

**Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory Report
for the Proposed Borrego 1 Solar Project,
Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California,
Permit Number 3300 10-026 (MUP); Kiva Number 05-0061012;
Log Number 10-05-001**

Prepared for:

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May 13, 2011

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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USGS Quadrangle: Clark Lake 7.5'

Field Survey Acreage: B1S = 308 acres and 1.00 linear mile; SDG&E = 2.5 acres

New Sites: CA-SDI-20016/ P-37-031495, CA-SDI-20017/ P-37-031496, P-37-031497, P-37-031498, SE iso 1

Updated Sites: CA-SDI-2366

Project Type: Literature Review, Intensive Pedestrian Field Survey, Cultural Resources Inventory

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Key Words: Pedestrian survey, cultural resource inventory, 308 acres, 1.00 linear mile, Borrego Springs Valley, Kumeyaay, Kwaaymii, Cahuilla, Clark Lake quad, historic trash scatters, isolates, Borrego Farms, Di Giorgio Ranch, CA-SDI-20016/ P-37-031495, CA-SDI-20017/ P-37-031496, P-37-031497, P-37-031498, CA-SDI-2366, SE iso 1, Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, vineyard, habitation site, mano fragment, metate fragment, fire affected rock.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
B1S	Borrego 1 Solar
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
Gen-Tie	Generation Tie
KPE	kp environmental, LLC
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MW	Megawatt
MWac	Megawatt alternating current
MWdc	Megawatt direct current
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Project Archaeologist
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDMOM	San Diego Museum of Man
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a records search, pedestrian survey, and cultural resource inventory for the Proposed Borrego 1 Solar Project located on private lands in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. kp environmental, LLC conducted this study for NRG Solar Borrego I, LLC (the Applicant) under the direction of kp environmental personnel Patricia T. Mitchell, Senior Project Archaeologist.

The Applicant proposes to construct a photovoltaic solar project on private property in the Borrego Springs Valley of San Diego County. The project is located on private lands and will be reviewed by the County of San Diego. Since this is under the County's jurisdiction, it is necessary to demonstrate that a level of effort be made that is adequate to satisfy the requirements under 36CFR800, the California Environmental Quality Act, and the Resource Protection Ordinance. Therefore, it was necessary to conduct an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey, preceded by a literature and records search. In addition, all recorded cultural resources within the project area will be preliminarily evaluated for California and National Register eligibility.

The kp environmental cultural resources inventory of 308 acres and 1.00 linear mile within the Borrego 1 Solar project area was conducted July 12-15, 2010 under the direction of kp environmental Senior Project Archaeologist Patricia T. Mitchell, and the archaeological technical field crew consisted of Heather Thomson and Tom Sowles. Native American monitor, Gabe Kitchen, from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. accompanied the crew. The field crew identified four historic cultural resources, two of which (CA- P-37-031497, and P-37-031498), are isolated archaeological occurrences and not recommended eligible for the California or National Register. One site, CA-SDI-20016, was known as the Di Giorgio Ranch or Borrego Farms was purchased in the mid-1940s for the purpose of growing grapes in the valley. Di Giorgio brought in heavy equipment and leveled the land and laid 40 miles of cement irrigation pipe subsurface. When the San Diego Gas and Electric Company brought a power line into the valley in 1945, Di Giorgio capitalized on this and was the first to combine electric power and subsurface water into a large-scale agricultural development in the Borrego Valley (Lindsay 2001:141).

Site CA-SDI-20016 is recommended eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 and the National Register under Criterion A in that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It has not been found significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance. Avoidance of project impacts to California and/or National Register eligible cultural resources is the preferred treatment measure; however, avoidance is not possible as the newly recorded site boundary for CA-SDI-20016 encompasses the entire proposed Borrego 1 Solar project area. A more complete resource evaluation of site CA-SDI-20016 will be required since most of the remnants of the ranch have either been removed or destroyed. kp environmental recommends a more complete historic documentation of the site in order to facilitate that evaluation. Site CA-SDI-20016 as recorded encompasses the entire proposed B1S Project area. Because there are no standing structures on this portion of the site, CA-SDI-20016 has

limited significance. There are remnant structures associated with the Di Giorgio Ranch located on an adjacent parcel. This adjacent parcel is unaffiliated with the proposed project. Application of mitigation measures through further historic documentation would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Site CA-SDI-20017 is a secondary deposit of historic trash. It has limited significance and the impacts are reduced to less than significant through application of mitigation measures that include recordation, archival research, and curation of diagnostic artifacts. It has not been found significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance, the California and/or National Register.

The massive amount of ground disturbance that went into the preparation and establishment of the Di Giorgio Ranch makes it unlikely that the proposed Borrego 1 Solar would disturb any human remains on the project site, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

kp environmental (Heather Thomson and John Spotts) and Red Tail Monitoring (Gabe Kitchen) also conducted a cultural resource inventory on April 5, 2011 of 2.5 acres for the SDG&E Borrego Substation Expansion. One previously recorded site, CA-SDI-2366, is a habitation site and was updated. CA-SDI-2366 is recommended eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4 and the National Register under Criterion D in that it may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Site CA-SDI-2366 has not been formally evaluated for the National Register or the California Register; however, the site boundary does contain a significant volume and range of data and materials. When site CA-SDI-2366 was originally recorded it was noted that the loci contained a range of cultural materials that suggests it could yield information regarding trade, technology, settlement patterns, etc. Furthermore, site CA-SDI-2367 approximately ½ mile to the north is smaller but similar to site CA-SDI-2366. In addition there are a series of sites and isolates one mile to the east of CA-SDI-2366, and a group of smaller sites immediately to the west. The site patterning in the Borrego Valley appears to show that there was some intensive activity occurring in this immediate area. On day 67 of his 1774 Expedition Juan Bautista de Anza also noted that as his expedition continued northwest, following the creek upstream they were accompanied throughout the day by nearly 200 natives. They followed the creek through the valley into a canyon (present-day Coyote Canyon) (Guerrero 2006:49-50). Both archaeological site patterns and at least one early historic account places a significant occupation of the valley in Late Prehistoric and early Historic periods. To date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Further Tribal Scoping/Consultation would be required. Based on the significant volume and range of data and materials it has been found significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance.

The newly recorded features (1a and 1b) of site CA-SDI-2366 are located outside of the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area and will not be impacted by the project.

A newly recorded isolate, SE iso 1, is within the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area. SE iso 1 is a mano fragment and recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence. It

is not recommended eligible for the California or National Register. However, given the proximity of this isolate to site CA-SDI-2366 monitoring by an archaeologist and a Native American during ground-disturbing activities is recommended. Although SE iso 1 is not recommended for the California or National Register and no further consideration is required as per County standards, it is kp environmentals recommendation that the artifact is collected and curated at a County-approved curation facility.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

This document presents the results of a records search, pedestrian survey, and cultural resource inventory for the Proposed Borrego 1 Solar Project (B1S Project) located on private lands in northeastern San Diego County, California (**Figure 1**). This technical study was conducted by kp environmental, LLC (KPE) for the Applicant under the direction of KPE personnel Patricia T. Mitchell, Senior Project Archaeologist. Ms. Mitchell's resume is included in **Appendix A**.

The Borrego 1 Solar Project is a proposed photovoltaic (PV) solar generating facility located in San Diego County approximately 2 miles north-northeast of the center of the community of Borrego Springs, California. The Project Site is southwest of the corner of Borrego Valley and Henderson Canyon Roads. The Project Site is approximately 308 acres of private land that has previously been used for agriculture.

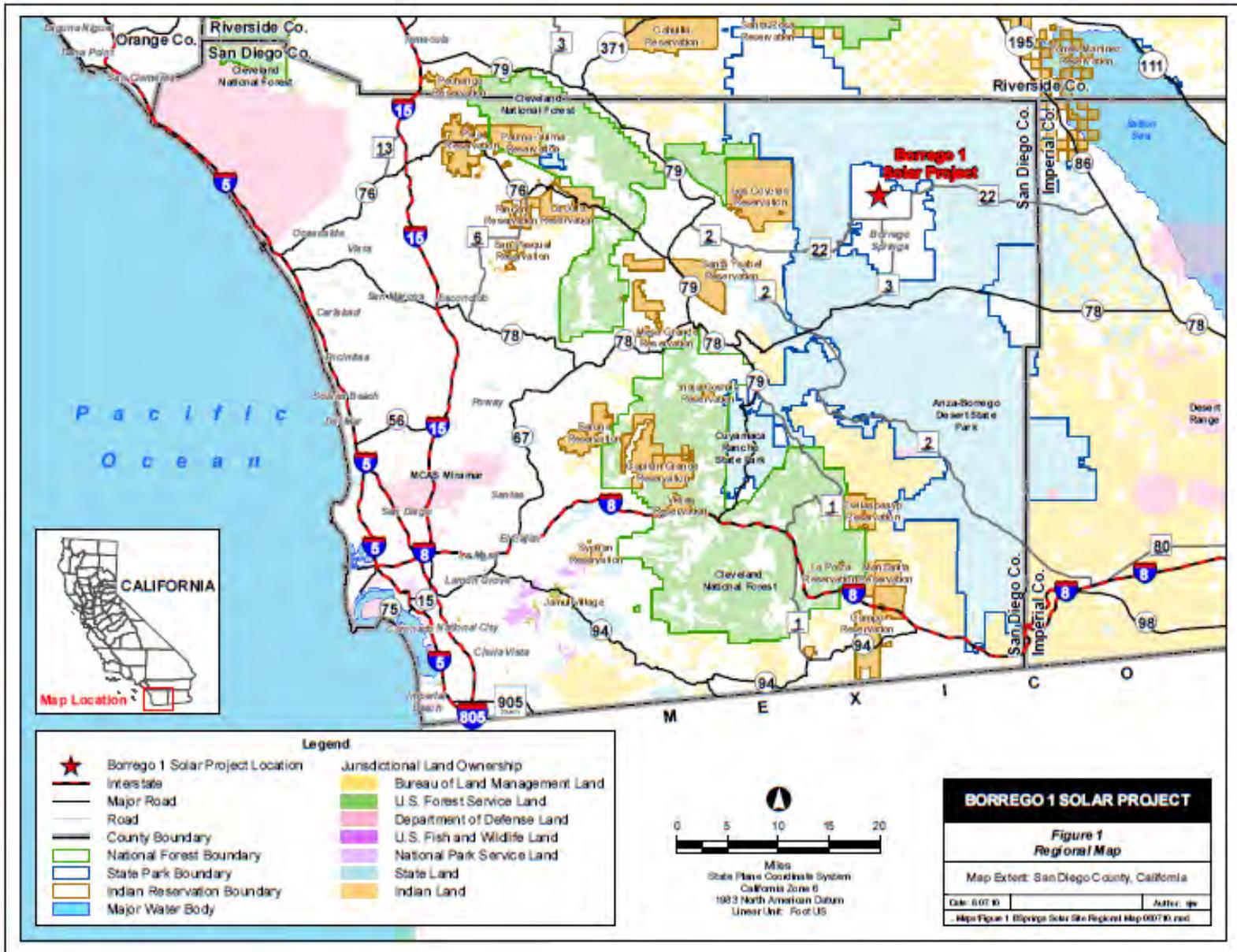
The Project will generate approximately 26 megawatt (MWac) (31 MWdc) of power and the PV panels will be mounted either on fixed tilt supports or single-axis trackers.

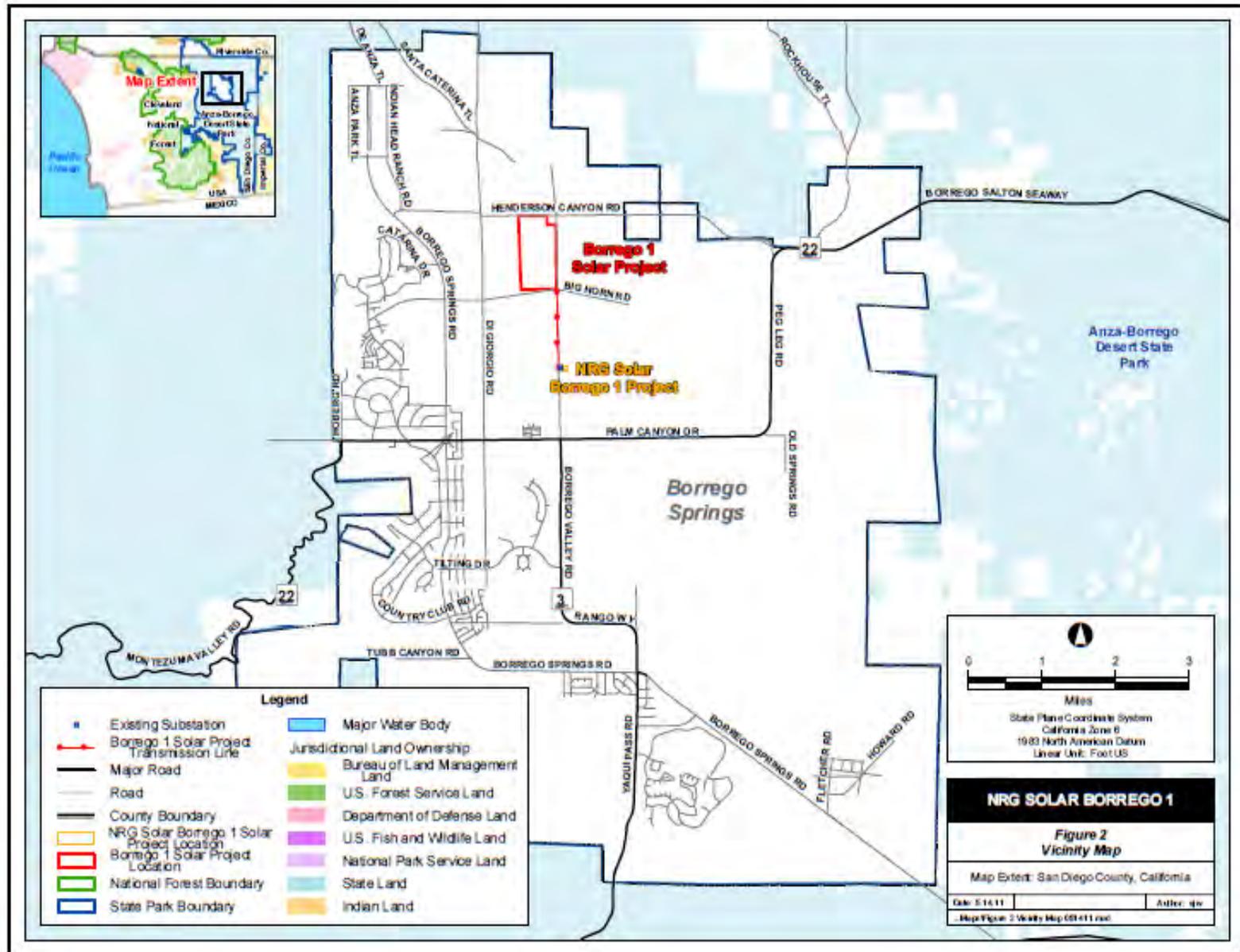
The main project access will be located at the southeast corner of the site on Borrego Valley Road with a secondary access on Henderson Canyon Road. No sewer service or potable water is required as the facility would be unmanned. Water would be used for dust suppression during construction and the Project would use approximately two acre-feet of water annually during operation for cleaning the solar panels. This water will be provided from an existing well on the property or from the water district and will be trucked to the site when needed.

