

A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR 7951 PASEO DEL OCASO

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

PTS No. 691672

Prepared for:

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

And:

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Prepared by:

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January 31, 2022

Archaeological Information Page

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Report Date: January 31, 2022

Report Title: A Cultural Resources Study for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, City of San Diego (PTS No. 691672)

Submitted to: City of San Diego
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Assessor's Parcel Number: 346-512-07

Lead Agency Identifier: Project No. 691672

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

Study Area: Approximately 0.17 acre

Key Words: USGS *La Jolla, California* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey and subsurface investigation; negative; SDI-39; Spindrift Archaeological Site; archaeological and Native American monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

This report describes an archaeological assessment conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for cultural resources located at the 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso Project (PTS No. 691672) located in the La Jolla Shores community of the city of San Diego, California. The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 346-512-07. The proposed project



Plate 1.0–1: Aerial view of the current development at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso.

includes the removal of the existing residence including the foundation, utilities, the shed, and all existing exterior hardscaping, landscaping, fencing, and the pool. The project proponent proposes to construct a new two-story single-family dwelling with a driveway and attached two-car garage, a new pool, spa, and associated hardscaping, landscaping, and fence. A review of records searches provided by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) indicate that the property at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso is situated near the boundaries of prehistoric Site SDI-39/W-1. As the project is located within a culturally sensitive area within the Spindrift neighborhood, the City of San Diego has required a cultural resource investigation to determine the status of any

cultural resources within the parcel at the locations of proposed earthwork. As part of assessing the potential to encounter archaeological deposits within the property during construction, an archaeological survey with subsurface test excavations was conducted by BFSA as part of the environmental review of the permit application.

The archaeological survey and subsurface investigations at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso were conducted by BFSA in December 2021. This study included the visual inspection of exposed ground surfaces at the property, followed by the excavation of archaeological shovel test pits (STPs) to search for potentially significant subsurface deposits associated with SDI-39. Native American representatives were present with the BFSA archaeological team during the survey and all subsurface investigations. These investigations followed the protocol listed in the Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) that was previously submitted to and accepted by the City of San Diego (Smith 2021). The archaeological survey and research indicate that the property was previously disturbed as a result of the previous residential development. The subsurface tests did not identify cultural deposits associated with SDI-39 within this lot. No cultural deposits were encountered.

As a result of the investigations, it was concluded that the project will not impact any

significant resource as defined by the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) 143.0210. Although the recorded boundary of SDI-39 is near the project, no evidence of the site was identified within the tests conducted for the property. As no significant cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the planned construction activity, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is not required. However, a monitoring program is recommended as a condition of the development permit to ensure that any resources potentially identified during construction are handled appropriately. If the City elects to require archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction, the appropriate measures are listed in Appendix E.

2.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

The project is located at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso in the La Jolla community of the city of San Diego, California. The project is situated just east of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club, as shown on the *La Jolla, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian) (Figures 2.0–1 and 2.0–2). The location of the project is further depicted on a portion of the 800-foot-scale City Engineering Map in Figure 2.0–3. The proposed project includes the removal of the existing residence including the foundation, utilities, the shed, and all existing exterior hardscaping, landscaping, fencing, and the pool. The project proponent proposes to construct a new two-story single-family dwelling with a driveway and attached two-car garage, a new pool, spa, and associated hardscaping, landscaping, and fence. (Figure 2.0–4).

The archaeological assessment and impact evaluation for the development permit were conducted in conformance with CEQA, Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (amended September 7, 2001). Archaeological records searches indicate that the project is located near the recorded boundaries of SDI-39, a previously recorded prehistoric village complex occupied during the late Holocene. Site SDI-39 has been previously determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego criteria. Previous archaeological studies in this general area identified a rich cultural deposit that lies underneath modern development elements such as streets and buildings, including the discovery of human remains.

