Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of the Rockwood Villages and Hillebrecht Parcels Rancho Guejito

Rancho Guejito Rockwood Parcels
PDS2015-LDGRMJ-30016

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Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of the Rockwood Villages and Hillebrecht Parcels, Rancho Guejito

Type of Study: Phase I

New Sites: CA-SDI-21609H (P37-034732) (Field Number GR-1); CA-SDI-21610H (P37-034733) (Field Number GR-2); CA-SDI-21611H (P37-034734) (Field Number GR-3)

USGS Quadrangles: Rodriguez Mountain and San Pasqual, CA

Acreage: Approximately 279.1

Permit Number: PDS2015-LDGRMJ-30016

Key Words: Rancho Guejito, Rockwood Village, Rockwood Hillebrecht parcel, PAMA Exchange Areas, Mining, Water Conveyance System, Unmortared Cobble Dam Cattle & Agricultural Related Site

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BonTerra Psomas was retained by Ranch Guejito to conduct archaeological investigations for the two Rockwood parcels and the waterline extension between them. The study was reviewed and verified by Michael Tuma (County approved archaeologist) of Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. The Phase I cultural resources study includes records searches and literature reviews, Native American scoping, a pedestrian survey, and this report.

The South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search was completed on March 24, 2015. No cultural resources had been previously recorded on either of the two parcels or within ¼ mile of them. The pedestrian survey of the parcels was completed from March 29th through April 1, 2015 resulted in the recordation of three historic-period sites; all on the Rockwood parcel. They include:

- **CA-SDI-21609H (P37-034732) Field Number GR-1: This site is a mining prospect and is not significant**
- **CA-SDI-21610H (P37-034733) Field Number GR-2: This site was formally evaluated for significance. It is not significant**
- **CA-SDI-21611H (P37-034734) Field Number GR-3: The project boundary near this historic period water conveyance system excludes this site from the project and thus no evaluation is needed.**

No human remains were discovered on the parcels; however, Clint Linton, a Kumeyaay, and Director of Cultural Resources, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, stated that the Rancho Guejito area contains "burial grounds."

No known significant resources will be affected by the project.

Dense vegetation prevented a clear view of portions of the parcels.

BonTerra Psomas (verified by Michael Tuma) recommends an archaeological monitoring program that will include both a County approved Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor to be onsite during earth-disturbing activities. In the event of a discovery, no further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the County approved Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor has evaluated it and made a significance determination. If determined significant, adequate provisions must be put in place to mitigate the effects of the project on significant cultural resources.

This report will be filed with the County of San Diego; BonTerra Psomas; Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc., and at the South Central Information Center. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at BonTerra Psomas.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Rockwood Project consists of grading, irrigating, and planting avocado groves on two project parcels. The parcels are currently vegetated in chaparral and sage scrub, and the grading permit requires that cultural resources investigations be completed prior to agricultural conversion. The Project parcels comprise 279.1 acres located west of Rockwood Canyon and north of SR-78 (Exhibit 1). The most northerly planting area—the Rockwood Villages parcel—is located north of the San Diego Safari Park. The southerly planting area—the Hillebrecht Groves extension—is located on steep, east-facing slopes forming the western edge of Rockwood Canyon and will be an extension of existing groves. In addition, a proposed waterline extension extends between the two parcels. The southern planting area would be accessed via existing private dirt roads from SR-78. Access to the northern planting area is via a private road, Zoo Place.

Pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, was Ranch Guejito retained BonTerra Psomas to conduct archaeological investigations for the two parcels and waterline extension between them. BonTerra Psomas subcontracted with San Diego County approved archaeologist Michael Tuma, an employee of Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. to review and verify the cultural resources study and author this report. This report provides results of the Phase I cultural resources study performed by BonTerra Psomas and Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc., which includes records searches and literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian survey.

1.2 Existing Conditions

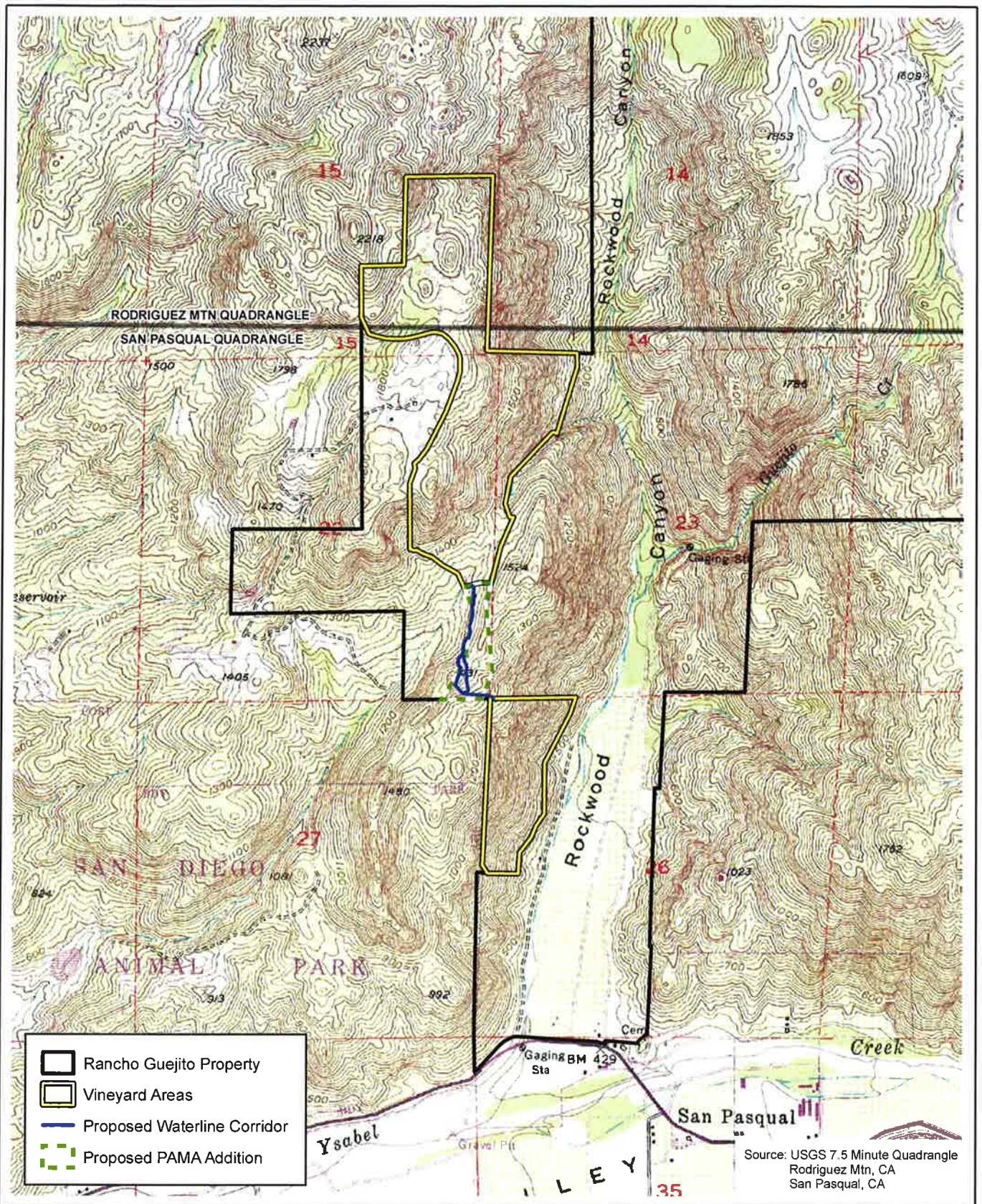
1.2.1 Natural Setting

The Rockwood property is largely undeveloped and supports a wide range of vegetation communities, including oak and riparian woodlands, sage scrub, chaparral, and native and non-native grasslands.

Land uses immediately surrounding the site include low density residential lots near the west central portion of the site, the San Diego Wild Animal Park to the south, and undeveloped land in the remaining areas. In addition, Cleveland National Forest occurs to the east, San Pasqual Indian Reservation and Hell Hole Canyon County Open Space Preserve occur to the west, La Jolla Indian Reservation occurs to the north, and San Pasqual Valley occurs to the south.

The Project parcels are predominately vegetated by upland vegetation characteristic of chaparral, mixed chaparral, and sage scrub vegetation communities. The dominant plant species include laurel sumac, white sage, California buckwheat, chamise, California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), bush monekyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), interior goldenbush (*Ericameria linearifolia*), bush mallow (*Malocathamnus desiflorus*), desert ceonothus (*Ceonothus gregii*), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), and woolly-leaf mountain lilac (*Ceonothus torentosus*).

The Hillebrecht extension currently supports native Diegan coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral habitat. There is a small northern extension of an existing avocado grove in the extreme southern portion of the parcel. The site is steeply sloped, rising from approximately 440 feet (ft) above mean sea level (msl) to approximately 1,300 ft above msl, with undulating topography. The vegetation on site was burned eight years ago and is exhibiting signs of recovery. The soils on



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Rockwood Project Site

Exhibit 1

Rancho Guejito

N W E S

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

BonTerra PSOMAS

(Rev: 6-23-2015 JAZ) R:\Projects\RGC_Latham\J0003\Graphics\Culturalfex1_RockwoodProjSite.pdf

site are Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loams, 30 to 65 percent slopes, eroded. Guejito Creek is located approximately 200 to 400 ft to the eastern edge of the study area.

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistory

Archaeologists and ethnologists have long pondered over the cultural sequences that occurred before Spanish contact. The two most currently accepted schemes are those proposed by Wallace (1955), who interpreted the prehistory of coastal Southern California through temporal horizons, and Warren (1968), who viewed cultural differences not as temporal distinctions, but as local traditions.

Spanning the period from the end of the Pleistocene to approximately 8,000 years before present (YBP),[1] archaeological assemblages attributed to the early man horizon are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering and moved about the region in small nomadic groups.

The earliest, generally accepted occupation of the San Diego area is the San Dieguito Complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years before present (YBP) (Warren 1968). This complex's toolkit consists of scrapers, planes, choppers, large blades, and projectile points. Many San Dieguito sites lack groundstone tool technology, which some consider a diagnostic element that distinguishes the San Dieguito from the succeeding La Jolla complex (Robbins-Wade 2002:D1). The La Jolla Complex begins approximately 7,000–9,000 YBP and is a part of the Encinitas Tradition and can be favorably compared to Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. Basin metates, manos, discoidals, cobble tools, and some projectile points characterize the La Jolla Complex. There is disagreement as to the origin of these peoples. Some suggest that from the desert they migrated west, and quickly adapted to their new environment; others argue for in situ development from the earlier San Dieguito Complex, proposing that the differences between the La Jolla and San Dieguito Complexes represent different site types based on location, resources, and adaptation (Robbins-Wade 2002:D-2). The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex in northern San Diego County. It is a time of increased intensification of resources and the development of new tool technology, including mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs. Many smaller projectile (arrow) points are seen and Olivella shell beads increase in number. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological expression of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (Robbins-Wade 2002:D-2).

1.2.3 Records Search Results

South Coastal Information Center

The Cultural Resource studies consisted of a cultural resources records search for the two Project parcels, including a ¼-mile radius buffer around each, at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University (Confidential Appendix E). The purpose of the CHRIS records search was to determine if the Project parcels had ever been subjected to archaeological investigations, and if any historical or archaeological resources have be recorded on or within a ¼ mile radius of them.

The SCIC records search was completed on March 24, 2015 (Confidential Appendix E). The results show that there have been eight technical studies conducted within a ¼ mile radius of the two parcels, one that included most of the Rockwood Villages parcel (SD-01728), and three that

[1] "Years Before Present" assumes that 1950 is "present," so in this case 8,000 YBP would be 6,050 BCE.

included a small portion of the Hillebrecht parcel (SD-04236, SD-02616, SD-05107). Of the four studies, none resulted in the recordation of any cultural resources on either of the two parcels or within ¼ mile of them.

TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE-QUARTER MILE

SCIC Report No.	Author(s)/Date	Report Type
SD-00417	Carrico, Richard 1984	Archaeological, Field study
SD-01728	Polan, H. Keith and Carolyn May 1979	Archaeological, Field study
SD-02616	Bartel, Brad 1990	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study
SD-04236	APEC (American Pacific Environmental Consultants, INC.) 1981	Management/planning, Other research
SD-05107	Carrico, Richard L. and Robert P. Case 1999	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-06922	City of Sand Diego 1999	Other research
SD-07346	Case, Robert and Richard Carrico 1999	Archaeological, Field study
SD-11623	Hector, Susan M. and Alice Brewster 2002	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

1.2.4 San Diego Natural History Museum

BonTerra Psomas also obtained a paleontological resources records search from the San Diego Natural History Museum (Appendix A). The paleontological records search describes the geologic setting and the paleontological sensitivity of the Project parcels.

The SDMNH review of fossil locality recordings and geological maps in the vicinity of the two parcels was negative for sensitive fossil-bearing sediments: "The proposed project parcels are underlain by non-fossiliferous (no paleontological sensitivity) plutonic rocks and marginally sensitive metavolcanic rocks (Appendix A). Impacts to all of these rock units by means of surficial excavations (e.g., grading, trenching) will not significantly impact paleontological resources, and paleontological mitigation is not recommended (Anderson 2015)."

1.3 Applicable Regulations

1.3.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4) are stated below.

The quality of significance in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California is present in any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

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

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

(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.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project: (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the Project parcels or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for CRHR eligibility.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. To the extent feasible, public agencies should seek to avoid significant effects to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

1.3.2 San Diego County

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County of San Diego requires that resource importance will be assessed at both the State level as required by CEQA, but also at the local level. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource:

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

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

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

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

1.3.3 Traditional Cultural Properties

Native American Heritage Values

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

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

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;

2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;

3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;

4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and

5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

The County of San Diego uses CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) and Section 21083.2 of the CEQA Statutes, Section 15064.5(d & e) and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and its RPO to determine if a project will cause a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources. See above.

All grading permits and/or improvement plans are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources criteria on prehistoric and historic sites, as well as requirements listed in the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing and Watercourses Ordinance (Section 87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

Not applicable

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

BonTerra Psomas Senior Archaeologist David Smith and staff archaeologist Matheson Lowe conducted the fieldwork on from March 29th through April 1, 2015. The survey consisted of, where possible, walking transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart, examining the ground surface for cultural resources. Elsewhere where vegetation prevented sufficient ground visibility, the archaeologists adopted an opportunistic approach by concentrating on areas of better visibility including rock outcrops, open areas, and existing trails/firebreaks and road cuts. PDF maps of the project site were uploaded to iPhones and used to navigate accurately during the survey and to record resources.

4.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

BonTerra Psomas requested a Sacred Lands File Search and tribal contact list for the Project parcels from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 16, 2015. The NAHC responded on April 22, 2015. The Sacred Lands File Search indicates the potential for Native American cultural resources on the San Pasqual Quadrangle. The NAHC also provided BonTerra Psomas with a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area (Appendix B). BonTerra Psomas notified each of the tribes and individuals listed by the NAHC on April 23, 2015. The letter provided the location and description of the proposed project and requested comments and questions regarding any cultural resources that may be on or near the Project site. The following is the NAHC list of those contacted:

- Edwin Romero, Chairperson, Barona Group of Capitan Grande;
- Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians;
- Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians;
- Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation;
- Mark Romero, Chairperson, Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians;
- Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians;
- Rebecca Osuna, Chairwoman, Inaja Band of Mission Indians;
- Steve Banegas, Spokesperson, Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee;
- Ron Christman, Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee;
- Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson, Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office;

- Will Micklin, Executive Director, Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office;
- Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel;
- Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel;
- Frank Brown, Coordinator, Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council;
- Viril Perez, Chairperson, Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel;
- Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson, Barona Group of the Capitan Grande;
- Sheila Alvarez, Barona Group of the Capitan Grande;
- Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation;
- Kim Bactad, Executive Director, Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy.

Two responses have been received to date. On May 1, 2010, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, contacted BonTerra Psomas in writing and requested additional information regarding the archaeological data pertaining to the project area and also requested a site visit. On June 11, 2015, David Toler, Councilman of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians responded by letter. He stated that these kinds of agricultural projects have the potential to destroy cultural and biological resources, as well as compromising viewscapes, also important to the tribe; in particular the Rockwood Villages parcel's peaks and surrounding areas (Appendix B).

Additionally, the County of San Diego requires Native American monitors to participate in archaeological field surveys. BonTerra Psomas inadvertently failed to include Native American participation in the initial survey of the Rockwood parcels; however, when this became clear, Mr. Clinton Linton, Director of Cultural Resources, Iipay Nation of Santa Isabel and President of Red Tail Monitoring and Research was retained to accompany a BonTerra Psomas archaeologist during a re-visit of the site to examine resources and to discuss survey methods and results. Mr. Linton appointed Mr. Gabriel Kitchen as the tribal representative for the effort. Mr. Kitchen met with David Smith, the Senior Archaeologist in charge of the field survey, on June 19, 2015 to visit the survey parcel and to inspect any resources. The two parcels were walked, and potentially sensitive areas were visited. Mr. Kitchen agreed that the absence of quality tool stone and water on these parcels likely precluded intensive use of this area for settlements, but would have more likely been used for hunting, gathering, and/or religious activities.

4.2 Results

The pedestrian survey of the Rockwood and Hillebrecht parcels resulted in the recordation of three historic-period sites on 523 Series Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Recording Forms. All three were discovered on the Rockwood parcel. Refer to Appendix C for the site recording forms

4.2.1 CA-SDI-21609H (P37-034732) Field Number GR-1

This site consists of a historic period mining prospect. The shallow excavation is situated on the east-facing slope of a prominent hill in the northern part of the Rockwood Villages parcel. It is a small outcrop of quartz that was excavated to a depth of approximately three feet. No artifacts were observed at the site.

PLATE 1. OVERVIEW OF THE MINING PROSPECT CA-SDI-21609H

4.2.2 CA-SDI-21610H (P37-034733) Field Number GR-2

This site is located in a shallow southwest-trending ravine in the west central part of the Rockwood Village parcel. Occupying an area of approximately 70 meters east-west by 20 meters north-south, the site consists of a historic period mine. Remaining elements consist of a concrete block water trough, a mortared cobble/boulder water trough, a steel pipe hoist, two earthen pits, a steel frame, and a part of a water pump/valve. The site appears to represent some kind of mining enterprise, although no trace of any minerals was noted. It appears that everything recorded at the site is related to the same activity, although several of the metal items could be unrelated and were deposited at the site at a later date. Historic trash, consisting of porcelain toilet fragments, assorted glass shards, concrete block fragments, a sofa, and other items clearly have been deposited near the site in recent years but are unrelated to the site.

PLATE 2. THE MORTARED ROCK WATER TROUGH AT CA-SDI-21610H

4.2.3 CA-SDI-21611H (P37-034734) Field Number GR-3

This site is situated near the center of the Rockwood Villages parcel along its western boundary. This site consists of a historic period water conveyance system. The various features and structures apparently associated with the overall site are in a complete state of ruin and non-functional. The site extends an unknown distance to the west of the current subject property. What has been recorded on the subject property is an unmortared cobble dam, a hand-excavated water well lined with unmortared granite cobbles and small boulders. A concrete block well head is at ground level, enabling the well to be screened or otherwise closed off. A concrete block water trough and mortared cobble wall is associated with the well. A 4-5" diameter metal pipe is also associated with the trough. The concrete trough appears to be of the same design as the one recorded in CA-SDI-21610H, but may have served in a different capacity. The portion of the site recorded on the subject property occupies an area of approximately 50 meters by 20 meters.

4.2.4 Traditional Cultural Properties – Native American Cultural Resources

Information has been obtained through communication with Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources for the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel that the Rancho Guejito area is sacred to the Kumeyaay due to the traditions that occurred there and the burial grounds that exist in the area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. No prehistoric resources were identified.

FIGURE 3. A BOULDER DAM AT CA-SDI-21611H

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

CA-SDI-21609H (P37-034732)

This site is a mining prospect that is located across much of the landscape. It cannot be assigned a date of construction due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts at the site, and a dearth of site constituents in general precludes any meaningful interpretation or evaluation. It is considered an isolated prospect that by definition has no significance. Because this resource is considered an isolate and not significant, any impacts caused by the proposed project would not be significant.

CA-SDI-21611H (P37-034734)

This site is a historic period water conveyance system. This cultural site is not a part of the project. It is adjacent to the project and will be avoided; therefore, a significance evaluation is not required.

CA-SDI-21610H (P37-034733)

BonTerra Psomas contracted with CRM TECH to provide an evaluation of the site, which was recorded as a possible "mining site" (Smith and Maxon 2015:10; Smith 2015). However, upon further investigation, CRM TECH reclassified the site as cattle-related. From Tang (2015:5):

> Regarding CA-SDI-21610H as a past mining prospect, historical sources consulted during this study yielded no evidence of any mining activities–or other excavations at or near the site, for that matter. In addition, a compilation of the locations of several hundred known mining sites in San Diego County identified no mines or mineral deposits at or near CA-SDI-21610H (US-Mining.com n.d.). Since "no trace of any minerals was noted" in association with the site when it was recorded (Smith and Maxon 2015:10; Smith 2015), it is likely that the troughs and water valve were used for cattle watering or other agricultural use, with the metal

hoist and frame being "items [that] could be unrelated and were deposited at the site at a later date" (*ibid.*).

CRM TECH reviewed existing cultural resources documentation pertaining to the general vicinity and pursued historical background research on the site, focusing particularly on property ownership and land use during the historic period. CRM TECH evaluated the site and ultimately determined that the site possessed no attributes under any of the four criteria under CEQA that would qualify it as an historical resource or for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. Since it is not currently listed in the California Register or a local register of historical resources, nor is it eligible for such listing, CRM TECH further concludes that the site does not qualify as a "historical resource," as defined by CEQA. Therefore, potential project impacts on the site would not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource" or "a significant effect on the environment" under CEQA provisions (Tang 2015:6). No further work is recommended at the site. Refer to Appendix D to view the evaluation report.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The three historic-era cultural resources discovered as a result of the survey are not eligible for listing on the CRHR and thus not "historical resources" pursuant to CEQA. As stated, the lack of quality stone suitable for tool manufacture and little available water in this area likely precluded intensive use of this area for settlements, but would have more likely been used for hunting, gathering, and/or religious activities. Because of this potential sensitivity, consideration of cultural resources should be made. The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Clint Linton, a Kumeyaay, and Director of Cultural Resources, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel provided comments after his representative, Gabe Kitchen, visited the site. He requested avoidance of impacts to any archaeological sites within the project footprint (none are known). If a site cannot be avoided, data recovery with water screening of sediment is requested to ensure that if human remains are present, they will be found in their entirety. According to Mr. Linton, the Rancho Guejito area is sacred to the Kumeyaay due to the traditions that occurred there and the burial grounds that exist in the area. He also requests Kumeyaay monitoring for any and all ground disturbing activities related to this project and any additional survey work that may be undertaken.

- It is acknowledged that the parcels were likely not places where native populations resided; rather, they were considered sacred areas. It is therefore less likely that the proposed project activities will unearth archaeological material; however due to the sensitivity of the area based on Native American input, an archaeological monitoring program that includes both an archaeological monitor and Native American monitor is recommended. The archaeological monitoring program will include but is not limited to the following:

  - Pre-Construction
    - Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor to explain the monitoring requirements.
    - The Project Archaeologist shall communicate the status of the project to the Viejas Tribal Government and the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.

  - Construction
    - Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project

Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. Monitoring of previously disturbed soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

- If cultural resources are identified:
  - Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
  - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
  - The Project Archaeologist shall communicate that a cultural resource has been identified to the Viejas Tribal Government and the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.
  - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
  - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.
  - Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
  - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) cultural resources; and data recovery if avoidance is infeasible. If data recovery is implemented, screening of materials shall be by the wet screening method. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).

- Human Remains.
  - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
  - The Project Archaeologist shall communicate that potential human remains have been identified to the Viejas Tribal Government and the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.
  - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
  - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
  - The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
  - Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

- Rough Grading
  - Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered.
  - The Project Archaeologist shall communicate the status of the project to the Viejas Tribal Government and the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.