The site would be grubbed to remove existing vegetation and almost no grading would be necessary as it is already level. The soil surface will be smoothed and compacted to prepare the site for installation of the solar panels. The construction period for the Project is expected to be a 4-6 month timeframe.

An off-site improvement associated with the Project is a 69kV generation-tie (gen-tie) transmission line from the site to SDG&E's existing Borrego Substation. The proposed gen-tie line is approximately one mile in length and would be located within the disturbed right-of-way on the west side of Borrego Valley Road. The interconnection at the existing substation would occur within its existing property. In addition, SDG&E will be expanding its substation to the east and the south.

The project area is located in the Borrego Springs Valley (**Figure 2**). The B1S Project is located in Sections 21, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 10 South, Range 6 East of the Clark Lake USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle (San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian). The proposed solar project site is located on property that was once the Borrego Ranch or as it





was commonly known, the Di Giorgio Ranch that was in operation as a vineyard from 1945-1965.

The Applicant proposes to install a photovoltaic solar project on a 308-acre parcel with a 69Kv Gen-Tie on private property in Borrego Springs, California. The area of potential effect (APE) as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(d) includes "...the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effect is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking".

The project APE for the B1S Project is located within 308 acres of private land and along 1.08 miles of transmission line corridor on the west side of Borrego Valley Road directly south of the solar facility. The transmission line would follow Borrego Valley Road south for one mile and crossover the road at the Borrego Valley Substation (**Figure 3**).

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural

This section describes the natural and cultural setting of the project area. The project area is surrounded by the Anza Borrego State Park. The Native American groups associated with this area today include the Kumeyaay and the Cahuilla. Euro-American occupation of the area has also altered the cultural landscape through processes of travel, settlement, agriculture, and military expeditions.

The project area is located in the Borrego Springs Valley and is surrounded by the Anza Borrego Desert State Park, at approximately 600 feet. The current climatic conditions for Borrego Springs include mild winters and extreme summers. The annual precipitation in Borrego Springs averages seven inches per year. Coyote Creek was the most reliable and abundant source of water in the area. The native soils in the project area is mostly sands and gravels of varying gradations that derive from alluvial materials deposited by seasonal floods from surrounding mountain regions, with little organic material (County of San Diego 2009:10). The current project site soil has probably been enriched by nutrients like nitrogen from previous agricultural activities.

Borrego Springs is situated on the valley floor within a diverse variety of desert flora and fauna. One of the iconic species found within the Borrego Springs area is the California Fan Palm, *Washingtonia filifera*, the only palm native to the western United States (Hogan 2009). The vegetation community within the project area is fallow agricultural land. In the mid-1940s Joseph S. Giorgio purchased the land within the project area and brought in heavy equipment to level the land (Lindsay 2001:141-142). Currently the project area has a disturbed plant community.

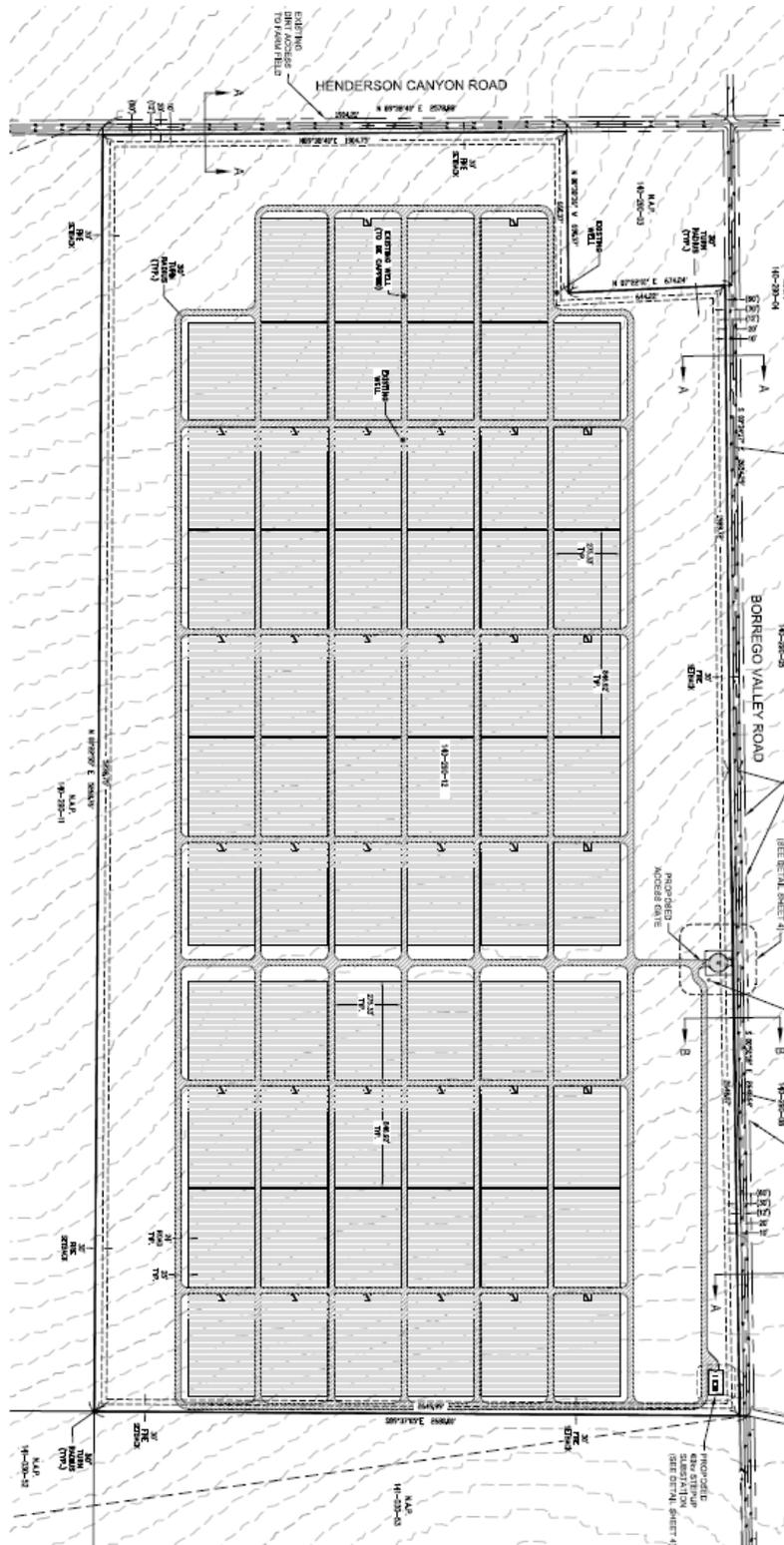


Figure 3. Fixed-Tilt Plot Plan

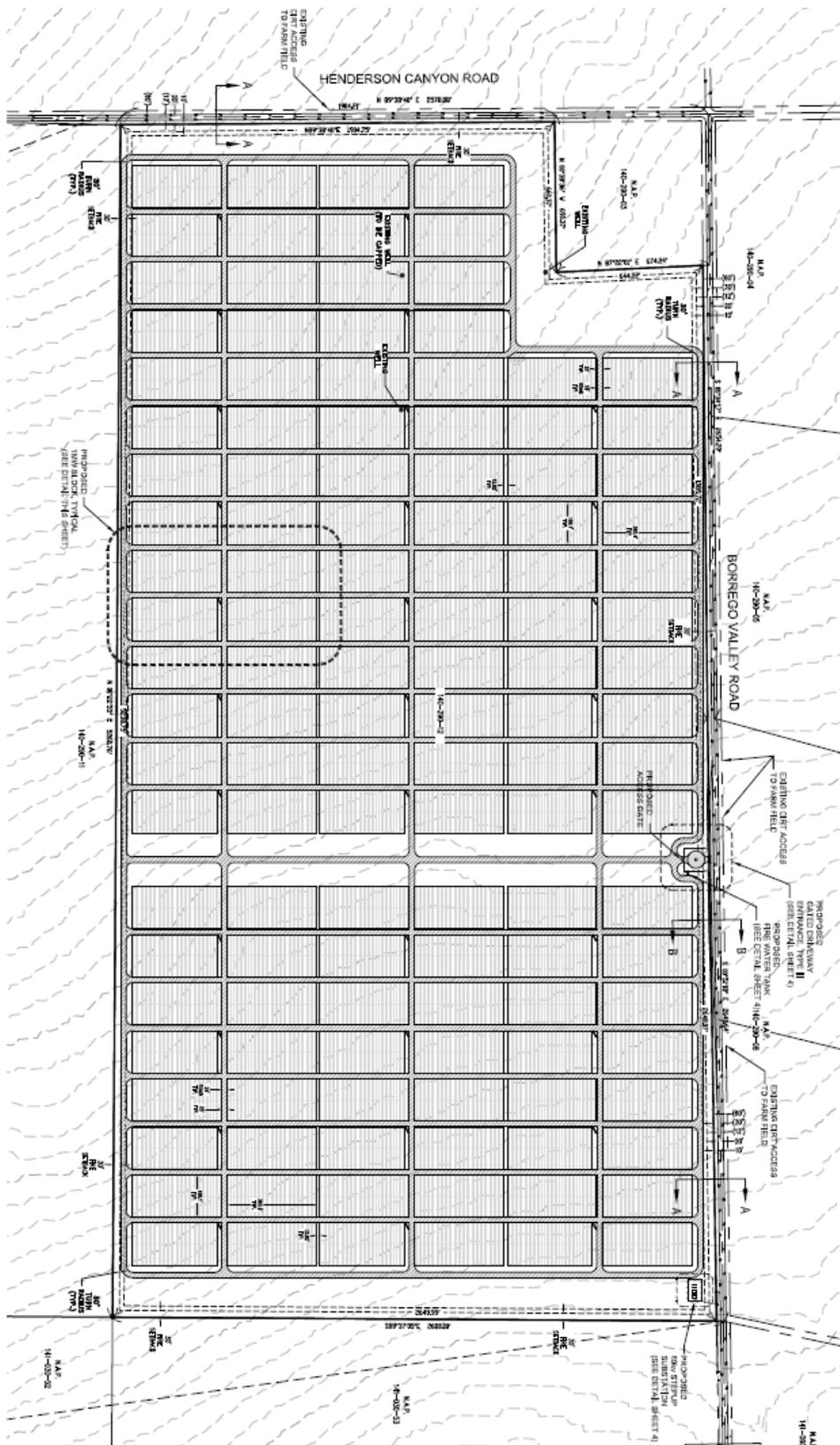


Figure 3 (cont.) Horizontal Tracker Plot Plan

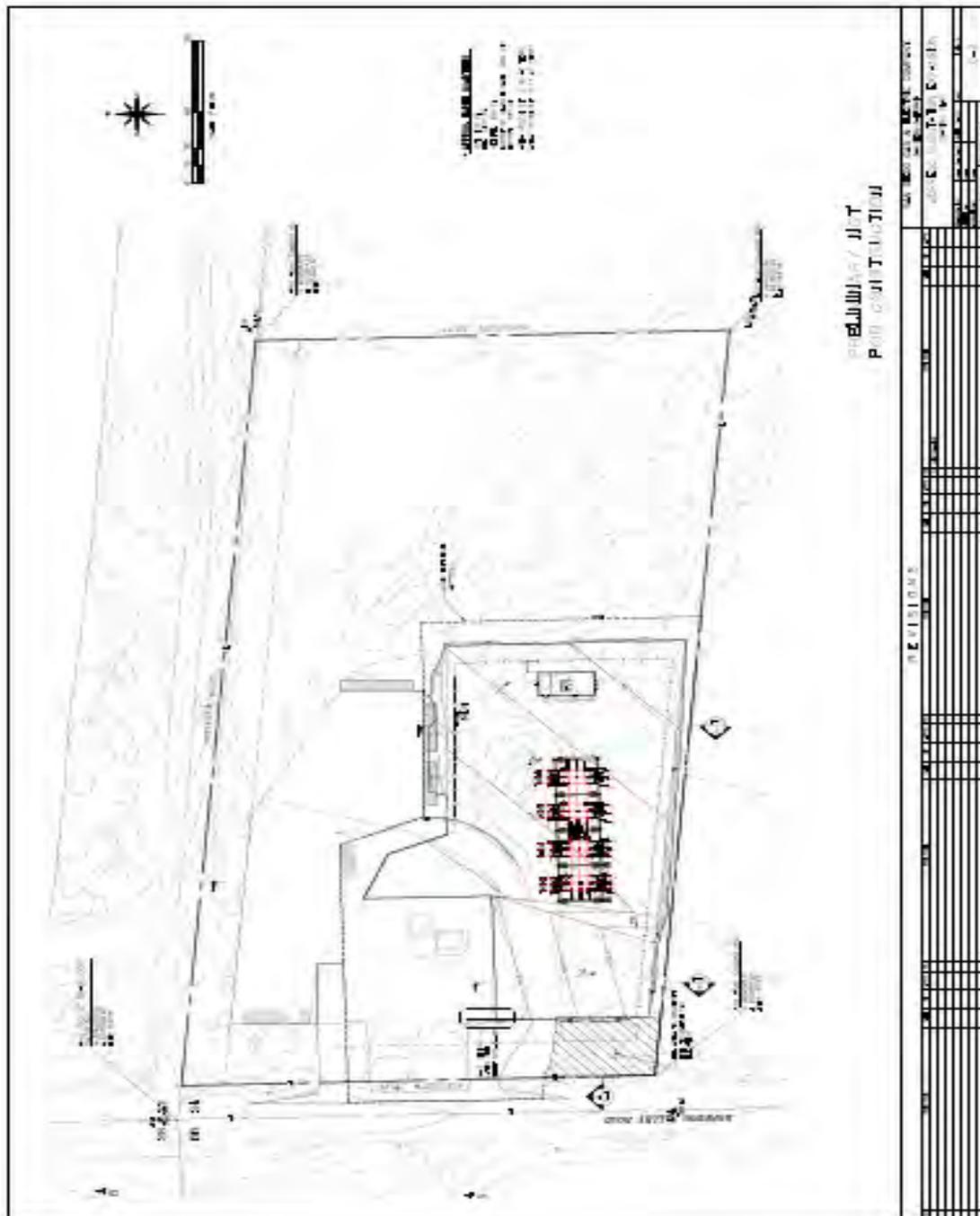


Figure 3 (cont.) SDG&E's Plot Plan

Native American peoples hunted mammals in the area including black-tailed jackrabbit, ground squirrel, kangaroo rat, quail, roadrunner, chuckwalla, Bighorn sheep, and mule deer. Predators that are known to occur in the area include coyote, kit fox, Red diamond rattlesnake, Golden eagles, and Prairie falcons. The raptors had ceremonial uses while migratory birds and their eggs were exploited for food.

