**33**	**100.0**

In the southern portion of the site is a flaking station that reflects the reduction of a single cobble. The material is fairly tightly clustered near the top of the slope (Figure 9). The material is a black porphyritic volcanic with well-rounded cobble cortex. Surface shots 1 and 3 through 14 represent this material distribution, with an additional quartzite flake also at Shot 12 (see Figure 9). These artifacts include 10 flakes and seven pieces of angular waste. No core nodule of this material was observed. Cortical debitage of this material are limited, suggesting that either reduction of the cobble was mostly along one edge and a large amount of cortex remained on the cobble-based tool, or that some of the cortical flakes were purposely removed from the site. One primary flake (retaining more than 50 percent cortex), one secondary flake (having less than 50 percent cortex) and one secondary piece of angular waste of this material were identified while the rest of the artifacts lacked cortex. The debitage remaining at this flaking station suggests that probably a cobble tool and possibly flake blanks were taken from the site after initial core reduction.

Another distinctive lithic material was identified at the northern portion of the site. This is a finer-grained gray porphyritic volcanic material. A partially reduced core of this material was recovered along with one interior flake and three pieces of angular waste (two cortical, one interior). The multidirectional core shows limited reduction off of more than two platforms. At least one flake of this material is missing and may have been recovered by the knapper.

a. Southern flaking station and cobble exposure, looking south-southwest (PR-04736-002)

b. STP 5S/0W showing clay subsoil (PR-04736-009)

Figure 8
P-37-033101 Site Photos

Figure 9

P-37-033101 Site Map

Confidential Figure
Bound Separately in Appendix G

In the same area is a scatter of brownish, coarse-grained (sugary) aphanitic volcanic material. Collected artifacts of this material include four flakes and five pieces of angular waste. Several of the pieces of angular waste are large and broke along internal fracture planes suggesting that the core may have shattered early in the reduction sequence. Most of the debitage is primary and secondary also supporting the idea of a shattered core.

The site is located in chamise chaparral and soils are light brown, silty sand with approximately 80 percent cobbles. The site is on a west-facing ridge edge with an approximately 25 to 45 degree slope. Testing included the excavation of five STPs in order to determine if a subsurface deposit was present. Two of the STPs were placed within the flaking station areas. No subsurface artifacts were recovered during testing.

Testing indicated some areas have up to 10 to 12 cm weathered colluvium (STP 5N/0W, STP 5S/5E, and STP0N/5W) on the surface. This consisted of reddish brown (5YR 5/3) silty sand with abundant cobbles. The depth of colluvium appears to be a factor of retaining shrubs and micro differences in the slope. Colluvium was underlain by dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silty clay and abundant cobbles (see Figure 8). This material appears to represent the conglomerate matrix material that has weathered in place (essentially, weathered bedrock). This material was present near the surface or within 5 cm in STP 5S/0W and STP0N/0W. While individual artifacts may be present in the colluvium, artifact density was not great enough to identify these in testing.

The site reflects short-term (or single event) lithic testing and procurement of Santiago Peak Volcanic cobbles exposed along the eroding ridgeline. An absence of tools, datable material, and diagnostic artifacts does not allow for the chronological placement of this activity. The likely removal of a cobble tool from one of the flaking stations suggests the possibility of Archaic Period use, but this cannot be verified. The site overall indicates lithic procurement forays onto steep ridgelines and slopes above coastal habitation sites in search of cobble material for stone tool production.

C. Geotechnical Monitoring Results

The project area included seven geotechnical sample borings in four locations within and around the La Jolla Natural Park. Each bore location (B-1 through B-7) is described here (Figure 10).

No surface cultural material was observed prior to the work at bore location B-1. Soils were very clay-rich. From approximately 0 to 4 inches below the surface was an A-horizon soil composed of silty clay with abundant roots. From 4 to 18 inches was a B-horizon subsoil of sandy silt with scattered gravel. This was underlain by a thin gravel layer and then silty sandstone. No cultural material was observed in the soil column.

At B-2 the soil horizon was dominated by medium-brown clay that extended to at least 8 inches below surface. No surface items were observed prior to the work as the bore hole location was covered by asphalt. Soils were very clay rich. This was underlain by silty sandstone. No cultural material was observed in the soil column.

At B-3 there was approximately 4 inches of asphalt over 3 inches of clay/conglomerate fill as part of the road base. Directly below this was poorly cemented cobble conglomerate with a light brown silty sand matrix. This area appeared to have been previously cut for the road construction and native soils were not present.

Drilling at B-4 went through about 3 inches of asphalt, above locally derived light brown cobble conglomerate fill that appeared to grade seamlessly into Soledad Formation conglomerate. The auger had refusal on cobbles at 20 feet.

Augering at B-5 resulted in about 2 feet of possible local redeposited fill material over gray-brown silty sand soil with clay subsoil. What appeared to be unconsolidated dark reddish-brown Soledad Formation bedrock with cobbles was encountered at about 5 feet. About 10 feet below ground surface there was a shift to gray claystone then yellow clayey sandstone, then back to a yellow-brown clayey sandstone with cobbles. The hole went to 20 feet without change.

At B-6, below about 4 inches of asphalt, the auger encountered very cobbly material with yellowish clayey sand matrix (fill or landslide deposited Soledad Formation). The material became lighter colored at about 12 feet and darker again at about 15 feet while continuing to be gravelly. The material shifted back to a lighter material at 19 feet. The auger stopped at 24 feet due to continued cobbles.

B-7 had about 3 inches of asphalt over medium brown sandy clay with primarily small volcanic clasts. They soon had refusal on cobbles and moved to a nearby location. Asphalt was about 2 inches thick at the next bore. This was followed by medium brown sandy clay fill or subsoil with clasts. The material became lighter and more sandy at about 8 feet. The material was consistent but darker, then lighter at about 12 feet. Refusal on cobbles was met at about 15.5 feet.

No cultural material was observed during monitoring. The contour and setting of B-1 and B-2 suggest shallow soil development, but some potential for cultural resources. The setting of B-3 and B-4 suggests that previous road grading for the existing reservoir removed the native topsoil and this was confirmed by the results of the borings. Further potential for intact cultural resources in the immediate area of these borings is absent.

Although not distinguishable from previous disturbance, there remains the potential for native soils in the area of B-5. No cultural resources were encountered in the bore sample, however.

The previous contours in the area of B-6 and B-7 suggest that native topsoil may be buried in this location. If present, it was undifferentiated from fill in the small auger samples. This area retains the potential for buried cultural deposits.

Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

Figure 10
Bore Locations

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the cultural resource assessment was to determine if any Historic Properties were present within the project APE and if they would be adversely affected by the project. Previously recorded site P-37-029299 (CA-SDI-18740) was relocated adjacent to the project APE. This site consists of secondary deposits of prehistoric Native American cultural material that have been placed in open space for preservation. Historic-age water conveyance and storage facilities are also present within the APE, but are addressed in a separate report. The cultural resource inventory identified two small lithic procurement sites (P-37-033100 and P-37-033101) and an isolated lithic (P-37-033099). Project redesign indicates that only P-37-033101 (CA-SDI-20843) and P-37-033099 are located within the current project APE (Figure 11). The survey also identified a single isolated piece of historic-age amethyst glass (P-37-033098) within the APE.

The site testing phase of this project was to determine if significant cultural resources would be impacted by the project. Testing was conducted at P-37-033101 to determine if implementation of the project will adversely affect cultural resources. Monitoring of geotechnical work did not result in the identification of cultural material, but the potential for cultural deposits still remains.

A. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below. Because this project falls under both State and Federal jurisdiction, both CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act apply to resources within this project in addition to local criteria for significance evaluation. Tribal cultural resources have also been added in accordance with AB-52 and are described below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. "Historical resources" as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

Figure 11A

Project APE with Associated Cultural Resources

Confidential Figure
Bound Separately in Appendix G

Figure 11B

Project APE with Associated Cultural Resources

Confidential Figure
Bound Separately in Appendix G

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically" significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

The Federal criteria used to evaluate cultural resources are specified by the National Register criteria within NHPA. The National Register criteria are presented in 36 CFR 60 as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

Cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts. This includes both State and Federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district; traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of "Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance." It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State Assembly Bill 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined TCP, however incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resources described in PRC §21083.2, or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990, the NPS and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term 'TCP' through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based on "its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, Traditional Cultural Properties are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined "property referents" (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property's extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing

cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members, and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

B. Significance

Three archaeological resources (P-37-033101, P-37-033098, and P-37-033099) are located within the project APE and one resource (P-37-029299) is located directly adjacent to the APE. All of these resources were evaluated under both CEQA (California Register) and Section 106 (National Register) criteria.

Isolates P-37-033098 and P-37-033099 do not qualify as eligible for National Register or California Register nomination based on their limited attributes and absence of significant associations.

The testing phase of this project was conducted to evaluate the significance of P-37-033101 within the proposed construction project. Because the quantities and types of cultural material recovered during testing from P-37-033101 were sparse, and tools that might provide information on the prehistoric past were not present, the results of testing indicate that P-37-033101 does not meet the requirements established in the research design and does not qualify as eligible for listing on the National Register or California Register, or for local historic resource designation under the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines.

Previously recorded site P-37-029299 was relocated directly adjacent to the APE. This site consists of secondary deposits of prehistoric Native American cultural material that have been placed in open space for preservation. This resource has not been formally evaluated for significance but will be treated as significant for the purposes of this project.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

C. Project Effects, Recommendations, and Mitigation Measures

Historic properties were not identified within the Project APE during the current study. The project as proposed will have no adverse effect on cultural resources. Because monitoring was limited to only the small geotechnical sample locations, and the potential for buried cultural resources remains, further monitoring is recommended during construction to ensure avoidance of inadvertent adverse effects.

P-37-029299 (CA-SDI-18740) is located adjacent to the project APE. It will be treated as significant for the purposes of this project and avoided. To ensure avoidance of effects to this resource during construction, the site boundaries adjacent to the APE will be staked and flagged off prior to and during construction with an appropriate buffer. This flagged off area cannot be used for staging during any phase of project development. Flagging and staking should be maintained throughout the construction period by means of periodic spot checks.

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmations
C. Native American Correspondence
D. Confidential Site Forms (Bound Separately – **Not for Public Review**)
E. Photographs and Photo Logs
F. Monitoring Notes
G. Confidential Figures (Bound Separately – **Not for Public Review**)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education
San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; formerly called SOPA), 1992-present
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

Qualifications
Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 30 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 700 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pigniolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Centinela Solar Project, Imperial County, California *(KP Environmental, Inc.)* Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator for a cultural resource survey of more than 240 acres of agricultural land near Mt. Signal, California. The survey was conducted in multiple phases based on crop conditions and surface visibility within various parcels. The project included surveys of highly impacted agricultural lands. Historic-age agricultural features were identified within several parcels. Cultural resources within the proposed project area were recorded during the survey and recommendations for impact avoidance were made. This project was conducted under both Federal and State environmental requirements.

Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrift Site *(City of San Diego)*. Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrift Site in the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Monitoring was conducted until the site was encountered. The data recovery plan was immediately implemented, so that data recovery could progress while construction excavation continued on other portions of the project. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

Hill Street Undergrounding Project, Point Loma, California *(City of San Diego).* Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring project of utility undergrounding in the community of Point Loma. The project was located in an urban environment under city streets. Archaeological monitoring identified two prehistoric sites with high levels of integrity. Testing included the excavation of four units to evaluate the significance of these resources and mitigate project effects. A hearth feature, shell and a variety of prehistoric artifacts were recovered and additional impacts to the sites were avoided by reducing trench depth.

Center City Development Corporation Area 1 Utility Undergrounding Project, San Diego, California (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring project including the undergrounding of residential and commercial utilities in the community of Logan Heights in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines. Historic streetcar lines were encountered along with sparse historic trash deposit, but adverse impacts did not occur and no further work was recommended.

Mission Hills Sever Group 664 Project *(Lamprides Environmental Organization)* Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the community of Mission Hills in the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment. The project was located near the Old Town area of San Diego, but steep slopes and previous pipelines in the area resulted in an absence of cultural materials encountered.

City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California *(Orion Construction Company)* Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment. Shallow soils and previous pipeline disturbance in the area resulted in an absence of cultural materials encountered (2006-2007)

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California *(Legacy 106, Inc.)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and 7 isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Victoria Loop Road Survey, Alpine, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an 85-acre cultural resource survey in the Alpine area of San Diego County. The survey identified six cultural resources within the project area including prehistoric lithic scatters, an historic well, and historic artifact scatters. All resources were flagged and marked for avoidance during the vegetation treatment program. The Bureau of Land Management served as Federal Lead Agency for the project.