- Final Grading
  - A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered.

  - The Project Archaeologist shall communicate the status of the project to the Viejas Tribal Government and the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and shall provide each Native American Group with a copy of the final report.

  - Disposition of Cultural Material
    - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.
    - The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, Nikki
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Wallace, W.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11: 214–230.

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APPENDIX A

SDNHM

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
BALBOA PARK - SAN DIEGO SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY - ESTABLISHED 1874

15 April 2015

David M. Smith
BonTerra Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Ste. 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707

RE: Paleontological Record Search – Rancho Guejito Project (Project No. 3RGC000300)

Dear Mr. Smith:

This letter summarizes the results of a review of the paleontological locality and specimen records held in the Department of Paleontology at the San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) that might be pertinent to the Rancho Guejito project. The project is composed of three parcels of land located east of the San Diego Wild Animal Park, and north of State Route 78. The westernmost parcels are located west of Rockwood Canyon, and lie within 3 miles of State Route 78. The northernmost of these two parcels covers approximately 228 acres, with a perimeter of 3.6 miles, and the southern parcel sits on approximately 50 acres, with a perimeter of 1.5 miles. The easternmost parcel lies just northwest of Boden Canyon, and is approximately 9 miles north of State Route 78. This parcel sits on approximately 155 acres, with a perimeter of 2.9 miles.

Geologic Setting:

Published geological reports by Hernandez et al. (2007) indicate that the westernmost project parcels near Rockwood Canyon are underlain by a variety of middle Cretaceous-age (approximately 90 to 120 million years old) plutonic rocks, including the Japatul Valley Tonalite (Kjv), Lake Wolford Granodiorite (Klw and Klw-gr), and Tonalite of Alpine (Ka), as well as early Cretaceous-age (approximately 120 to 130 million years old) western metavolcanic rocks (Kmv) which are generally assigned to the Santiago Peak Volcanics (Hernandez et al., 2007). The geology underlying the easternmost project parcel, near Boden Canyon, has not been mapped in depth at this time. Rogers (1965) broadly mapped the underlying geology for the easternmost project parcel as Mesozoic-age granitic rocks and basic intrusive rocks. Extrapolating northward from the geology of the San Pasqual quadrangle mapped by Hernandez et al. (2007), it would appear that the easternmost parcel may be underlain by the Cretaceous-age Las Bancas Tonalite (Klb) and the Lake Wolford Granodiorite (Klw).

Paleontological Record Search:

Paleontological locality and specimen records held at the SDNHM reveal that there are no known fossil collecting sites within a one mile radius of the project parcels (see attached map). This lack of recorded paleontological localities is primarily due to the fact that the project

Post Office Box 121390 * San Diego, California 92112-1390 * Telephone 619-232-3821 * FAX 619-255-0187 * www.sdnhm.org

parcels are underlain by rocks that are not known to produce fossils, and are considered by Deméré and Walsh (1993) to have no paleontological sensitivity. Plutonic rocks (i.e., Kjv, Klw, Klw-gr, Klb, and Ka) form under high pressure and/or high temperature conditions which do not support complex life. Deméré and Walsh (1993) have assigned a marginal paleontological sensitivity to the metavolcanic portion of the Santiago Peak Volcanics (here mapped as Kmv).

Recommendations:

As discussed above, the proposed project parcels are underlain by non-fossiliferous (no paleontological sensitivity) plutonic rocks and marginally sensitive metavolcanic rocks. Impacts to all of these rock units by means of surficial excavations (e.g., grading, trenching) will not significantly impact paleontological resources, and paleontological mitigation is not recommended.

The information contained within this paleontological record search should be considered private and is the sole property of the San Diego Natural History Museum. Any use or reprocessing of information contained within this document beyond the scope of the Rancho Guejito project (Project No. 3RGC000300) is prohibited.

If you have any questions concerning these findings please feel free to contact me at 619-255-0320 or nanderson@sdnhm.org.

Sincerely,

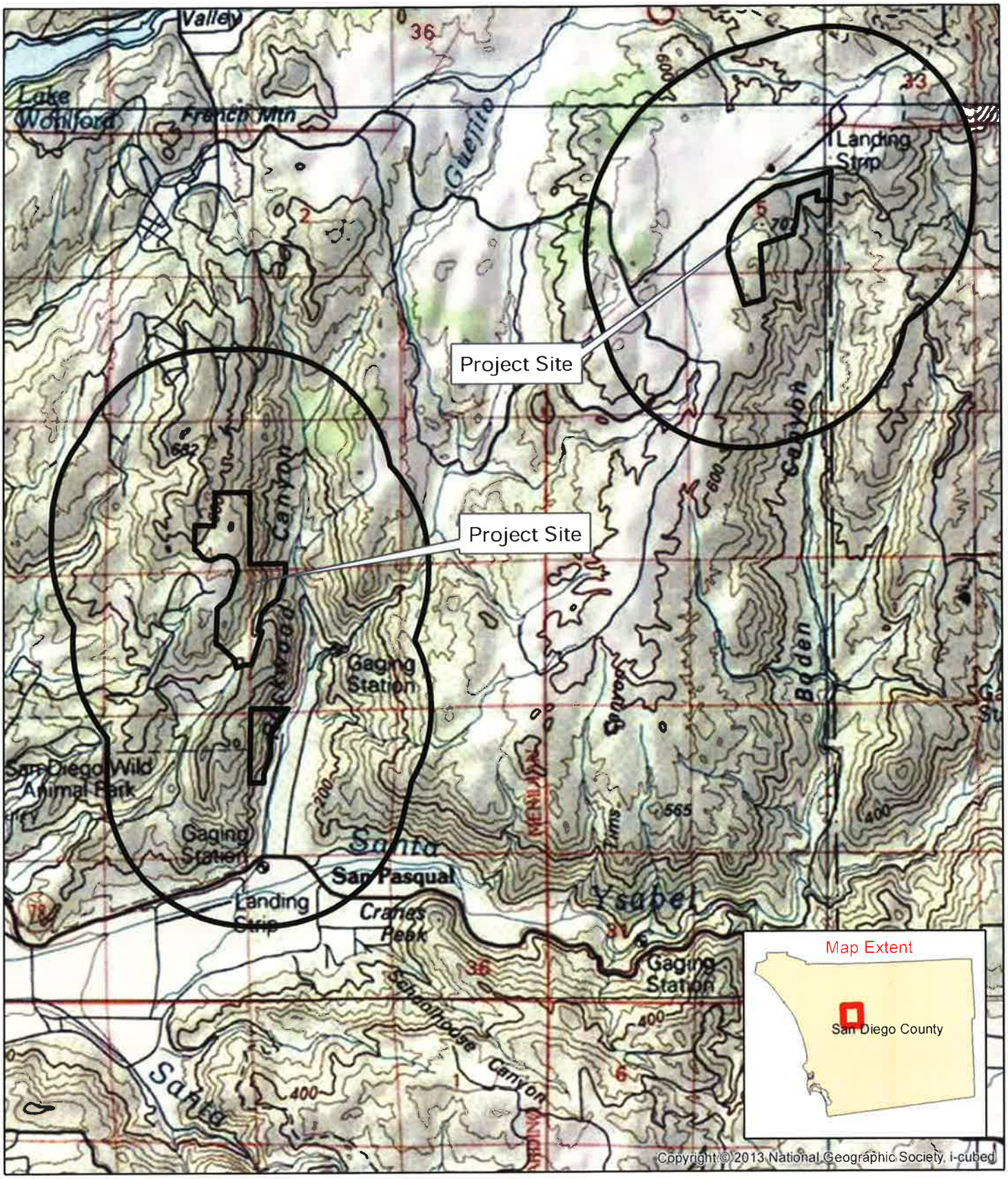
Nikki Anderson
Lead Fossil Preparator
Department of PaleoServices

References Cited:

Deméré, T.A. and S.L. Walsh. 1993. Paleontological Resources, County of San Diego. Prepared for the San Diego Planning Commission 1-68.

Hernandez, J.L., Todd, V.R., Busch, L.L., and Tan, S.S. 2007. Geologic Map of the San Pasqual 7.5' Quadrangle, San Diego County, California: A Digital Database. California Geological Survey. Preliminary Geologic Maps. Scale 1:24,000.

Rogers, T.H. 1965. Geologic Atlas of California – Santa Ana Sheet. California Geological Survey. Geologic Atlas of California. Map No. 019. Scale 1:250,000.



SDNHM fossil localities within one mile of the Rancho Guejito Project. (Base maps USGS Topographic Maps of the Rodriguez Mtn, Mesa Grande, San Pasqual, and Ramona 7.5' Quadrangles, California).

0 1 Miles

N

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/CONSULTATION

BonTerra
PSOMAS

TRANSMITTAL

DATE: March 16, 2015

TO:	Ms. Katy Sanchez Associate Government Program Analyst Native American Heritage Comm. 1550 Harbor Boulevard, Ste. 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691	**FAX NUMBER:** **TEL NUMBER:** **PROJECT:** **FROM:**	(916) 657-5390 (916) 653-6251 3RGC000300 Patrick O. Maxon

☒ Fax / Pages ☐ E-Mail ☐ Fed Ex / Overnite Express ☐ Delivery / Courier

REGARDING: Sacred Lands File Search and Contact List Request

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed **Rancho Guejito Project** located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18.

At your earliest convenience, please conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File for the proposed project, located within Township 12 South; Range 1 East and West (Sections 5, 8, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 26) of the USGS **Rodgriguez Mountain and San Pasqual, CA** 7.5 Minute Quadrangle(s). Refer to attached exhibit.

The project effort will consist of cultural resources surveys in three discrete areas where expansions are planned:

- Rockwood Villages: 221.4 acres
- Hildebrecht Groves expansion: 57.8 acres
- Vineyard Ranch Planting small and large: 35.8 acres

Please fax the results to me at (714) 545-8883, or e-mail to Patrick.Maxon@Psomas.com, referencing your letter to the "**Rancho Guejito Project**". If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (714) 751-7373 or via email.

Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200 Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794 • T: 714.751.7373 • F: 714.545.8883

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

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

April 22, 2015

Patrick Maxon
BonTerra Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Faxed to: (714) 545-8883
Number of Pages: 4

Re: Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County.

Dear Mr. Maxon,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the project referenced above. The search indicates the potential of Native American cultural resources in the San Pasqual Quadrangle that may be impacted. For specific information regarding this site, please contact the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians.

The absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. Please contact all of the people on the attached *Native American Contact List.* The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

Native American Contact List
San Diego County
April 22, 2015

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
(619) 445-4564

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
kimbactad@gmail.com
(619) 659-1008 Office

(619) 445-0238 Fax

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
(760) 765-0845

(760) 765-0320 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County.

Native American Contact List
San Diego County
April 22, 2015

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
councloffice@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
(6190 443-0681

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

(619) 445-5337 Fax

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-0385

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

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

(760) 782-9092 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

(619) 445-1927 Fax

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County.

Native American Contact List
San Diego County
April 22, 2015

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

(760) 747-8568 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
sbanegas50@gmail.com
(619) 742-5587

(619) 443-0681 Fax

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
ATTN: Sheilla Alvarez
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
salvarez@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
ATTN: Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337

San Pasqual Band of Indians
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
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Valley Center, CA 92082
council@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
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(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
syirod@aol.com
(760) 765-0845

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County.

BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Ms. Alvarez:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

Location

The project location is shown on the USGS *Rodgriguez Mountain and San Pasqual, CA* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle(s) in Sections 5, 8, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 26 (Township 12 South; Range 1 East and West) (*S.B.B.M*). Refer to attached exhibit.

Project

The project effort will consist of cultural resources surveys in three discrete areas where expansions are planned:

- Rockwood Villages: 221.4 acres
- Hildebrecht Groves expansion: 57.8 acres
- Vineyard Ranch Planting small and large: 35.8 acres

NAHC Notification

A Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicates the potential of Native Amircan cultural resources in the San Pasqual Quadrangle. The NAHC also provided BonTerra Psomas with a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Your name and contact information was included on the list and serves as the basis for this letter.

