

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

**CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR
RICHARD J. DONOVAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
AT ROCK MOUNTAIN
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
and
California Prison Receiver

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey conducted for a proposed 142-acre project area in Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California.

California Prison Receiver (CPR) proposes to construct a subacute health care facility with up to 1,500 beds on an approximately 193-acre undeveloped site adjacent to the existing Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD). The health care facility would consist of dormitory-style housing, nurses' stations, diagnostic and treatment mall, visiting rooms, and mess hall. A central plant would provide air conditioning to the facility. Double security fencing with a lethal electrified fence (e-fence) in the interior would surround the perimeter of the health care facility. The entrance facility, administrative offices, a vehicle sally port, and a recreation area would be incorporated inside the fencing. Ancillary structures, including kitchen, warehouse, and support services, would be located outside the secured perimeter. Guard towers and lighting would be located on the site. A total of 690 parking spaces would be constructed for new staff personnel and visitors. In addition to the proposed 1,500-bed health care facility, renovations and upgrades to existing California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) health care facilities at RJD would take place. No additional operational staff would be generated by these upgrades.

Improvements to the existing dry utility infrastructure (electrical, phone, gas, etc.), roads, water, wastewater, and drainage infrastructure would be constructed to meet facility demands. An electrical substation may also be required on-site. The proposed project may require extension of on- and off-site infrastructure to the project site, including new water and sewer pipelines that would connect to existing city and county waterlines.

A records search for the project area was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center, which is housed at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted regarding sacred sites in the area. They indicated there were no sacred sites listed for the area and provided a list of individuals to be contacted. A letter was sent to these individuals and to date no responses have been received.

Archival research identified 105 cultural resource sites within a 1-mile radius of the project area, four of which are located within the project footprint. The majority of them consist of prehistoric lithic scatters.

INTRODUCTION

California Prison Receiver (CPR) proposes to construct a subacute health care facility with up to 1,500 beds on an approximately 193-acre undeveloped site adjacent to the existing Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD) (Exhibits 1-1 and 1-2). The health care facility would consist of dormitory-style housing, nurses' stations, diagnostic and treatment mall, visiting rooms, and mess hall. A central plant would provide air conditioning to the facility. Double security fencing with a lethal electrified fence (e-fence) in the interior would surround the perimeter of the health care facility. The entrance facility, administrative offices, a vehicle sally port, and a recreation area would be incorporated inside the fencing. Ancillary structures, including kitchen, warehouse, and support services, would be located outside the secured perimeter. Guard towers and lighting would be located on the site. A total of 690 parking spaces would be constructed for new staff personnel and visitors. In addition to the proposed 1,500-bed health care facility, renovations and upgrades to existing California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) health care facilities at RJD would take place. No additional operational staff would be generated by these upgrades.

Improvements to the existing dry utility infrastructure (electrical, phone, gas, etc.), roads, water, wastewater, and drainage infrastructure would be constructed to meet facility demands. An electrical substation may also be required on-site. The proposed project may require extension of on- and off-site infrastructure to the project site, including new water and sewer pipelines that would connect to existing city and county waterlines.

In support of the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment being prepared for the project described above, EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) conducted an archaeological survey investigation and a historic resources assessment. This technical report provides background information and presents the results of the archaeological survey and historic resources assessment. This report is based on the format guidelines issued by the County's Department of Planning and Land Use (County of San Diego 2006), with guidance from the Archaeological Resource Management Reports of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1989). These guidelines provide a standard for preferred report contents and organization for cultural resource reports under the jurisdiction of the County.

BACKGROUND

Due to numerous development projects there, portions of Otay Mesa are well known archaeologically. The existing data have been reviewed in a cultural resource management plan (Gallegos et al. 1998), providing an excellent context for the evaluation of the significance of archaeological sites in and near the proposed project area. While this report summarizes existing background information, the interested reader is referred to the management plan for a more detailed treatment.

Exhibit 1-1 Regional Location Map

Exhibit 1-2 Project Vicinity on Aerial Base

Environmental Setting

The RJD is located within the San Diego metropolitan area in southwestern California about 19 km from the coast and 3 km north of the United States-Mexico border. The natural environment of the project area and its vicinity is described in Gallegos et al. (1998). This source is used in the following summary of the project's environmental setting.

The proposed project area lies on a mesa bounded on the north by O'Neal Canyon, on the south by Johnson Canyon, on the west by Otay River Valley, and on the east by Alta Road. Geologically, the project area is composed of Mesozoic volcanic and metavolcanic rocks and Miocene sandstone, shales, and conglomerates (Jennings 1977). Soils in the project area are clays and clay loams of the Stockson series intermixed with abundant metavolcanic cobbles.