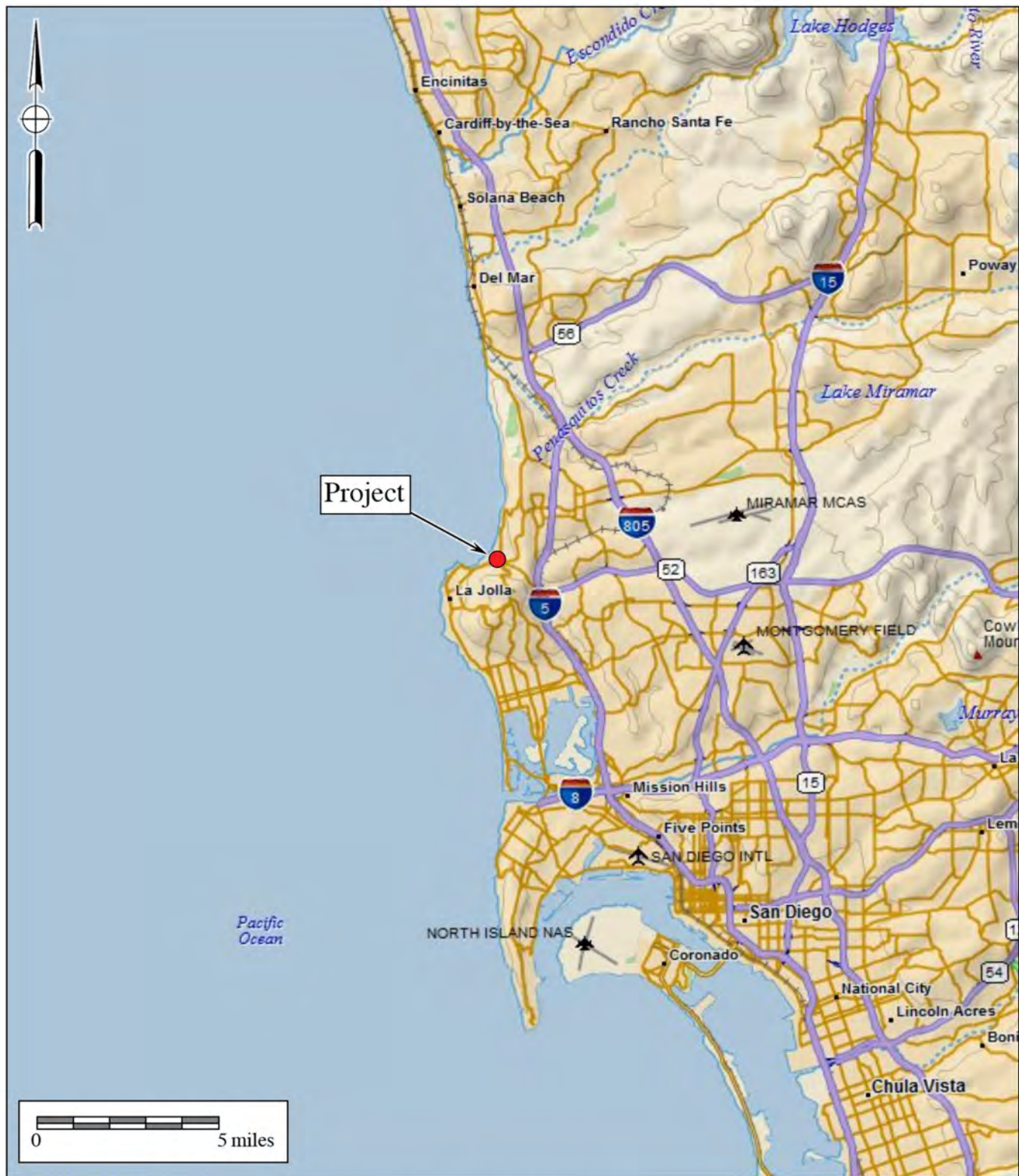


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map

7951 Paseo Del Ocaso

DeLorme (1:250,000)



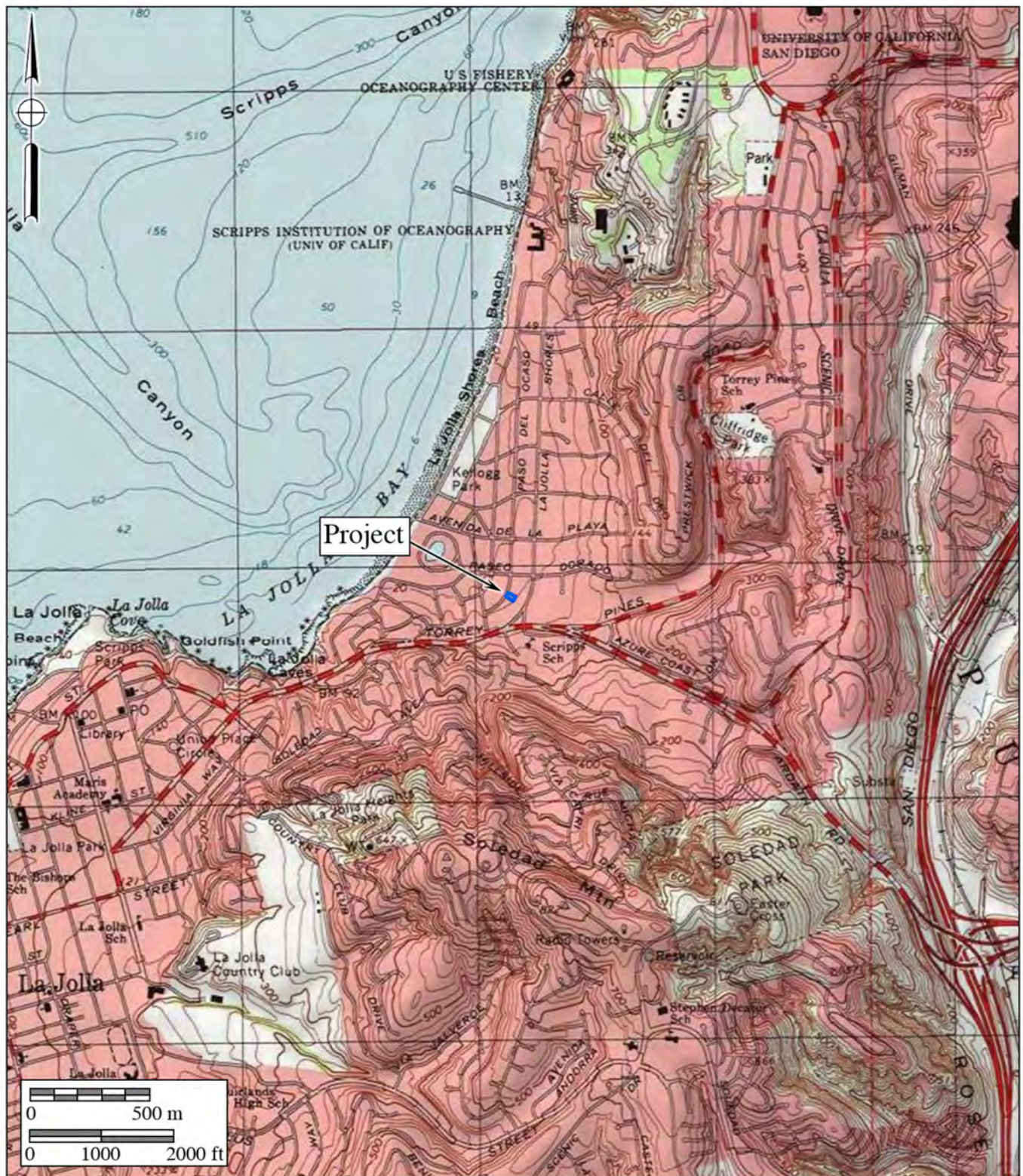


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

7951 Paseo Del Ocaso

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





Figure 2.0-3
Project Location Map
 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso

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



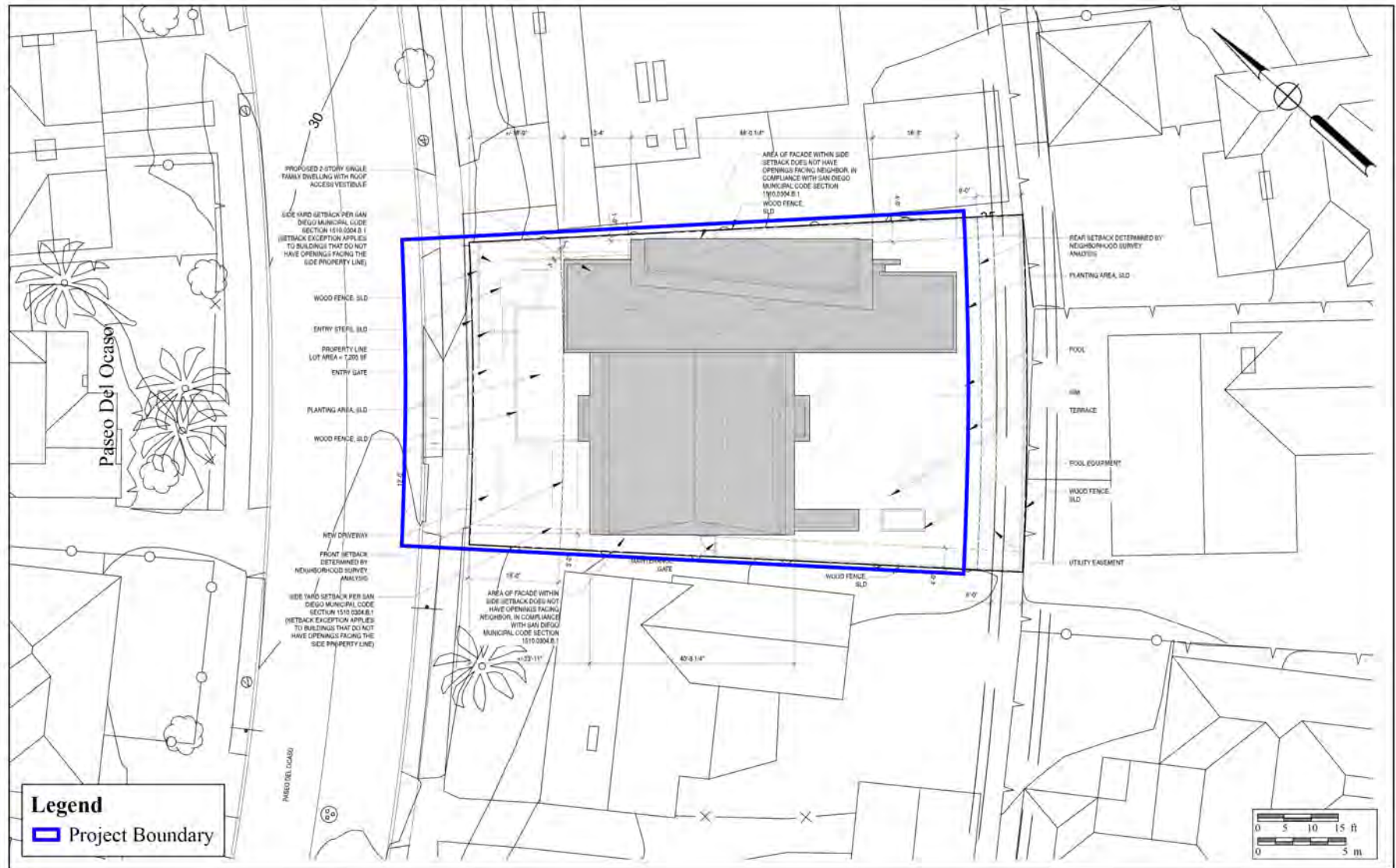


Figure 2.0-4
Site Plan

7951 Paseo Del Ocaso



BFSA conducted the archaeological survey and testing program at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso on December 22, 2021. A Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental, Inc. (Red Tail) was present for all archaeological investigations. The entire property was disturbed when the neighborhood was graded between the 1920s and the 1950s. Ground visibility during the survey was obscured over much of the property due to the existing residential structure, hardscape, and landscaping.

The limited subsurface investigation of the property involved the excavation of five shovel test pits (STPs) around the existing structure in locations absent of hardscape. The archaeological excavations identified predominantly fill soil with no evidence of cultural soils throughout the property. The STPs confirmed that elements of SDI-39 are likely not present within the property.

The archaeological study has provided sufficient information to conclude that the proposed development will not likely encounter elements of SDI-39. While portions of SDI-39 have been identified as significant in this neighborhood, the subject parcel did not contain any cultural deposits that would typically be evaluated under CEQA (Criterion D) or City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) Criterion A. Although no elements of SDI-39 were noted within the proposed construction zone, archaeological monitoring is recommended as a condition of the development permit given the proximity of SDI-39 to the project area.

All aspects of the project were directed by Consulting Archaeologist and Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Field archaeologist Clarence Hoff completed the field investigations with Corel Taylor, a Native American monitor from Red Tail. Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA and Brian Smith prepared the report text. Courtney J.A. McNair completed technical editing and report production. A copy of this evaluation report will be submitted to the SCIC at SDSU.

3.0 SETTING

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

3.1 Natural Setting

The project is located in the La Jolla Community Plan Area in the city of San Diego. The project encompasses approximately 0.17 acre of land that is situated on the coastal plain east of La Jolla Bay. Elevations at the property range from approximately 34 to 37 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The lot currently contains a residence, a shed, a pool, and associated hardscape and landscaping.

3.1.1 Geology and Hydrology

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

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

3.1.2 Soils

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

3.1.3 Biology

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

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

3.2 Cultural Setting

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

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

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

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

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

3.2.2 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

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

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

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

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

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

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

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

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

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

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

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

railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

3.2.4 History of the La Jolla Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Plate 3.2–1: La Jolla Cove in 1894.
(Photograph courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society)

plots were converted from farming and/or grazing to residential use. The “La Jolla Vista” subdivision of 1923, located on the east side of Spindrift Drive, was one of those subdivisions (San Diego County Engineering Map Records). A photograph showing La Jolla Cove in 1894 is provided in Plate 3.2–1.

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn in 1916. Roy Clarke Rose built the inn as a bathhouse and restaurant using lumber salvaged from the ruins of the Congregational Church (Plate 3.2–2). Rose and the original renters, a Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, decided to name the inn “Spindrift” for “the wind driven foam from the breast of the waves” (Hannay n.d.).



Plate 3.2–2: The Spindrift Inn prior to completion in 1916. (Photograph courtesy of Margaret Hannay n.d.)

Peter and Margaret Hannay purchased the inn in 1922. According to Margaret Hannay, “at that time Spindrift was at the end of nowhere”; only a trail ran down to the inn, which was widened when homes began to be built in the area (Hannay n.d.). The Pelican Club (a social club) was established around the same time as the inn, where the club members met approximately once a month before gathering afterward at different members’ residences for cocktails. The club was originally organized by W.L. Maloon, Dr. Truman A. Parker, W.L. Peete, and Ivan Rice. The original members

included W.C. Crandall, John R.E. Sumner, William Trump, and Billy Woods. Later members included Laurence Burdick, H.G. Lazelle, William McDonald, Remsen McGinnis, J. Lewis Morse, William E. Pate, Thomas A. Rothwell, F.P. Sherwood, A.B. Smith, E.C. Stimpson, H.U. Sverdup, Keith Trask, Dr. T. Wayland Vaughn, Morris T. Weeks, and William C. Zimmerman (Randolph 1955). The last meeting of the Pelican Club was held in 1937, and the Hannays sold the inn shortly thereafter (Hannay n.d.).

In 1926, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club (Plate 3.2–3) took place immediately adjacent to the Spindrift Inn. The board of governors, who helped sponsor the \$1,000,000 project, included Charles H. Bencini, A.J. Bickerstaff, Arthur H. Braly, T.A. Davis, Arthur D. Dodworth, George Harbaugh, William Kettner, J.D. Marsden, Sherman A. Paddock, Robert B. Stacy-Judd, and Will J. Thayer (*San Diego Union* 1926). Designed by Hollywood architect Robert B. Stacy-Judd as a “unique architectural adaptation of [an] ancient Mayan building method,” the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club facility was opened in 1927 (*San Diego Union* 1927). The La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club and the Spindrift Inn gained in popularity in the 1920s and 1930s and were successful in spite of the Depression that gripped the country between the stock market crash of 1929 and the opening of World War II. The La Jolla Vista subdivision, on the other hand, was slow in building to capacity, possibly because of the real estate bust from 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).



Plate 3.2–3: La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club in 1927.
(Photograph Courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society)

In 1935, Frederick William Kellogg purchased the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club and transferred ownership to himself and his wife, Florence Scripps Kellogg, niece of Ellen Browning Scripps. After taking ownership, Kellogg renamed the facility the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club and built four tennis courts, an Olympic-sized swimming pool, and 42 apartments (Randolph 1955). Once the apartments were complete, Kellogg began a remodel of the Spindrift Inn to convert it into a restaurant.

Kellogg “knocked a hole through the wall” of the Spindrift Inn and built the Marine Room dining room immediately adjacent to the inn (Daly-Lipe and Dawson 2002). However, Kellogg passed away in 1940 before the project was complete. His son, William J. Kellogg, ultimately finished the remodel and the new Marine Room restaurant opened in 1941 (Daly-Lipe and Dawson 2002). A year after the Marine Room opened, the windows were smashed in by rising surf caused by a winter storm (Plate 3.2–4). Each time that the windows would be replaced after a storm, they were again smashed in by the surf. In 1948, the Spindrift Lounge was constructed and the plate glass was replaced with Herculite three-fourth-inch glass (Olten et al. 2011).



Plate 3.2–4: The Marine Room during a storm in 1944.
(Photograph courtesy of the Marine Room)

During World War II, two military training camps came to La Jolla (Camp Callan and Camp Elliot) and two emplacements on Mount Soledad and one on the beach in La Jolla were established (Pierson 2001). Although these military installations were replaced after the Korean War with the University of California at San Diego campus and the expansion of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla’s economic base gained a substantial business element. This

trend continues with ever-present tourism playing a significant part in the local economy. The residential population has historically included permanent and seasonal residents, many of whom have achieved a significant degree of financial and historical notoriety and success.

3.3 Research Results

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

Recent private and public development projects in this area have encountered several areas of previous prehistoric occupation along the beach and within the streets west, south, and north of the project. Documentation of SDI-39/W-1 and SDI-20,129/W-199 is continually being updated as new projects encounter buried parts of the sites (both intact and disturbed).

3.4 Records Search Results

The SCIC records search (Appendix C) identified 18 cultural resource sites, both prehistoric and historic, recorded within one-quarter mile of the project (Table 3.4–1). These sites include six historic single-family residences, two historic commercial properties, five historic curb stamps, one historic refuse scatter, one prehistoric artifact and shell scatter, and three prehistoric village sites. No archaeological resources are mapped within the property. An additional 10 historic addresses have been recorded within one-quarter mile of the project.

Table 3.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within a
Quarter-Mile Radius of 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso

Site(s)	Description
P-37-016719, P-37-018775, P-37-019081, P-37-027608, P-37-033149, and P-37-035587	Historic single-family residence
P-37-016720 and P-37-016721	Historic commercial property

Site(s)	Description
P-37-034697, P-37-034699, P-37-034701, P-37-034702, and P-37-034704	Historic curb stamp
P-37-036182	Historic refuse scatter
P-37-026487	Prehistoric artifact and shell scatter
SDI-39/W-1, P-37-18179, and SDI-20,129/W-199	Prehistoric shell midden/village with human remains

The SCIC records search data also indicates that 60 previous reports have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project, one of which (Mattingly 2007) overlaps the subject property but is not directly related to the project area under analysis.

In addition, BFSa requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 14, 2021. As of the date of this report, no response has been received. However, for the area, the SLF search results are generally returned as positive for Native American sacred sites or areas of ceremonial importance within the *La Jolla* Quadrangle. NAHC correspondence can be found in Appendix D. If required, the City of San Diego will conduct Native American consultation as part of Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

3.5 Regulatory Setting

The cultural resources study for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso followed the appropriate local and state protocols and procedures for this type of study. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5), as well as the guidelines of the City of San Diego, would be followed in evaluating the significance of identified cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC), does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or,
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a

historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

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

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in Subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in Subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c to f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

3.5.2 Development Regulations for Important Archaeological Sites (Section 143.0253)

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

- (a) Important archaeological sites shall be preserved in their natural state, except that development may be permitted as provided in this section or as provided in Section 143.0260. Ch. Art. Div. 14 3 2 14 SDMC Chapter 14: General Regulations (6-2017).
 - (1) Development may be permitted in areas containing important archaeological sites if necessary to achieve a reasonable development area, with up to 25.00 percent encroachment into any important archaeological site allowed. This 25.00 percent encroachment includes all grading, structures, public and private streets, brush management, except as provided in Section 143.0225, and any project-serving utilities.
- (b) Any encroachment into important archaeological sites shall include measures to mitigate for the partial loss of the resource as a condition of approval. Mitigation shall include the following methods, consistent with the Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual:
 - (1) The preservation through avoidance of the remaining portion of the important archaeological site; and,
 - (2) The implementation of a research design and excavation program that recovers the scientific value of the portion of the important archaeological site that would be lost due to encroachment.

3.6 Native American Consultation

AB 52, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, sets forth a proactive approach intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts between Native American and development interests. Projects subject to AB 52 are those that file a notice of preparation for an

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

4.0 **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to reconstruct the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time. As people used the area, evidence of their activities has been preserved on and in the ground. Archaeological methods are used to retrieve and analyze portions of this evidence to reconstruct past lifeways. This type of inquiry is part of the cultural resource management aspect of environmental conformance studies. The testing program for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso included a records search, background research, test excavations (as outlined in Section 5.0), and the mapping of any features, artifacts, and locations of subsurface archaeological tests that were conducted.

Primary objectives, such as the determination of the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, is essential to the current test phase of the program. Normally, a research orientation transcends these goals by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions. However, because the boundary of buried intact cultural resources is uncertain, the research design for the current project is limited in scope. The topics and associated research questions provided below address concerns specific to the project.

The research design included in the ATP for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso (Smith 2021), which was previously submitted to the City of San Diego for review, incorporated information derived from other studies in the neighborhood that have encountered elements of SDI-39. Regional and locally specific questions were employed to approach focused archaeological research questions for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso. Many of these research questions overlap, as they address environmental setting and prehistoric occupation patterns. Although a wide range of research questions may be possible for investigations at SDI-39, the primary research areas were selected based upon previous work in the neighborhood, potential of available data to address these questions, and possible overall contribution to the archaeological record. The specific research questions focus upon chronology, lithic technology, settlement patterning, and subsistence strategy. The goal of the testing program was to determine if data from 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso could possibly contribute to the proposed research questions that reflect research conducted elsewhere in the Spindrift neighborhood. The research topics listed below were used to guide the study and to determine the sample size necessary to provide sufficient materials to address these posed research questions.

Chronology

What was the period(s) of use and/or occupation for Site SDI-39? Is there evidence of multiple periods of occupation at SDI-39 and can they be identified through radiocarbon analysis? Temporally, how does this site fit into the overall pattern

for San Diego County? That is, what group or culture is being examined in the context of the known culture history, and is it possible to differentiate between periods of occupation(s)?

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

Previous work at SDI-39 has produced radiocarbon dates that suggest occupation for the site within the Late Period; however, there is considerable archaeological evidence identifying the earlier components. Dating the earlier components of SDI-39 would provide greater understanding of the site's occupation history. In addition, this research helps to delineate (where possible) divisions between Late Prehistoric and Early Archaic occupation. Finally, further chronological analyses may also reveal if the site may be better understood synchronically, diachronically, or both. However, in order to address the research questions posed, a more accurate temporal placement of the site will be necessary.

Study Topics

1. Can multiple periods of occupation be determined through chronological analysis of SDI-39?
2. Does the chronological data suggest longer periods of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period or the Early Archaic Period?
3. Where does SDI-39 place chronologically in the overall pattern for sites along the San Diego coast and southern California in general?
4. How do temporally diagnostic artifacts from SDI-39 compare to C-14 data, and does the data suggest stratigraphic mixing of the assemblage?

Data Needs

Previous work in this general area of La Jolla indicates that, at a minimum, shell and bone are present within SDI-39. Therefore, materials will be selected for radiocarbon dating based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be possible using point types, the presence of ceramics, and obsidian analysis. If obsidian is present in the collection, samples may be tested for hydration values that can be used to relatively date the site by using comparable hydration rates.

Lithic Technology

Which technological lithic trajectories were employed by the prehistoric inhabitants of SDI-39? Which lithic reduction strategies were in use and when? What role did milling technology play at SDI-39? Is there notable variation in observable lithic technologies between coastal sites and inland sites of the same time period?

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

Nodule core reduction comprises numerous techniques with specific trajectories such as pyramidal-shaped, split-nodule core reduction (used to produce thick, contracting flakes for flake tools), the production of teshoa flakes for large flake tools, and nodule core tools wherein the parent material, rather than the removed flakes, becomes the tool. Cobble layers found in streambeds, across coastal terraces, and along the coast provided materials for these reduction sequences. Nodule core reduction is known in southern California archaeological literature as “Cobble Core Reduction” (Gallegos et al. 2002, 2003). The term “nodule” was substituted for “cobble” because a cobble is geologically defined as a size clast (64 to 256 millimeters), and many prehistoric core and core-based artifacts (such as some battered implements) were manufactured from boulders (>256 millimeters) and, to a lesser extent, pebbles (four to 64 millimeters). The term “nodule” was selected because nodules as a class are not size-specific and tend to be rounded

to sub-rounded.

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

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

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

Previous work at various Spindrift area properties that contain elements of SDI-39 has recovered a wide range of flaked lithic materials and ground stone. With this knowledge, it can be predicted that the recovery from 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso may provide enough data to characterize the general lithic trajectories present. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed.

Study Topics

1. Which technological reduction strategies are present based upon a technological analysis of flaked stone at the property?
2. Which reduction strategies were used to produce which tools? Were these strategies the same or different?

3. Is there variation between flake-based tool kits at sites where shellfish processing is the dominant activity and sites focused upon other subsistence activities from the same time period?
4. How do the technologies identified at SDI-39 and the stages of tool reduction relate to site function and tools recovered at the site?
5. Were the prehistoric lithic tools present within the property manufactured on-site or at another location?
6. Have specific lithic reduction techniques changed through time at SDI-39 (*i.e.*, does large biface reduction predominate during the Paleo Indian Period and nodule-based technologies predominate during the Early Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period)? What function did milling technologies serve at SDI-39?

Data Needs

Previous work in the Spindrift neighborhood indicates that flaked lithics and ground stone implements are present throughout SDI-39. Therefore, all lithic materials recovered from 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data. In order to address the proposed research questions, the following will be required:

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

Settlement and Subsistence

Which settlement and subsistence patterns can be identified at SDI-39 and have these patterns changed over time? Did the pattern of shellfish collection change over time? If so, what influenced the changes: environmental change, population change, technological change, or a combination of these factors? If this site is representative of a continuously occupied habitation site, how does this site relate to other sites such as base camps, special-use sites, or extractive sites? How did occupation and use of this site contribute to seasonal or year-round occupation of the region in general?

Traditionally, sites such as prehistoric habitation sites are archaeologically differentiated from specialized function sites (*i.e.*, quarries, shellfish processing sites, and milling stations) by the range of materials identified in the assemblage. In addition, there is also a notable amount of variability between habitation sites as a group with regards to site size, artifact density, and diversity of material culture. This observed variation may relate to differences in the quantity of people who occupied a given site, the duration of a site occupation, the frequency with which a

site was reused, and the range of activities performed at the site. Identifying such variations in site patterning may help to facilitate the reconstruction of prehistoric social organization and economic adaptations to environmental change. Although many attempts have been made to discern settlement patterns for Late Prehistoric Period sites based upon ethnographic data, the same cannot be said for Early Archaic Period sites in San Diego. The study of earlier settlement systems represented in the archaeological record has gone largely unstudied with the exception of research pertaining to whether coastal Early Archaic Period habitation sites (such as SDI-39) represent permanent settlements or short-term, seasonal camps (Davis 1976) primarily focused upon economic exploitation of shellfish. The data gathered from SDI-39 will help to further illuminate settlement and site type issues for the region and may provide a greater understanding for Early Archaic Period site patterning.

Seasonal site use at SDI-39 is implicit in the availability of fresh water only during the rainy season (winter). However, the attraction of the marine resource may have been strongest during the summer months due to the seasonal availability of preferred resources (Jochim 1976). Seasonality of coastal sites may be determined in two ways. The first is the analysis of fish otoliths, which provide information regarding the season of capture, and hence, the season of site occupation. Since SDI-39 is located near the original La Jolla Estuary, seasonal concentrations of perennially available species must be considered. In addition, the presence of fish that inhabit the nearshore or the bay purely on a seasonal basis, such as some skates, rays, and sharks, must also be considered. For instance, if a fish species is identified that is seasonally sensitive and available near the shore only during a certain period, but the otolith analysis indicates that the fish was captured during a season when it would not normally have been present in the bay, though present offshore, then not only is seasonality addressed, but other activities, including seagoing vessel construction and deep-water fishing, must also be considered.

Invertebrate faunal analysis from SDI-39 may also help to identify environmental change for coastal southern California based upon the rise in sea level that occurred during the early to middle Holocene. This change is believed to have prompted the flooding of coastal valleys and the formation of much of the San Diego lagoon system. The majority of evidence for environmental change in or near lagoons is based upon the analysis of core samples combined with radiocarbon dates and radiocarbon-dated shellfish samples taken from prehistoric sites near lagoons. Several studies have employed shellfish analysis to explain site patterning and environmental change including Miller (1966), Warren et al. (1961), Warren and Pavesic (1963), Bull and Kaldenberg (1976), and Masters (1988). Environmental studies suggest that circa 3,500 years ago sea levels stabilized, which resulted in an increase in the siltation of the majority of northern San Diego County lagoons during the late Holocene. In contrast, San Diego Bay formed in the early Holocene and stayed open to the ocean throughout the Holocene (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Taking this into consideration, some prehistoric sites around more northern lagoons may reflect a changing environment and the loss of certain lagoon shellfish and fish species. In contrast, sites reflecting exploitation of bay resources may not reflect a change in the exploitation pattern

of shellfish species, type of shellfish, and/or absence of shellfish.

Previous studies within SDI-39 have produced large amounts of shellfish remains and a moderate amount of faunal remains (including marine mammal). If sufficient cultural materials are recovered as a result of the testing program, the proposed recovery should provide enough data to characterize the general subsistence and settlement pattern for the portion of SDI-39 within 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed as part of the assessment of cultural materials recovered from 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso.

Study Topics

1. Does Site SDI-39 represent both Early Archaic Period and/or Late Prehistoric Period components, and if so, is environmental change, as well as changes in resource exploitation over time, reflected in the faunal assemblage?
2. Does Site SDI-39 represent a specialized food processing site or a campsite where a wide range of foods were gathered and processed?
3. As very little is known about Early Archaic Period settlement patterns, what information does SDI-39 provide to add to our prehistoric understanding of site occupation and use patterning?
4. Does the faunal assemblage indicate if SDI-39 was occupied on a seasonal or year-round basis?

Data Needs

The data that is needed from the 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso Project to address the questions about economic exploitation of resources at SDI-39 includes the recovery of floral and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. The presence of particular plant and animal species allows for a more complete understanding of the range of environments exploited by the occupants of SDI-39. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information.

Based upon previous studies of intact strata, pollen and phytolith preservation may have been possible and should be considered when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Artifacts recovered from the site can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars, manos, pestles, bowls, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal material were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and to resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given

site.

In order to understand settlement patterning for SDI-39, the recovered archaeological assemblage must be viewed in its entirety. It is through the comparison of chronological studies, faunal studies, environmental reconstruction, and prehistoric technology studies that an understanding of the settlement patterning of the site will be achieved. In addition, although the number of otoliths commonly found in a midden is very small, if present, otoliths can be identified by species and subjected to a seasonality study. The resulting data can then be assumed to reflect the species sample and, consequently, at a minimum, the seasonality of the site occupation.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The goal of this study is to evaluate archaeological data obtained from research and field investigations for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso. All investigations conducted by BFSa related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines, as well as project-specific requirements provided by city staff.

5.1 Archaeological Methodology

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

5.1.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey was conducted by inspecting areas of exposed soil within the property, generally in the landscaped areas, to search for cultural materials. As part of the survey and evaluation, five STPs were excavated to explore the potential for subsurface cultural deposits within the parcel. The 30-centimeter-diameter shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to between 10 and 70 centimeters below the surface. The placement of the STPs was determined by accessible ground surface and areas to be directly impacted by the proposed project. The STPs were excavated following standard archaeological protocol and City of San Diego guideline requirements.

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

5.1.2 Laboratory Methodology

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

for permanent curation.

5.1.3 Curation

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

5.1.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC on December 14, 2021. As of the date of this report, no response has been received. NAHC correspondence can be found in Appendix D.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso Project is located near the recorded boundaries of Site SDI-39. The recorded evidence of prehistoric archaeological Site SDI-39 within the entire La Jolla Shores neighborhood has heightened the City of San Diego's concern for archaeological resources in this area. As a consequence, the BFSA archaeologists were extremely diligent when searching for evidence of cultural materials at every opportunity within the project. The subject property was previously graded when the area was developed between the 1920s and 1950s, which has compromised the potential to discover cultural resources. In addition, the property is covered by landscaping, hardscape, and a residential structure, which masked much of the ground surface (Plate 6.0–1).



Plate 6.0–1: View of the existing residence at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, facing east.
(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

The following discussion presents the results of the current field investigations. Evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-39 was not identified within the property during the current study. As will be discussed below, the testing program identified only fill sediments. Based upon the findings of this study, no evidence of cultural deposits was identified within the subject property.

6.1 Fieldwork Results

6.1.1 Field Reconnaissance

The entire property was closely inspected for any evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-39 during the cultural resources survey. The survey process included the accessible areas along the side yards and backyard of the property. Hardscape present in many areas of this property obscured ground visibility. The existing built environment includes the single-family residence, the associated paved walkways (hardscape), a shed, a pool, landscaping, and the attached garage. Non-native landscaping cover the majority of the property limited the observable ground surface. The archaeological survey did not locate any evidence of SDI-39 on the surface of the ground.

6.1.2 Subsurface Investigation

On December 22, 2021, BFSA archaeologists excavated five STPs within the subject property to search for evidence of SDI-39. The general pattern of the shovel tests effectively encircled the existing residence. STP depths across the property ranged from 30 to 70 centimeters. The sediments across the site included primarily highly disturbed fill soils of pale brown (10YR 6/3) to brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay sediments and intermittent clasts of reddish-brown sandy clay (5YR 4/4) with no evidence of any cultural materials (Table 6.1–1). The locations of the STPs are illustrated on Figure 6.1–1 and representative photographs of the STPs are provided in Plates 6.1–1 and 6.1–2.

Table 6.1–1

Shovel Test Excavation Data
at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Modern sod	No Recovery			
	10-20	Sod mixed with pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay				
	20-30	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay				
	30-40					
	40-50					
	50-60					
	60-70					
2	0-10	Modern sod	No Recovery			
	10-20	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay with reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay clasts				
	20-30					
	30-40	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay				
	40-50					

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
	50-60					
	60-70					
3	0-10	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay with reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay clasts.	No Recovery			
	10-20	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay				
	20-30					
4	0-10	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay	No Recovery			
	10-20	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay				
	20-30					
5	0-10	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay mixed with	No Recovery			
	10-20	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay				
	20-30					
Total					0	



Plate 6.1-1: View of STP 1, located within the front yard, from zero to 70 centimeters, facing north.

Figure 6.1–1
Excavation Location Map
7951 Paseo del Ocaso

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 6.1–2: View of STP 5, located within the back yard, from zero to 30 centimeters, facing east.

6.2 Summary and Discussion

The archaeological testing program at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso identified highly disturbed sediments with no evidence of cultural material. The focus of the current investigation was to determine if any portion of SDI-39 was located within the project and, if so, was it intact and did it retain integrity. The STPs excavated at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso did not identify the presence of any traces of cultural materials associated with SDI-39. All of the STPs were negative for cultural deposits, suggesting that if cultural materials were once present within the boundaries of the property historic grading impacts have likely removed them.

7.0 DISCUSSION/IMPACT ANALYSIS

The property at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso is located within an area of documented prehistoric occupation where Archaic and Late Prehistoric populations focused upon the marine resources that were abundant in the La Jolla Cove and La Jolla Shores areas. The cultural resources study conducted for the 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso consisted of a field survey of the property, a review of archival material and previous work, subsurface excavations, and preparation of a technical study. All documentary materials pertinent to the study have been identified and included in this report.

The objective of this study was to ascertain the likelihood that cultural resources associated with SDI-39 exist within 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso and whether or not CRHR-significant resources might be impacted by the proposed improvements. A survey and subsurface testing did not detect the presence of elements of the prehistoric village site within the property. The archaeological work conducted for the residence did not identify any evidence of prehistoric cultural resources within the property and as a result the project does not initiate the City of San Diego's Historic Resources Guidelines (SDMC §143.0210). No identified cultural resources will be impacted as a result of the planned construction activity.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological study of the 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso Project did not identify any elements of SDI-39 within the project limits. However, because the surrounding neighborhood is identified as an area of sensitivity to local Native Americans and the possibility exists that unanticipated discoveries could be made when construction excavations are conducted, this project should be required to include archaeological and Native American monitoring as a condition of the development permit to ensure that any resources potentially identified during construction are handled appropriately. If the City elects to require archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction, the appropriate measures are listed in Appendix E.

9.0 CERTIFICATION

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



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

January 31, 2022

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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



Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present
Poway, California

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—including direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

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

March 2009–Present
Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator
TRC Solutions

June 2008–February 2009
Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist
Archaeological Resource Analysts

June 2006–May 2008
Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates

September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data

recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

Confidential Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Program for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso

The permit conditions for archaeological and Native American monitoring are provided below:

I. Prior to Permit Issuance

A. Entitlements Plan Check

1. Prior to issuance of any construction permits, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for archaeological and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification Have Been Submitted to the ADD

1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) identifying the principal investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

- A. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the applicant shall arrange a preconstruction meeting that shall include the PI, the Native American consultant/monitor, the construction manager (CM) and/or grading contractor (GC), the resident engineer (RE), the building inspector (BI), and, if appropriate, the Mitigation Monitoring Coordination section of the City of San Diego DSD. The qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor shall attend any grading/excavation-related preconstruction meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the archaeological monitoring program with the CM and/or GC.

1. Identify Areas to Be Monitored

- a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based upon the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to the City identifying the areas to be monitored, including the delineation of

grading/excavation limits.

- b. The AME shall be based upon the results of this archaeological study.

2. When Monitoring Will Occur

- a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to the City through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
- b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to the City prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based upon relevant information such as review of final construction documents that indicate site conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor and Native American representative shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME.
2. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVSR). The CSVSRs shall be faxed by the CM and/or GC to the RE on the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to the City.
3. All excavations by contractors that contain cultural soil shall be screened to recover all cultural material. The recovered cultural material shall be cataloged and analyzed as part of the archaeological record and subsequently curated. All cultural soil from the project shall remain on the property unless otherwise approved by the MLD.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery of intact cultural deposits or human remains, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources, and immediately notify the

RE or BI, as appropriate.

2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. The PI shall immediately notify the City by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to the City within 24 hours by fax or email with photographs of the resource in context, if possible.
4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource, specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

C. Determination of Significance

1. Should monitoring result in the discovery of intact cultural deposits, which is not anticipated, work at that location shall be suspended until the City can be contacted. A plan shall be developed to mitigate impacts to any significant deposits that are inadvertently discovered during construction.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains. The following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

A. Notification

1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, the City, and the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI. The City will notify the appropriate senior planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the DSD to assist with the discovery notification process.
2. The PI shall notify the medical examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

B. Isolate Discovery Site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.

2. The medical examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are, or are most likely to be, of Native American origin.

C. If Human Remains ARE Determined to Be Native American

1. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, ONLY the medical examiner can make this call.
2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the MLD and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI.

V. Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the draft monitoring report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D), which describe the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics) to the City for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the draft monitoring report within the allotted 90-day timeframe resulting from delays with analysis, special study results, or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to the City establishing agreed upon due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are

cleaned and cataloged.

2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area, that faunal material is identified as to species, and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with the City and the Native American representative, as applicable.
2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the final monitoring report submitted to the City.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved final monitoring report within 90 days after notification that the draft monitoring report has been approved.
2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion and/or release of the Performance Bond for grading until receiving a copy of the approved final monitoring report from the City, which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search



Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 14, 2021

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

From: Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso (Project No. 21-342) (PTS No. 691672). The project is an archaeological study associated with the clearing of APN 346-512-07 for the construction of a new two-story single-family dwelling with a driveway and attached two-car garage, a new pool, spa, and associated hardscaping, landscaping, and fence at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) in the USGS *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangles. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

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

Sacred Lands File request form

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 * Sacramento, CA 95814 * (916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax * nahe@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso (Project No. 21-342)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla OE W*

Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected, SBBM)

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

Contact Person: Andrew Garrison

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso (Project No. 21-342) (PTS No. 691672). The project is an archaeological study associated with the clearing of APN 346-512-07 for the construction of a new two-story single-family dwelling with a driveway and attached two-car garage, a new pool, spa, and associated hardscaping, landscaping, and fence at 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) in the USGS *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangles. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.