Cultural

The history of archaeological research in San Diego County goes back to the 1920s and the works of Malcolm Rogers. Rogers established the first systematic culture history and artifact typologies of Southern California during the course of more than 40 years of field investigations. His investigations of San Dieguito and Archaic flake stone tools and settlement patterns (Rogers 1929, 1939, 1958, 1966) and of Yuman ceramics and culture history (Rogers 1936, 1945) have been built upon over the years but they remain the foundation of current archaeological research in the area. The interpretation of the culture history of the area is largely based on his work in many parts of Southern California (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966). Meighan (1954), Moriarty (1966), True (1958, 1966, 1970) Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) also developed a variety of “cultures”, “complexes”, “traditions”, and “periods” based on Roger’s initial works and there is a general agreement for chronology for the San Diego Region and the Yuman sphere of influence that includes the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric (Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Moriarty 1966; Warren 1987).

Whether one agrees with the three-tiered prehistoric model that is based on Roger’s work, which separates the Paleoindian and Archaic; or the two-tiered model that combines them the fact remains that both models are based on material evidence. Native American oral tradition presents alternative evidence that states the Kumeyaay have always been here (Tucker 2009, personal communication) or have been here for far longer than the established date for the Late Period (Carrico 2008:8). In addition, until very recently (late 2007) the Bering Strait “multiple waves” migration hypothesis put modern Native American Tribes in North America anywhere between 17,500 to 6,000 years ago; however, recent DNA evidence has now added support for a single migration and population of North and South American as early as 30,000 years ago (PLoS 2007). Archaeology is, by definition, primarily the study of past human societies through the recovery and analysis of the material culture and environmental data that they have left behind. Individual Native American Tribes have different perspectives of the archaeology sites, the Bering Strait migration hypotheses, and occupations of areas than what information archaeologists can extract from the material culture alone. This new DNA evidence will open up new avenues for archaeology to help further clarify the prehistoric period in North and South America. For now; however, one variation of the established chronology for the San Diego region is presented below.

Cultural Periods and Patterns

The archaeological record has provided material evidence of five successive periods that may be defined for the San Diego region, extending back in time over a period of at least 10,000 years. They are: (1) Paleoindian (San Dieguito); (2) Archaic (La Jolla/Pauma); (3) Late Prehistoric (Yuman); (4) Ethnohistoric and Historic Native American occupation; and (5) Historic Euro-American occupation.

Paleoindian Period (San Dieguito) (10,000~7,000 years B.P.)

Malcolm Rogers first defined the San Dieguito complex based on surface surveys in the Colorado and Sonoran deserts, but later refined his constructs with excavated material from the C. W. Harris site, a few kilometers up the San Dieguito River from the Pacific coast in San Diego County, California (Rogers 1939, 1966). Current concepts defining the lithic technology of the San Dieguito complex are based on percussion-flaked cores and the resulting debitage, with little or no evidence of pressure flaking during the first two phases. The San Dieguito III phase tool kit is more diverse with the introduction of fine pressure flaking. Tools include pressure-flaked blades, leaf-shaped projectile points, scraper planes, plano-convex scrapers, crescentics, and elongated bifacial knives (Rogers 1939, 1958, 1966; Warren and True 1961; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito “culture,” is a hunter-gatherer adaption consisting of small mobile bands exploiting small and large game and collecting seasonally available wild plants. The absence of milling tools from any complex had been seen as reflecting a lack of hard nuts and seeds in the diet, and as a cultural marker separating the San Dieguito culture from the later Archaic culture (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Warren 1967); however, portable manos and metates are now being increasingly recognized at coastal sites radiocarbon dated in excess of 8,000 B.P. and in association with late San Dieguito (III) adaptation.

Archaic Period (La Jolla/Pauma) (~7,000~2,000 years B.P.)

The La Jolla Complex and the Pauma Complex are considered geographic variations within the existent hunting and gathering adaptations characterizing the Archaic period (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961), which is also referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955). Debate continues as to whether they migrated into San Diego County from the coast or inland; however, the earliest known Archaic Period sites are located near coastal lagoons and river valleys, and include the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), Agua Hedionda (CA-SDI-210 and CA-SDI-10695), Rancho Park North (CA-SDI-4392/SDM-W-49), and Remington Hills (CA-SDI-11069). These coastal Archaic adaptations (La Jolla Complex) are characterized by shell middens, cobble-based tools, basin metates, manos, discoidals/cogged stones, and flexed burials.

The inland Archaic adaptation (Pauma Complex) is generally characterized by basin and slab metates, manos, domed-scrapers, a small number of Pinto and Elko series projectile points, knives, discoidals/cogged stones, cobble hammers, predominance of volcanic rock as a source material for tools, and debitage. True initially identified these Archaic period sites with artifact assemblages that were different from their coastal counterparts and labeled them “Pauma Complex” (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982); however, it is

possible that the La Jolla and Pauma Complexes may represent resource exploitation patterns of a single Archaic settlement system and people and as the resource and environment changed so did the technology and the toolkit.

Late Prehistoric Period (Yuman) (~2,000-240 years B.P.)

It is generally accepted that approximately 2,000 years ago Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region may have already begun migrating into southern California. In northern San Diego County after 1,500 B.P. Shoshonean-speakers also migrated into the area. Inland and mountain villages were established along major water sources. It is generally accepted that the mountain areas were seasonally occupied for the exploitation for acorns and pinon nuts; however, during the ethnohistoric period villages were noted in the mountain region. In the eastern desert region of San Diego County village sites were established on valley floors near mountains and reliable water sources.

The Late Prehistoric period material cultural pattern is characterized in the archaeological record and distinguishes this period from earlier periods with the introduction of pottery, small triangular projectile points representing bow-and-arrow technology, increased amounts of metates and mano representing intensification/emphasis of exploitation of plant resources, portable mortars, triangular knives, bone awls, and cremations.

Native American Ethnohistoric and Historic Occupation (450-100 years B.P.)

The Kumeyaay

Prior to European settlement Kumeyaay territory extended from the Colorado Desert to the Pacific Ocean, north to Warner Springs and south to Ensenada in Baja California (Pico 2000). According to Carrico (1985), the Indian population was approximately 20,000 in San Diego at the time of Spanish arrival in 1769. By Kroeber's (1925) standard this figure is considered high; however, the archaeological and early historical records give supporting evidence that the Kumeyaay were not "simple or typical hunters and gatherers" (Carrico 2008). The early historical records provided documentation how they controlled the vegetation through fire management; and they moved from one environmental zone to another on a regular seasonal basis in order to collect large and varied quantities of food.

The Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay people were autonomous, self-governing bands or clans and had clearly defined territories that included individual and collectively owned properties. According to Pico (2000), a band's territory extended anywhere from 10 to 30 miles, along a stream and tributaries. It included trails, shared hunting, religious, ceremonial and common gathering areas. The Kumeyaay united in defense of their territory and communicated by foot couriers. Throughout this vast area trails were forged by the Kumeyaay through the mountains, deserts and river valleys for trading, gathering for funerals, marriages and competitive games with each other and neighboring nations.

Within the Kumeyaay group there are numerous bands, clans, and familial groupings, one of which; is the Kwaaymii, a family or sub-band that lived in the Sunrise Highway area of the Laguna Mountains in east San Diego County (Carrico 1983). The Kwaaymii originally had three primary permanent villages in the Laguna Mountains as well as seasonal

gathering areas and numerous trails through the mountains, deserts and valleys (Cline 1980:13-19; 1984:12-19).

The Cahuilla

There has been extensive ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies documenting the Cahuilla by Barrows (1900), Bean (1972), Bean and Saubel (1972), Curtis (1926), Drucker (1937), Heizer (1974), Hooper (1920), Kroeber (1908), Patencio (1943), and Strong (1929).

Cahuilla and related Takic (“Shoshonean”) speakers of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock such as the Luiseño, Serrano, and Gabrieleño, migrated from the southern Great Basin into California displacing the groups who had been occupying those territories. Those groups are presumed to be the ancestors of the modern Hokan speakers who now occupy the areas to the south (the Kumeyaay) and the north (the Chumash). The specific time, duration, and process of this migration is unclear (Koerper 1979; Moratto 1984:165), but some estimates put the transition somewhere between 1,000 to 2,000 years B.P., mostly likely around 1500 B.P. (Kroeber 1925:578-579; Laylander 1985) and possibly as early as 2,500 B.P. (Bull 1977:56). The ancestors of the Colorado River Yumans are most often identified as the source of ceramic, cremation practices, agriculture, some architectural forms, and some stylistic and symbolic representations.

The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains and the Coachella Valley are at the center of Cahuilla territory. Some dozen or more independent, politically autonomous land holding clans claimed territory within the area, and each of these territories ranged from the desert or valley floor to mountain areas. Clans included one or more lineages, each of which had an independent community area which it owned within the larger clan area. Cahuilla oral histories also indicate that some clans replaced others, often by force, and also that new lineages would bud off from clans to establish new territories. Cahuilla mythology and oral tradition also indicate that when Lake Cahuilla dried up, it was the mountain people who resettled the desert floor.

Villages were occupied year-round; however, a large number of people would leave at specific times to exploit seasonally ripening foods in different environmental zones. Temporary camps would be established in these food collecting areas and surpluses would be transported back to the main village. Mountain Cahuilla would move to the upper desert areas and establish temporary camps to process agave in late winter-early spring and then move to lower desert areas to harvest mesquite beans in the late spring. Likewise, the Desert Cahuilla went to the mountains in the fall for the pinyon and acorn harvests. Other springtime resources included yucca, wild onion, barrel cactus and other cactus fruits, goosefoot, and grass seeds. Other major upper desert resources collected in summer included berries, manzanita and wild plum. Fall was also the opportunity to gather grass seeds, chia, saltbush seeds, palm tree fruit, thimbleberry, wild raspberry, juniper berry, and choke berry. Numerous animal resources were also hunted, and bighorn sheep and deer hunts were often coincided with the pinyon harvest. Rabbits were the most common game animal hunted throughout the year.

Historic Euro-American Periods

The following is a summary of the extensive history of the project area. It discusses the last two centuries of Euro-American history and focuses on those periods where cultural resources are likely to be found in the project area.

Spanish explorers had passed through the region in previous centuries with Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, an explorer commissioned by the monarch of Spain who arrived in San Diego bay and named it San Miguel after the saint whose feast day was closest to the landing according to the Spanish tradition; and Sebastian Viscaino in 1602 who led another Spanish expedition, and entered the harbor and renamed it San Diego after Saint Didacus of Alcalá, Spain whose feast day was closest to the landing; however, the Historic Period truly began with the arrival of the Spanish Colonial missionaries, soldiers, and settlers to San Diego in 1769 and the establishment of the San Diego presidio, and on July 16, 1769 when Father Junipero Serra established the first Mission San Diego de Alcalá in what is now Mission Valley. Five years later the site of the mission was relocated six miles east up the San Diego River to the present location by Father Jayme with Father Serra's approval. The new site was close to the San Diego River and the Kumeyaay villages. Although Father Jayme had good relationship with the Kumeyaay the Catholic Diocese believes they became discontented with the rules and regulations necessary for an orderly unit and they incited hundreds of Indians in remote villages to riot. According to Father Palou's report of the incidence, eight hundred American Indians stormed onto the grounds in the middle of the night on November 4th, 1775. They pillaged the mission, burned it to the ground and massacred Father Jayme who became California's first Christian Martyr and who is buried under the altar in the present church. Carrico (2008:34) explains that the revolt likely took place as a result of overall effect of six years of contact with a perceived foreign threat from the increased Spanish presence; increased religious conversions of their people; long term effects of cattle grazing on their native grasslands; spread of deadly introduced diseases; and the rape of Native women.

As the Historic Period pertains to the current project area, Spanish Lt. Col. Pedro Fages followed deserters into the area in 1772. After that the next foreign presence was Juan Bautista de Anza, who made one of the first land routes to California through the Borrego Valley two years later in 1774. He was looking an overland route from Sonora Mexico to Monterrey California. Going west from San Gregorio, he and his party of 25 followed Coyote Creek and ascended Coyote Canyon where they camped the following night at the Cahuilla village of Lower Willows, now known as Santa Caterina. He came back two years later with a party of 240 soldiers and colonists, including 115 children and approximately 1,000 horses, cattle and mules. This 1,600-mile trek from Culiacan, Mexico, up through Borrego Valley ended in the founding of the Pueblo of San Francisco.

The settlement of the Borrego Valley area by non-Natives goes back to 1875 but the first successful well was not dug until 1926. This quickly led to irrigation farming; however, by then the town of Borrego Springs had been established and even had a post office, a small general store, and a gas station.

The 308-acre B1S Project site was purchased by Joseph S. Di Giorgio (a Kern County grape and raisin mogul) in the mid-1940s, who had first visited the valley 10 years prior. He was looking for a location to grow grapes that could be shipped to eastern markets ahead of the Northern California crops (Lindsay 2001:141). After the Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation purchased 1,700 acres in Borrego Valley, include the current 308-acre B1S Project site, they brought in heavy equipment and leveled the land and drilled a well. Di Giorgio also laid 40 miles of concrete pipe under the 1,700 acres for irrigation, and in 1945 San Diego Gas & Electric agreed to bring an electric power line into the valley. Di Giorgio capitalized on this and was the first to combine electric power and subsurface water into a large-scale agricultural development in the Borrego Valley (Lindsay 2001:141). The Di Giorgio ranch was among the first to ship Thompson Seedless grapes to eastern markets, well ahead of other California ranches. Joseph Di Giorgio died in 1951 and the business continued on with his nephew, Robert Di Giorgio, who eventually began phasing out the agricultural development and concentrating on new endeavors like housing development in the valley. Bunk houses, family apartments and mess halls were built for the Di Giorgio employees on the B1S Project site; however, in 1965 Cesar Chavez was elected as the head of the United Farm Workers Union and called for statewide boycott of stores that sold fresh grapes and grape-based beverages that had been picked by non-union labor. In 1966 the Di Giorgio workers voted in favor of join the United Farm Workers Union. After a long battle, rather than allow the workers to join the Union, Di Giorgio shut down its grape business (Lindsay 2001:142-143). All that remains of the bunk houses, family apartments and mess halls were built for the Di Giorgio employees on the B1S Project site are foundations, metal, cement, and a picnic bench.

1.2.2 Record Search Results

KPE received a completed records review for the proposed project from the SCIC and the SDMOM in July 2010, as well as historic records at the San Diego Historical Society in February 2011. The previously recorded cultural resources and investigations conducted in the project area, including the one mile-wide buffer, were examined to determine if known cultural resources would be potentially impacted by the proposed B1S Project.

Previous Studies

The San Diego Historical Society review did not produce historic aerials of the Project area earlier than 1946 (**Figure 4**). The SCIC and SDMOM records check revealed that six investigations have been conducted within the one mile-wide buffer of the Project area, with none of the investigations occurring within or crossing the landowner's property boundaries (**Table 1, Figure 5**).

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

A total of 19 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the records search area, none of which are located within the proposed B1S Project APE (**Table 2, Figure 6**). Of the 19 cultural resources previously recorded within the one-mile buffer, all are prehistoric resources. The prehistoric resources consist of seven isolates; four ceramic



Figure 4. 1946 Historic Aerial of Borrego Springs Area. Cleared area in background is DiGiorgio property that was leveled shortly after he purchased it in 1945.