Vegetation in the project area today is heavily disturbed by previous agriculture and construction. Native vegetation on-site would have been of the Californian coastal scrub community (Brown 1994). These include sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white and black sage (*Salvia apiana*, *S. mellifera*), whiteleaf sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonium fasciculatum*), San Diego sunflower (*Virgueria californica*), bunchgrass (*Stipa* sp.), coast barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridensens*), and deerwood (*Lotus scoparius*). The area once contained mima mounds and vernal pools that have since been destroyed by agricultural practices (Gallegos and Flenniken 2000a). The latter once supported a unique population of seasonal flora and fauna, which may have provided subsistence resources to Native peoples living in the area.

As a general rule, the coastal sage scrub plant community was not particularly rich in resources exploited by Native peoples. However, the Otay River valley immediately to the west of the project area would have supported a much richer and more diverse assemblage of riparian plants and animals of use to human occupants.

Terrestrial fauna associated with coastal sage scrub near Otay Mesa would have included the California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*), the blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), ducks (Anatidae), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus fallax*), canyon mouse (*Peromyscus crinitus*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus backmani*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Coastal rivers, such as Otay River, were environmentally dynamic throughout the Holocene. Rising sea levels caused by the retreat of continental glaciers in the late Pleistocene created salt water lagoons on former submarine terraces, rich in fish, shellfish, marsh, and riparian resources. As sea levels stabilized around 3,500 years ago, siltation increased and lagoonal productivity generally declined. Riverine marsh environments in San Diego County show evidence of periodic flushing and the reestablishment of freshwater marshes thereafter (see Laylander 2007),

but the overall trend was toward reduced productivity. These general trends can be assumed to have been significant factors influencing prehistoric human settlement, subsistence, and sociopolitical systems in the project vicinity (see Gallegos et al. 1998).

Regional Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 10,500 and 8,000 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,000 to 1,500 years ago and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jolla and Pauma complexes; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact, and marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The basal assemblages that make up the San Dieguito Complex are characterized by scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and well-made leaf-shaped points. The best-dated and most thoroughly investigated San Dieguito component was found at CA-SDI-149 (the C.W. Harris site), located on a terrace overlooking the San Dieguito River 55 km north of the present project area. Here, distinctive San Dieguito materials were found stratigraphically below materials characteristic of the early and late Archaic, and dated to before 9,000 years before present (B.P.). According to Warren et al. (1993), the San Dieguito artifacts from the Harris site are “indistinguishable” from those of the Lake Mojave Complex of the Mojave Desert, with the exception of the absence of stemmed points. Like the Lake Mojave materials, the San Dieguito complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting. Aside from the Harris site, however, well-dated San Dieguito assemblages are uncommon, and the relationship between the San Dieguito and the subsequent La Jolla pattern of the Archaic is far from clear.

The large flake and cobble assemblages typical near Otay Mesa are somewhat reminiscent of the Harris Site assemblage, leading some researchers to provisionally assign a variety of Otay sites to the San Dieguito. Cook (1989), however, argued that few Otay Mesa assemblages show the distinctive technological traits found at the Harris Site. This conclusion would seem to be supported by a compilation of radiocarbon dates from Otay Mesa and vicinity (Gallegos et al. 1998). Only a single site, CA-SDI-11,079, yielded a suite of radiocarbon dates that suggests a San Dieguito time frame. This site had six dates ranging from 8,250 to 9,400 Radiocarbon Years Before Present (RYBP). One additional site, CA-SDI-10,452, yielded a single pre-8,000 RYBP radiocarbon date.

Archaic Period

The economy of the Archaic period (8,000 B.P. to 1,500 B.P.) is usually conceived as having a more generalized subsistence pattern, possibly the result of environmental changes and population stress, with an emphasis on gathering shellfish, fish, and vegetal resources. This is indicated by the increased frequency of groundstone implements and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage, as well as heavy use of shellfish along the coast. In general,

the Archaic artifact assemblage of coastal San Diego County is typified by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. Although major technological change within the Archaic in San Diego County appears limited mainly to the introduction of Elko Series projectile points, there seems to have been some reorientation in settlement to inland settings during the latter portion of this period. This settlement shift appears to have occurred around 4,000 years ago and is thought to relate to the final phases of Holocene sea level rise and resultant siltation of the formerly productive coastal lagoons (Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993). Archaic assemblages in interior northern San Diego County have been designated as the Pauma Complex by True (1958), and this term has been applied to similar assemblages in the southern portion of San Diego County as well.