Spirit of Joy Church Project Testing Program, Ramona, San Diego County, California (*Spirit of Joy Lutheran Church*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager a cultural resource testing program at site CA-SDI-17299. The site was a sparse temporary camp. The project included surface collection and subsurface testing. Subsurface deposits were not identified within the project area and the site material was recovered during testing. Construction monitoring was recommended to address alluvial soils within other portions of the project area.

Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine, California. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

South Coastal Information Center
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego, CA 92105
Office: (619) 594-5682
Fax: (619) 594-4483
scic@mail.sdsu.edu
scic_gis@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Environment

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 3/20/2013

Project Identification: LaJolla View Reservior

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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 included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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 included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 13

Hours: 2

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South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Enviro

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 9/14/2015

Project Identification: LaJolla View Reservoir #1534

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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 included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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 included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 2

Hours: 1

Carol Serr

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San Diego State University
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San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mtn Enviro

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 10/22/2018

Project Identification: LaJolla View Reservoir Project (H125655) Job#1835

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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 included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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 included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 8

Hours: 1.5

Carol Serr

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APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

March 22, 2013

Mr. Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla (San Diego), California

Dear Mr. Singleton,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting an archaeological investigation in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project. The project involves the demolition of an existing water reservoir tank and construction of a larger tank within La Jolla Natural Park, along with installation of a water transmission line.

The approximately 15-acre project area is located on the western flank of Mount Soledad. The project area is shown on the La Jolla 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 15 South, Range 2 West, within an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands (see attached figure).

We respectfully request any information and input that you may have regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. We would also appreciate a current list of appropriate Native American contacts for the area in order to elicit local concerns. If you or your files have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

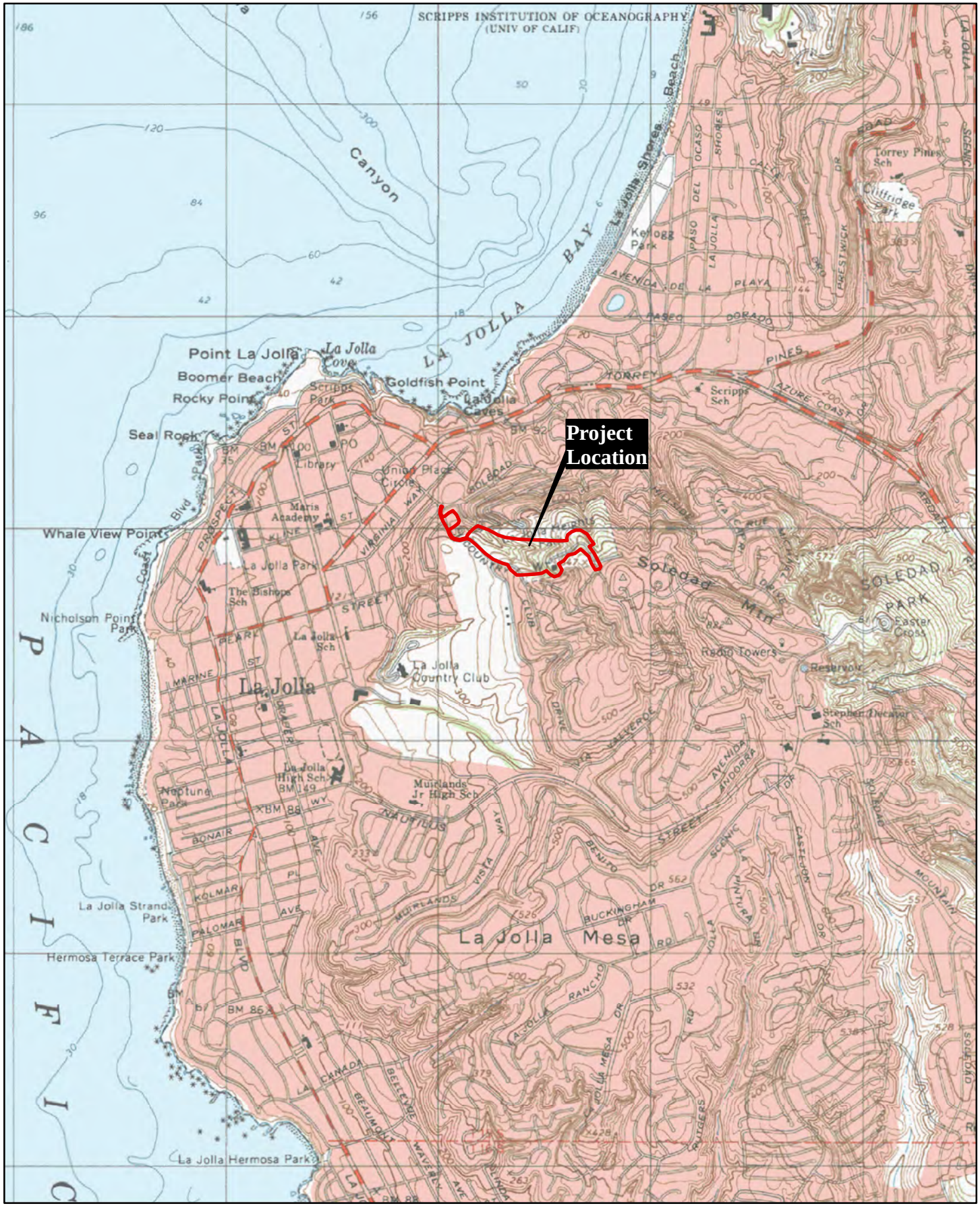
Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request Form

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com



Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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: La Jolla View Reservoir Project

County San Diego

USGS Quadrangle (7.5')

Name La Jolla

Township 15S Range 2W Section(s) unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Andrew Pigniolo

Street Address: 7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208

City: San Diego Zip: 92111

Phone: 858.505.8164

Fax: 858.505.9658

Email: Laguna@lagunaenv.com

Project Description:

The project involves the demolition of an existing water reservoir tank and construction of a larger tank within La Jolla Natural Park, along with installation of a water transmission line.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
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Fax (916) 657-5390
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail:
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

March 25, 2013

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo, RPA, Principal
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208
San Diego, CA 92111

Sent by FAX to: 858-505-9658
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for the "**La Jolla View Reservoir Project (Demolition & Construction of a Water Reservoir and and Water Transmission Line;**" located on the western flank of Mount Soledad in the Community of La Jolla in San Diego County, California.