NABD	Year	Author(s)	Project	Within Project Area
1120115	1984	Apple	Cultural Resource Survey Report and Mitigation, Palm Canyon Estates, Ltd.	Buffer
1121347	1980	Polan	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Bachmann Property Borrego Springs, California	Buffer
1122143	1985	Graves Engineering, Inc	Environmental Impact Report the Roadrunner Club, The Springs at Borrego and A Mini-Mobilehome Park, Borrego Springs California, Ead Log#84-5-2 Modification to Use Permit #P74-99, P85-094, P85-095	Buffer
1122171	1983	Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc	Extended Initial Study for UEC Solar Energy Project P-83-22, Log#83-5-1	Buffer
1127791	2002	Mealey And Shabel	Anza- Borrego Desert State Park Record Search and Site Evaluation	Buffer
1132034	2006	Guerrero And Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for The Di Giorgio Project San Diego County	Buffer

Site Number	Site Type	Age	Location	Site Dimensions (meters)	Report Reference
P-37-029074	Isolate – 1 Buffware pottery sherd	Prehistoric	Buffer	. 2x.2	Noah and Gallegos 2008
P-37-029075	Isolate – 1 Buffware pottery sherd	Prehistoric	Buffer	.3x.45	Noah and Gallegos 2008
P-37-029076	Isolate – 1 Brownware pottery sherd	Prehistoric	Buffer	.3x.2	Noah and Gallegos 2008
P-37-029077	Isolate – 1 Buffware pottery sherd	Prehistoric	Buffer	.3x.35	Noah and Gallegos 2008
P-37-029078	Isolate – 1 chert debitage	Prehistoric	Buffer	.2x.17	Noah and Gallegos 2008
P-37-029079	Isolate – 1 bifacial mano	Prehistoric	Buffer	.7x.5	Noah and Gallegos 2008
P-37-029080	Isolate – 2 Buffware pottery sherds	Prehistoric	Buffer	.15x.17	Noah and Gallegos 2008
CA-SDI-02365	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	91x30	Robbins-Wade 2010
CA-SDI-02366	Habitation Site; originally recorded in 1973 and updated in 2007 & 2010	Prehistoric	Buffer	750x775	Robbins-Wade 2010
CA-SDI-02367	**This appears to be same site as CA-SDI-02366	Prehistoric	Buffer	750x775	Robbins-Wade 2010
CA-SDI-09936	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Buffer	40x25	Apple 1984
CA-SDI-09937	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Buffer	35x35	Apple 1984
CA-SDI-10312	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	20x10	Graves Engineering 1985
CA-SDI-18622	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	10x10	Noah and Gallegos 2008
CA-SDI-18623	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	10x10	Noah and Gallegos 2008
CA-SDI-18624	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	10x10	Noah and Gallegos 2008
CA-SDI-18625	Rock Feature	Prehistoric	Buffer	10x10	Noah and Gallegos 2008
CA-SDI-18626	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	7x25	Noah and Gallegos 2008
CA-SDI-18627	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Buffer	11x40	Noah and Gallegos 2008

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One Mile					
Site Number	Site Type	Age	Location	Site Dimensions (meters)	Report Reference
CA-SDI-19431	Habitation Site	Prehistoric	Buffer	10x10	Robbins-Wade 2009

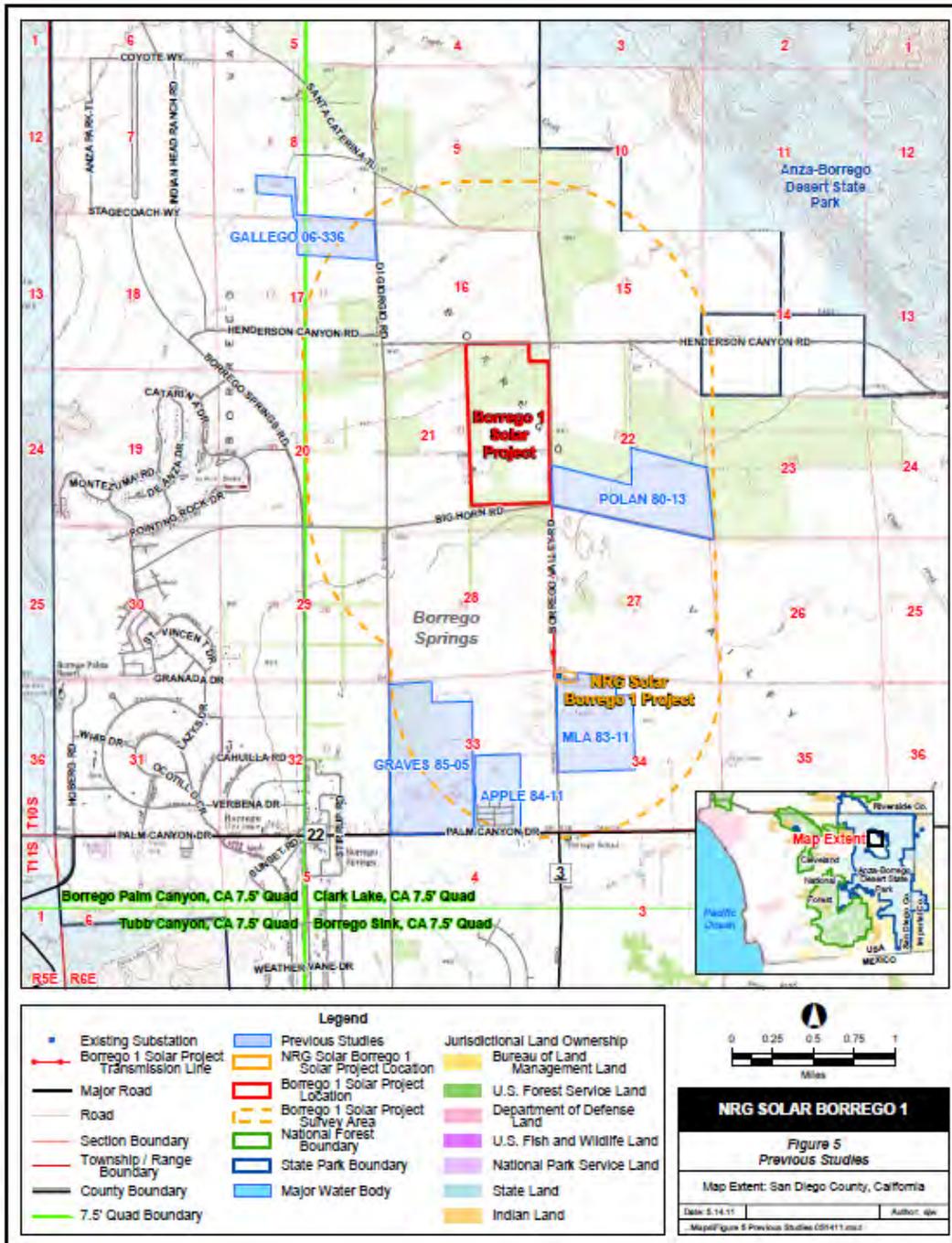


Figure 5. Previous Studies

Figure 6

Confidential – Bound Separately

scatters; two habitation sites; two temporary camp sites; two artifact scatters, a lithic scatter; and a rock feature, most likely a fire hearth.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

This subsection reviews the most relevant Federal and State laws, ordinances, and regulations for the protection of cultural resources and for which this study provides initial baseline data for agency assessments of impacts to cultural resources.

Federal

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; Title 16 U.S. Code, Sections 470w-6)

Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings, licensed or executed by the agency, on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (16 U.S.C. 470f). The Section 106 process of the NHPA seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the Agency Official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning.

The Section 106 process includes the following steps:

1. Identify and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of historic properties;
2. Assess the effects of proposed action on any historic properties;
3. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), interested parties, and when appropriate, the ACHP;
4. Treat impacts, as necessary; and
5. Proceed with the action.

As amended May 18, 1999 and finalized January 11, 2001 (36 CFR Part 800; 65 FR 77698-77739:

1. clarifies the roles of SHPOs, THPOs, and Tribes;
2. provide more flexibility for involving groups of applicants;
3. clarifies an undertaking to include only an action that has the potential to affect historic properties;
4. reinforces a Federal agency's responsibility to identify historic properties;
5. revises the role of invited signatories to Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs);
6. clarifies the actions a Federal agency must take in mitigating adverse effects stated in EIRs;
7. redefines the role of the Advisory Council for improving Section 106 operations;
8. modifies documentation standards to be limited to an agency's legal authority and available funds;

- 9.adds requirements for agencies to provide information on NRHP eligibility of post-review discoveries;
- 10.provides for a routine prototype programmatic agreements;
- 11.improves stakeholder and public views on proposed exemptions; and
- 12.re-emphasizes agency obligations for Native American consultation while acknowledging agency responsibility for determining the method of consultation.

The Section 106 process has also been streamlined through a protocol between the California BLM and the SHPO. It allows BLM to forgo SHPO consultation for routine compliance proceedings.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (Title 42, U.S. Code, Section 1996)

This act establishes policy of respect and protection of Native American religious practices. There are specific provisions for providing Native American access to religious sites.

Executive Orders

Executive Order 13007 (Federal Register Volume 61, No. 104, pp. 26771-26772)

requires federal agencies with land management responsibilities to allow access and use of Native American sacred sites on public lands, and to avoid adversely affecting these sites.

Executive Order 13084 (Federal Register Volume 63, No. 96, pp. 27655-27657)

reaffirms federal agency obligations to conduct government-to-government consultations and directs the agencies to establish procedures to that effect.

State of California

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21002(b), 21083.2, and 21084.1)

Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The California Register of Historical Resources is an authoritative guide to the state's historical resources and to which properties are considered significant for purposes of CEQA. The California Register includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC § 5024.1, 14 CCR § 4850).

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

This code section requires that further excavation or disturbance of land, upon discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, cease until a county coroner makes a

report. It requires a county coroner to contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 48 hours if the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the remains to be those of a Native American.

Health and Safety Code (Section 7052)

Section 7052 of the Health and Safety Code establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

Penal Code (Section 622.5)

Penal Code Section 622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historical or archaeological interest located on public or private lands, but specifically excludes the landowner.

Public Resources Code (Section 5097.5)

The unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical or paleontological resources located on public lands is defined as a misdemeanor by Public Resources Code Section 5097.5.

Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

If a county coroner notifies the NAHC that human remains are Native American and outside the coroner's jurisdiction per Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the NAHC must determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 24 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Local Regulations and Standards

Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

This ordinance requires that cultural resources be evaluated as part of the County's discretionary environmental review process and if any resources are determined significant they must be preserved. The RPO prohibits development, trenching, clearing, grubbing, or any other activity or use that may result in damage to significant prehistoric or historic site lands, except for scientific investigations with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (now the Register of Professional Archaeologists). The Board of Supervisors defines significant prehistoric and historic sites as: Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

(aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP by the Keeper of the National Register; or

(bb) To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

(2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and

(3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:

(aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or ,

(bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

Conservation Element (Part X) of the San Diego County General Plan

This provides policies for the protection of natural resources. These policies provide guidance for the preservation of cultural resources.

Mills Act (San Diego County) – Historical Property Contracts, 2002

Ordinance 9425 amended by Ordinance 9628 provides for reduced property taxes on eligible historic properties, if the owner agrees to maintain and preserve the property. Preservation of properties is to be in accordance with the standards and guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior. The Mills Act serves as an economic incentive to owners to preserve their historic properties for the benefit of the entire community.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Places, 2002

The purpose of the register is to develop and maintain “an authoritative guide to be used by state agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the County’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.” Sites, places, or objects, which are eligible to the NRHP or the CRHR, are automatically included in the San Diego County Local Register.

San Diego County Historic Site Board, 2000

The function of the San Diego County Historic Site Board is to be an advisory body that provides decision makers with input regarding cultural resources, both archaeological and historic. The Historic Site Board is responsible for reviewing resources seeking participation in the Mills Act and projects with significant cultural resources.

Zoning Ordinance

Sections 5700-5749 of the Zoning Ordinance provide the procedures for landmarking Historic/Archaeological resources with an “H” (Historic) Designator. The application of the designator to a property requires the owner to submit and receive approval by the Department of Planning and Land Use of a site plan for any changes to the exterior of a

resource. In addition, it identifies the only situation in which a landmarked resource may be demolished or relocated.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a cultural resource must meet one of the four criteria defined by Title 36, Part 60, of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 60), which reads as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to these four criteria, there is a general stipulation that the property be 50 years old or older (for exceptions, see 36 CFR 60.4, Criteria Considerations). The importance of information that a property may yield is measured by its relevance to identified research questions that can be addressed through the analysis of particular property types. In addition to research potential, the cultural resources of Native Americans, Euroamericans, and other ethnic communities may possess public and ethnic value. Finally, cultural resources may also have broader public significance, such as serving to educate the public about important aspects of national, state, and local history and prehistory.

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, the criteria are similar to the NRHP but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California." (CCR §4852). A cultural resource must meet one of the four following criteria as per PRC §5024.1(c):

- (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 possess high artistic values.
- (4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

On the local level, to be determined RPO significant a cultural resource would include: prehistoric and historic sites that provide information regarding important scientific

research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

(aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP by the Keeper of the National Register; or

(bb) To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

(2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and

(3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:

(aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or ,

(bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The goal of this inventory and analysis is to provide the County of San Diego with sufficient data to assess potential impacts to CRHR and NRHP eligible sites within the proposed BIS Project APE and to present the information as supporting technical documentation as part of the effort for compliance with CEQA, the RPO, and the NHPA. The cultural resources inventory is based on elements of both the Class I and Class III inventories pursuant to the RPO and NHPA.

This research design is to locate and identify the distribution of cultural resources within the project APE, and to analyze their placement within the established cultural chronologies and contextual settings for the San Diego County study region. The cultural setting for the region has been presented in the previous section and will be applied comparatively to understand the relationship(s) in terms of chronology and/or context of the cultural resources identified within the current project APE. In addition, there are several research issues that can be addressed and are presented below.

Chronology

Chronology is a key component in understanding the processes of cultural change in the San Diego County desert region. Chronology in this area is a major research issue for San Diego County desert region. Short of reliable absolute dates from well-understood contexts, archaeologists in San Diego County desert region in the past have been forced to rely heavily on artifact cross dating, the origin of which was lithic typologies and the presence or absence of certain artifact types (May 1976, 1978; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945; True 1966, 1970; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). It is no surprise, therefore, that our knowledge of the chronology of cultures in the region continues to change and that our comprehension of regional cultural processes remains a work in progress. Key research questions are presented below.

Research Questions

- Can the sites yield information relating to established regional lithic and ceramic typologies?
- Can the Yuman ceramic chronology be further refined?
- Are there variations in the temporal framework in Yuman manifestations in relationship to the distance from the core Yuman area?

Data Requirements

In most areas of the San Diego desert region, addressing issues of chronology requires samples suitable for absolute-dating analysis. Sample materials include botanical and faunal remains for radiocarbon dating, burned clay associated with cultural features for archaeomagnetic dating, and wood samples from specific species for tree-ring dating. Other, less-precise absolute-dating methods include thermoluminescence and obsidian hydration analyses. Sites that can provide the kind of samples described above in

interpretable contexts are extremely rare in the archaeological record of the San Diego County desert area.

Subsistence

The Borrego Valley area is in a region of mountains and valleys, with one major creek that was an important natural source for the Yuman and Uto-Aztec people. It provided water for the people and the mountains provided ecozones for natural food sources not found on the desert floor or on the coast. San Dieguito, Archaic, and Late Period foraging strategies changed over time as is seen in the archaeological record. As a result, household size, composition, and organization; the size of local population aggregates; the mix of resources used (animal protein or wild plants, riverine or terrestrial resources) varied based on the distribution and availability of resources.