Gallegos' overview indicates that Otay Mesa was most intensively utilized during the Archaic period (Gallegos et al. 1998). Of 12 radiocarbon-dated localities on the mesa, 10 fall squarely within the generally accepted age range of the Archaic; one is earlier and one later. Although formal, temporally diagnostic tools are rare on the mesa, the lithic assemblages are generally consistent with this dating. It appears that Otay Mesa served primarily as a source of toolstone for Archaic groups that exploited coastal and riparian resources in the Otay and Tijuana river valleys and estuaries. Terrestrial subsistence resources on the mesa were probably also taken by these groups. The radiocarbon data would suggest that this pattern was much reduced by around 3,500 years ago and gone by about 2,000 years ago.

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period shows evidence of technological changes, as evidenced by the appearance of small projectile points and ceramics. Projectile points commonly found in Late Prehistoric assemblages include Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched forms, both thought to mark the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology into the region. Ceramics, typically consisting of Tizon Brownware, may have been introduced slightly later than arrow points. These traits, together with the appearance of cremation burials, are thought to derive from desert areas to the east, either by population movement, diffusion, or a combination of both. The reason for the influx of cultural traits from the east is unclear, but desiccation of Lake Cahuilla in the Imperial Valley has been advanced as a partial explanation (Luomala 1978; May 1983). The movement of some of these traits across the Tatic/Yuman linguistic boundary, however, suggests that diffusion may also have played an important role in these shifts. In any case, most settlement and subsistence data from San Diego County indicate that Late Prehistoric economy was oriented primarily toward terrestrial habitats, as opposed to the more maritime focus of the Archaic (Christenson 1990, 1992).

The increasing diversification and intensification was likely a result of environmental change, siltation of lagoons, or population increases. In general, it is thought that there was increasing emphasis on plant collection and processing in the Late Prehistoric, as evidenced by abundant bedrock milling stations in the foothill and interior mountains.

In the vicinity of Otay Mesa, the Late period seems to be best represented by sites in the Otay and Tijuana river valleys, where habitation sites were located. Exploitation of the mesa top is indicated by small arrow points and occasional ceramic sherds, but no Late period long-term

habitation sites have been found there. It appears that the mesa was utilized by logistically organized groups operating out of habitation sites located in the river valley.

Ethnography

By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in California, the project area was within the territory of the Kumeyaay people, a group of intermarrying territorial bands, who spoke a Yuman language of the Hokan linguistic stock. The closely related Paipai inhabited northern Baja California, and the Takic-speaking Luiseño occupied a territory centered on the San Luis Rey River to the north (Kroeber 1925). Gallegos et al. (1998) identify three named Kumeyaay villages in the vicinity of Otay Mesa: *La Punta* near the mouth of the Otay River, *Otai* on the north side of the Otay River valley, and *Melejo* near the mouth of the Tijuana River.

The Kumeyaay were the first Alta California Native American group to be brought into the Mission system, beginning in 1769, but they have maintained their cultural identity to a large degree. They are a federally recognized Indian tribe with active interest in the management of cultural resources. The Kumeyaay currently occupy a number of reservations in San Diego County, including Jamul, Campo, Sycuan, Viejas, Barona, Mesa Grande, and Santa Ysabel.

Regional History

The history of the project area has been summarized by Kyle and Gallegos (1994) and Gallegos and Flenniken (2000b). The Spanish period (1769-1821) began in San Diego with the establishment of the first mission in Alta California on Presidio Hill in 1769, but there is no record of historical developments on Otay Mesa during this period. After Mexico won its independence, the rancho system was expanded during the Mexican period (1821-1848). Otay Rancho was established east of the project area but did not include the project area itself. The project area may have been used for stock grazing during this time (Kyle and Gallegos 1994). After California was ceded to the United States, the population of San Diego County increased substantially though Otay Mesa was one of the last areas of San Diego to be developed due to the lack of water. Agricultural development of the Otay Mesa was spurred initially by the development of improved transportation systems in the late 19th century but was generally quite limited until after World War II. Technological improvements and regional population growth made truck farming on the mesa more attractive at that time. Nearby Brown Field was originally developed as a landing field during World War I and was much improved during World War II, when the runway was paved and most of the existing structures first built.

METHODS

Cultural resource investigations for this project included a records search, intensive review of previous studies, and a site visit. This information was used to prepare a cultural context for the project site. In addition, a preliminary analysis of potential impacts to known resources was conducted and the potential for undocumented resources was assessed.

Investigations to identify architectural and archaeological resources began with a records search of the project site. The records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the Museum of Man, and included a 1-mile buffer for the project area. The records search included a review of cultural resource investigations that had been completed. It also provided information about archaeological resources that had been previously identified. This included resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and the Historic Property Directory. Historic maps were also provided by the SCIC.

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted regarding sacred sites in the area. They indicated there were no sacred sites listed for the area and provided a list of individuals to be contacted. All individuals on the list were sent a letter describing the project as well as a map of the location, and as of this date, no responses have been received.