Dear Mr. Pigniolo:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File did indicate the presence of Native American sacred places/sites in the area identified by the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) as defined in your request. However, the western flank of Mount Soledad is more than 2,000 feet from the identified Native American site. Other data sources for Native American sacred places sites should also be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of the presence of traditional cultural places.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is the list of Native American tribes, individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments contact the tribal governments to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,
Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
March 25, 2013

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
sbenegas50@gmail.com
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

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

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido , CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 91919
(619) 445-0238 - FAX
(619) 659-1008 - Office
kimbactad@gmail.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed TLa Jolla View Reservoir Project; located within La Jolla Community Plan for the installation of a water transmission line; located in San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
March 25, 2013

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
frankbrown6928@gmail.com
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 478-2113
(KCRC is a Coalituon of 12 Kumeyaay Governments)
bp@lapostatribe.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed TLa Jolla View Reservoir Project; located within La Jolla Community Plan for the installation of a water transmission line; located in San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

September 17, 2015

Ms. Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Cultural Resource CEQA Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California (Job #1534)

Dear Ms. Sanchez,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting CEQA review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The project involves the demolition of an existing water reservoir tank and construction of a larger tank within La Jolla Natural Park, along with installation of a water transmission line.

The approximately 15-acre project area is located on the western flank of Mount Soledad. The project area is shown on the La Jolla 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 15 South, Range 2 West, within an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands (see attached figure).

We respectfully request any information and input that you may have regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. We would also appreciate a current list of appropriate Native American contacts for the area in order to elicit local concerns. If you or your files have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

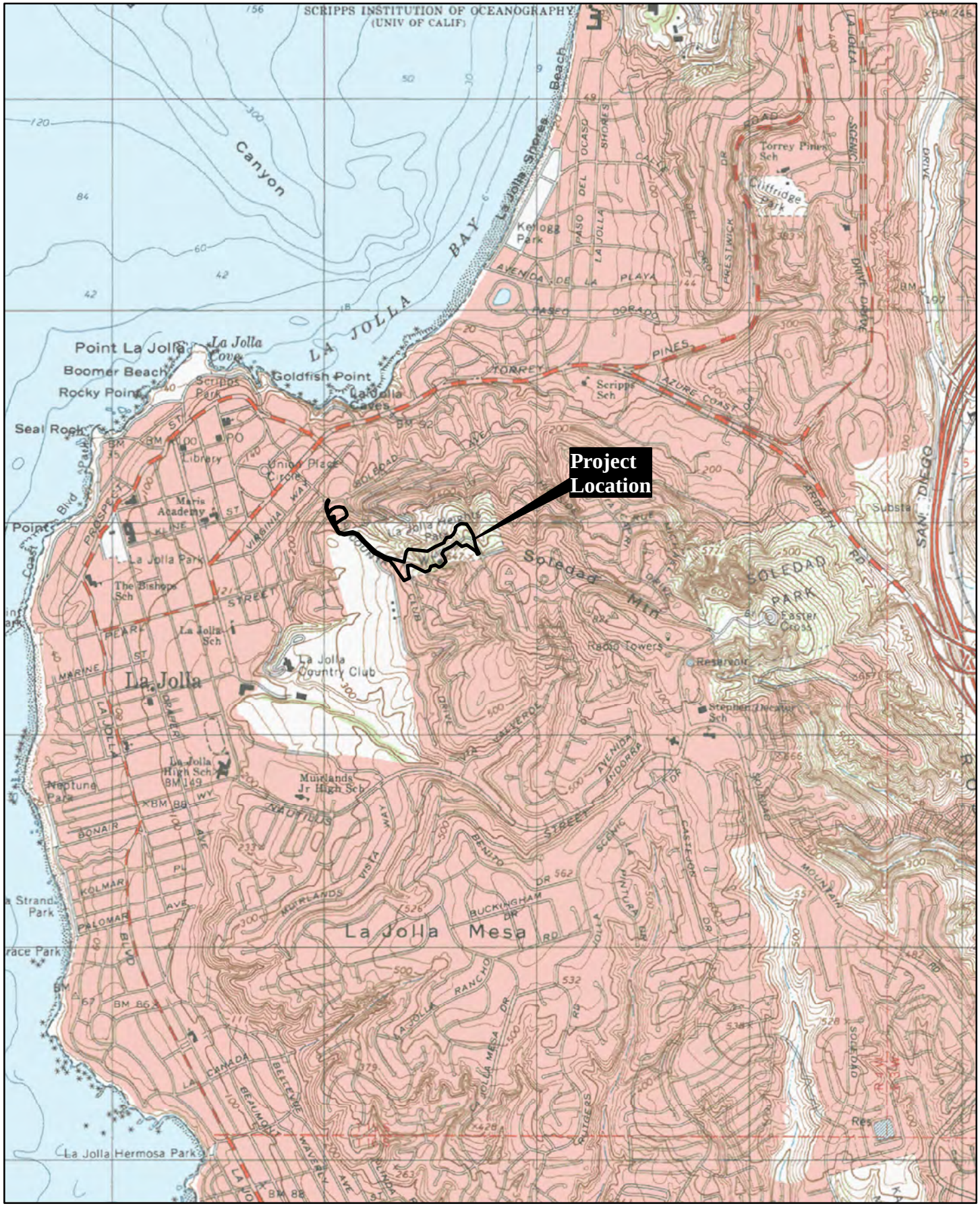
Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request Form

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com



Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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: CEQA Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project

County San Diego

USGS Quadrangle (7.5')

Name La Jolla

Township 15S Range 2W Section(s) unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Andrew Pigniolo

Street Address: 7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208

City: San Diego Zip: 92111

Phone: 858.505.8164

Fax: 858.505.9658

Email: Laguna@lagunaenv.com

Project Description:

The project involves the demolition of an existing water reservoir tank and construction of a larger tank within La Jolla Natural Park, along with installation of a water transmission line.

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Ms. Sheilla Alvarez
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Sheilla Alvarez,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

The City of San Diego is seeking funds from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 35, administered by the State Water Board. The CWSRF Program is partially funded by a capitalization grant from the EPA and issuance of CWSRF funds is equivalent to a Federal Action, thereby necessitating compliance with Section 106 under a Nationwide Programmatic Agreement executed for the CWSRF by the EPA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers. The EPA has delegated lead agency responsibility to the State Water Board for carrying out the requirements of Section 106.

The approximately 15-acre project area is located on the western flank of Mount Soledad. The project area is shown on the La Jolla 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 15 South, Range 2 West, within an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands (see attached figure).

