



**Archaeological Resources Survey for
the Ellen Browning Scripps Park
Comfort Station Replacement/
Pump Station 33 Demolition Project,
San Diego, California
WBS# S-15035.02.02**

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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USGS Quadrangle Map: La Jolla, California

Acreage: 0.558 acre

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Acronyms

AMSL	above mean sea level
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
City	City of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GIS	Geographic Information System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center

1.0 Management Summary

This report summarizes the results of the archaeological resources survey of the Ellen Browning Scripps Park Comfort Station Replacement/Pump Station 33 Demolition Project. The project is located near 1160 Coast Boulevard within the La Jolla Community Planning Area. The project proposes the removal and replacement of the existing comfort station with a newly designed comfort station per the community-approved conceptual plans, landscaping, and American with Disabilities Act improvements. The existing sewer pump station #33, servicing the existing comfort station, will be demolished and replaced with a new private pump station designed to serve the La Jolla Bridge Club facilities. The project encompasses approximately 0.558 acre.

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects of the project on significant cultural resources. As a result, a record search and archaeological resources survey were completed. The record search was requested from the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University (SCIC) to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the property. The files at the SCIC indicated that one prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SDI-14306/H, was recorded within the survey area. CA-SDI-14306/H was recorded in 1996 as a lithic and shell scatter with historic trash. The majority of the site was covered by grass. The site form indicates that prehistoric material may exist below the grass, and the survey report suggests that historic trash may exist near the comfort station and the La Jolla Bridge Club.

The on-foot survey was completed on June 21, 2017. No cultural resources were identified during the field survey. No cultural material was noted within the boundary of CA-SDI-14306/H. The majority of the Area of Potential Effect was covered by grass with exposed sediments in ornamental areas and places where grass had been worn away or otherwise died.

Because of the possibility of buried deposits below the existing comfort station, the existing pump station, and within the pipeline alignment, RECON recommends archaeological and Native American monitors during ground-disturbing activities.

2.0 Introduction

This report details background information, methods, and results of the cultural resources survey for the Ellen Browning Scripps Park Comfort Station Replacement/Pump Station 33 Demolition Project. The project is located near 1160 Coast Boulevard within the La Jolla Community Planning Area (Figure 1). It is found in unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands of San Diego landgrant of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map, La Jolla quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area is encompassed within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 350-010-01 (Figure 3). For the archaeological survey, the area of potential

effect (APE) includes 0.558 acre (Figure 4). The project is currently in the conceptual design and preliminary environmental review phase (Figure 5).

The existing comfort station servicing Ellen Browning Scripps Park was built in 1967 and has aged and deteriorated. The project proposes the removal and replacement of the existing comfort station with a newly designed comfort station per the community-approved conceptual plans, landscaping, and American with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements. The new, approximately 2,700-square-foot comfort station will be located in the same general location as the existing comfort station. The project also proposed approximately 2,000 square feet of landscaping and 1,000 square feet of new ADA compliant pathways (see Figure 5).

The existing comfort station servicing Ellen Browning Scripps Park also contains sewer pump station #33, which will be demolished and replaced with a new private pump station designed to serve the La Jolla Bridge Club facilities. The project would install a new pressure main (approximately 4 inches in diameter and 150 feet long) connecting the new pump station to a newly installed manhole and gravity line (approximately 6 inches in diameter and 102 feet long) connecting to the existing sewer system on Coast Boulevard (see Figure 5). Service to the La Jolla Bridge Club will be maintained at all times.

3.0 Physical and Cultural Setting

3.1 Natural Setting

The APE is within the community of La Jolla in the city of San Diego. The APE is located on La Jolla Point, a wave-cut marine terrace overlooking the La Jolla Cove. The APE is relatively flat and approximately 30 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Mount Soledad is in the southeast. The Pacific Ocean is less than 40 meters away. The soils in the APE are classified as Urban land (Ur), which consist of built-up areas in the City. The soils have been altered by development such that their identification is not feasible (USDA 1973).