RESULTS

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Numerous investigations have taken place on and near Otay Mesa, which have led to a defined approach to the prehistoric archaeology of the area. This approach is summarized in the *Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources* (Gallegos et al. 1998). This is an important resource for any subsequent investigation in the vicinity as it outlines the specific site types and treatment plans and creates a means for consistency among researchers in San Diego County.

EDAW conducted a standard records search at the SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man. The archival research indicated a total of 87 reports that relate to the project area and 1-mile radius (Table 1). The entire project area has been previously surveyed.

Table 1. Previous Investigations Relating to the Project Area (from SCIC)

Author	Title	Year	NADB Number
Apple and Shaver	Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 125-South Project: Biological Mitigation Properties (Otay Ranch - San Ysidro and Otay River Valley).	2006	1130306
Banks	An Archaeological Survey of the Otay Ranch Proposed Barrow Pit Locations San Diego County: Have Mule Will Travel.	1980	1120122
Berry	Archaeological Overview and Planning Document for the Proposed Rancho Otay Project.	1987	1126805
Berryman	Biological and Archaeological Survey, Tentative Parcel Map 12400, Otay Mesa.	1976	1120150
Caltrans	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report - SR 125 South.	1995	1124812
Caltrans	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report: Final Preferred Alternative State Route 125 South.	1998	1127379
Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa International Border Crossing.	1974	1120414
Carrico	Final Cultural Resources Evaluation of the 23,088 Acre Otay Ranch.	1993	1122690
Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa International Border Crossing.	1974	1124356
Case	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Otay Mesa Development Project (MUP No. P03-001).	2007	1131461
Cheever et al.	Cultural Resource Survey for Jail Facilities at Clairemont Mesa, Downtown San Diego, and Otay Mesa.	1986	1120597

Table 1. (continued)

Author	Title	Year	NADB Number
Clifford and Smith	An Archeological Survey and Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Hills Quarry Project.	2005	1129715
Cooley	Site Significance Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Locates on Otay Mesa.	1999	1130470
County of San Diego	An Archaeological Appraisal of Bureau of Land Management Jamul Site 3.	1983	1125023
Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	Volume I Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program of the Proposed Miguel-Tijuana 230 kV International Interconnection Project San Diego County.	1983	1124853
Cupples	Archeological Survey, Testing, and Surface Collection at SDI-5352; Westmore Lot Split Otay Mesa, California.	1978	1120518
Cupples and Eidsness	Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Surface Collection at SDI-5352, Wetmore Lot Split, Otay Mesa.	1978	1130459
Dominici	Phase II Archaeological Test Excavation at Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10,454, Marron Valley, Dulzura.	1992	1122562
ERCE	Results of a Monitoring Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility Schott Farmstead (CA-SDI-10,688H).	1991	1127465
Fink	Section 106 Evaluation on Five Sites Within the Area of Potential Effect for the Enrico Fermi Drive Road Improvement Project.	1999	1130479
Gallegos	Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 905.	1999	1126369
Gallegos and Flenniken	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa.	2000	1128053
Gallegos and Flenniken	Cultural Resources Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project.	2000	1128068
Gallegos and Flenniken	Cultural Resource Test for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch), Otay Mesa.	2000	1128069
Gallegos and Guerrero	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project - Gas Line Corridor San Diego, California.	2001	1127187
Gallegos and Guerrero	Cultural Resources Test Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project Alternate Natural Gas Supply Line.	2002	1128074
Gallegos and Guerrero	Cultural Resource Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-7215 Otay Mesa Generating Project, San Diego County, California.	2002	1129547
Gallegos and Guerrero	Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-9975, Otay Mesa San Diego County, California.	2003	1129548
Gallegos and Guerrero	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Parcel Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California.	2003	1129556
Gallegos and Guerrero	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, California.	2003	1129557

Table 1. (continued)