Research Questions

- What mix of resources did the San Dieguito, Archaic, and the Late Period people use?
- If the resource mix changed through time, do these changes correlate with increasing population density, environmental fluctuations, or both?
- Are ethnographic models representative of prehistoric and/or protohistoric periods?

Data Requirements

Data required to answer these questions consist of faunal and floral remains from use contexts in Archaic, Late Period, and protohistoric residential sites. Macrofloral and palynological samples from sealed cultural contexts (features) and from an array of plant and animal food-processing equipment are important components in defining the resource mix, and immunoassay residue analysis on lithic tools recovered from cultural contexts could potentially provide information on patterns of animal exploitation. As with chronological needs, contexts that can provide these data are rare.

Land-Use Patterns

Land-use patterns form an important part of a culture's adaptation to its surrounding environment, and its strategy characterizes and describes the ways in which a culture interacts with and exploits its natural resources. The organization of land-use strategies is patterned and is reflected in the set of functional site types embedded in the land-use system.

Analysis of land-use systems provides considerable insights into interactions between economic adaptations and changing environmental and social circumstances, and like subsistence systems, they operate in an ecological context and are, therefore, responsive to fluctuations in environmental conditions. Essentially land-use systems influence, and are influenced by a myriad of extant social conditions, such as organizational complexity, labor organization and scheduling, ritual and ceremonial activities, and interrelations with neighboring communities, among other factors.

Research Questions

- Did Late Period site locations co-vary with environmental factors? If so, what factors appear to have been the most significant?
- How do site location and site type relate to the spatial distribution of raw-material sources in the region?
- Did site complexity influence the direction of trade relations with the Cahuilla Tribe versus the Kumeyaay band and the Kwaaymii band?

Data Requirements

By obtaining information about residential, subsistence, and functional site-type patterning, we can reconstruct land-use strategies. Using subsistence, spatial, and chronological information obtained from residential sites, nonresidential site types, and land-use systems, the entire system can be defined. Elements comprising land-use systems (including issues of economy and seasonality) must be discerned from subsistence-related data recovered from each class of sites.

Contact and Interaction between Native Americans and Europeans and Euroamericans

Historical-period accounts of the primary Native American groups in the project area, the Kumeyaay and Cahuilla, exist from the mid eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. The first written account of Kumeyaay lifeways was first recorded by the Spanish in the mid eighteenth century. Archaeological information to support or augment ethnohistoric data is largely lacking. Important questions about protohistoric and historical-period Kumeyaay and Cahuilla subsistence and settlement systems remain.

Research Questions

- To what degree were protohistoric and historical-period Kumeyaay and Cahuilla integrated into the local Euroamerican economy?
- To what degree, if at all, did these Native American groups rely on wild botanical and faunal resources during the mid eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?
- Are ethnohistoric data representative of Kumeyaay and Cahuilla subsistence and land use patterns? What resource mix did they rely on during the early historical period?
- How well, if at all, were European-introduced domesticated plants and animals incorporated into the Kumeyaay and Cahuilla resource mix?

Data Requirements

Data required to answer these questions can best be obtained from one or more eighteenth to nineteenth century Kumeyaay and Cahuilla residential sites. If the sites have stratigraphic depth, they may include structures and sealed features that contain data that inform on subsistence, economic, social, and ritual aspects of past lifeways.

Historical-Period Occupation

The eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation of Borrego Valley had a significant impact on the lives of the Native American people of the area. While changes were already underway in the project area when the Europeans first encountered the area, more drastic changes followed. The phases of the prehistoric periods saw an intensification, peak, and decline in hunting and foraging activities. During the protohistoric and historic periods the Native Americans returned to a more intensive gathering practice with the addition of agriculture of non-native crops, domesticated animals, trade goods, a foreign religion, and a foreign culture.

Research Questions

- How did the establishment of missions and presidios, as well as the introduction of new crops and livestock, affect settlement pattern, subsistence strategies and cultural traditions?
- Can the study of historic archaeological sites, in conjunction with archival research, tell about the lives of the Spanish, Mexican, and Euroamerican soldiers and settlers in the Kumeyaay and Cahuilla area?
- How did the coming of the road systems affect patterns of settlement and rural economies?

Data Requirements

While few historic resources have been previously recorded in the project area, there is great potential for further research into the lives of migrants into the area. Excavation of historic archaeological sites, as well as ethnohistoric data and sources can reveal a wealth of information that may provide insight into the social fabric of the lives of the migrants into the area and the effects of those cultures on the Native culture.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

KPEs research methods used in this study included a records review and pedestrian survey in order to identify, record, document, and evaluate any historic properties that may be affected by the B1S Project. Prior to the pedestrian survey a record search of the proposed B1S Project area, including a one mile buffer area was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on July 8, 2010, and the San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM) on July 21, 2010. Shape files were submitted to the SCIC and the results were returned in an electronic format. A self-search was also conducted at the SDMOM. It included a review of previously recorded archaeological sites, investigation, historic addresses, and historic maps (**Appendix B**). Historic files were also reviewed at the San Diego Historical Society in February 2011.

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The pedestrian survey was conducted on July 12-15, 2010 under the direction of KPE Senior Project Archaeologist Patricia T. Mitchell. The archaeological technical field crew consisted of Heather Thomson and Tom Sowles. Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. was contracted as the Native American monitor and Gabe Kitchen participated on the B1S Project Area survey that included 308 acres and 1.00 linear mile on private land that was examined at 15-m interval transects. On April 5, 2011 Heather Thomson and John Spotts, accompanied by Gabe Kitchen, conducted a pedestrian survey of the SDG&E substation expansion. The SDG&E substation expansion consisted of 2.5 acres east and south of the existing Borrego substation. Locational data for artifacts were recorded using a Garmin hand-held GPS unit (July 2010 survey) and a Trimble XM handheld device (April 2011 survey), and a digital camera was used to photograph artifacts. Ground visibility was excellent.

4.2 Results

B1S Project APE

Archaeological inventory of the B1S Project APE involved an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 308 acres. Four cultural resources (two sites and two isolates) were newly recorded within the project APE (**Table 3, Figure 7**). State of California DPR Primary record forms were prepared and submitted to the SCIC for archiving and issuance of record numbers for newly recorded resources. Forms for this inventory and Figure 5 are also provided in Appendix C (Confidential – bound separately).

Table 3. Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Within Project APE			
Site Number	Site Type	Age	Eligibility
CA-SDI-20016	Borrego Farms	Historic	Recommended Eligible: 1; A
CA-SDI-20017	Trash Scatter	Historic	Not Recommended Eligible
P-37-031497	Isolate – Graniteware pitcher	Historic	Not Recommended Eligible
P-37-031498	Isolate – Nehi bottle	Historic	Not Recommended Eligible
CA-SDI-2366	Habitation Site (Newly recorded Features 1a & 1b)	Prehistoric	Recommended Eligible: 4; D
SE iso 1	Mano Fragment	Prehistoric	Not Recommended Eligible

Site CA-SDI-20016 is known as the Borrego Farms. The site consists of features associated with the Joseph Di Giorgio agricultural operation in Borrego Valley. Features associated with this enterprise include: wooden grape trellis’, a pumping station, water wells, an irrigation system, foundation remains, and assorted features and objects associated with the vineyard; however, no standing structures on the 308-acre parcel remains (**Figure 8**).

Site CA-SDI-20017 is a historic trash scatter that consists of broken glass (melted and unmelted), white-ware ceramic fragments, assorted nails, rusted metal fragments and a pile of metal brackets. It covers an area approximately 260 feet by 370 feet. Four diagnostic artifacts (bottle bases and china) were recorded with manufacture dating from the 1930s-1960s (**Figure 9**).The site appears to be a secondary deposit of historic trash as there is a lot of alluvial action going on in the area of nearby Coyote Canyon drainage.

P-37-031497 is a historic rusted graniteware pitcher with markings “U.S.N./Grueder, Paeschke, & Frey Co.” It was originally made for the U.S. Navy, and intended for hot water to be held in these huge pitchers and poured into a bowl so one could bath or shave. The firm of Gender, Paeschke and Frey Co. were manufacturers and wholesalers of tinware and house furnishings and they used this hallmark from 1909 to 1935.

P-37-031498 is a historic single “Nehi” bottle. The painted label bottle has a red brand name on a yellow background which dates from 1940 to 1956.

SDG&E Substation Expansion

Archaeological inventory of the SDG&E Substation Expansion area involved an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 2.5 acres. The expansion area is within a small portion the exterior boundaries of previously recorded site CA-SDI-2366; no concentrations of artifacts have ever been recorded here. CA-SDI-2366 was originally recorded in 1973. This site was described as consisting of least 20 discrete campsites, demarcated by thermal-fractured rock, averaging 100 feet in diameter. Cultural material noted on the site record included projectile points, manos, metates, flaked stone artifacts, pottery, burned bone, Olivella shell, and fish vertebrae. The site record also noted, “Sites are elongated by previous surface plowing and are thoroughly potted”; however, a site record update in conjunction with a survey for the 2007 SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project (Noah and Gallegos 2008) located “13 separate loci of artifacts and features within the original site boundary of CA-SDI-2366”. In March 2010 this location was surveyed again and no additional artifacts were found (Robbins-Wade 2010).

The current survey resulted in the identification of unrecorded resources for this site. These include: a metate fragment (5x3.5x1.5cm) located within a cluster of (9) unmodified rocks (Feature 1 a); and a concentration of fire-affected rocks (Feature 1b) covering an area approximately 6x6-meters (Figure 10 and 11). Feature 1a and 1b were not recorded within the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area.

A single unifacial mano fragment (SE iso 1) was also recorded during the current survey (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Isolate SE iso 1 was recorded approximately 275 feet northwest of the newly recorded Feature 1a within site CA-SDI-2366; however, SE iso 1 is 75 feet outside of the previously recorded exterior boundary for site CA-SDI-2366.

Figure 7

Confidential – Bound Separately

Figure 8

Confidential – Bound Separately

<p>Photo 6778</p> <p>Owens</p> <p>After 1954</p>	<p>Photo 6782</p> <p>Tepco China</p> <p>1930s-1960s</p>
	
<p>Photo 6793</p> <p>Maywood Glass Company</p> <p>Circa 1940</p>	<p>Photo 6789</p> <p>Owens</p> <p>After 1954</p>
	

Figure 9. CA-SDI-20017 Diagnostic Artifacts.



CA-SDI-2366, Feature 1a, Metate Fragment



CA-SDI-2366, Feature 1b, Example of Fire Affected Rock



SE iso 1 Mano Fragment

Figure 10. Newly Recorded Resources

Figure 11

Confidential – Bound Separately

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

Site CA-SDI-20016 is known as the Borrego Farms. The Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation purchased 1,700 acres of land in the mid-1940s. Joseph Di Giorgio brought in heavy equipment to level the land, drilled wells and laid 40 miles of concrete pipe to irrigate his vineyards. By 1945, tamarisk trees had been planted around each 40 acres to provide a windbreak for his vineyards. The main crop that the Di Giorgio Corporation produced was grapes, mostly Thompson Seedless. Di Giorgio was the first to develop large-scale agriculture in the Borrego Valley; however, the operation shut down in 1966 rather than submit to the demands of striking workers and allow them to join the United Farm Workers Union (Lindsay 2001:143). On June 29, 1966 during the farm workers dispute Cesar Chavez, civil rights activist and founder of the United Farm Workers Union, was also arrested on the grounds of the property (Appendix D). Di Giorgio Company records show that they signed an agreement with the United Farm Workers Union; however, the Borrego Valley operation ceased to function in 1966 and the Company diversified in the Valley in real estate ventures. There are no standing structures remaining on the 308-acre parcel; however, site CA-SDI-20016 is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 and the NRHP under Criterion A in that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Because there are no standing structures on this portion of the site, CA-SDI-20016 has limited significance. There are remnant structures associated with the Di Giorgio Ranch located on an adjacent parcel. This parcel is unaffiliated with the proposed project.

Site CA-SDI-20016 has not been formally evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR; the project site boundaries itself does not contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and to date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Therefore, it has not been found significant under the RPO.

Site CA-SDI-20017 is a historic trash scatter that appears to be a secondary deposit of historic trash as there is a lot of alluvial action occurring in the area of nearby Coyote Canyon drainage. It has limited significance and the impacts are reduced to less than significant through application of mitigation measures that include recordation, archival research, and curation of diagnostic artifacts. CA-SDI-20017 is not recommended for the CRHR or the NRHP.

Site CA-SDI-20017 has not been formally evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR; the project site boundaries itself does contain a significant volume and range of data and materials - however, it is a secondary deposit and it's integrity is suspect; and to date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Therefore, it has not been found significant under the RPO.

P-37-031497 is a historic rusted graniteware pitcher with markings “U.S.N./Grueder, Paeschke, & Frey Co.”, and is recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence. Isolated archaeological occurrences are generally considered to be not NRHP eligible, and in order for it to be CRHR eligible it must be of exceptional importance.

P-37-031498 is a historic single “Nehi” bottle, and is recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence. Isolated archaeological occurrences are generally considered to be not NRHP eligible, and in order for it to be CRHR eligible it must be of exceptional importance.

CA-SDI-2366 is a habitation site consisting of at least 13 remaining distinct loci and additional isolated artifacts. Cultural material noted on the original site record included projectile points, manos, metates, flaked stone artifacts, pottery, burned bone, Olivella shell, and fish vertebrae. Some of the site loci were noted to as being disturbed from agricultural activities; however, additional resources continue to be located and recorded within the exterior boundary of site CA-SDI-2366. CA-SDI-2366 is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 and the NRHP under Criterion D in that it may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Site CA-SDI-2366 has not been formally evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR; however, the site boundary does contain a significant volume and range of data and materials. When site CA-SDI-2366 was originally recorded it was noted that the loci contained a range of cultural materials that suggests it could yield information regarding trade, technology, settlement patterns, etc. Furthermore, site CA-SDI-2367 approximately ½ mile to the north is smaller but similar to site CA-SDI-2366. In addition there are a series of sites and isolates one mile to the east of CA-SDI-2366, and a group of smaller sites immediately to the west. The site patterning in the Borrego Valley appears to show that there was some intensive activity occurring in this immediate area. On day 67 of his 1774 Expedition Juan Bautista de Anza also noted that as his expedition continued northwest, following the creek upstream they were accompanied throughout the day by nearly 200 natives. They followed the creek through the valley into a canyon (present-day Coyote Canyon) (Guerrero 2006:49-50). Both archaeological site patterns and at least one early historic account places a significant occupation of the valley in Late Prehistoric and early Historic periods. To date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Further Tribal Scoping/Consultation would be required. Based on the significant volume and range of data and materials it has been found significant under the RPO.

SE iso 1

SE iso 1 is a single unifacial mano fragment, and is recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence. Isolated archaeological occurrences are generally considered to be not NRHP eligible, and in order for it to be CRHR eligible it must be of exceptional importance.

5.2 Impact Identification

CA-SDI-20016

The newly recorded site boundary for CA-SDI-20016 encompasses the entire proposed B1S Project area, and will be impacted by the B1S Project. A more complete historic documentation of site CA-SDI-20016 will be required.