The Native American Heritage Commission's record search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project vicinity. We respectfully request any comments and input that you are willing to share regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. If you, or your files, have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site that you would like to inform us about, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Ct
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Kim Bactad,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Mr. Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Steve Banegas,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Mr. Frank Brown, Chairperson
240 Brown Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Frank Brown,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Principal Archaeologist

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Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Mr. Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources
PO Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Julie Hagen,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Ms. Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Mgr
1 Kwaaypaay Ct
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Lisa Haws,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Jamul Indian Village
Mr. Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
PO Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Raymond Hunter,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

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Project Location map

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Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Mr. Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Rodney Kephart,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

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Project Location map

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Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Clifford LaChappa,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Principal Archaeologist

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Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

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

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Allen E. Lawson,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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The approximately 15-acre project area is located on the western flank of Mount Soledad. The project area is shown on the La Jolla 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 15 South, Range 2 West, within an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands (see attached figure).

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Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
PO Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Clint Linton,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Ct
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Cody Martinez,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Principal Archaeologist

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E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Mr. Will Micklin, Executive Director
4045 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Will Micklin,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Kristie Orosco,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Principal Archaeologist

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Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Ms. Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
PO Box 937
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Bernice Paipa,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Andrew R. Pigniolo

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Principal Archaeologist

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Project Location map

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Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Mr. Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
PO Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Anthony R. Pico,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

October 6, 2015

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
4045 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Cultural Resource Review for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr.,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting a cultural resource review of a water reservoir replacement project located in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project includes the construction of the new reservoir that includes replacement of an existing 16-inch diameter pipeline with a new 30-inch diameter pipeline from the intersection of Exchange Place/Soledad Avenue up to the new reservoir. In addition, the project calls for the demolition and filling of the Exchange Place Reservoir and Pump Station.

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Sincerely,

Andrew R. Pigniolo

Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map

7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208 ✦ San Diego, CA 92111
Phone: (858) 505-8164 ✦ Fax: (858) 505-9658
E-Mail: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

October 7, 2015

Andrew Pigniolo
Principal Archaeologist
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208
San Diego, CA 92111

RE: La Jolla View Reservoir Project

Dear Mr. Pigniolo,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. Please call Julie Hagen for scheduling at 619-659-2339 or email jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Carol Serr

From: cjlinton73@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, October 07, 2015 11:21 AM
To: carol@lagunaenv.com
Subject: Re: Native American cultural resources in the La Jolla Natural Park area

Hi Carol,

With regard to the attached consultation letter, I have the following comments/requests.

Please have a NAM for all survey and ground disturbing activities related to this project. Please practice avoidance of all sites, prerecorded and new discoveries.

Thank you,

Clint

Subj: **Re: La Jolla View Reservoir Report**
Date: 12/7/2016 1:52:09 P.M. Pacific Standard Time
From: cjlinton73@aol.com
To: LagunaEnv@aol.com

Hi Andy and Carol,

I have review the report and agree with the determinations of site evaluation. And further agree that the project should have monitoring for both Arche and NAM for ground disturbing activities.

Thank you,

Clint

-----Original Message-----
From: LagunaEnv <LagunaEnv@aol.com>
To: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>
Sent: Mon, Dec 5, 2016 9:42 pm
Subject: La Jolla View Reservoir Report

Dear Clint:

In Myra Herrmann's comments on this report she asked "Did Gabe review this?" I guess as part of her AB52 consultation she wants you (or Gabe) to review this. Please let me know if you have any comments.

Thanks,

Andy

Andrew R. Pigniolo RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc
7969 Engineer Rd Suit 208
San Diego, Ca. 92111
Office: (858) 505-8164 x 109
Fax: (858) 505-9658
Cell: (858) 603-7809

APPENDIX D

SITE FORMS

(Bound in Confidential Appendices)

NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

APPENDIX E

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTO LOGS

State of California ç The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD **Trinomial**

Page 1 **of** 2 **Resource Name or #:** La Jolla View Reservoir Survey **Year 2013**

Camera Format: Fuji
Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	25	1400	1	La Jolla Reservoir Project Overview	E	PR-04131-001
3	25	1400	2	LJVR-S-1 Overview	ENE	PR-04131-002
3	25	1400	3	LJVR-S-2 Overview	E	PR-04131-003
3	25	1400	4	LJVR-S-2 Overview	E	PR-04131-004
3	25	1400	5	La Jolla Reservoir Project Overview	E	PR-04131-005
3	25	1400	6	La Jolla Shores and Torrey Pines Overview	N	PR-04131-006
3	25	1430	7	La Jolla Shores and Torrey Pines Overview Zoom	N	PR-04131-007
3	25	1430	8	LJVR-I-2 Flake Ventral	-	PR-04131-008
3	25	1430	9	LJVR-I-2 Flake Dorsal	-	PR-04131-009
3	25	1430	10	LJVR-I-2 Test Core	-	PR-04131-010
3	25	1430	11	LJVR-I-2 Test Core	-	PR-04131-011
3	25	1430	12	LJVR-I-2 Test Core Reverse	-	PR-04131-012
3	25	1430	13	LJVR-I-2 Location Overview	N	PR-04131-013
3	25	1430	14	LJVR-S-1 Location Overview	WSW	PR-04131-014
3	25	1430	15	LJVR-S-1 Quartzite Flake Ventral	-	PR-04131-015
3	25	1430	16	LJVR-S-1 Quartzite Flake Dorsal	-	PR-04131-016
3	25	1430	17	LJVR-S-1 Quartzite Flake Ventral	-	PR-04131-017
3	25	1430	18	LJVR-S-1 Quartzite Flake Side	-	PR-04131-018
3	25	1430	19	LJVR-S-1 Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-019
3	25	1430	20	LJVR-S-1 Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-020
3	25	1430	21	LJVR-S-1 Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-021
3	25	1430	22	LJVR-S-1 Black Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-022
3	25	1430	23	LJVR-S-1 Black Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-023
3	25	1430	24	LJVR-S-1 Overview	E	PR-04131-024
3	25	1430	25	LJVR-S-1 Overview	WSW	PR-04131-025
3	25	1430	26	LJVR-S-1 Overview	WSW	PR-04131-026
3	25	1430	27	LJVR-I-2 Distant Overview	E	PR-04131-027
3	25	1430	28	La Jolla Reservoir Project Overview	WNW	PR-04131-028
3	25	1430	29	LJVR-S-2 Quartzite Flake Ventral	-	PR-04131-029
3	25	1430	30	LJVR-S-2 Quartzite Flake Dorsal	-	PR-04131-030
3	25	1430	31	LJVR-S-2 Quartzite Flake Side	-	PR-04131-031
3	25	1430	32	LJVR-S-2 Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-032
3	25	1430	33	LJVR-S-2 Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-033
3	25	1430	34	LJVR-S-2 Volcanic Test Core	-	PR-04131-034
3	25	1430	35	LJVR-S-2 Site Overview	WSW	PR-04131-035
3	25	1430	36	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Overview	-	PR-04131-036
3	25	1430	37	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Overview Closeup	-	PR-04131-037
3	25	1430	38	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-038
3	25	1430	39	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-039
3	25	1430	40	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-040
3	25	1430	41	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-041
3	25	1430	42	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-042
3	25	1430	43	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-043
3	25	1430	44	LJVR-S-2 Flaking Station Flake	-	PR-04131-044
3	25	1430	45	LJVR-S-2 Outcrop Area	WNW	PR-04131-045
3	25	1430	46	LJVR-S-2 Site Overview	S	PR-04131-046