Author	Title	Year	NADB Number
Gallegos and Kyle	Archaeological Testing for Sites CA-SDI-10,067, CA-SDI-12,880, and CA-SDI-12,881 Located Within Parcel No. 646-130-42 Otay Mesa.	1992	1122482
Gallegos and Kyle	Archaeological Testing for a Portion of CA-SDI-5352 Located within the Zinser-Furby Parcel, Otay Mesa.	1992	1122483
Gallegos and Kyle	Archaeological Testing for a Portion of CA-SDI-5352 Located within the Robert Eggar, Jr. Parcel, Otay Mesa.	1992	1122484
Gallegos and Kyle	Archaeological Testing for a Portion of CA-SDI-5352 Located within the Struthers Trust #3 Parcel, Otay Mesa.	1992	1122486
Gallegos and Kyle	Archaeological Testing for a Portion of CA-SDI-5352 Located within Parcels 646-246-31 and 646-240-28, Otay Mesa.	1992	1122487
Gallegos and Kyle	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing for CA-SDI-5352 and CA-SDI-12,730, Otay Mesa, California.	1992	1122695
Gallegos and Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Inventory Number 2 for Twenty-Seven Drill Sites Within the Amir Indian Rose Area Lease.	1988	1125379
Gallegos et al.	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility San Diego, California.	1988	1120673
Gallegos et al.	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa.	2004	1129093
Graves Engineering	Environmental Impact Report San Diego International Raceway, Otay Mesa, San Diego County.	1985	1122142
Gross et al.	Archaeological Survey for the Joint Task Force - Six Border Road Repair Project, Otay Mountain.	1996	1123266
Guerrero and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Study for Parcel B, Otay Mesa.	2004	1129094
Guerrero and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the Alta Lot Line Project.	2004	1129095
Guerrero and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Rancho Vista Del Mar Property Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California.	2003	1129554
Guerrero et al.	Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16,788.	2004	1129096
Hargrove	Reviewers of the Otay Mesa Prison Sewer Pipeline Negative Declaration.	1985	1122047
Hector and Van Wormer	Results of an Archaeological Test Program Conducted at SDI-10,862 Lower Otay County Park County of San Diego.	1982	1121861
Herbert	Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Piper Ranch Reservoirs.	1994	1124727
Kidder	Archaeological Survey of Two Sewerline Routes: Proposed Otay Mesa Prison Site, San Diego, California.	1984	1122842
Kyle	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the Otay Water Treatment Plant Improvements, City of San Diego, California.	2000	1123823
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for the Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade, City of San Diego, California.	2000	1124134

Table 1. (continued)

Author	Title	Year	NADB Number
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey and Extended Phase I Testing Program for the Future State Route 11 and East Otay Mesa Port of Entry Project.	2001	1125063
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for the Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade City of San Diego, California.	2000	1125144
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for the Otay Mesa Pilot Transportation Center Project, San Diego County, California	2005	1129523
Kyle	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Otay Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project City of San Diego, California.	2005	1129658
Kyle and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey and Test of Five Sites for the Otay Water District Central Area and Otay Mesa Interconnection Pipeline Alignments.	1994	1122945
Kyle et al.	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility, San Diego, California.	1988	1120850
Mooney	Evaluation of a Prehistoric Resource Processing Site CA-SDI-10,452, Historic Bird Ranch CA-SDI-11,386H, and Water Conveyance System CA-SDI-11,383H for the Otay Valley Water Reclamation Plant.	1992	1122522
Nighabhlain	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Valle de Oro Property, Otay Mesa.	2000	1126180
Ogden Environmental	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report, Otay Ranch.	1992	1124657
Ogden Environmental	East Otay Mesa Specific Plan Cultural Resources Technical Report.	1993	1128669
Pierson	Archaeological Monitoring for Salt Creek Gravity Sewer Interceptor Phase IV Project.	2003	1128421
Raap	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Otay Water Treatment Plan Upgrade.	2001	1125408
Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension Project.	1998	1125800
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Assessment, CA-SDI-1,1217, -11,218, -11,219, Lonestar Ridge (New Millennium) Otay Mesa.	2006	1130367
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Testing Program at CA-SDI-12,256 for the San Diego Gas & Electric Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension.	1999	1124790
Robbins-Wade	Confidential Appendix to the Cultural Resource Survey for the SDG&E Project Vecinos Gas Pipeline, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California.	1992	1124840
Robbins-Wade and Gross	Historic Properties Inventory for the Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facilities and Pipeline.	1990	1123695
Robbins-Wade and Sivba	Otay Mesa Pilot Travel Center Project (S 05-021, Log No. 93-19-006T) Archaeological Monitoring.	2007	1130882

Table 1. (continued)