3 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Tel 714.751.7373
www.Psomas.com

Records Search

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on March 24, 2015 to evaluate the existing conditions of the project site; however, no recorded prehistoric Native American sites were identified on the project site.

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or would like to consult on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 751-7373 or via email at Patrick.Maxon@Psomas.com, with a subject line referencing the "Rancho Guejito Project".

Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Bactad:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

Location

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Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or would like to consult on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 751-7373 or via email at Patrick.Maxon@Psomas.com, with a subject line referencing the "Rancho Guejito Project".

Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Banegas:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

Location

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Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Tel 714.751.7373
www.Psomas.com

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Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Brown:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Project

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- Rockwood Villages: 221.4 acres
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3 Hutton Centre Drive
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PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Ron Christman
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
56 Viejas Grande Road
Alpine, California 92001

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Christman:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Ms. Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, California 91903

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Ms. Hagen:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Ms. Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager
Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Ct.
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Ms. Haws:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption: therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Kephart:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Allen Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92085

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Lawson:

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PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Linton:

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Ms. Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, California 91962

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Ms. Lucas:

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PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

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

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Martinez:

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Will Micklin, Executive Director
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Micklin:

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Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Ms. Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Ms. Orosco:

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A Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicates the potential of Native Amirean cultural resources in the San Pasqual Quadrangle. The NAHC also provided BonTerra Psomas with a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Your name and contact information was included on the list and serves as the basis for this letter.

3 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Tel 714.751.7373
www.Psomas.com

Records Search

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on March 24, 2015 to evaluate the existing conditions of the project site; however, no recorded prehistoric Native American sites were identified on the project site.

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or would like to consult on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 751-7373 or via email at Patrick.Maxon@Psomas.com, with a subject line referencing the "Rancho Guejito Project".

Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
Inaha Band of Mission Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Ms. Osuna:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

Location

The project location is shown on the USGS *Rodgriguez Mountain and San Pasqual, CA* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle(s) in Sections 5, 8, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 26 (Township 12 South; Range 1 East and West) (*S.B.B.M*). Refer to attached exhibit.

Project

The project effort will consist of cultural resources surveys in three discrete areas where expansions are planned:

- Rockwood Villages: 221.4 acres
- Hildebrecht Groves expansion: 57.8 acres
- Vineyard Ranch Planting small and large: 35.8 acres

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Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Perez:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, California 91903

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Pico:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

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Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or would like to consult on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 751-7373 or via email at Patrick.Maxon@Psomas.com, with a subject line referencing the "Rancho Guejito Project".

Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Pinto:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra
PSOMAS

Balancing the Natural and Built Environment

April 23, 2015

Mr. Mark Romero, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Romero:

BonTerra Psomas has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Rancho Guejito Project located in unincorporated San Diego County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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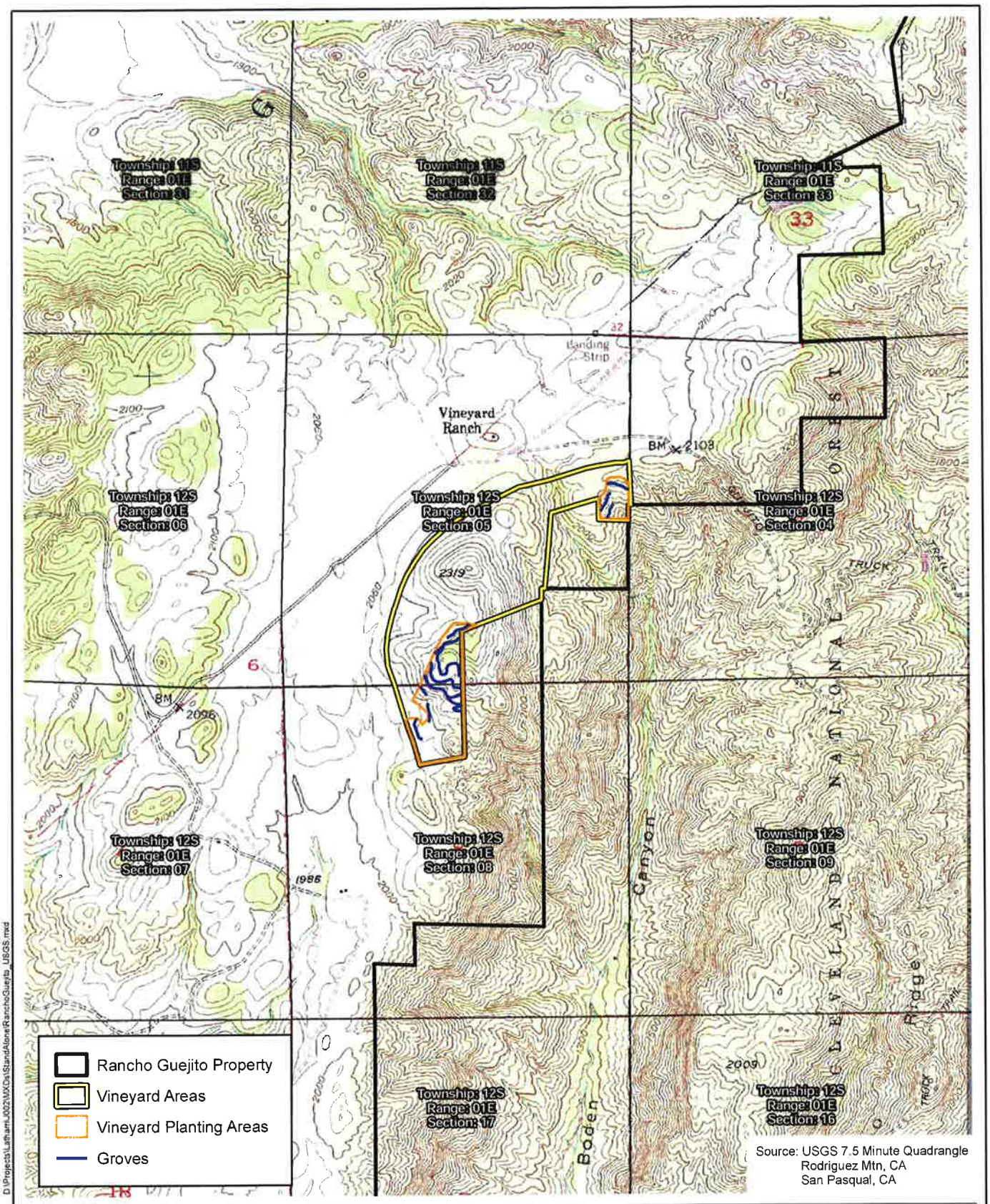

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
Rodriguez Mtn, CA
San Pasqual, CA

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Project Site

Exhibit 1a

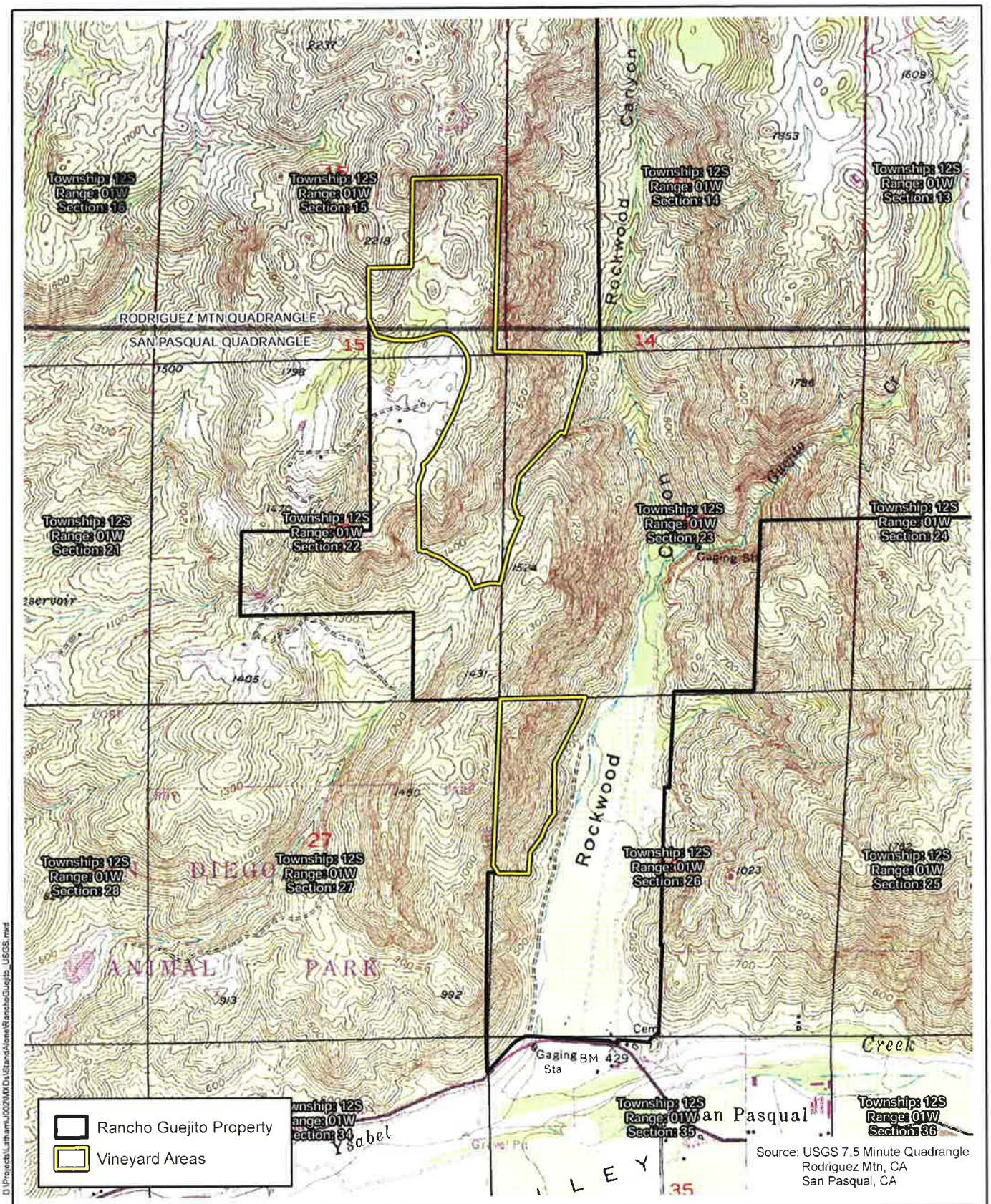
Rancho Guejito

N W E S

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

BonTerra PSOMAS

(Rev 3-12-2015 JAZ) R:\Projects\RGC_Latham\J0003\Graphics\Culturalex1_USGS.pdf



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Project Site

Exhibit 1b

Rancho Guejito

N W E S

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

BonTerra PSOMAS

(Rev. 3-12-2015 JAZ) R:\Projects\RGC_Latham\J0003\Graphics\Culturalex1_USGS.pdf

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

May 1, 2015

Patrick Maxon
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707

RE: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Maxon,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians would like to request additional information on the archeological data of the project site on the above referenced project and site visit in order to make an informed decision/recommendation on the matter.

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

IPAI

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Allen E. Lawson
Chairman

Victoria Diaz
Vice-Chairman

Tilda Green
Secretary-Treasurer

David L. Toler
Delegate

Stephen W. Cope
Delegate

June 11, 2015

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Subject: Rancho Guejito Project

Dear Mr. Maxon:

In review of the proposed project, we notice that the discrete areas mentioned will be compromised. These areas were very important for our ancestors and for those of us that appreciate its' existence. In the past these kind of agricultural projects destroy not only cultural resources, but biological elements, which will be affected for a very long time.

View scapes hold cultural significance to us, and our concerns of the 221.4 acre Rockwood Villages expansion is that the view scapes could possibly be compromised, also the peaks and the surrounding area may harbor items of cultural significance. The Hildebrecht Groves expansion area with its' many rock outcroppings could also hold cultural resource items. The Vineyard Ranch Planting with its' grass lands and oak trees with hilltops, is another area that needs in depth study to protect cultural and biological resources.