It is recommended that this evaluation is conducted under a research design developed in sufficient detail to guide detailed site examination and resource identification to result in accurate and complete evaluation of CRHR and/or NRHP eligibility. KPE recommends historic documentation of the site in order to facilitate that evaluation. This documentation would include:

1. Intensive mapping: Use of a GPS, aerial photography, and GIS technologies to create detailed plan maps of site CA-SDI-20016 that would document key site elements.
2. Archival Research, Oral History, and Historic Context Development: Conduct additional archival research to gather information in the history and context of site CA-SDI-20016 and its relationship with the development of the Borrego Valley community. This would be done in order to provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms. Sources might include the San Diego Historical Society, Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce archives, and the National Archives in Laguna Niguel CA. This measure would also include oral interviews with surviving Di Giorgio family members if possible.
3. Public Interpretative Document: This measure would include a publication for the general public that would add to the public's knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Borrego Farms. The publication could consist of a brochure, pamphlet, or video to be made available to the public, County of San Diego, the Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce, and state and local libraries.
4. Archaeological Investigation: As stated above, all standing structures on the 308-acre parcel have been destroyed, and the Borrego Farms is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, and for the CRHR under Criteria 1. There are scattering of artifacts on the surface and piles of debris across the B1S Project site; however there is little in the way of diagnostic artifacts that would contribute to the study and analysis of the site plan and function of this area of Borrego Farms. The mapped survey data from this study contributes much more and would be incorporated into the overall documentation of Borrego Farms; however, what few diagnostic artifacts are present will be collected

Site CA-SDI-20016 as recorded encompasses the entire proposed B1S Project area and there will be limited significant impacts since no standing structures remain on this portion of the site. Application of mitigation measures through further historic documentation would ensure less than significant impact to site CA-SDI-20016.

CA-SD-20017

The newly recorded site boundary for CA-SDI-20017 is entirely within the proposed B1S Project area, and will be impacted by the B1S Project. It has limited significance and the impacts are reduced to less than significant through application of mitigation measures that include recordation of the site in order to document any time-diagnostic artifacts that may be present; surface collection and archival research of time-diagnostic artifacts; and curation of those artifacts.

SE iso 1

SE iso 1 is within the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area. This artifact (mano fragment) was recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence. It is not recommended eligible for the California or National Register; however, given the proximity of this isolate to site CA-SDI-2366 monitoring by an archaeologist and a Native American during ground-disturbing activities is recommended. Although SE iso 1 is not recommended for the CRHR or NRHP and no further consideration is required as per County standards, it is KPEs recommendation that the artifact is collected and curated at a County-approved curation facility.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The KPE cultural resources inventory of 308 acres and 1.00 mile within the B1S Project area identified four cultural resources, two of which (P-37-031497, and P-37-031498) are not recommended eligible for the RPO, the CRHR or NRHP. One site, CA-SDI-20016 is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 and the NRHP under Criterion A in that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The historic vineyard dates to the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s and have limited significant impacts by the construction and operation of the proposed B1S Project. There are no standing structures on the 308-acre site but there are multiple features and foundations present (Appendix C, CA-SDI-20016 site record), as well as a rich historical background. Because there are no standing structures on this portion of the site, CA-SDI-20016 has limited significance; however, there are remnant structures associated with the Di Giorgio Ranch located on an adjacent parcel. That parcel is unaffiliated with the proposed project.

Site CA-SDI-20016 has not been formally evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR; the project site boundaries itself does not contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and to date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Therefore, it has not been found significant under the RPO.

Site CA-SDI-20017 is a historic trash scatter that appears to be a secondary deposit of historic trash and has limited significance. The impacts are reduced to less than significant through application of mitigation measures that include recordation, archival research, and curation of diagnostic artifacts. CA-SDI-20017 is not recommended for the California or National Register.

Site CA-SDI-20017 has not been formally evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR; the project site boundaries itself does contain a significant volume and range of data and materials - however, it is a secondary deposit and it's integrity is suspect; and to date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Therefore, it has not been found significant under the RPO.

KPE also conducted a cultural resource inventory of 2.5 acres for the SDG&E Borrego Substation Expansion. One previously recorded site, CA-SDI-2366, is a habitation site and was updated. CA-SDI-2366 is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 and the NRHP under Criterion D in that it may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Site CA-SDI-2366 has not been formally evaluated for the National Register or the California Register; however, the site boundary does contain a significant volume and

range of data and materials. When site CA-SDI-2366 was originally recorded it was noted that the loci contained a range of cultural materials that suggests it could yield information regarding trade, technology, settlement patterns, etc. Furthermore, site CA-SDI-2367 approximately ½ mile to the north is smaller but similar to site CA-SDI-2366. In addition there are a series of sites and isolates one mile to the east of CA-SDI-2366, and a group of smaller sites immediately to the west. The site patterning in the Borrego Valley appears to show that there was some intensive activity occurring in this immediate area. On day 67 of his 1774 Expedition Juan Bautista de Anza also noted that as his expedition continued northwest, following the creek upstream they were accompanied throughout the day by nearly 200 natives. They followed the creek through the valley into a canyon (present-day Coyote Canyon) (Guerrero 2006:49-50). Both archaeological site patterns and at least one early historic account places a significant occupation of the valley in Late Prehistoric and early Historic periods. To date information gathered about the site itself does not indicate the location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances. Further Tribal Scoping/Consultation would be required. Based on the significant volume and range of data and materials it has been found significant under the RPO.

The newly recorded features (1a and 1b) of site CA-SDI-2366 are located outside of the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area and will not be impacted by the project.

A newly recorded isolate, SE iso 1, is within the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area. SE iso 1 is a mano fragment and recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence. It is not recommended eligible for the CRHR or NRHP. Given the proximity of this isolate to site CA-SDI-2366, monitoring by an archaeologist and a Native American during ground-disturbing activities is recommended.

6.1 Unavoidable Impacts

Avoidance of project impacts to CRHR and/or NRHP eligible cultural resources is the preferred treatment measure; however, in the event avoidance is not possible, a more complete historic documentation of site CA-SDI-20016 will be required. The newly recorded site boundary for CA-SDI-20016 encompasses the entire proposed B1S Project area.

6.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

It is recommended that this evaluation is conducted under a research design developed in sufficient detail to guide detailed site examination and resource identification to result in accurate and complete evaluation of CRHR and/or NRHP eligibility. KPE recommends that prior to construction, a more complete historic documentation of site CA-SDI-20016 in order to facilitate that evaluation. This documentation would include:

1. Intensive mapping: Use of a GPS, aerial photography, and GIS technologies to create detailed plan maps of site CA-SDI-20016 that would document key site elements.

2. Archival Research, Oral History, and Historic Context Development: Conduct additional archival research to gather information in the history and context of site CA-SDI-20016 and its relationship with the development of the Borrego Valley community. This would be done in order to provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms. Sources might include the San Diego Historical Society, Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce archives, and the National Archives in Laguna Niguel CA. This measure would also include oral interviews with surviving Di Giorgio family members if possible.

3. Public Interpretative Document: This measure would include a publication for the general public that would add to the public's knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Borrego Farms. The publication could consist of a brochure, pamphlet, or video to be made available to the public, County of San Diego, the Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce, and state and local libraries.

4. Archaeological Investigation: As stated above, all standing structures on the 308-acre parcel have been destroyed, and the Borrego Farms is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A for the CRHR under Criteria 1. There are scattering of artifacts on the surface and piles of debris across the B1S Project site; however there is little in the way of diagnostic artifacts that would contribute to the study and analysis of the site plan and function of this area of Borrego Farms. The mapped survey data from this study contributes much more and would be incorporated into the overall documentation of Borrego Farms. CA-SDI-20016 is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 and the NRHP under Criterion A in that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and no standing structures remain on this portion of the site. Application of mitigation measures would ensure limited significant impact to site CA-SDI-20016.

The massive amount of ground disturbance that went into the preparation and establishment of the Di Giorgio Ranch makes it unlikely that the proposed B1S would disturb any human remain, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. However, should human remains or funerary objects be uncovered during future construction work on the property all work would be stopped in the area of the discovery. The County archaeologist should be contacted for assessment, who will then contact a county coroner if determined one is needed as per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

If a county coroner notifies the NAHC that human remains are Native American and outside the coroner's jurisdiction per Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the NAHC must determine and notify a MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 24 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

6.2 Mitigable Impacts

CA-SDI-20016 encompasses the entire proposed B1S Project area, and will be impacted by the B1S Project. A more complete historic documentation of site CA-SDI-20016 will be required prior to construction.

6.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

CA-SDI-20016

It is recommended that the evaluation for CA-SDI-20016 be conducted under a research design developed in sufficient detail to guide detailed site examination and resource identification to result in accurate and complete evaluation of California and/or NRHP eligibility. KPE recommends historic documentation of the site in order to facilitate that evaluation. This documentation would include:

1. Intensive mapping: Use of a GPS, aerial photography, and GIS technologies to create detailed plan maps of site CA-SDI-20016 that would document key site elements.
2. Archival Research, Oral History, and Historic Context Development: Conduct additional archival research to gather information in the history and context of site CA-SDI-20016 and its relationship with the development of the Borrego Valley community. This would be done in order to provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms. Sources might include the San Diego Historical Society, Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce archives, and the National Archives in Laguna Niguel CA. This measure would also include oral interviews with surviving Di Giorgio family members if possible.
3. Public Interpretative Document: This measure would include a publication for the general public that would add to the public's knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Borrego Farms. The publication could consist of a brochure, pamphlet, or video to be made available to the public, County of San Diego, the Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce, and state and local libraries.
4. Archaeological Investigation: As stated above, all standing structures on the 308-acre parcel have been destroyed, and the Borrego Farms is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A for the CRHR under Criteria 1. There are scattering of artifacts on the surface and piles of debris across the B1S Project site; however there is little in the way of diagnostic artifacts that would contribute to the study and analysis of the site plan and function of this area of Borrego Farms. The mapped survey data from this study contributes much more and would be incorporated into the overall documentation of Borrego Farms.

CA-SDI-20016 is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 and the CRHR under Criterion A in that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and no standing structures remain on this portion of the site. Application of mitigation measures would ensure limited significant impact to site CA-SDI-20016.

CA-SDI-20017

KPE recommends recordation of the site in order to document any time-diagnostic artifacts that may be present; surface collection and archival research of time-diagnostic artifacts; and curation of those artifacts.

6.3 No Significant Adverse Effects

Three newly recorded cultural resources (P-37-031497, P-37-031498, and SE iso 1) are not recommended eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP; therefore, no significant adverse effects will occur to resources P-37-031497, P-37-031498, and SE iso 1.

SE iso 1 is within the SDG&E Substation Expansion project area. This artifact (mano fragment) was recorded as an isolated archaeological occurrence, and is not recommended eligible for the CRHR or NRHP. However, given the proximity of this isolate to site CA-SDI-2366 monitoring by an archaeologist and a Native American during ground-disturbing activities is recommended. Although SE iso 1 is not recommended for the CRHR or NRHP and no further consideration is required, as per County standards, it is kp environmentals recommendation that the artifact is collected and curated at a County-approved curation facility.

In addition to the monitoring protocol there should be procedures in place for the discovery of buried archaeological deposits; the discovery of human remains; construction worker training; curation of artifacts if needed at a County-approved facility; and the preparation of a Phase IV report.

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Patricia T. Mitchell, M.A., RPA. kp environmental, LLC: Principal Investigator and technical report author.

Susan Westhouse. kp environmental, LLC. GIS Analyst: Mapping and graphics for technical report.

Heather Thomson. Independent subcontractor: Prepared site records and field crew chief.

Tom Sowles. Independent subcontractor: Field crew.

John Spotts. Independent subcontractor. Field crew.

Gabe Kitchen. Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc.: Native American Monitor.

Sue Wade. California State Parks Archaeologist: Reviewed photographs of two items found on the survey. Could not determine what they were.

Nick Doose. South Coastal Information Center: Record Search Analyst.

Phil Hoog. San Diego Museum of Man: Record Search.

San Diego Historical Society.

Susan Hector. Principal Environmental Specialist, Cultural Resources, SDG&E Environmental Programs, Sempra Utilities.

Chris Terzich. San Diego Gas & Electric: Principal Environmental Specialist

Francisco J. Peña. San Diego Gas & Electric: Civil\Structural Engineering.

Diane Buell. Department of Planning and Land Use: Land Use Environmental Planner II

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9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measure	Description	Effect
1: Intensive mapping	GPS, aerial photography, and GIS technologies to create detailed plan maps of site CA-SDI-20016 that would document key site elements	Provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms. Limited significant effect.
2: Archival Research, Oral History, and Historic Context Development	Conduct additional archival research to gather information in the history and context of site CA-SDI-20016 and its relationship with the development of the Borrego Valley community	Provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms. Limited significant effect.
3: Public Interpretative Document	The publication could consist of a brochure, pamphlet, or video to be made available to the public, County of San Diego, the Borrego Springs Chamber of Commerce, and state and local libraries	Publication for the general public that would add to the public's knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Borrego Farms. Limited significant effect.
4: Archaeological Investigation	Mapped survey data from this study would be incorporated into the overall documentation of Borrego Farms; diagnostic artifacts would be collected	Provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms. Limited significant effect.
5: Archaeological Site Recordation	Detailed site recordation and surface collection of surface time diagnostic artifacts for site CA-SDI-20017	Provide supporting data for DPR forms and historic record. Less than significant effect.
6: Archival Research	Conduct additional archival research of the time diagnostic artifacts to gather information in the history and context of site CA-SDI-20017 and its relationship with the development of the Borrego Valley community	Provide supporting data for DPR forms and historic record. Less than significant effect.
7: Curation	Provide curation of time diagnostic artifacts collected from surface of site CA-SDI-20017 and SE iso 1	Allows other researchers and the public to have access to some of the history and prehistory of the Borrego Valley. Less

		than significant effect.
8: Monitoring	Monitoring during ground disturbing activities of the SDG&E Substation Expansion project site.	Allows for the identification of buried cultural deposits in areas where no surface manifestations suggest site material.
9: Emergency Discovery Procedures for Buried Archaeological Deposits	A designation of an on-call Project Archaeologist (PA) to investigate any prehistoric archaeological resources if encountered unexpectedly during construction.	Provides protocol for unanticipated archaeological discoveries.
10: Discovery of Human Remains	Procedures for halting construction in the event that there is an inadvertent discovery human remains.	Provides protocol for unanticipated discovery of human remains.
11: Construction Worker Training	Implementation of a construction worker training program.	Provides cultural resources protocol for construction crew.
12: Curation during Monitoring	The PA will arrange for curation of archaeological materials collected during an archaeological monitoring program.	Artifacts will be curated. This will allow other researchers and the public to have access to some of the history and prehistory of the Borrego Valley.
13: Report of Findings	If a monitoring program is implemented during construction as a mitigation measure, the PA will prepare a Phase IV report as per the County of San Diego cultural resources investigations standard scope of work.	Provide supporting data for DPR forms and NRHP and CRHR nomination forms if needed.