Author	Title	Year	NADB Number
Rosen	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 125 from State Route 905 (Near the Second Border Crossing) to State Route 54 (Near the Sweetwater Reservoir), San Diego County, California.	1990	1121364
Rosen	Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 125-South Project Trails, Utilities, Campground Improvements, and other Project Betterments.	2006	1130070
Saunders	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southeast Otay Mesa Candidate Monofil, San Diego County, California.	1993	1124452
Schaefer	The Lower Otay Filtration Plant (CA-SDI-11,355H)- An Historical Survey and Assessment.	1989	1121793
Schaefer et al.	Historic Study Report of Sites CA-SDI-11,374H, -11,383H, 12,272H for SR 125 on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California.	1994	1123767
Serr and Saunders	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Lonestar Site (CA-SDI-12,337) in the SR 125 Project Corridor, Otay Mesa, San Diego Country.	1994	1123772
Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the East Otay Auto Storage Project on Otay Mesa.	2000	1127677
Smith	Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Baldwin/Otay Ranch Business Park.	1989	1125245
Smith and Moriarty	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego County.	1985	1123051
Smith and Moriarty	Results of an Archaeological Survey at the Otay Valley Parcel of the Otay Ranch.	1996	1123156
Thesken and Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa Correctional Facility.	1982	1121526
Wade	Otay Mesa Truck Route Archaeological Monitoring Report of Findings.	1994	1127172
WESTEC, Inc.	Proponents Environmental Assessment Miguel to Tijuana Interconnection Project 230 kV Transmission Line.	1979	1121619
WESTEC, Inc.	California State Prison at San Diego Final Environmental Impact Report.	1982	1124643
WESTEC, Inc.	East Mesa County Detention Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report.	1987	1124651
WESTEC, Inc.	East Mesa Detention Facility Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Draft.	1988	1124653
WESTEC, Inc. and EDAW, Inc.	Otay Mesa OHV Park Environmental Impact Report.	1986	1124649
Xinos Enterprises	Extended Environmental Initial Study for Bradley Auto Storage Auction Pool P88-020 Log# 88-19-14.	1988	1122115

The results of the record search identified 105 archaeological sites (Table 2) and 28 isolates (Table 3) within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Of the sites, 82 are prehistoric, 13 are historic, four are multicomponent sites, and six are unknown. The prehistoric sites consist of 59 lithic scatters, nine quarry areas and lithic scatters, four groundstone and lithic scatters, three open habitation sites, two village sites, two artifact scatters, one shell and lithic scatter, one temporary camp site, and one ceramics scatter. The historic sites consist of six refuse disposals, two homesteads, a filtration plant, a firing range, a flume, a rock wall, and a trough. The multicomponent sites include two temporary campsites and historic cisterns; a water tank and milling site; and a refuse disposal and lithic scatter. There are unknown sites because the site record either does not contain enough information to discern the site type or is missing altogether.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites within the Project Vicinity

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Primary Number (P-37-)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Date Recorded	Project Boundary	1-mile Buffer
4727	004727	Unknown	Unknown	1973		x
4728	004728	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
4729	004729	Unknown	Unknown	1973		x
4730	004730	Unknown	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
4732	004732	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
4733	004733	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
4734	004734	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
4735	004735	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
4736	004736	Unknown	Unknown	1973		x
4737	004737	Refuse Disposal and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1993		x
4989	004989	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1973; 1996		x
5352	005352	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1977; 1991		x
7195	007195	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	1979; 2005		x
7212	007212	Artifact Scatter	Unknown	1981; 1989; 1993		x
7213	007213	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1979		x
7214	007214	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1979	x	x
7218	007218	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1979		x
8649	008649	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1981; 1996		x
8654	008654	Village Site	Portions outside of the project area are eligible under Criteria D	1979; 1982; 1990; 1994; 2000	x	x
8655	008655	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1981		x
8656	008656	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1981		x

Table 2. (continued)

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Primary Number (P-37-)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Date Recorded	Project Boundary	1-mile Buffer
9970	009970	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1982		x
9971	00971	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1982		x
9975	00975	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1984		x
9977	009977	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1984; 1997		x
9978	009978	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1984; 2004		x
9979	009979	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1984		x
10,067	010067	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	1990; 1992		x
10,068	010068	Site form missing	N/A	N/A		x
10,069	010069	Lithic Scatter	N/A	2003	x	x
10,070	010070	Lithic Scatter	N/A	2003	x	x
10,071	010071	Site form missing	N/A	N/A		x
10,155	010155	Historic Rock Walls	Unknown	1985; 1994		x
10,295	010295	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1980; 1986		x
10,296	010296	Groundstone and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1972		x
10,297	010297	Temporary Camp Site and Historic Cistern	Eligible	1984; 2000; 2004; 2005		x
10,298	010298	Temporary Camp Site and Historic Cistern	Eligible	1984; 2005		x
10,299	010299	Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	1984; 1990; 1993; 2006		x
10,627	010627	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1986		x
10,666	010666	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1986		x
10,667	010667	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1986; 1991		x
10,668	010668	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1979; 1986		x
10,862	010862	Historic Homestead	Unknown	1987		x
10,874	010874	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1987		x
10,875	010875	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1987; 1996		x
11,335	011335	Historic Filtration Plant	Unknown	1989		x
11,363	011363	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1989		x
11,370	011370	Historic Refuse Disposal	Unknown	1989		x

Table 2. (continued)