In conclusion, we understand the property owner rights and the need of agriculture, but want for those involved to please take our concerns into consideration in the process of preparing the lands. We also know at times, property owners have alternative plans for future development and once lands are disturbed, the avenues could be easier to maneuver through for planning purposes. There are many cultural sites in the immediate area, some we know of, others yet to be exposed. One for example is the petroglyphs located in the vicinity of the Rockwood Canyon, which has some unique signs that shows the complexity of our peoples' and their ways. We would like to thank Bonterra and Rancho Guejito for the opportunity to express ourselves.

Sincerely,

David L. Toler
Councilman

P.O. BOX 365 • 16400 KUMEYAAY WAY, VALLEY CENTER, CA 92082
PHONE 760-749-3200 • FAX 760-749-3876 • WWW.SANPASQUALBANDOFMISSIONINDIANS.ORG

APPENDIX C

DPR 523 SERIES SITE RECORDING FORMS

State of California ♦ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 37-034732
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21609
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) n/a
P1. Other Identifier: GR-1

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
*a. County San Diego and
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Rodriquez Date 2015 T 12 S; R 1 W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of ☒ of Sec 15; S.B. B.M.
c. Address n/a City n/a Zip n/a
d. UTM: Zone 11, 6342753 mE/ 1990905 mN/
e. This site is located off of Rockwood Road approximately 2.5 miles north of Hwy 78. From Hwy 78 take W. Zoo Road north until it turns into Rockwood Road. Continue following Rockwood Road north to a locked pipe gate. The center of the parcel is approximately 1 mile beyond the gate.

*P3a. Description:

This site consists of a historic period mining prospect. The shallow excavation is situated on the east-facing slope of a prominent hill in the northern part of the Rockwood Villages parcel. It appears that a small outcrop of quartz was excavated to a depth of approximately three feet. No artifacts were observed in association with the site.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings
*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other
P5b. Description of Photo: Overview from the south.
P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
overview of propect
*P7. Owner and Address:
Rancho Guejito
17224 San Pasqual Road
Escondido, California 92027
*P8. Recorded by: David M. Smith
BonTerra Psomas, Inc.
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Ste 200
Santa Ana, California 92707
*P9. Date Recorded: 3/31/15
*P10.Survey Type:
intensive pedestrian
*P11. Report Citation:

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the 315 Acre Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County, California.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record 5 Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

*A1. **Dimensions: a. Length:** 2 m. (SE/NW) **x b. Width:** 2 m. (NE/SW)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☐ Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):
Google Earth
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:
Dense vegetation could be obscuring other elements of the site.
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☒ Other (Explain):
The site is on the southeastern slope of a low knoll overlooking Rockwood Canyon to the east.

A2. Depth: ☒ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. **Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

*A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
This is a quartz outcrop that was prospected historically to determine if the quartz held any mineral value. The fact that it is shallow indicates that the testing yielded negative results and the effort was abandoned.

*A5. **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
none except crushed quartz fragments

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):
natural weathering

*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): local

*A9. **Elevation:** 1,920'

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
The site is situated on the eastern slope of a hill overlooking Rockwood Canyon. The area contains moderately dense coastal sage scrub with sparse oak in the area. Granite boulders abound in the area.

A11. Historical Information:
none available

*A12. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
estimated--no diagnostic artifacts observed

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations.):
none

A14. Remarks
none

A15. References (Documents, information, maps, and other references):
n/a

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
See P5.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Psomas

*A17. **Form Prepared by:** D. Smith **Date:** April 7, 2015

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

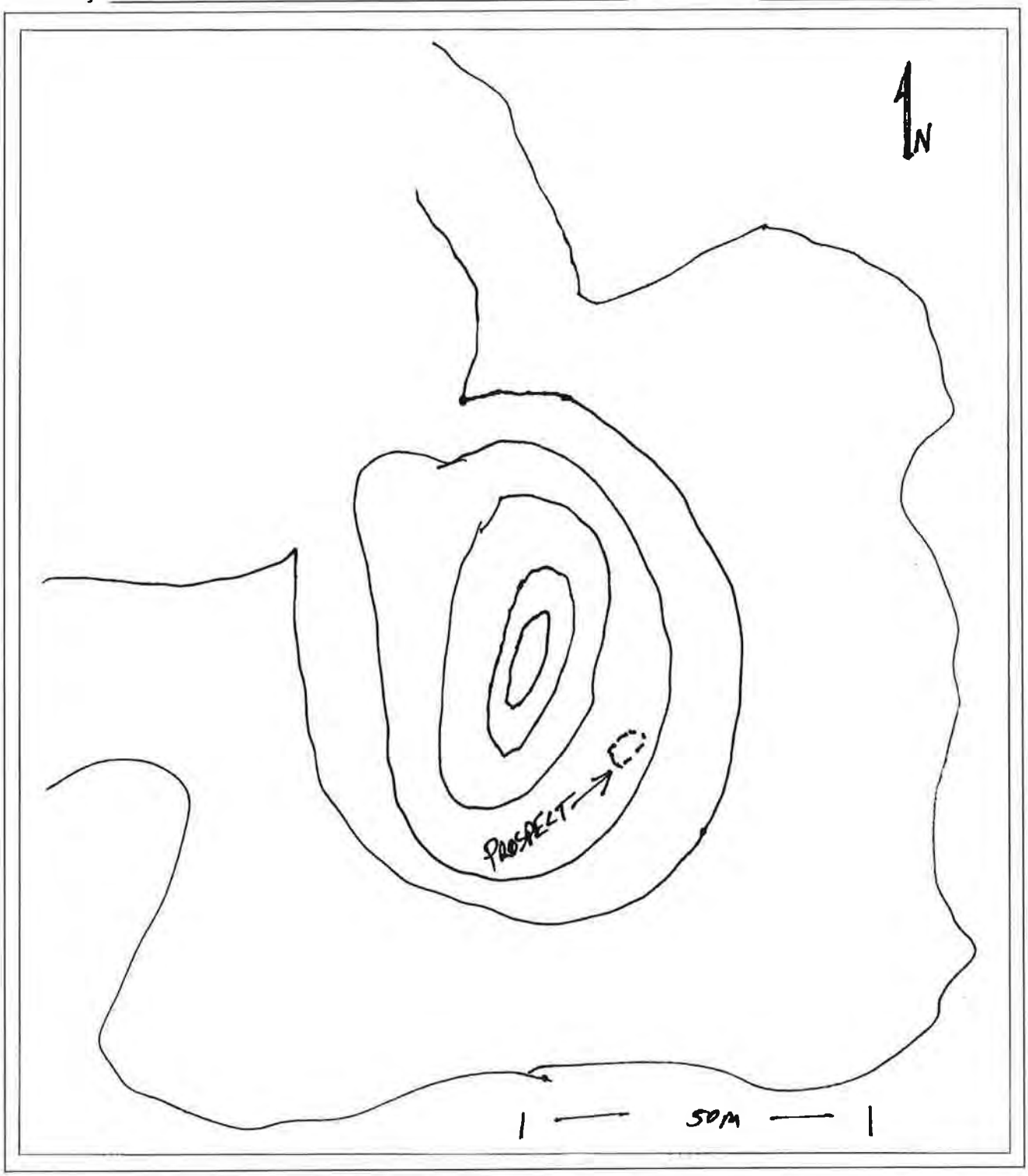
SKETCH MAP

Primary # 37-034732
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21609

*Resource Name or #: GR1

*Drawn by: D. Smith

*Date of map: 2015



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

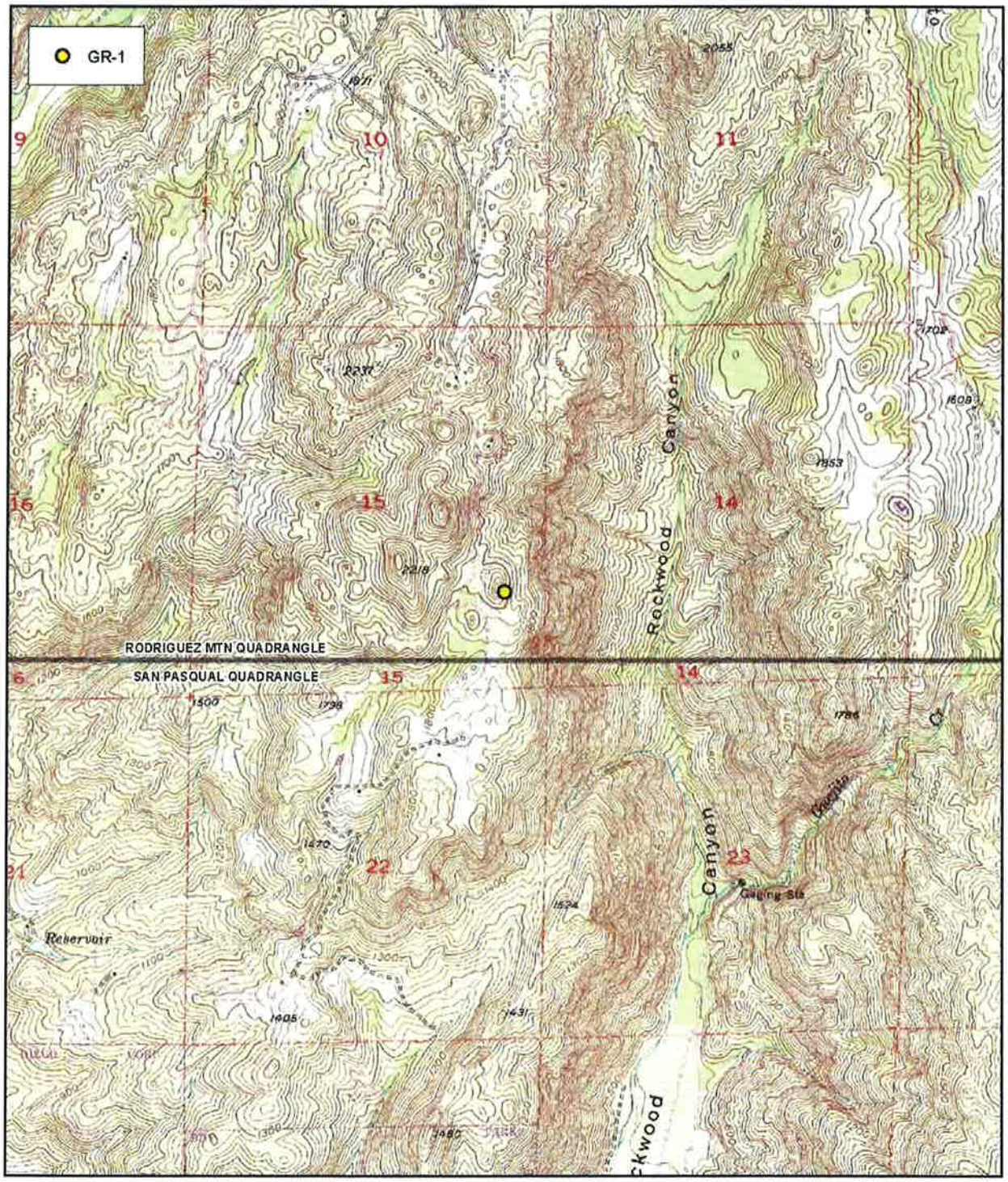
Primary # 37-034732
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21609

***Resource Name or #:** GR1

***Map Name:** Rodriguez

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 2015



*Required information

State of California ♦ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 37-034733
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21610
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** GR2

P1. Other Identifier: GR-2

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** San Diego **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Rodriguez **Date** 2015 **T** 12 S; **R** 1 W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of ☒ **of Sec** 15; S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address n/a City n/a Zip n/a

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 503010 mE/ 3665167 mN/

e. Other Locational Data: This site is located off of Rockwood Road approximately 2.5 miles north of Hwy 78. From Hwy 78 take W. Zoo Road north until it turns into Rockwood Road. Continue following Rockwood Road north to a locked pipe gate. The center of the parcel is approximately 1 mile beyond the gate.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This site consists of a historic period mine. Remaining elements consist of a concrete block water trough, a mortared cobble/boulder water trough, a steel pipe hoist, two earthen pits, a steel frame, and a part of a water pump/valve.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☒ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) various (see Continuation Sheet)

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

overview of propect

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Rancho Guejito
17224 San Pasqual Road
Escondido, California 92027

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) David M. Smith
BonTerra Psomas, Inc.
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Ste 200
Santa Ana, California 92707

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/31/15

***P10.Survey Type:** (Describe) intensive pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the 315 Acre Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County, California.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 70 m. (E/W) **x b. Width:** 20 m. (N/S)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☐ Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination:
***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
3) remains of a mortared cobble water trough 4) cobble feature, 6) concrete remains of a mortared concrete block water trough, 7) pit (not pictured), 8) pit (not pictured).