APPENDIX A

Resume

Patricia T. Mitchell, M.A., RPA

EDUCATION

- **Master of Arts - 2006** (Anthropology) - San Diego State University
- **Bachelor of Arts** (Anthropology) - San Diego State University

CERTIFICATIONS/AFFILIATIONS

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
- County of San Diego, CA, County approved archaeologist
- County of Riverside, CA, County approved archaeologist
- NEPA & CEQA Training
- Section 106, NHPA Training (w/Tom King)
- Consulting Indian Tribes in Cultural Resources Review (w/Tom King)
- Cultural Sensitivity Training w/Tom King (for Riverside County Cultural Resources Consultant Listing)
- Places That Count: Identifying and Managing Traditional Cultural Properties (w/Tom King)
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- Forensic Archaeology Recovery Roster
- Paleopathology Association
- San Diego County Archaeological Society

SPECIALTIES

- Bioarchaeology (Human and Non-human)
- Prehistoric & Historic Archaeology
- California & American Southwest
- Classic Period Maya Archaeology
- Federal (Section 106), State, and Local Government Cultural Resource Compliance
- Tribal Scoping
- Environmental Impact Assessment

Ms. Mitchell has 23 years of experience in archaeology performing survey, construction monitoring, testing, data recovery, lithic analysis, ceramic analysis, historic artifact analysis, faunal analysis of vertebrates and invertebrates, incremental analysis of animal teeth and fish otoliths to determine age and season of death of specimen, forensic analysis of human remains (osteological), including paleopathology, writing cultural technical reports, and EIR/EIS report production. Ms. Mitchell earned her Bachelor's and Master's degrees from the Department of Anthropology at San Diego State University, and she meets the Secretary of Interior's professional qualification standards for archaeology and is a registered professional archaeologist (RPA). Twenty-one of her twenty-three years of archaeological experience has been working in the professional cultural resource management field and includes a wide range of project types and clients. Her NEPA experience includes utilities and Department of Defense projects over the past 19 years for EIS-level reports as well as subsequent technical support documents for the mitigation phase of projects. These support documents include archaeological and historic inventories, artifact analyses, results of testing, evaluation, and/or data recovery. Currently she is the cultural resources task lead in the EIS process for the PrairieWinds SD-1 Wind Project in Crow Lake, South Dakota. Her other recent NEPA experience, which gives a good example of the range of her abilities and responsibilities as cultural resources task lead, includes the Sunrise Powerlink Transmission Project. Ms. Mitchell's task on the project included conducting cultural resource studies, literature reviews, record checks, management of sub-consultants, coordination with local, state, and federal agencies involved in the project, coordination of Native American consultation process, and management of the Section 106 process under the National Historic Preservation Act. Ms. Mitchell also coordinated with SDG&E staff, landowners and subcontractors; participated in project team meetings; assisted in the preparation of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment; prepared multiple cultural resources survey reports for BLMs documentation of the Section 106 process; and attended Tribal Council meetings with SDG&E.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Dead, Dying and Diseased "D3" Tree Removal Project - Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County (2010)

Ms. Mitchell is the Cultural Resource Project Archaeologist for the Class III survey for the D3 oak tree removal program. Her tasks included a record search review of the study area and a pedestrian survey of approximately 250 acres, preparation of resource records and the Class III technical document. The RCDGSD proposed to fell and remove D3 oak trees on 205 private parcels in the targeted area (Descanso and Sherilton Valley) of San Diego County.

SES Solar Two Project - SES Solar Two, LLC (2009 - present)

Ms. Mitchell is the tribal liaison for the Applicant. Her tasks include functioning as a liaison between the affected Tribes, Agencies, and the Applicant; assisting the PI regarding Section 106 issues and concerns; and coordinating Native American monitors for field activities.

PrairieWinds SD1 Project - Western Area Power Administration (2009-present)

Ms. Mitchell is the author of the cultural resources section of the EIS for the proposed PrairieWinds SD1 Project. The project is a wind-powered generating facility in south-central South Dakota, and if built would involve the installation and operation of a 150-megawatt (MW) wind energy facility that would feature 101 wind turbine generators.

Sunrise Powerlink Transmission Project - SDG&E (2006-present)

Ms. Mitchell's activities included conducting cultural resource studies, literature reviews, record checks, management of sub-consultants, coordination with local, state, and federal

resources survey reports for BLMs documentation of the Section 106 process in support of the geotechnical activities; coordinated biological, archaeological, and Native American monitors; assisted with the archaeological expert witness preparation, reviewed the DEIR/EIS, RDEIR/SEIS, PA, and FEIR/EIS; attended the Section 106 Tribal Workshops, attended SDG&E Open Houses, attended Tribal Council meetings with SDG&E, and conducted and documented structure field reviews.

Native American Monitor “On the job training” session. - Sycuan Inter-tribal Vocational Rehabilitation (Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation - February 2 & 3, 2009) (Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians - August 20 & 21, 2009)

Ms. Mitchell provided on the job training for 30 cultural consultants from San Diego County Indian reservations in anticipation of the upcoming Sunrise Powerlink FESSR project monitoring task. This training provided the consultants with a brief background from a Native perspective in anthropology, the disciplines of anthropology with an emphasis on archaeology, archaeological terminology, identification of archaeological remains and general artifact classes, chronological hypotheses for the area, laws and guidelines for archaeology, and guidelines for Native American Observers as recommended by the California Native American Heritage Commission.

Desert Southwest Transmission Project, Keim Switching Station to DSW Midpoint Substation - DSW/IID (2009-present)

Ms. Mitchell is the Cultural Resource Task Manager for the Class III survey of the 8-mile segment, six miles of which, are on BLM land. Her tasks included agency and tribal coordination, a record search review of the study area, a pedestrian survey of the 8-mile segment, and preparation of resource records and the Class III technical document. The Class III survey for the 110-mile segment of the project is expected to start up in the early part of 2010. The survey is being conducted under BLM CA Cultural Use Permit CA 08-33.

Proposed Coolidge Generating Station Project, Pinal County, Arizona - TransCanada (2008-present)

Ms. Mitchell is the Cultural Resource Task Manager for preparation of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Coolidge Generating Station Project, and the Class III Cultural Resources Survey under Arizona Antiquities Permit No. 2008-109bl. The proposed Project will establish a new natural gas fired, simple-cycle power plant that will supply power during periods of peak electricity demand. The Project consists of twelve (12) General Electric (GE) LM6000 PC SPRINT NxGen combustion turbine generators (CTGs) designed to produce up to 575 MW of net electrical output, and encompasses approximately 100 acres. Ms. Mitchell also prepared a monitoring plan, implemented it with a sub-consultant (Antigua Archaeology, LLC), and wrote a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report. She continues to oversee the construction compliance protocol for the project.

Proposed Arlington Valley Solar Energy Projects, Maricopa County, Arizona - Arlington Valley Solar Project & Arlington Valley Solar Project II (2009-present)

Ms. Mitchell prepared a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for two proposed Arlington Valley Solar Energy Projects (AVSE & AVSE II), which consists of two solar generating facilities

that will utilize either photovoltaic technology or concentrating solar thermal power with proven parabolic trough technology. The AVSE Project is located on approximately 1,420 acres, and the AVSE II Project is located on approximately 1,160 acres.

Proposed Agua Caliente Solar Project, Yuma County, Arizona - Agua Caliente Solar, LLC (2009-present)

Ms. Mitchell prepared a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Agua Caliente Solar Project and the associated APS Q43 Substation. The project consists of a solar generating facility (approx. 2400 acres) that will utilize either photovoltaic technology or concentrating solar thermal power with proven parabolic trough technology and a new 500 kV Switchyard, 500kV/69kV Substation and other transmission facilities that will provide an interconnection with the existing Hassayampa - North Gila 500kV transmission line located just south of the Property boundary. Ms. Mitchell has also prepared a Class III Survey Work Plan for submittal to the U.S. Department of Energy as part of the NEPA process for the Applicants loan guarantee application.

Proposed Hualapai Valley Solar Project, Mohave County, Arizona - Hualapai Valley Solar, LLC (2009)

Ms. Mitchell prepared a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Hualapai Valley Solar Project, which is a 340 megawatt solar-powered electric generation facility that would use concentrating solar power trough technology to capture the sun's heat and transfer that heat to generate steam to power traditional steam turbine generators. The Project would include a dispatchable thermal energy storage system and would include an electric transmission line and substation site to interconnect with the regional electric transmission grid.

Mountain Pass Mine - Chevron Mining, Inc. (2008)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the cultural resources training session for construction and remediation personnel on the Mountain Pass Mine wastewater pipeline removal project under BLM CA Cultural Use Permit CA 06-05.

Green Path Transmission Expansion Plan - IID (2007)

Ms Mitchell was the Cultural Resource Task Manager for preparation of a Programmatic EIS/EIR for upgrade and new additions to IIDs existing 161-kV transmission lines to 230-kV, upgrades of existing substations and new substation locations, for approximately 450 miles of transmission lines. Tasks included client liaison and agency coordination with local, state, and federal officials, attendance at public meetings, Native American consultation, and coordination of research necessary for the Programmatic EIS/EIR, conducted a reconnaissance-level survey and record search review of the approximately 260-acre Proposed Indian Hills Substation study area, and a letter report of the findings.

Proposed Sundance to Pinal South Transmission Line Project, Pinal County, Arizona - Arizona Public Service, Pinal County, Arizona - 2007

Ms. Mitchell was the Cultural Resource Task Manager for the preparation of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Sundance to Pinal South Transmission Line Project. The project will establish a new 230kV double-circuit transmission line, which will originate at the

Sundance Generating Station and terminate at the future Pinal South substation, a straight line distance of approximately 4.1 miles. Tasks included client liaison and agency coordination with local, state, and federal officials, and coordination of research necessary to complete the Class I report and the CEC letter.

Proposed Quarry Expansion at the NGC Winkelman Quarry, Pinal County, Arizona - New NGC, Inc. (2007)

Ms. Mitchell was the Cultural Resource Task Manager for the preparation of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Winkelman Quarry Expansion Project. The project is for four areas proposed for expansion at the Winkelman Quarry operations. The site currently quarries approximately 250,000 tons of gypsum per year, and the material is hauled to a board plant in Phoenix. NGC proposes to expand the operation to produce 800,000 tons and this material would be processed at NGC's new high speed board plant located in Eloy, AZ as well as at the Phoenix plant. To achieve the increase in output, additional reserves would be obtained, a new crushing and screening plant would be installed and support systems would be upgraded. Tasks included agency coordination with local, state, and/or federal officials, and coordination of research necessary to complete the Class I report.

Proposed North Gila to TS-8 230kV Power Line Project, Yuma County, Arizona - Arizona Public Service, Yuma County, Arizona (2007)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the CEC letter report. The project is for a new double circuit 230kV transmission line (the Project) will be sited in the city of Yuma, Arizona. This new double circuit 230kV transmission line will originate at the existing North Gila 230kV substation located at the approximate alignment of Ave 8E four miles north of Interstate 8, and interconnect with the future TS-8 substation located at the approximate alignment of Ave 1E and County Road 14-1/2. The Project will include approximately 15 miles of double circuit 230kV line and the expansion of TS-8 substation from a 69kV substation to a 230kV/69kV substation. Tasks included client liaison and agency coordination with local, state, and/or federal officials, Native American consultation, and coordination of research necessary for the CEC letter.

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis of CA-SDI-10156, MCAS Camp Pendleton Flood Repair, San Diego County, California - KEA Environmental. (2000)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and was the author of faunal technical report for site CA-SDI-10156.

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis of Nine Sites for the Edwards Air Force Base Project KER-LAN-SBR Counties, California - KEA Environmental. (2001)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and was the author of faunal technical report for sites EAFB #400 (CA-LAN-400), EAFB #401 (CA-LAN-401), EAFB #1597 (CA-KER-4273), EAFB #1826 (CA-SBR-8306), EAFB #1828 (CA-SBR-8197), EAFB #1885 (CA-KER-4571), EAFB #2599 (CA-KER-9500), EAFB #3109, EAFB #3123 (CA-KER-5770).

Otay Mesa Management Plan - Gallegos & Associates. (1998)

Ms. Mitchell was responsible for the compilation and synthesis of cultural resource data, write-up of flora and fauna resources, and was a co-author of the report. This report was given an award for "Excellence in Archaeology" in 2007 from the San Diego Archaeological Center for its research and teaching potential.

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis of Seven Sites Within the P527 Project Area, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California - KEA Environmental. (1998)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and was the author of faunal technical report for sites CA-SDI-12628, CA-SDI-14170, CA-SDI-14748, CA-SDI-14749, CA-SDI-14750, CA-SDI-14751, and CA-SDI-14752.

Forensic and burial excavation consultant for the P-529 Project, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California - Brian F. Mooney Associates. (1998)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the preliminary (in-field) forensic analysis of 12 burials and helped Bill Eckhardt (project archaeologist) with burial excavation supervision.

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis of Site CA-SDI-10156, Topamai, MCAS Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California - James and Briggs Archaeological Services. (1998)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and was the author of faunal technical report for site CA-SDI-10156.

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis of Sites CA-SBR-4787 and CA-SBR-4788, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California - ASM Affiliates. (1998)

Ms. Mitchell conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and was the author of faunal technical report.

Final Cultural Resources Technical Report Naval Air Station Miramar Realignment San Diego, California - Southwest Division, NAVFACENGCOM (1996)

Ms. Mitchell supervised the cataloging process of the artifact collection, assisted in the lithic analysis, compiled the data tables for the cultural resources technical report, and assisted in the production of the report.

Final Report of Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Program for the San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility Pipeline Connector Project, San Dieguito River Valley, San Diego, California - City of San Diego (1996)

Ms. Mitchell supervised the cataloging process of the artifact collection, compiled the data tables for the cultural resources technical report, conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and write-up, conducted the analysis of bone artifacts, and was a co-author of the report.

Limited Data Recovery Investigations at Site CA-SDI-11,767, a La Jolla Complex Site Along the Lower San Diego River Valley. Mission Valley West Light Rail Transit Project. San Diego, California - Metropolitan Transit Development Board (1996)

Ms. Mitchell supervised the cataloging process of the artifact collection, conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and write-up, conducted the analysis and write-up of bone artifacts,

assisted with the invertebrate identification, compiled the data tables for the cultural resources technical report, assisted in the production of the report, and was a co-author of the report.

San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Water Storage EIR/EIS and Cultural Resources Technical Report - San Diego County Water Authority (1993-1996)

Ms. Mitchell assistant in the compilation of data and production of the cultural resources technical report, as well as the cultural resources segment of the environmental impact report.

An Archaeological Program of Monitoring, Testing, and an Evaluation of Dodson's Corner, Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego, California - Marriott Corporation (1994)

Ms Mitchell supervised and conducted the cataloging process of the artifact collection, compiled the data tables for the cultural resources technical report, conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and write-up, and assisted in the final edit and production of the report.

Historic Properties Inventory and Evaluation for the Proposed Child Development Center, Point Loma, San Diego, California. Phase II: Phase II Testing Program - Ogden for Southwest Division, NAVFACENGCOM. (1993)

Ms. Mitchell supervised the cataloging process of the artifact collection, and compiled data tables.

A Cultural Resource Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project - Black and Veatch Engineers-Architects (1991-1993)

Ms Mitchell supervised and conducted the cataloging process of the artifact collection, compiled the data tables for the cultural resources technical report, conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and write-up, and was a co-author of the report.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Los Coyotes Landfill Seismic Refraction Study, and Hydraulic Survey, Los Coyotes Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California - Chambers Development Company (1990-1991)

Ms. Mitchell participated in the survey.

Archaeological Survey, Monitoring and Testing Report for the AT&SF Railway Company 32nd Street Right-of-Way and Crosby Street TOFC Yard, CA-SDI-12,093 & CA-SDi-5,931, San Diego County, California - Gannett Fleming (1989-1995)

Ms. Mitchell participated in the excavation of a burial at SDi-5,931, catalogued artifact collection, compiled data tables, conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis and write-up at SDi-5,931; participated in subsurface testing, catalogued artifact collection, and compiled data tables at SDi-12,093.

Archaeological Excavation at the Harris Site Complex - County of San Diego (1991-1993)

Ms. Mitchell participated in the excavation at SDi-4935B, catalogued the artifact collection, compiled data tables, conducted the vertebrate faunal analysis, write-up, and write-up of lab methods section of the report.

Field and Lab Technician for the Colmac Mecca Power Plant Testing and Data Recovery Program - Walsh Construction (1990)

Ms. Mitchell participated in the excavation of three sites (one cremation site and two campsites) at the leased property on the Cabazon Indian Reservation (Bureau of Indian Affairs - lead agency), catalogued the artifact collection, data tables, and conducted the analysis of vertebrate faunal remains.

Summary of Findings for a Portion of the Human Remains Recovered from ERCE's 1989 Excavation at San Diego Mission de Alcalá, San Diego, California (1989-1993)

Under the supervision of Rose Tyson, Curator of Physical Anthropology at the San Diego Museum of Man. Report prepared for the Kumeyaay Cultural and Historical Committee.

San Diego Mission de Alcalá - San Diego Catholic Diocese (1989-1993)

Ms. Mitchell participated in the excavation of CA-SDI-35, supervised the partial cataloging of the artifact collection, conducted the preliminary analysis of an American Army period amputated leg and presented the results at the Society for California Archaeology annual meeting (1990), and the Paleopathology Association meeting (1991), conducted a preliminary vertebrate faunal analysis of selected units and presented the results at the Southwestern Anthropological Association annual meeting (1992), conducted an analysis of a portion of the human remains, and produced a report of the findings for the Kumeyaay Cultural and Historical Committee (1993), as well as a poster presentation of these results at the Southwestern Anthropological Association annual meeting (1993).

San Clemente Island Data Re-evaluation Survey - U.S. Department of the Navy and Palomar College (1988)

Ms. Mitchell participated in the resurvey of sites on San Clemente Island as a result of a Cooperative Research Agreement between the U.S. Department of the Navy and Palomar College (survey, mapping, site records, photos, and survey report).

PRESENTATIONS

- 1990 **Society for California Archaeology** - Preliminary Analysis of an Amputated Leg from the American Army Period at the San Diego Mission de Alcalá. Foster City, CA.
- 1991 **Paleopathology Association** - Preliminary Analysis of an Amputated Leg from the American Army Period at the San Diego Mission de Alcalá. Milwaukee, WI.
- 1992 **Southwestern Anthropological Association** - Feast or Famine: Dietary Changes at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Berkeley, CA.
- 1993 **Southwestern Anthropological Association** - Summary of Findings for a Portion of the Human Remains Recovered from ERCE's 1989 Excavation at San Diego Mission de Alcalá. (Poster) San Diego, CA.

- 2001 **Southwestern Anthropological Association** - *Topamai* Revisited: The Meat Subsistence of a Luiseño Community. San Diego, CA.
- 2005 **San Diego Museum of Man Forensics Seminar** - Distinguishing between Human and Animal: Analysis of Cremated Remains. San Diego, CA.
- 2006 **San Diego County Archaeological Society** - Paying the Price of Royalty: The Paleopathologies of a Classic Period Maya Royal Lineage. San Diego, CA.
- 2007 (April 2007) **Society for American Archaeology** - The Pathological Conditions of a Royal Lineage from the Classic Period Maya in Belize. Austin, TX.
- 2010 (April 2010) **Paleopathology Association** - Early Terminal Classic Period Maya Pathology: From Teacher to Student? Albuquerque, NM.

SELECTED WRITINGS

- 2010 Class III Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Proposed Dead, Dying and Diseased "D3" Tree Removal Project, Descanso and Sherilton Valley, San Diego County, California
- 2009 Work Plan for the Class III Archaeological Survey of the Agua Caliente Solar Project, Yuma County, Arizona. Submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy, Washington D.C.
- 2009 Class I Cultural Resource Report for the Proposed Agua Caliente Solar Project, Yuma County, Arizona.
- 2009 Class I Cultural Resource Report for the Proposed Arlington Valley Solar Energy Projects, Maricopa County, Arizona.
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Proposed Desert Southwest - Keim to Midpoint Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2009 Class I Cultural Resource Report for the Proposed Hualapai Valley Solar Project, Mohave County, Arizona.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coolidge Generating Station Project, Pinal County, Arizona.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Monitoring Program for the Coolidge Generating Station Project, Pinal County, Arizona.
- 2008 Cultural Resources Survey of 100 Acres for the Proposed Coolidge Generating Station Project, Pinal County, Arizona.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Information Related to Proposed Geotechnical Boring Locations and Test Pits at the Proposed Modified Route D Alternative Substation Site for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.
- 2008 Burial BVC88-1/2 at Buenavista del Cayo, Belize: Resting Place of the Last King of *Puluul*. Christophe Helmke, Joseph W. Ball, Patricia T. Mitchell and Jennifer T. Taschek. *Mexicon* Vol. 30(2):43-49.
- 2008 Class I Cultural Resource Report for the Proposed Coolidge Generating Station Project, Pinal County, Arizona.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Information Related to the Proposed Geotechnical Boring Locations in the Star Valley, Alpine Boulevard Underground, and I-8 Crossover Alternative Route Segment for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.
- 2008 Summary Report of the Cultural Resource Monitoring Program for Subsurface Geotechnical Activities at the Proposed Suncrest Substation, Sunrise Powerlink Project. Co-author with Russell O. Collett.
- 2008 Identification of Vertebrate Fragments on Viejas Indian Reservation, Alpine, California.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Information Related to Proposed Geotechnical Boring Locations at the Proposed Suncrest Substation Site for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Information Related to Proposed Geotechnical Boring Locations in the Coastal Link for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Information Related to Proposed Geotechnical Boring Locations on BLM Lands for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Information Related to Previous Geotechnical Activities on BLM Lands in Imperial and San Diego Counties, and the Protocol for Proposed Geotechnical Seismic Surveys and Wetlands Delineation Studies for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.
- 2007 Cultural Resources Preliminary Investigation at the Proposed Indian Hills Substation Site for the Greenpath Transmission Expansion Plan, Coachella, CA. On file at ARCADIS, San Diego, CA.
- 2007 Class I Cultural Resource Report for the Proposed North Gila to TS-8 230kV Power Line Project, Yuma County, AZ. On file at ARCADIS, San Diego, CA.
- 2007 Class I Cultural Resource Report for the Proposed Sundance to Pinal South Transmission Line Project, Pinal County, AZ. On file at ARCADIS, San Diego, CA.

- 2006 The Royal Burials of Buenavista del Cayo and Cahal Pech: Same Lineage, Different Palaces? Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA.
- 2005 Forensic Analysis of Nine Burials, Mission Wells Project, Oceanside, California.
- 2004 Forensic Analysis of a Seated Burial, Pala Road, Oceanside, California.
- 1998 Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources, San Diego County, California. On file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego, California. Co-Author with Dennis Gallegos, Adella Schroth, and Carolyn Kyle.
- 1996 Final Report of Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Program for the San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility Pipeline Connector Project, San Dieguito River Valley, San Diego, California. Co-Author with Theodore G. Cooley.
- 1996 Limited Data Recovery Investigations at Site CA-SDI-11,767, a La Jolla Complex Site Along the Lower San Diego River Valley. Mission Valley West Light Rail Transit Project. San Diego, California. Co-Author with Theodore G. Cooley.
- 1993 Summary of Findings for a Portion of the Human Remains Recovered from ERCE's 1989 Excavation at San Diego Mission de Alcala, San Diego, California. Under the supervision of Rose Tyson, Curator of Physical Anthropology at the San Diego Museum of Man. Report prepared for the Kumeyaay Cultural and Historical Committee.
- 1991 A Cultural Resources Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery Program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project. Co-Author with Richard Carrico, Joyce Clevenger, Danielle Huey, Andrew Pigniolo, and Bert Rader.
- 1990 Cultural Resource Testing Program for SDi-635 and SDi-636. Calaveras Heights Village, Carlsbad, California. Co-Author with Dennis Gallegos and Andrew Pigniolo.

APPENDIX B

Record Search Summary Correspondence



South Coastal Information Center
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego, CA 92105
Office: 619.594-5682
Fax: 619.594-4483
scic@mail.scdm.edu
scic_gis@mail.scdm.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: kp environmental, LLC
Company Representative: Patricia T. Mitchell, M.A., RPA
Date Processed: 7/8/2010
Project Identification: Borrego Springs Solar Project

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: ND

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: ND

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: ND

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

Historic Maps: ND

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
Address-Mapped	no
GIS Shapes:	0
GIS Shapes:	27
Searchable Pages:	7
Standard Pages:	72
Aerial Photos:	0
Quads:	1
Hours:	0
RUSH:	no

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement.



July 21, 2010

Phil Hoog
Director of NAGPRA and American Indian Affairs
San Diego Museum of Man
1350 El Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Borrego Springs Solar Project Record Search Request

Dear Mr. Hoog,

kp environmental, LLC will be conducting a Class III pedestrian survey in the Borrego Springs area and would like to conduct a records search of the project area and a one mile buffer. This search would include information about previously recorded sites, surveys, and other investigations (both prehistoric and historic).

The solar facility project location is approximately 304 acres; and the associated transmission line is 1.08 miles. The project is located on the Clark Lake and Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5' USGS quadrangles in T108 R6E Sections 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35; and T118 R6E Sections 3, 4.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Patricia T. Mitchell'.

Patricia T. Mitchell, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
kp environmental, LLC
2387 Montgomery Ave.
Cardiff By The Sea, CA 92007

619.241.3330
pmitchell@kpenvironmental.com

cc: file

APPENDIX C

Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 11 and Site Record Forms

Confidential – Bound Separately

APPENDIX D

Historical Documents

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT MINISTRY
THE CHURCH AT WORK WITH SEASONAL FARM WORKERS
1411 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD, SUITE 501 • LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90015 • 386-8130



THE REV. WAYNE C. HARTMIRE, JR.
Director

July 5, 1966

TO: Forrest Weir
Paul Shelford
Bob Stellar
Carroll Shuster

SUBJECT: Arrest in Borrego Springs, June 29, 1966

ENCLOSURES: Telegram from Borrego Springs visitation team
Chip Hoffman's report on Borrego elections

The sequence of events in regard to Borrego Springs goes as follows:

- 1) Friday, June 24: Di Giorgio-sponsored elections at Borrego Springs (and Delano). Approximately 80% of the male field workers and 60-70% of the female field workers refused to vote at the request of NFWA. At the request of the California Migrant Ministry, churchmen were present as observers (they were not allowed in the polling places) (see enclosure by C. Hoffman);
- 2) Saturday, June 25-Monday June 27: Hartmires present in Borrego Springs;
- 3) Sunday, June 26: Dr. Harold Keir, executive secretary of the San Diego Co. Council of Churches and other churchmen from San Diego and Los Angeles present in Borrego Springs to hear testimony from approximately fifty (50) farm workers on the elections (see telegram enclosure);
- 4) Monday, June 27: Keir, Hartmire, Chavez present at MAPA meeting with Governor Brown in Sacramento. Keir reported on worker's testimony. Governor agreed to appoint a highly respected person to investigate the election;
- 5) Tuesday, June 28: Governor appointed Dr. Ronald Haughton of Wayne University to be investigator;
- 6) Wednesday, June 29: Chavez back in Delano; workers in Borrego Springs go on strike at 11 A.M. protesting election and other unfair labor practices including reprisals against workers who refused to vote;

Borrego Springs Arrest -2

- 7) Wednesday, June 29: Chavez, Hartmire, Father Victor Salandini and ten (10) field workers arrested for trespassing;
- 8) Thursday, June 30: Charges against two (2) workers dismissed because they are juveniles; eleven (11) others released on bail; arraignment set for July 7 in Ramona.

I arrived back in Borrego Springs at approximately 6 P.M., Wednesday, June 29. The strike was in progress. Ten (10) of the workers who left the fields that day had not returned to pick up their checks and their belongings. Because of past harassments and the presence of armed Di Giorgio security guards and their police dogs, the ten (10) workers had asked that an NFWA representative accompany them back to their homes in Di Giorgio's labor camp. The company was willing to have the workers return by themselves for their belongings, but refused to allow an NFWA representative on the property. At one point the workers made their request through a priest (not Father Salandini) but the company again refused.

Cesar Chavez had decided that the workers had a right to have their chosen representative with them. He was ready to go with them and risk arrest. (He was, of course, not overlooking the strategic importance of such a confrontation.) When I arrived on the scene, the company had a barricade of trucks, security guards and dogs on the roadway between the camp and the entrance to the property. Father Salandini and I offered to go with Cesar and the workers in order to help affirm their basic rights. The workers responded with enthusiasm. For most of them it was to be an entirely new and frightening experience. Our presence was in fact an important source of morale strength.

The sequence of events from that point on goes as follows:

- 1) We traveled by station wagon to the point of the barricade. A Di Giorgio security guard (Hudson) stopped us and ordered us out of the car. He placed us all under citizen arrest after I explained that we were only coming in to help the men get their belongings. We were put in a closed truck that is used to transport men to and from the fields. The time was approximately 8:05 P.M.
- 2) A sheriff's deputy (Ring) arrived on the scene on Di Giorgio's property at about 8:45 P.M.
- 3) We were taken in the same truck to the Borrego Valley Sheriff's substation. The sheriff's deputy took custody at approximately 9:45 P.M. We remained in the truck until 11:30 P.M. when special police vehicles arrived from San Diego.
- 4) With the exception of Father Salandini, we were stripped and chained together in groups of threes and then transported to the San Diego County jail in San Diego. We arrived there at approximately 2:30 A.M.
- 5) We were stripped again, booked and placed in a crowded cell block at 4:30 A.M.
- 6) We were bailed out at 10 A.M. and transported back to Borrego Springs where the strike was still in progress.

The chaining was a powerfully humiliating experience for the workers. They said it made them feel like the worst of criminals.

Borrego Springs Arrest -3

I was angry. The safety of police officers is not worth that kind of humiliation for hundreds of un-convicted citizens who have to be transported to jail. It would be worth the expense to make the vehicles fool-proof in regard to protection for officers.

The lawyers I have talked with say we have a very strong case and in fact could sue the company and the County on several counts. I will keep you informed on the progress of the case.

Cordially,


Wayne C. Hartmire, Jr. -

WCH/sm
enc.

P.S. The charges against the forty-four (44) arrested in Delano - October 19, 1965 have been dropped by the Kern County District Attorney. WCH

cc: Harold Keir
Wm. E. Scholes
David Hunter