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Primary Number (P-37-)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Date Recorded	Project Boundary	1-mile Buffer
11,371	011371	Historic Refuse Disposal	Unknown	1989		x
11,375	011375	Historic Trough	Unknown	1989		x
11,380	011380	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1989		x
11,381	011381	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1989		x
11,382	011382	Historic Refuse Disposal	Unknown	1989		x
11,383	011383	Historic Flume	Unknown	1989		x
11,385	011385	Historic Firing Range	Unknown	1989		x
11,802	011802	Historic Homestead	Unknown	1989; 2006		x
12,274	012274	Historic Refuse Disposal	Unknown	1991		x
12,337	012337	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	2002; 2004		x
12,700	012700	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1986		x
12,707	012707	Open Habitation Site	Eligible	1986; 1993; 2005		x
12,708	012708	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1986		x
12,709	012709	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1986		x
12,710	012710	Open Habitation Site	Eligible	1986; 1993; 2005		x
12,730	012730	Temporary Camp Site	Unknown	1992		x
12,809	012809	Village Site	Unknown	1989; 1996; 2004		x
12,872	012872	Open Habitation Site	Unknown	1991		x
12,873	012873	Groundstone and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1991		x
12,874	012874	Groundstone and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1991		x
12,875	012875	Groundstone and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1991		x
12,876	012876	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1991		x
12,878	012878	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1991		x
12,880	012880	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1991		x
12,936	012936	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1992		x
12,945	012945	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1992; 2004		x
13,452	013452	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1993		x
13,456	013456	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1993		x
13,457	013457	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1993		x
13,459	013459	Historic Refuse Disposal	Unknown	1993		x
13,460	013460	Historic Refuse Disposal	Unknown	1993		x
13,461	013461	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1993		x

Table 2. (continued)

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Primary Number (P-37-)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Date Recorded	Project Boundary	1-mile Buffer
14,197	014564	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996; 2004		x
14,198	014565	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996; 2004		x
14,199	014566	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,200	014567	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,201	014568	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,202	014569	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,208	014575	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,212	014579	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,213	014580	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,214	014581	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,215	014582	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,216	014583	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,217	014584	Ceramics Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,218	014585	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,237	014604	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996; 2004		x
14,238	014605	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,239	014606	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
14,241	014608	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1996		x
15,062	017022	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1997; 2002		x
15,063	017023	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	1997		x
16,450	024827	Historic Water Tank and Milling Site	Unknown	1991; 1998; 2003		x
16,788	025310	Quarry area and Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	2003; 2004		x
17,104	017104	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	2004; 2007		x
17,105	017105	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	2004; 2007		x
17,431	017431	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	2005		x

The prehistoric isolated finds are listed in Table 3. All are lithic artifacts with the exception of one historic find, fragments of glass and ceramics. All of the lithic material, when the information is supplied, is metavolcanic.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Isolated Finds

Primary Number (P-37-)	Description	Date Recorded
013722	Hammerstone fragment	1991
013723	Core	1991
014535	Scraper	1996
014536	Three flakes	1996
014537	Scraper	1996
014538	Scraper	1996
014539	One flake and one scraper	1996
015010	Metavolcanic core	1990
015198	Two metavolcanic flaked tools	1991
015199	Metavolcanic flake	1991
015200	Metavolcanic flake and core	1991
015203	Core	1991
015204	Hammerstone	1991
015204	Hammerstone fragment	1991
015205	Flake	1991
015206	One glass fragment and one ceramic fragment	1991
015207	Flake	1991
015210	Flake	1991
015380	Metavolcanic flake	1993
015381	Metavolcanic flake	1993
015382	Two metavolcanic flakes	1993
015384	Two metavolcanic flakes	1993
015385	Metavolcanic flake	1993
015386	Two metavolcanic flakes	1993
015387	Metavolcanic flake	1993
015388	Metavolcanic flake	1993
015391	Metavolcanic flake	1993
019182	Metavolcanic flake and biface	2000

RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

There are four known archaeological sites listed in the records search that fall within the proposed project area. Three are lithic scatters, and one is a habitation site. All have been evaluated for the CRHP and none within the project area have been found eligible.

CA-SDI-7214

This site, originally recorded in 1979, was described as a sparse lithic scatter. In 1990, the site boundary of CA-SDI-8654 was extended and incorporated the extent of CA-SDI-7214.

CA-SDI-8654

Known as the Kuebler Ranch Site, this site was first located in 1972 by Waters, and subsequently updated by WESTEC in 1979 (Gallegos and Flenniken 2000a). Prior to any archaeological study, the area encompassed by the site boundary was used for agricultural purposes, and therefore was heavily disturbed by such activities. The site was originally described as containing a dense assemblage of lithics and milling implements. The archaeological work performed on varying portions of the site has been well documented (Kyle et al. 1990; Kyle and Gallegos 1994; Gallegos et al. 1998; Gallegos and Flenniken 2000a). The major projects that spurred the work done at CA-SDI-8654 include the Miguel-Tijuana 230 kV International Connection project for SDG&E and the East Mesa Detention Facility Alta Road Widening project for the County of San Diego. The following is a summary of the investigations.