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
1) pipe hoist, 2) metal frame in prospect pit 5) water valve/pump parts

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): local
***A9. Elevation:** 1,838
A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
The site is situated in a shallow southwest-trending ravine. The area contains moderately dense coastal sage scrub with some oak. Granite boulders abound in the area.

A11. Historical Information:
none available

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
estimated--no diagnostic artifacts observed

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations.):
This may represent some kind of a mining enterprise. Historic trash, consisting of porcelain toilet pieces, glass shards, concrete block fragments to the NE of the site appear to be unrelated and represent a later event.

A14. Remarks
It appears everyting noted at the site is related to the same activity; however, several of the metal items could be unrelated and were deposited at the site at a later date (e.g. hoist, metal frame, plumbing).
A15. References (Documents, information, maps, and other references):
n/a

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
see Continuation Sheet
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Psomas
***A17. Form Prepared by:** D. Smith **Date:** April 7, 2015

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

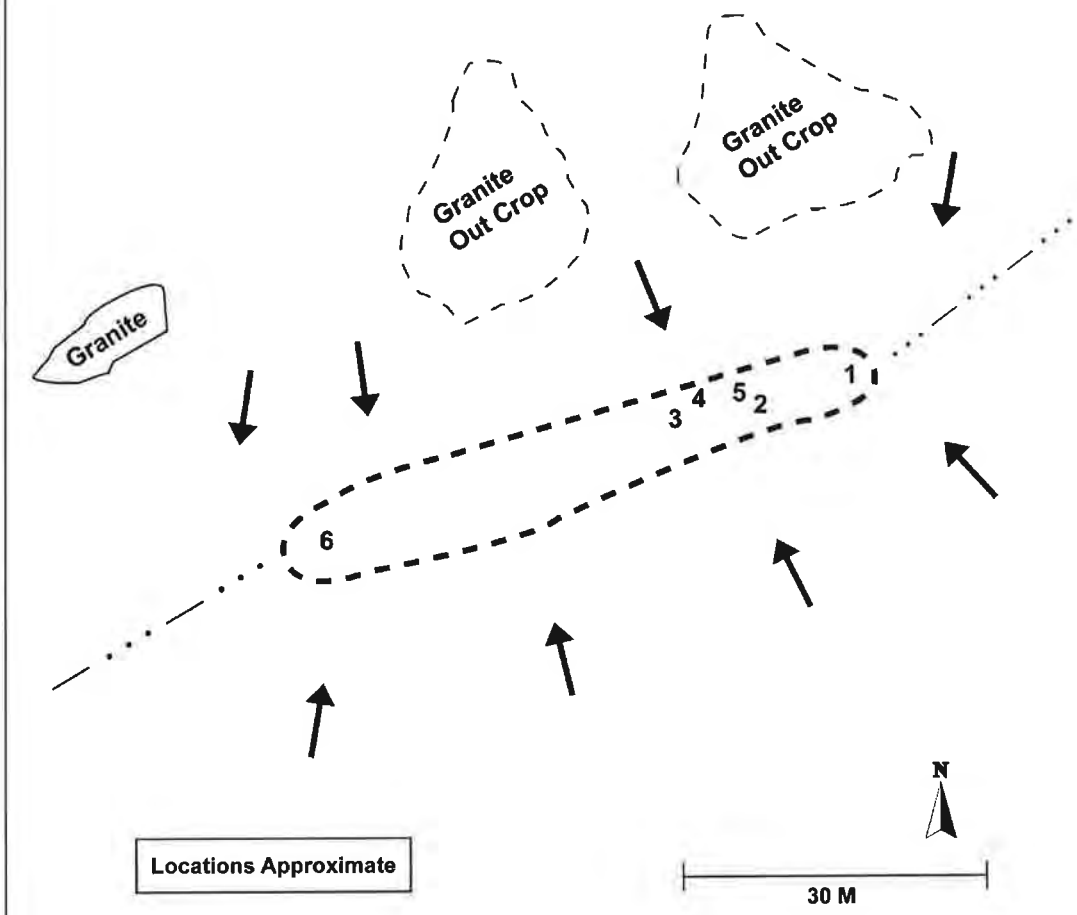
SKETCH MAP

Primary # 37-034733
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21610

*Resource Name or #: GR2

*Drawn by: D. Smith

*Date of map: 2015



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

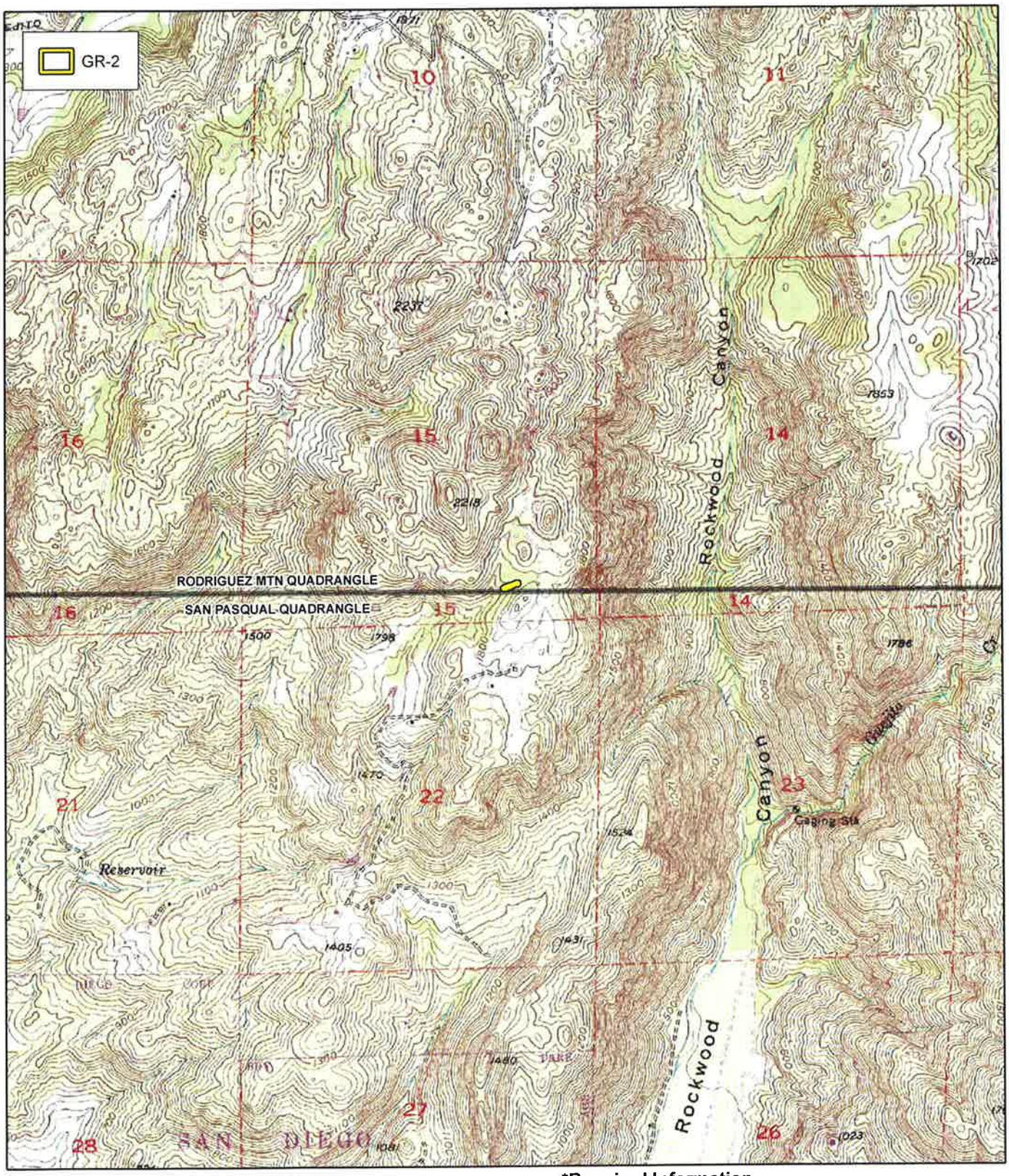
Primary # 37-034733
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21610

***Resource Name or #:** GR2

***Map Name:** Rodriquez

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** 2015



***Required Information**

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name:

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*Recorded by: David Smith *Date: June 2015 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

In June, 2015, CRM TECH completed historical background research on and undertook a significance evaluation of the site (CRMTECH 2015:5-6). The results of the evaluation are as follows:

"Under Criterion 1, this study has encountered no evidence that Site GR-2 is associated with a specific event of historic significance. As common, fragmented, and virtually ubiquitous relics from the area's rural past, the features recorded at the site do not demonstrate a unique, important, or particularly close association with any pattern of events or historic themes. Under Criterion 2, the only persons identified in the history of GR-2 were the owners of the 320-acre property, most notably Warren and Rachel Richardson. None of them is known to have attained a recognized level of significance in national, state, or local history, nor does the site appear to have a particularly close association with the productive life or potential accomplishments of any of them. Under Criterion 3, the features at GR-2 exhibit no special or notable merits in terms of design, construction, engineering, or aesthetics. Under Criterion 4, these common features contribute very little archaeological data for the study of history, and certainly not important data. Without the discovery of a substantial deposit of associated artifacts at the site, what little data potential these features retain, in fact, has been exhausted through their recordation as a site in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

Based on the information and analysis summarized above, CRM TECH concludes that Site GR-2 does not appear to meet any of the four criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Since it is not currently listed in the California Register or a local register of historical resources, nor is it eligible for such listing, CRM TECH further concludes that the site does not qualify as a "historical resource," as defined by CEQA. Therefore, potential project impacts on the site would not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource" or "a significant effect on the environment" under CEQA provisions."

State of California ♦ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 37-034734
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21611
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) n/a

P1. Other Identifier: GR-3

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** San Diego **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Pasqual **Date** 2015 **T** 12 S; **R** 1 W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of ☒ **of Sec** 22; S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address n/a City n/a Zip n/a

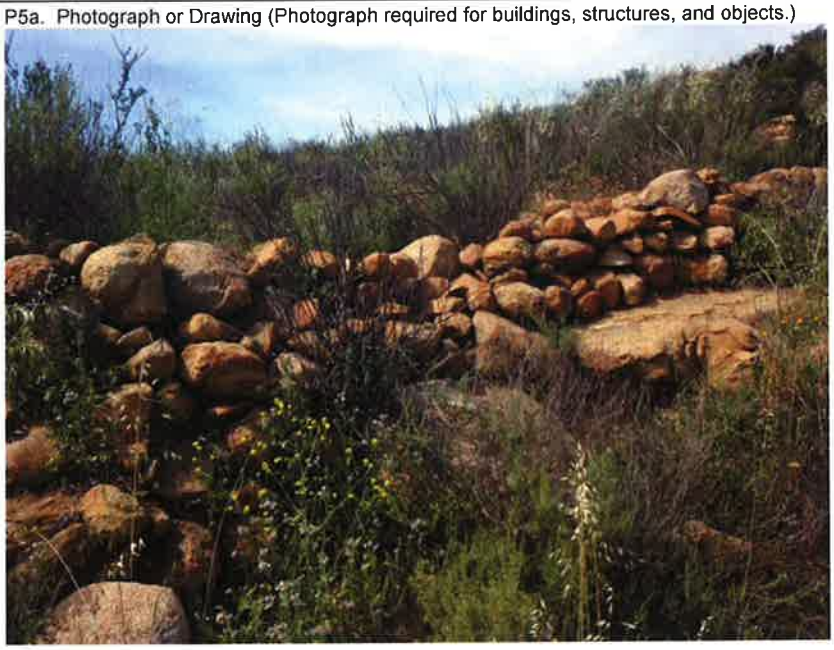
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 503187 mE/ 3664725 mN/

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
SEE GR-2

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This site consists of a historic period water conveyance system. The various features ans structures apparently associated with the overall site are in a complete state of ruin and non-functional. The site extends an unknown distance to the west of the current subject property. What has been recorded on the subject property is an unmortared cobble dam, a hand-excavated water well lined with unmortered granite cobbles and small boulders. A concrete block well head is at ground level, enabling the well to be screened or otherwise closed off. A concrete block water trough and mortared cobble wall is associated with the well. A 4-5" diameter metal pipe is also associated with the trough.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH8. Dams; AH5. Wells/cisterns

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Various (see Continutation Sheet)

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Rancho Guejito
17224 San Pasqual Road
Escondido, California 92027

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) David M. Smith
BonTerra Psomas, Inc.
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Ste 200
Santa Ana, California 92707

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/31/15

***P10.Survey Type:** (Describe) intensive pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the 315 Acre Rancho Guejito Project, San Diego County, California.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 50 m. (SE/NW) **x b. Width:** 20 m. (NE/SW)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other:
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☒ Other (Explain):
Google Earth
Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain:
Dense vegetation could be obscuring other elements of the site.
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☒ Other (Explain):
The site extends to the west and northwest an unknown distance from the subject property that is the focus of this investigation. Several water troughs, cisterns, tanks, and other apparently related elements may be observed near the two-track to the west of the site.