The APE is underlain by Point Loma Formation (Kp). Point Loma Formation rocks are described as 30-centimeter-thick graded beds of fine-grained dusky-yellow sandstones and olive-gray clay shales associated with sediments deposited into an alluvial submarine canyon/submarine fan complex that extended many miles offshore; remnants of the submarine fan facies outcrop as far west as the northern Channel Islands (Kennedy and Peterson 1975:15; Brown 2008:3; Abbott 1999:100).

Prior to European settlement, the marine terraces would have been covered with a coastal sage scrub community (Holland 1986). Currently, the project area is covered in grass and ornamental vegetation. A variety of usable resources would have been available to prehistoric populations in and around the project area. The coastal sage scrub and southern maritime chaparral communities contain many plants used by the ethnographic Kumeyaay population. Three plants in particular, manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea* [*S. Mexicana*]), were used for a




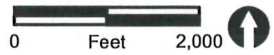
 Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 3

Project Location on City 800' Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 4
Project Location on Aerial Photograph

Map Source: Saffie Rabines Architects

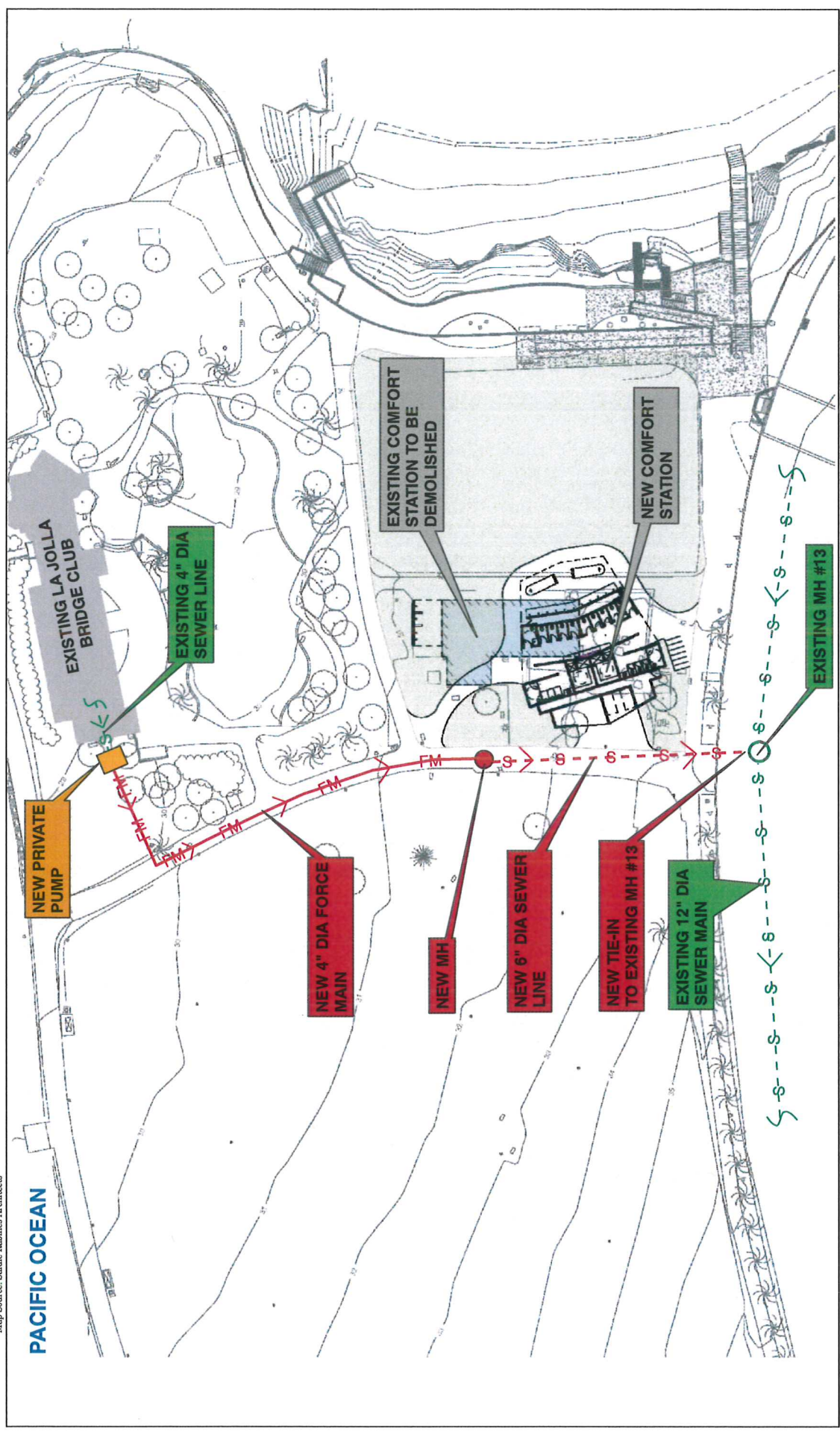


FIGURE 5
Conceptual Drawing

variety of purposes in prehistoric times. These plants served as sources of food and wood, and were used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes. Animals available on the marine terrace would include jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), desert cottontail (*S. audubonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), woodrat (*Neotoma* ssp.), other small rodents, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and various small birds and reptiles. The ocean offered a variety shellfish and fish.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in northern San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: (1) the Paleoindian Period, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago; (2) the Archaic Period, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500); and (3) the Late Prehistoric Period, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex.

3.2.1.1 Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, and 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped projectile points. The most thoroughly investigated San Dieguito component in San Diego County is found at CA-SDI-149 (the C.W. Harris site), located on a terrace overlooking the San Dieguito River. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993: III-33).

3.2.1.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jollan Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary than earlier periods. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared late in the period. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites demonstrate the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy (True 1980).

3.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ancestors of the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay

occupied the area. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, cremation burial practices, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D.L. True (1970) at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brown Ware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