In 1982 and 1983, Cultural Systems Research, Inc. (CSRI) performed subsurface investigations on the northeastern portion of the site. Because of the data potential of the site, CSRI recommended the site eligible to the NRHP. The mitigative data recovery effort indicated that the majority of the artifacts were located between 0 and 20 cm below ground surface. Despite the disturbances from agricultural practices, the results of these investigations indicate that the site had been occupied over a long period of time (CSRI 1983 in Kyle et al. 1990).

Smaller subsequent studies by WESTEC (1982) and RECON (Hector 1987) identified surface artifacts on the west side of Alta Road. Conflicting accounts occurred regarding the amount of subsurface material located within the right-of-way for the widening of Alta Road, as testing by RECON indicated that there was none. RECON's testing program consisted of two test excavation units located on the southern end of the portion of Alta Road that is located within the site.

In 1990, a data recovery program designed to mitigate the development impacts during the widening of Alta Road for the East Mesa Detention Facility project was undertaken by Kyle et al. This large-scale effort included unit and backhoe trench excavation along the entire length of Alta Road north of Donovan State Prison Road to the Otay Water District Gate. The site was redefined as a habitation site with food processing and tool-making areas. Based on dates obtained from shell and charcoal, the main occupation occurred 7,000 years B.P. In addition to the 11 hearth features that were recovered, the data recovery effort located a living floor and thousands of cultural artifacts. The investigators determined that the impacts resulting from the road widening had been adequately mitigated and determined that no further work was needed for this portion of the site (Kyle et al. 1990).

Additional testing of the site was conducted in 1994 for a proposed addition to the RJD. Survey results from this field effort expanded the boundary to nearly twice its original size. Test excavation units and backhoe trenches were excavated and surface scrapes were collected to determine the significance of the site on the west side of Alta Road. Though an intact cultural deposit was discovered on a knoll east of Alta Road, it was determined that all portions of the site west of Alta Road are not significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A portion of the cultural deposit that was identified during the 1994 testing effort was subject to additional archaeological investigation in 2000. This area was bounded on the north by Kuebler Ranch Road, on the west by Alta Road, and on the east and south by a seasonal drainage. The investigation consisted of surface collection, 31 backhoe trenches, and one test excavation unit. No artifacts were present in the subsurface deposits, and surface finds consisted of 40 lithic artifacts. Therefore, this portion of the site was recommended as not significant under CEQA and not eligible to be listed in the CRHR.

CA-SDI-10,069

The site record for CA-SDI-10,069 gives no information other than the location of the site. The site was tested in 2003 to determine its significance (Gallegos et al. 2003). The testing program included surface collection and the excavation of three shovel test pits (STPs). Limited lithic materials were recovered. Since the lack of artifacts greatly limits the data potential of a site, this site was recommended as not significant.

CA-SDI-10,070

The site record for CA-SDI-10,070 gives no information other than the location of the site. The site was tested in 2003 to determine its significance (Gallegos et al. 2003). The testing program included surface collection, and excavation of 12 STPs and two 1 x 1 m units. A total of 376 artifacts were recovered, most of which were lithic tools and debitage. Additional artifacts include groundstone, bone, and shell. The lithic analysis indicated that the site was used for procuring and processing vegetal resources. It was determined that this site would not produce any new data with research potential and therefore is not significant.

SITE VISIT

On June 4, 2008, field personnel Anamay Melmed and Collin Tuthill performed a site visit to verify the previously recorded sites. The visibility was extremely poor throughout the project area as the ground was covered with dense grasses and foxtails. Surface artifacts were relocated within the boundary of CA-SDI-8654 in the vicinity of the project area. These included nine flakes and two cores, all of a metavolcanic material. These artifacts were either located within the dirt roads or in areas of only partial vegetation cover. No artifacts were relocated at CA-SDI-10,069 or CA-SDI-10,070, which was as expected since these two sites had been completely collected in 2003.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One Archaic period habitation site (CA-SDI-8654) is located both within and outside of the project area. The portion that is within the project area has been adequately evaluated by previous investigators (see above discussion) as not significant under CEQA. This site encompasses one of the previously recorded lithic scatters (CA-SDI-7214). Two additional sites are located within the project area (CA-SDI-10,069 and -10,070). These sites were completely collected while tested for significance and were also evaluated as not significant under CEQA. Based on this assessment, there are no impacts to cultural resources within the project area that require mitigation.

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