A2. Depth: ☒ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
1) boulder dam; 2) well; 3) concrete trough; 4) iron pipe associated with crude mortar/boulder tank.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
n/a

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): local

***A9. Elevation:** 1,782

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
The site is situated in a shallow southeast-trending ravine. The area contains moderately dense coastal sage scrub with sparse oak in the area. Granite boulders abound in the area.

A11. Historical Information:
none available

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
estimated–no diagnostic artifacts observed

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations.):
The concrete trough is very similar to the one recorded in GR-2, suggesting a similar temporal affiliation.

A14. Remarks
The four recorded items here are almost certainly connected to a larger more complex water conveyance system.

A15. References (Documents, information, maps, and other references):
n/a

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
see Continuation Sheet
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Psomas

***A17. Form Prepared by:** D. Smith **Date:** April 7, 2015

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

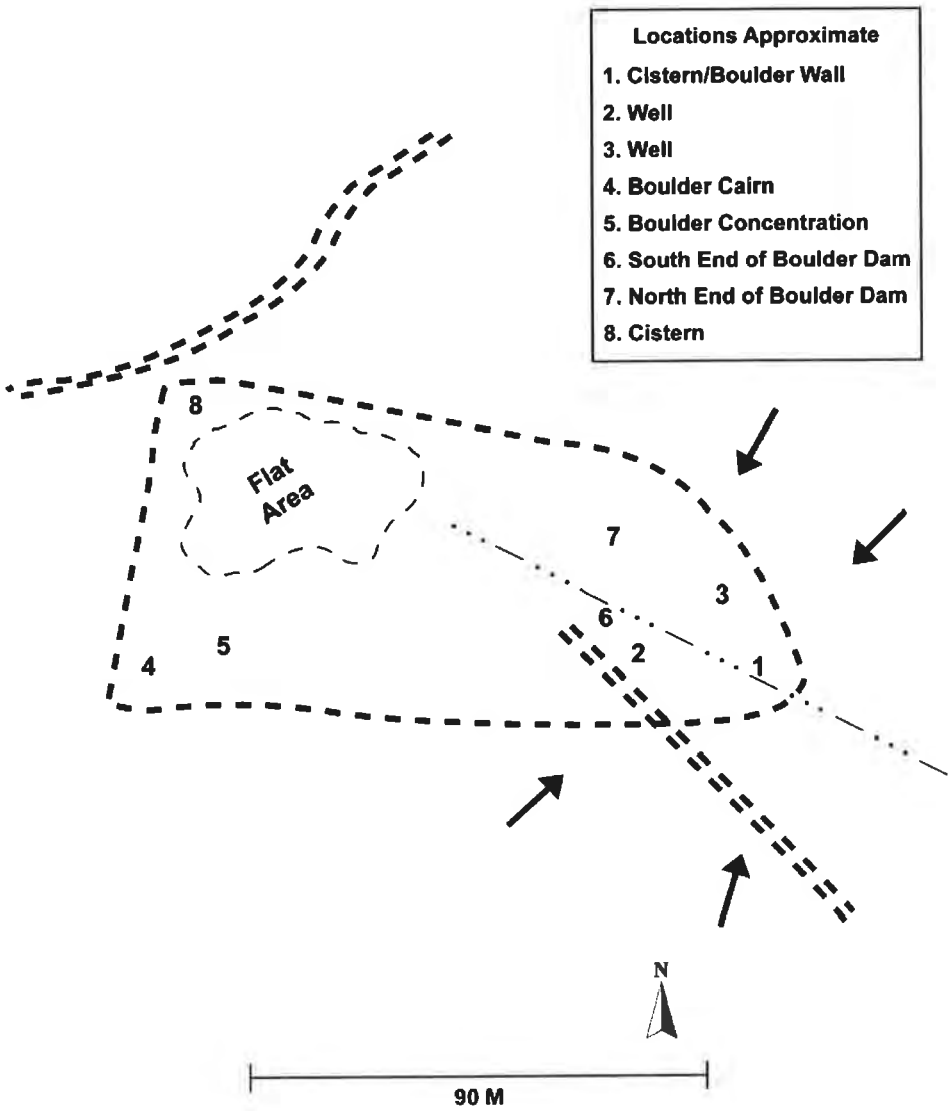
SKETCH MAP

Primary # 37-034734
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21611

*Resource Name or # GR3

*Drawn by: D. Smith

*Date of map: 2015



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

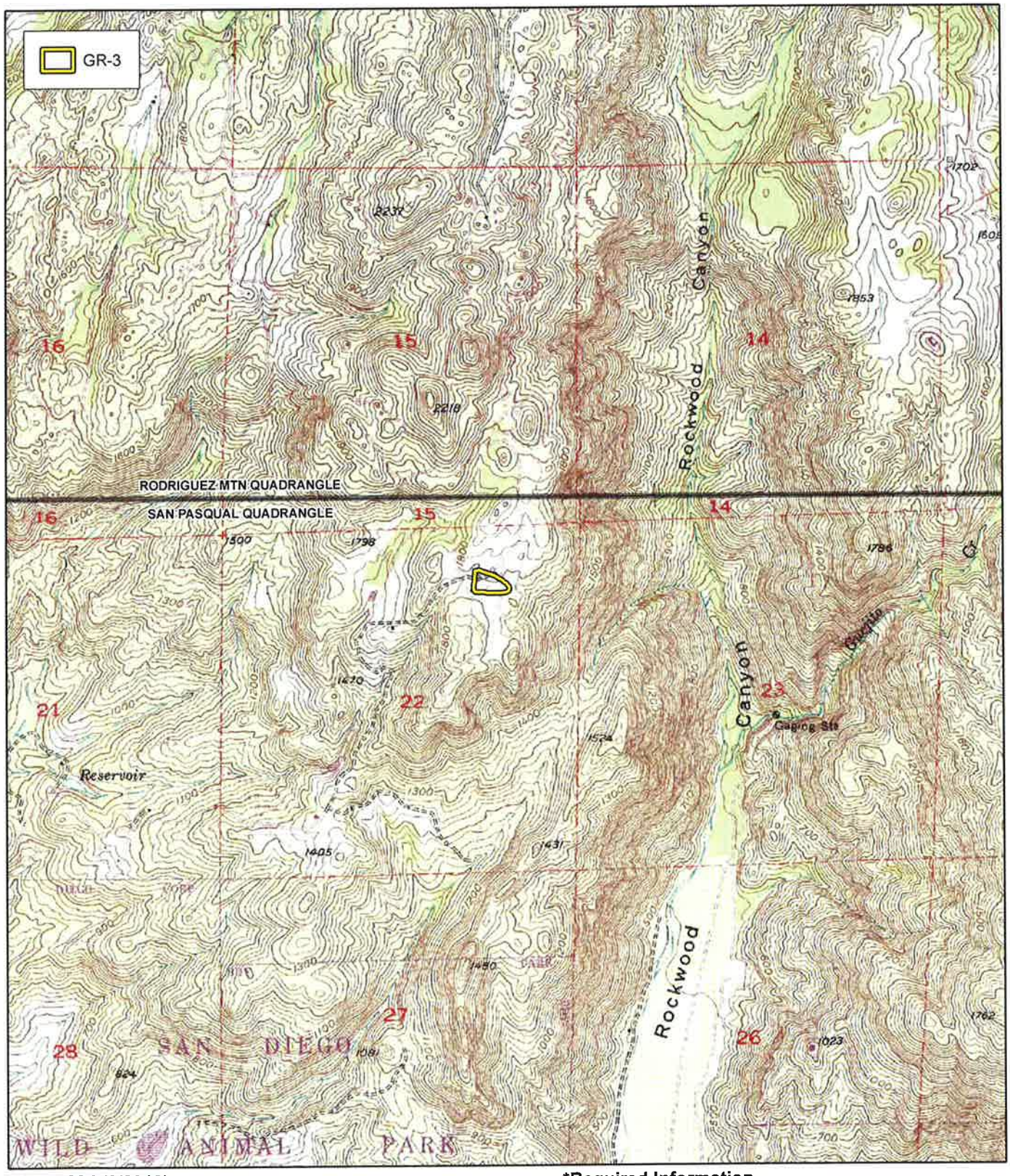
State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 37-034734
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SDI-21611

***Resource Name or #:** GR3

***Map Name:** San Pasqual ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2015



***Required Information**

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name:

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APPENDIX D

CRM TECH HISTORIC EVALUATION REPORT

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

June 12, 2015

Patrick Maxon
Bon Terra Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 62707-8794

Re: Historical Background Research and Site Evaluation
Archaeological Site GR-2 (Temporary Designation)
Rockwood Canyon Area, San Diego County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2927

Dear Mr. Maxon:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed the necessary historical background research on the archaeological site referenced above. Designated temporarily as GR-2, the site was described as a historic-period mine consisting of two earthen pits, two concrete troughs, a hoist, a metal frame, and a water valve (Smith 2015), located in the rugged mountainous terrain above Rockwood Canyon, within the southeast quarter of Section 15, T12S R1W, SBBM (Fig. 1). The site was identified and recorded during a cultural resources survey in March 2015, but to date has not been evaluated as a potential "historical resource" for CEQA-compliance purposes (*ibid.*). The purpose of this study is to establish the historic context of the site for a proper significance evaluation under CEQA provisions.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) reviewed existing cultural resources documentation pertaining to the general vicinity and pursued historical background research on the site, focusing particularly on property ownership and land use during the historic period. Sources consulted during the research included the archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the County of San Diego, historical maps and aerial photographs, local history publications, and written accounts pertaining to prospecting, mining, livestock ranching, and other common land uses in the inland region of northern San Diego County.

REVIEW OF EXISTING RECORDS

A review of the records search results provided by Bon Terra Psomas reveal that, prior to the March 2015 survey, the location of Site GR-2 was included in the scope of a cultural resources study completed in 1979 (Polan and May 1979). The records search for that study, conducted by San Diego State University and the Museum of Man, identified no recorded cultural resources or archaeological excavations at the site location, and a systematic field survey of 360 acres on April 12, 1979, identified no historical/archaeological sites, nor mentioned observing a mine or any of the features at GR-2 (*ibid.*:7-9). For the 2015 study, the records search at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, similarly identified no previously recorded cultural resources within the study area or a quarter-mile radius (Smith and Maxon 2015:8).

Tel: 909 824 6400 Fax: 909 824 6405

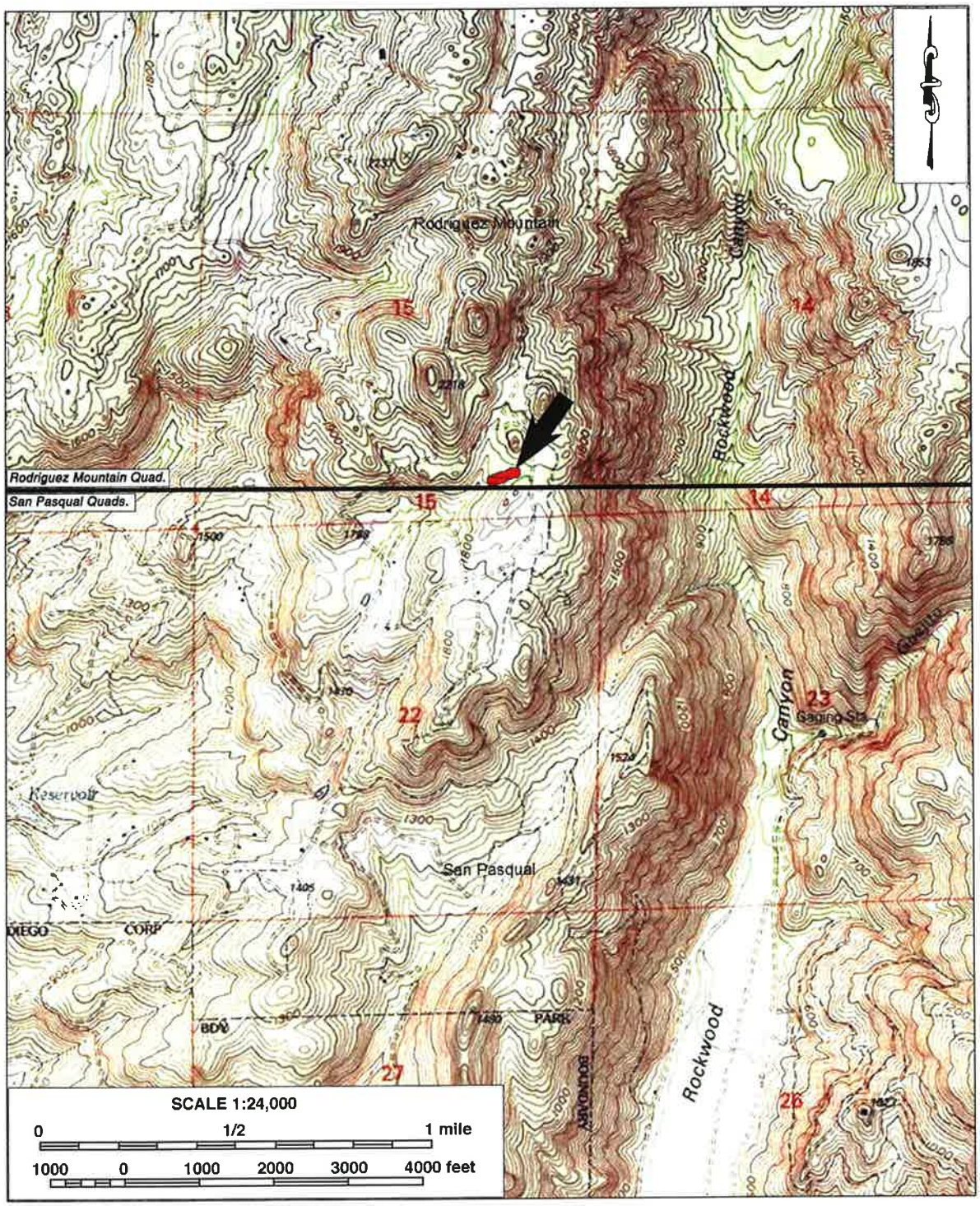

Figure 1. Location of Site GR-2.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Regional Overview

In 1769, a Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá ushered in the beginning of non-Native occupation in Alta California and the birth of the Mission system, featuring a series of religious and military outposts established mostly along the Pacific coast. The missions represented the first major European colonization effort in California and introduced European livestock, fruits, vegetables, cattle, horses, and ranching to the American West. The present-day northern San Diego County region, although rarely visited by non-Natives, was nominally a part of the vast territory held by Mission San Diego Alcala, the first mission to be established in Alta California.

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the new authorities in Alta California began dismantling the mission system through the process of secularization. Between 1834 and 1846, former mission landholdings throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government and subsequently divided into large *ranchos* to be granted to prominent citizens of the province. The wealth of the *ranchéros* revolved primarily around cattle raising, a wildly lucrative business that provided the scaffolding for economic and social development of southern California for nearly a century and formed the basis for private property development during the Mexican and early American periods in California history (Ethington 2005).

In the northern San Diego County inland region, eight Mexican land grants were created during secularization. The nearest to Rockwood Canyon was the 13,299-acre Rancho Guejito, awarded in 1845 to justice of the peace and customs agent José María Orozco (Beck and Haase 1974:39; San Diego Open Spaces n.d.). A number of land acquisitions made by subsequent owners of the *rancho* over the next century eventually configured what is considered today the Rancho Guejito property, totaling 21,500 acres (Coons 2007; San Diego Open Spaces n.d.). By far the largest among these was the acquisition of the neighboring 4,500-acre Vineyard Ranch in the 1930s (*ibid.*).

During the U.S.-Mexican War of 1846-1848, the nearby San Pasqual Valley became the site of one of the best-remembered skirmishes fought in Alta California when some 180 U.S. troops, aided by a number of the local Kumeyaay Indians, engaged a smaller force of Mexican *Californios* on December 6-7, 1846 (State of California n.d.; SPBMI n.d.). Although the *Californios* gained the upper hand in the initial fighting, they were soon forced to retreat as the U.S. forces marched on to Los Angeles and other major towns throughout southern California. On January 13, 1947, all armed resistance by the *Californios* ended.

The American annexation of Alta California marked the beginning of the end for the large *ranchos* and their main livelihood, cattle ranching. As American settlers flooded into California during the mid- and late 19th century, former *ranchos* at desirable locations were gradually broken up into smaller farms or turned into townsites. In the rugged terrains of north San Diego County and neighboring southwestern Riverside County, however, large-scale cattle ranching persisted well into the mid-20th century. In the area around Rockwood Canyon, cattle grazing typically occurred at higher elevations while farms, orchards, and dairies populated the valleys below (Carrico and Case 1999:16; USGS 1948; 1954).

In the early 20th century, the landscape of the "cattle country" was characterized by largely unattended grazing lands interspersed with central base stations where the ranchers and ranch hands lived, and where sorting, branding, marketing, and other activities took place (Wade et al. 2009:ii). Rancho Guejito, with its hilly and uneven terrain, was likely more in use as the former, with well-known large stations at Peñasquito, Witch Creek, Warner's Ranch, San Felipe Campo, Borrego, Vallecito, and other locations (*ibid.*:143).

At the lower elevations, the relatively level floor of Rockwood Canyon and the San Pasqual Valley were among the lowland areas that developed mainly as dairy farms, boasting a total of 18 dairies and two creameries around 1900 (Trussells 2005:n.p.). Rockwood Canyon was named after Bernard B. Rockwood, who in 1881 established the Rockwood Ranch on 100 acres in the lower east side of the canyon (Fetzer 2005:122). Dairy production and the cultivation of feed crops such as alfalfa remained the status quo through the early 1940s, when larger dairy farms became prevalent in the area. The development began with the return of San Pasqual Valley native son Henry Fenton, who established a 400-count dairy, and others soon followed suit (Trussells 2005 n.p.).

The Southern Pacific Railway reached southern California in 1876, followed by the competing Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in 1883-1885. The completion of the two transcontinental railways, particularly the latter, provided a new catalyst for economic development and brought about the land boom of the 1880s, when numerous new towns were created throughout southern California, among them Escondido, Oceanside, and Encinitas in northern San Diego County. In contrast, most of the inland region of northern San Diego County, including the San Pasqual Valley, retained its bucolic setting through most of the 20th century and only began undergoing a suburban transformation during the recent decades.

GR-2 and Vicinity

According to archival records, the parcel containing Site GR-2, Assessor's Parcel No. 240-270-58 (formerly 240-270-05), was once part of a 120-acre homestead claim that was patented to Warren Winfield Richardson in 1924 (BLM n.d.). In 1930, Richardson secured another homestead patent on 200 acres in Section 22 to the south. According to census records from 1930 and 1940, Richardson (1881-1951) was a farmer who at age 40 married Rachel Rose (Ancestry.com n.d.).

What activities the Richardsons were engaged in on the property, if any, could not be determined from available sources, but they clearly did not settle on the land for long, as historic maps from the 1940s-1950s show no evidence of a residence on the Richardson homestead in Sections 15 and 22 (USGS 1948; 1954). Of the few buildings depicted in these sections at that time, only a barn or a shed appears close enough to have been possibly on the Richardsons' property (*ibid.*). Meanwhile, no man-made features were noted in the vicinity of Site GR-2 (*ibid.*).

Warren Richardson died in 1951 (Ancestry.com n.d.). Three years later, Rachel Richardson deeded the property to Fred Lindley, who remained the owner for some 10 years before deeding it to a group consisting of Vernon and Esther Hamilton and Donald and Beverly Graves (County Assessor 1951-1967). In 1967, ownership of the property was further divided among Franz H. and Doris Siemsen, John W. and Jane M. Smith, Robert and Ruth Jensen, and George T. and Jean Wallace.

By 1971, the Wallaces had acquired sole ownership of the property (County Assessor n.d.). Marc Wallace and George T. Wallace, Jr., deeded the property to Niles H. and Minnie J. Thim in 1985, but the Thims evidently defaulted shortly afterwards, at which time John McVean and Susan Smith McVean became the property owners (*ibid.*). The Rancho Guejito Corporation acquired the property from the McVeans in 2006 (*ibid.*).

Regarding GR-2 as a past mining prospect, historical sources consulted during this study yielded no evidence of any mining activities or other excavations at or near GR-2. In addition, a compilation of the locations of several hundred known mining sites in San Diego County identified no mines or mineral deposits at or near GR-2 (US-Mining.com n.d.). Since "no trace of any minerals was noted" in association with the site when it was recorded (Smith and Maxon 2015:10; Smith 2015), it is likely that the troughs and water valve were used for animal watering or other agricultural use, while the metal hoist and frame may be "items [that] could be unrelated and were deposited at the site at a later date" (*ibid.*).

SITE EVALUATION

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) 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.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

Under Criterion 1, this study has encountered no evidence that Site GR-2 is associated with a specific event of historic significance. As common, fragmented, and virtually ubiquitous relics from the area's rural past, the features recorded at the site do not demonstrate a unique, important, or particularly close association with any pattern of events or historic themes. Under Criterion 2, the only persons identified in the history of GR-2 were the owners of the 320-acre property, most

notably Warren and Rachel Richardson. None of them is known to have attained a recognized level of significance in national, state, or local history, nor does the site appear to have a particularly close association with the productive life or potential accomplishments of any of them.

Under Criterion 3, the features at GR-2 exhibit no special or notable merits in terms of design, construction, engineering, or aesthetics. Under Criterion 4, these common features contribute very little archaeological data for the study of history, and certainly not important data. Without the discovery of a substantial deposit of associated artifacts at the site, what little data potential these features retain, in fact, has been exhausted through their recordation as a site in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

CONCLUSION

Based on the information and analysis summarized above, CRM TECH concludes that Site GR-2 does not appear to meet any of the four criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Since it is not currently listed in the California Register or a local register of historical resources, nor is it eligible for such listing, CRM TECH further concludes that the site does not qualify as a "historical resource," as defined by CEQA. Therefore, potential project impacts on the site would not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource" or "a significant effect on the environment" under CEQA provisions.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at (909) 684-8400. Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.
Principal Investigator, CRM TECH

REFERENCES

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Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase
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County Assessor, San Diego
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State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation
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Trussell, R. Rhodes
2005 *The San Pasqual Trussells.* Pasadena Publishing, Pasadena.
USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
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1954 Map: San Pasqual, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1946, field checked in 1954.
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APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987	M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982	B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
2000	"Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994	"Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002	Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997	Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993	Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988	Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986	Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985	Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Honors and Awards

1988-1990	University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987	Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981	President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PROJECT HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.

2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
- Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
- Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description

2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.