State of California ç The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD **Trinomial**

Page 2 **of** 2 **Resource Name or #:** La Jolla View Reservoir Survey **Year 2013**

Camera Format: Fuji
Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	25	1430	47	LJVR-S-2 Site Overview	S	PR-04131-047
3	25	1430	48	LJVR-S-2 Lichens on Cobbles	-	PR-04131-048
3	25	1500	49	La Jolla View Reservoir	SSE	PR-04131-049
3	25	1500	50	LJVR-S-1 Distant Overview	NNW	PR-04131-050
3	25	1500	51	LJVR-S-1 Distant Overview	NNW	PR-04131-051
3	25	1500	52	LJVR-S-1 Distant Overview	NNW	PR-04131-052
3	25	1500	53	LJVR-I-1 Overview	W	PR-04131-053
3	25	1500	54	LJVR-I-1 Overview	WSW	PR-04131-054
3	25	1500	55	LJVR-I-1 Glass Shard	-	PR-04131-055
3	25	1500	56	LJVR-I-1 Glass Shard	-	PR-04131-056
3	25	1500	57	LJVR-I-1 Glass Shard	-	PR-04131-057
3	25	1500	58	LJVR-I-1 Overview	NNW	PR-04131-058


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PR-04131-057.JPG


PR-04131-058.JPG

State of California ç The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name (No.):** La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project (1404) **Year 2014**

Camera Format: Olympus
Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
2	19	0830	01	Initial Boring of B-5	SW	PR-04564-001
2	19	0930	02	B-5 Soils	SW	PR-04564-002
2	19	1100	27	Initial Boring of B-4	SE	PR-04564-027

PR-04564-001

PR-04564-002

PR-04564-027

State of California ç The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name (No.):** La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project (1404) **Year** **2014**

Camera Format: Olympus
Film Type and Speed: Digital
Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	26	0900	16	Boring of B-1	N	PR-04589-016

PR-04589-016

State of California c The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1

Project Name (No.): La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project (1404) **Year 2014**

Camera Format: Olympus
Film Type and Speed: Digital
Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	27	1319	05	Initial Boring of B-2	SW	PR-04591-005
3	27	1328	06	B-2	SW	PR-04591-006
3	27	1329	07	B-2 sidewall	SSW	PR-04591-007
3	27	1330	08	B-2 hole	S	PR-04591-008

PR-04591-005

PR-04591-006

PR-04591-007

PR-04591-008

State of California ¢ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1

Project Name (No.): La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project (1404) **Year** **2014**

Camera Format: Olympus
Film Type and Speed: Digital

Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	31	1030	10	B-3 Truck Setup	SW	PR-04592-010
3	31	1030	11	B-3 Truck Setup	SW	PR-04592-011
3	31	1100	44	B-3 Initial Soils	SW	PR-04592-044
3	31	1115	45	B-3 Upper Soil Profile	SW	PR-04592-045
3	31	1130	46	B-3 Upper Soil Profile	SW	PR-04592-046

PR-04592-010

PR-04592-011

PR-04592-044

PR-04592-045

PR-04592-046

State of California ç The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD **Trinomial**

Page 1 **of** 1 **Resource Name or #:** La Jolla View Reservoir CA-SDI-20843 Test **Year 2014**

Camera Format: Fuji
Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	18	1000	1	CA-SDI-20843 Southern Flaking Station Overview	SSW	PR-04736-001
8	18	1000	2	CA-SDI-20843 Southern Flaking Station Overview	SSW	PR-04736-002
8	18	1000	3	CA-SDI-20843 Northern Flaking Station Overview	N	PR-04736-003
8	18	1000	4	CA-SDI-20843 Northern Flaking Station Overview	N	PR-04736-004
8	18	1000	5	CA-SDI-20843 Northern Flaking Station Overview	NW	PR-04736-005
8	18	1000	6	CA-SDI-20843 Southern Flaking Station Overview	SSW	PR-04736-006
8	18	1030	7	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/0W Surface	W	PR-04736-007
8	18	1030	8	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/0W Surface	W	PR-04736-008
8	18	1100	9	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/0W 10 cm	W	PR-04736-009
8	18	1100	10	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E Surface	S	PR-04736-010
8	18	1100	11	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E Surface	S	PR-04736-011
8	18	1100	12	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E Surface Lichens	S	PR-04736-012
8	18	1100	13	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E Location Overview	S	PR-04736-013
8	18	1130	14	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E 10 cm	W	PR-04736-014
8	18	1200	15	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E 20 cm	W	PR-04736-015
8	18	1200	16	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E 20 cm	W	PR-04736-016
8	18	1200	17	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5S/5E 20 cm Overview	S	PR-04736-017
8	18	1300	18	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5N/0W Surface	S	PR-04736-018
8	18	1300	19	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5N/0W Surface	S	PR-04736-019
8	18	1330	20	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5N/0W 10 cm	E	PR-04736-020
8	18	1330	21	CA-SDI-20843 STP 5N/0W 20 cm	SE	PR-04736-021
8	18	1345	22	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/0W Surface	E	PR-04736-022
8	18	1345	23	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/0W Surface	E	PR-04736-023
8	18	1400	24	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/0W 10 cm	E	PR-04736-024
8	18	1400	25	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/0W 10 cm Overview With Flaking Station	N	PR-04736-025
8	18	1415	26	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/5W Surface	E	PR-04736-026
8	18	1415	27	CA-SDI-20843 Surface Overview	SSE	PR-04736-027
8	18	1415	28	CA-SDI-20843 Surface Overview	E	PR-04736-028
8	18	1430	29	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/5W 10 cm	E	PR-04736-029
8	18	1430	30	CA-SDI-20843 STP 0N/5W 20 cm	E	PR-04736-030