3.2.1.4 Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. A settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was used for hunting. Numerous other flaked-stone tools were made, including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars and pestles typically made of locally available fine-grained granite; both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets, employing either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (May 1978; Spier 1923).

3.2.2 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in Alta California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769. The major land use during the Spanish Period was cattle grazing. The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, and other agricultural goods and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite the Native Americans' repeated attempts at revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). Disease, starvation, and a general institutional collapse caused emigration, birth rate declines, and high adult and infant mortality levels for the Native American groups in San Diego County (Shipek 1991). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt

to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican period (1821–1848), the missions were secularized, opening vast tracts of former mission lands for private use and settlement. The numerous grants dramatically expanded the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching. The Mexican period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican–American War (1846–1848) (Rolle 1998). Just prior to signing the Treaty of Guadalupe–Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra Nevada foothills. The news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. California became a state in 1850.

The great influx of Americans and Europeans, beginning with the Gold Rush, eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Native Americans had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). By the late 1800s, San Diego County witnessed the gradual development of a number of outlying communities, many of which were established around previously defined ranchos and land grants. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963).

The lands of La Jolla became incorporated as part of San Diego in 1850. Plots of land were first sold about 19 years later. A trolley line from downtown San Diego extended to La Jolla by the 1890s, aiding in the development of La Jolla. Cottages were constructed, and the La Jolla Park Hotel opened in 1893 to attract visitors to coastal resorts. Between 1900 and 1920, La Jolla Village became a tourist attraction, transitioning from its “Artist Colony” beginnings during the late 1800s. La Jolla Cove became a popular bathing spot for San Diegans by the mid-1890s. The La Jolla Bath House was built in 1906 to replace an earlier one that burned down. This second bath house was removed in 1925 due to unsanitary conditions (Hollins 2008). Photos of the cove show buildings scattered on the surrounding bluffs. Ellen Browning Scripps, a newspaper heiress and a philanthropist, moved to La Jolla in 1897, taking residence in a home on Prospect Street.

The Marine Biological Station was built in 1905 within City parkland at La Jolla Cove. This was the first building associated with Scripps Institute of Oceanography, then called the Marine Biological Association. In 1909–1910, the permanent laboratory was constructed north of the La Jolla Cove at the north end of La Jolla Shores, the present-day location of Scripps Institute of Oceanography, on a larger parcel of land with room for expansion (Raitt and Moulton 1967). After World War I, La Jolla expanded to about 4,000 people, and the area once known as Long Beach was reimagined by the Evans–Lee Corporation, who sought to transform the seasonal lagoon and fishing locale to a residential community (*Los Angeles Times*, 1 August 1926:88), but development was temporarily delayed by the Great Depression and the outbreak of World War II (La Jolla Historical Society 2009). La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club opened in 1927 and was bought in 1935 by

Frederick W. Kellogg, who changed its name to the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club. It became an exclusive ocean-front resort that attracted out-of-town guests (La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club 2009). The University of California at San Diego was founded in 1959 and the Salk Institute of Biological Studies in 1960.

4.0 Previous Research

4.1 Record Search Background

A records search was requested from the California Historical Resources Information System South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) with a half-mile radius of the project site. This included previously recorded cultural resources, previous archaeological surveys and excavations, and historic maps and historic addresses. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for San Diego County, and the City's Historic Properties list were also reviewed.

The SCIC records search indicates that there have been four investigations within the project area (Confidential Attachment 1):

- Draft Preliminary Report: A Cultural Resource Survey for the Coast Boulevard Park Improvement Project, La Jolla, California (Smith and Burke 1994). The survey identified 7 prehistoric sites, of which 3 had been previously recorded.
- An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Coast Boulevard Park Improvements (Smith and Pierson 1996). The survey identified 7 sites, of which test and significance excavations were conducted at 6. A testing and significance excavation was to be completed at the 7th site for Phase 2 of the project. This is CA-SDI-14306.
- Results of Archaeological Monitoring Conducted at the La Jolla Cove Clubhouse, 1160 Coast Boulevard, La Jolla, California (Alter 1999). The results were negative.
- Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration – La Jolla Cove Clubhouse (City of San Diego 1999) indicated that there were significant impacts to resources.

Based on the SCIC records, a total of 38 historic sites, 11 prehistoric sites, 1 historic isolated artifact, 3 prehistoric isolated artifacts, 6 multi-component sites, and 1 unknown site (due to a missing site form) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Recorded Resources within a Half Mile of the APE			
Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Type	Period
P-37-000001	CA-SDI-000001	Underwater site	Prehistoric
P-37-000039	CA-SDI-000039	Village	Prehistoric
P-37-012989	CA-SDI-012989	Lithic and shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-012990	CA-SDI-012990	Lithic and shell scatter, historic trash scatter	Multicomponent
P-37-012991	CA-SDI-012991	Lithic scatter, historic glass	Multicomponent
P-37-014666	CA-SDI-014279	Lithic and shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-014667	CA-SDI-014280	Lithic, groundstone, bone, and shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-014668	CA-SDI-014281	Lithic, groundstone, and shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-014669	CA-SDI-014282	Lithic, groundstone, bone, and shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-015163		Isolate – flake	Prehistoric
P-37-015244		Isolate – chopper	Prehistoric
P-37-015555*	CA-SDI-014306	Lithic and shell scatter, historic trash scatter	Multicomponent
P-37-016216	CA-SDI-018306	Shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-017063		House	Historic
P-37-017086		House	Historic
P-37-017175		House	Historic
P-37-018151		House	Historic
P-37-018152		House	Historic
P-37-018267		Store and tunnel	Historic
P-37-018273		House	Historic
P-37-018278		House	Historic
P-37-018329		House	Historic
P-37-018330		House	Historic
P-37-018367		House	Historic
P-37-018377		House	Historic
P-37-018421		House	Historic
P-37-018422		Structure	Historic
P-37-018951		House	Historic
P-37-019080		House	Historic
P-37-019111		House	Historic
P-37-019875		House	Historic
P-37-023770		Trail	Historic
P-37-023910		Missing form	
P-37-023911		Building	Historic
P-37-023912		Building	Historic
P-37-024509		Houses	Historic
P-37-024510		Houses	Historic
P-37-024511		Houses	Historic
P-37-024512		Houses	Historic
P-37-024553		Contractor sidewalk stamps	Historic
P-37-026102		House	Historic
P-37-026299		Hotel	Historic
P-37-026481	CA-SDI-017377	Underwater site/ground stone	Prehistoric
P-37-026843	CA-SDI-017550	Historic trash scatter	Historic
P-37-026879	CA-SDI-017580	Historic trash scatter	Historic

Table 1. Previously Recorded Resources within a Half Mile of the APE			
Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Type	Period
P-37-028244		House	Historic
P-37-028413		House	Historic
P-37-028531		Women's Club	Historic
P-37-028534		Hotel	Historic
P-37-028574	CA-SDI-018384	Lithic scatter, historic trash	Multicomponent
P-37-028962		House	Historic
P-37-029701	CA-SDI-018996	Shell scatter	Prehistoric
P-37-030378	CA-SDI-019310	Lithic and shell scatter, historic trash scatter	Multicomponent
P-37-031490	CA-SDI-020014	Lithic and shell scatter, historic trash scatter	Multicomponent
P-37-033853		Isolate – mano	Prehistoric
P-37-035563		Commercial multi-story building	Historic
P-37-035579		Isolate – bottles	Historic
P-37-035604		House	Historic
P-37-035650		Houses	Historic
P-37-035969	CA-SDI-021910	Lithic, groundstone, bone, and shell scatter	Prehistoric
*within APE			

The 38 historic sites include 4 buildings, 1 set of contractor sidewalks stamps, 2 hotels, 26 houses, the Women's Clubhouse, a trail, the Cave Store and tunnel, and two trash scatters. The 13 prehistoric sites include 2 lithic and shell scatters; 4 lithic, ground stone, bone, and shell scatters; 2 shell scatters; 2 underwater sites; and 1 village site. The multi-component sites include 4 lithic, shell, and historic trash scatters and 2 lithic and historic trash scatters. One of the prehistoric sites, CA-SDI-14306, is within the APE (see Confidential Attachment 1); this site is described below. There were 151 historic addresses within the half-mile radius; none is within the APE.

CA-SDI-14306/H was recorded by Brian F. Smith & Associates in 1996 as a lithic and shell scatter with historic trash. The SCIC Geographic Information System (GIS) data has the site located off the coast of Point La Jolla on which the Ellen Browning Scripps Park is located; however, the site form sketch map shows the site encompassing the entire park. Based on the site form, the site measured approximately 560 by 220 feet (11,487 square meters per the site form) with the majority of the site being covered by grass. Fill soils were also noted. Because of the limits on visibility, it was noted that the site may be larger. Shovel test pits were excavated and yielded one debitage, one flake, and one utilized flake. The artifact record sheets included in the site form list more than these three artifacts as being recovered; however, a comparison of the results of the table of recovered artifacts and the artifact record sheets from CA-SDI-14282 reveal that the wrong artifact sheets were included in the site form for CA-SDI-14306. The artifact record sheets match those of CA-SDI-14282 test unit excavations in the survey evaluation report discussed below (Raven-Jennings 1996a, 1996b).

CA-SDI-14306 was also discussed in *An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Coast Boulevard Park Improvements* (Smith and Pierson 1996). This report indicates that the site was located within Phase 2 of the improvements and would be tested at a later date. The report summarized Phase 1 excavations at six archaeological sites and describes the site as containing four surface shell concentrations including *Ostrea*, *Mytilus*, *Pecten*, *Chione*, *Tagelus*, *Halitoides*, and *Pseudochama*. The historic trash was focused within 2,401 square meters near the former location of the La Jolla Bath House, built in 1906. The historic glass and pipe were noted around the shuffle board courts and public restrooms. The report authors suggest that there is a potential for historic deposits related to the use of the area around La Jolla Cove by beachgoers and patrons of the La Jolla Bath House if past grading for existing facilities was limited. Possible deposits include privies, trash dumps, and building foundations for the first structure, the Marine Biological Station, associated with Scripps Institution of Oceanography (Smith and Pierson 1996).

The Phase 2 excavation mentioned in the above report was not available at the SCIC. The site form for CA-SDI-14306 refers to it as "Summary of Preliminary Testing Results, with a Proposal for Additional Work to Evaluate Cultural Resources at the Coast Boulevard Improvements Project." Based on the site form map, it appears that two shovel test pits were excavated within the prehistoric component of the site, at the south end of the site boundary, which is not within the current APE. The current APE appears to be the location where the historic trash was identified (Confidential Attachment 1).

5.0 Methods

The archaeological resources survey included both an archival search and an on-foot survey of the APE. As noted above, a records search with a half-mile radius buffer was requested from the SCIC in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the APE. Historic aerial photographs were also checked in order to see past development within and near the project area.

The investigation consisted of an on-foot survey of the 0.558-acre APE. RECON archaeologist Richard Shultz conducted the field survey on June 21, 2017 in overcast conditions. The RECON archaeologist was accompanied by Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring. The primary goal of this investigation was to systematically survey the project area (1) to determine if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. The project area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. Intervals between field personnel were approximately 5 meters. Photographs were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions.



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Comfort Station in Background with Patchy Visibility in Grass Area



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Excellent Visibility Surrounding the Comfort Station

6.0 Report of Findings

No cultural resources were identified during the field survey. No cultural material was noted within the boundary of CA-SDI-14306. The majority of the APE was covered by grass, concrete surfaces, or building footprint, with exposed sediments in ornamental areas and places where grass had been worn away or otherwise died. Visibility varied from excellent in the exposed areas to zero in the grass-covered area (Photograph 1). The bluff edge with the life guard tower, ramps and rails, and approaches to the beach below has been recently graded down to formational soils with little probability of buried cultural material. Based on a 2014 aerial photograph, the area northeast of the comfort station was used as staging yard for the construction of the life guard tower, ramps, and approaches to the beach. Historic aerial photographs show that this area had been graded and covered by grass since 1953 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017). The area surrounding the comfort station appeared to be the least disturbed (Photograph 2). Surf-worn shells, likely collected by past visitors, were noted near the men's outdoor shower. These were not considered cultural material.

7.0 Management Recommendations

No cultural material was noted within the boundary of CA-SDI-14306. The existing comfort station was built in 1967 at a time when cultural resources mitigation measures would not have been required. Therefore, there is a possibility of buried deposits below this structure, the existing pump station, and within the pipeline alignment. RECON recommends archaeological and Native American monitors during ground-disturbing activities.

8.0 Certification and Project Personnel

This report was prepared in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act and with policies and procedures of the City of San Diego. RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A. served as principal investigator. Ms. Zepeda-Herman is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The individuals listed below participated in the field tasks or preparation of this report. Resumes for key personnel are on file with the City of San Diego. To the best of our knowledge, the statements and information contained in this report are accurate.



Principal Investigator

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.

Field Archaeologist

Richard D. Shultz, M.A.

Native American Observer

Gabe Kitchen

GIS Specialist

Sean Bohac

Production Specialist

Eija Blocker