PR-04736-001


PR-04736-002


PR-04736-003


PR-04736-004


PR-04736-005


PR-04736-006


PR-04736-007


PR-04736-008


PR-04736-009


PR-04736-010


PR-04736-011


PR-04736-012


PR-04736-013


PR-04736-014


PR-04736-015


PR-04736-016


PR-04736-017


PR-04736-018


PR-04736-019


PR-04736-020


PR-04736-021


PR-04736-022


PR-04736-023


PR-04736-024


PR-04736-025


PR-04736-026


PR-04736-027


PR-04736-028


PR-04736-029


PR-04736-030

APPENDIX F

MONITORING NOTES

Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR)

(Print clearly and do not leave any fields blank)

Project Name: La Jolla View Res (Name of City Permitted Project)

Attn: _____ (City Resident Engineer, RE) **e-mail:** _____

WO#/IO# _____ (Eng. Plans) **(OR) Bldg. Permit PTS#** _____

Attn: _____ (MMC Coordinator) **e-mail:** cbrennen@sandiego.gov

Instructions:

1. Construction Manager must keep this form accessible.
2. All MMRP consultants must sign in.
3. Construction Manager must send this form to the **RE** and **MMC** at the:

-First Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-End of each month
-Last Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-Day of discovery (circle entry)

Date (xx/xx/xxxx)	Time In xx:xx AM/PM	Time Out xx:xx AM/PM	Company/Type: (Firm/Discipline) *Paleo, Archae, Bio, Other*	Name (First & Last) / Phone# (w/area code)	Initial	STATUS OF MONITORING (Provide specific details of monitoring activity)
2/19/14	8:00	11:30	Laguna Mt Env Archaeo	Andrew Pieniolo 858 603 7809	A.P.	Monitored two geo tech bores. No cultural resources observed.
2/19/14	8AM	11:30	Redtail NAM	Natausha Eggen 951 234 8915	N.E.	monitored geo tech bores no cultural resources observed
2/20/14	8:00AM	11:00	Laguna Mt Env Archaeo	Andrew Pieniolo 858 603-7809	A.P.	No cultural resources.
2/20/14	8AM	11:00 AM	Redtail NAM	Natausha Eggen 951 2348915	N.E.	monitored geo tech bores no cultural resources observed

LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL

_X_ COMPLIANCE

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING REPORT

__ NONCOMPLIANCE

DATE: 2/19/14 DAY OF WEEK: Wednesday TIME: 0800-1130 PROJECT NUMBER: 1404

PROJECT/LOCATION (attach figure if necessary):

La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project

DISCIPLINE:

Cultural Resources

Construction Equipment Used: Track Mounted Auger

COMPLIANCE: ☒ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable ☐ Follow-up Required

OBSERVATIONS:

I arrived at 8:00 and Natacha Egan, the Native American monitor arrived soon afterward. Augering at Location B-5 resulted in about 2 feet of local redeposited fill material over grey-brown silty sand soil with clay subsoil. What appeared to be unconsolidated dark reddish-brown Soledad Formation bedrock with cobbles was encountered at about 5 feet. About 10 feet below ground surface there was a shift to grey claystone then yellow clayey sandstone, then back to a yellow-brown clayey sandstone with cobbles. The hole went to 20 feet without change. The second bore (B-4) had about 3 inches of asphalt, then locally derrived light brown cobble conglomerate fill that appeared to grade seamlessly into Soledad Formation conglomerate. The auger had refusal on cobbles at 20 feet. Work ended at 11:30, but will continue tomorrow at 8:00 AM.

Photos Taken (PR-04564)

Archaeological Monitor: Andrew Pigniolo

LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL

_X_ COMPLIANCE

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING REPORT

__ NONCOMPLIANCE

DATE: 2/20/14 DAY OF WEEK: Thursday TIME: 0800-1100 PROJECT NUMBER: 1404

PROJECT/LOCATION (attach figure if necessary):

La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project

DISCIPLINE:

Cultural Resources

Construction Equipment Used: Track Mounted Auger

COMPLIANCE: ☒ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable ☐ Follow-up Required

OBSERVATIONS:

I arrived at 8:00. Natacha Egan, the Native American monitor, arrived soon afterward. After they got through the gate, they started the southernmost bore at the Exchange Place Reservoir. Below about 4 inches of asphalt, they encountered very cobbly material with yellowish clayey sand matrix (fill or landslide deposited Soledad Formation). The material became lighter colored at about 12 feet and darker again at about 15 feet while continuing to be gravelly. The material shifted back to a lighter material at 19 feet. The auger stopped at 24 feet due to continued cobbles. The second bore to the north had about 3 inches of asphalt over medium brown sandy clay with primarily small volcanic clasts. They soon had refusal on cobbles and moved to a nearby location. Asphalt was about 2 inches on the next bore. This was followed by medium brown sandy clay fill or subsoil with clasts. The material became lighter and sandier at about 8 feet. The material was consistent but darker, then lighter at about 12 feet. Refusal on cobbles was met at about 15.5 feet. Work ended at 11:00 AM and will continue when a large drill rig is available.

Photos Taken (None)

Archaeological Monitor: Andrew Pigniolo

Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR)

(Print clearly and do not leave any fields blank)

Project Name: La Jolla View Reservoir
(Name of City Permitted Project)

Attn: ____________ **e-mail:** ____________
(City Resident Engineer, RE)

WO#/IO# ____________ **(OR) Bldg. Permit PTS#** ________
(Eng. Plans)

Attn: ____________ **e-mail:** cbrennen@sandiego.gov
(MMC Coordinator)

Instructions:

1. Construction Manager must keep this form accessible.

2. All MMRP consultants must sign in.

3. Construction Manager must send this form to the **RE** and **MMC** at the:

-First Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-End of each month
-Last Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-Day of discovery (circle entry)

Date (xx/xx/xxxx)	**Time In** xx:xx AM/PM	**Time Out** xx:xx AM/PM	**Company/Type:** (Firm/Discipline) *Paleo, Archae, Bio, Other*	**Name** (First & Last) / **Phone#** (w/area code)	**Initial**	**STATUS OF MONITORING** (Provide specific details of monitoring activity)
3/26/14	8:00 AM	11:15 pm	Red Tail NAM	Wanda Growingthunder / 760-855-1688	[illegible]	monitored drilling down to 58 feet no cultural resources observed
3/26/14	800	11:15	Laguna Mt Env Archaeo	Andrew Pigniolo / 858 603 8809	AP	No cultural resources.
3/26/14	8:00		Paleo SDNHM	Gino Calvano / 619-507-7394	GC	Fossil shells collected

LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL

_X_ COMPLIANCE

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING REPORT

__ NONCOMPLIANCE

DATE: 3/26/14 DAY OF WEEK: Wednesday TIME: 0800-1115 PROJECT NUMBER: 1404

PROJECT/LOCATION (attach figure if necessary):

La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project

DISCIPLINE:

Cultural Resources

Construction Equipment Used: Track Mounted Bucket Auger

COMPLIANCE: ☒ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable ☐ Follow-up Required

OBSERVATIONS:

I arrived at 8:00. Wanda Growingthunder, the Native American monitor, was already there. They had the truck set up and after a little more adjustment they started the auger. No surface items were observed prior to the work. Soils were very clay rich. Approximately 0 to 4 inched below surface was an A-horizon soil composed of silty clay with abundant roots. From 4 to 18 inches was a clay B-horizon subsoil of sandy silt with scattered gravel. This was underlain by a thin gravel layer and then silty sandstone. No cultural material was observed in the soil column. I continued to monitor well into the bedrock where the paleontologist recovered fossil marine shells. The Native American monitor and I left at 11:15 AM when it became clear that only bedrock would be impacted further and that the next boring would not begin until the following day.

Photos Taken (PR-04589)

Archaeological Monitor: Andrew Pigniolo

Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR)

(Print clearly and do not leave any fields blank)

Project Name: La Jolla View Reservoir
(Name of City Permitted Project)

WO#/IO# _____ **(OR) Bldg. Permit PTS#** _____
(Eng. Plans)

Attn: _____ **e-mail:** _____
(City Resident Engineer, RE)

Attn: _____ **e-mail:** cbrennen@sandiego.gov
(MMC Coordinator)

Instructions:

1. Construction Manager must keep this form accessible.
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-First Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-End of each month
-Last Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-Day of discovery (circle entry)

Date (xx/xx/xxxx)	Time In xx:xx AM/PM	Time Out xx:xx AM/PM	Company/Type: (Firm/Discipline) *Paleo, Archae, Bio, Other*	Name (First & Last) / Phone# (w/area code)	Initial	STATUS OF MONITORING (Provide specific details of monitoring activity)
3/27/14	12:00	3:00	Laguna Mtn Env Archaeo	Andrew Pigniolo 858 603-7809	AP	No cultural resources
3/27/14	12:00	3:00	REDTAIL	PHILIP PEÑA (760) 603-0537	PP	NO CULTURAL OBSERVED.
3/27/14	1:00		Paleo SDNHM	Gino Calvano 619-507-7594	GC	

LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL

_X_ COMPLIANCE

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING REPORT

__ NONCOMPLIANCE

DATE: 3/27/14 DAY OF WEEK: Thursday TIME: 1200-1500 PROJECT NUMBER: 1404

PROJECT/LOCATION (attach figure if necessary):

La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project

DISCIPLINE:

Cultural Resources

Construction Equipment Used: Track Mounted Bucket Auger

COMPLIANCE: ☒ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable ☐ Follow-up Required

OBSERVATIONS:

I arrived at 12:00 and Philip Peña, the Native American monitor, arrived soon afterward. It was clear that work had taken longer than expected and that drilling would not begin again for some time. We waited on-site for backfilling to be completed. They began augering B-2 around 1:30. The soil horizon was dominated by medium-brown clay which extended to at least 8 inches below surface. No surface items were observed prior to the work as the hole location was covered by asphalt. Soils were very clay rich. This was underlain by silty sandstone. No cultural material was observed in the soil column. I continued to monitor well into the bedrock where the paleontologist recovered fossil plant and marine shells. The Native American monitor and I left at 3:00 PM when it became clear that only bedrock dominated by conglomerate would be impacted further and that the next boring would not begin until Monday.

Photos Taken (PR-04591)

Archaeological Monitor: Andrew Pigniolo

Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR)

(Print clearly and do not leave any fields blank)

Project Name: La Jolla View Reservoir (Name of City Permitted Project)

Attn: _____ (City Resident Engineer, RE) **e-mail:** _____

WO#/IO# _____ (Eng. Plans) **(OR) Bldg. Permit PTS#** _____

Attn: _____ (MMC Coordinator) **e-mail:** cbrennen@sandiego.gov

Instructions:

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2. All MMRP consultants must sign in.
3. Construction Manager must send this form to the **RE** and **MMC** at the:

-First Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-End of each month
-Last Day of monitoring (circle entry)
-Day of discovery (circle entry)

Date (xx/xx/xxxx)	Time In xx:xx AM/PM	Time Out xx:xx AM/PM	Company/Type: (Firm/Discipline) *Paleo, Archae, Bio, Other*	Name (First & Last) / Phone# (w/area code)	Initial	STATUS OF MONITORING (Provide specific details of monitoring activity)
3/31/14	0800	1:00	Laguna Mt Env Archaeo	Andrew Pigniolo 8586037809	AP	No cultural resources
3/31/14	8:00 AM	1:00 PM	REDTAIL	PHILIP PENA (760) 803-0537	PP	NO CULTURAL OBSERVED.
3/31/14	8:20		SDNHM Paleo	Gino Calvan 619-507-7594	GC	

LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL

_X_ COMPLIANCE

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING REPORT

__ NONCOMPLIANCE

DATE: 3/31/14 DAY OF WEEK: Monday TIME: 0800-1230 PROJECT NUMBER: 1404

PROJECT/LOCATION (attach figure if necessary):

La Jolla View Reservoir Geotechnical Monitoring Project

DISCIPLINE:

Cultural Resources

Construction Equipment Used: Track Mounted Bucket Auger

COMPLIANCE: ☒ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable ☐ Follow-up Required

OBSERVATIONS:

I arrived at 8:00 and Philip Peña, the Native American monitor, was already there. We went down to the site and as the rig started to be raised, it became clear that there was a problem with one of the hydrolic pistons. They originally gave an estimate of noon to restart. We left the site at 9:45 and soon after received a call that they would be starting again at 11:00 AM. We returned at 11:00 AM and they started augering B-3. There was approximately 4 inches of asphalt over 3 inches of clay/conglomerate fill as part of the road base. This shifted directly into poorly cemented cobble conglomerate with a light brown silty sand matrix. We continued monitoring until 1:00 PM when the auger reached larger cobbles at 10 feet below road surface. They were clearly into bedrock and no further potential for archaeological material was present.

Photos Taken (PR-04592)

Archaeological Monitor: Andrew Pigniolo

APPENDIX G

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(Bound in Confidential Appendices)

NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW