CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CASA DEL ZORRO PROJECT, BORREGO SPRINGS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Permits Pending

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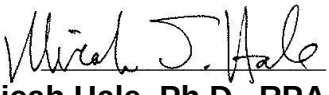

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Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Casa Del Zorro, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

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Report Date:	October 2019
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Casa Del Zorro, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Inventory
Resources:	CDZ-S-001, CDZ-I-001, CDZ-I-002
USGS Quads:	Borrego Sink Quad map; Township 11 South; Range 6 East; Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, and 23.
Acreage:	9.5 acres
Permit Numbers:	N/A
Keywords:	Positive survey; intensive pedestrian survey; CDZ-S-001; CDZ-I-001; CDZ-I-002; ceramic; historic site, prehistoric isolate; previously disturbed; historic resources

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	Above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	
GPS	California Department of Parks and Recreation
Global positioning system	
MLD	
NAHC	Most Likely Descendant
Native American Heritage Commission	
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
RPO	County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
AMSL	Above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents the cultural resources inventory performed by Dudek for the proposed Casa Del Zorro Project (project), located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The proposed project will consist of an approximate 800 kV of renewable energy generation on the approximately 9.5 acre project site. The project site consists of undeveloped land located west of Yaqui Pass Road and South of Borrego Springs Road. The project is situated in Section 22, Township 11 South, Range 6 East, of the Borrego Sink, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle. This study addresses the area of potential effects (APE) for this solar energy facility, which consists of the approximately 9.5 acre project site.

The County of San Diego (County) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the current project. The County is responsible for government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes under Assembly Bill 52. To date, no AB 52 documentation has been received. Information received from the AB 52 consultation will be incorporated into subsequent drafts of this report.

A search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission in September 2019 resulted in positive results. Letters were also sent by Dudek to Native American tribal contacts in the area requesting information on tribal resources in the area. To date, no responses have been received. Dudek conducted an in-house records search of data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) for the APE and a surrounding one-mile radius. The records search identified thirteen previously recorded cultural resources within the one-mile radius; no cultural resources were identified within the project APE.

A survey of the project APE was conducted on September 6, 2019. Three newly identified cultural resources were identified during the survey; one historic site (CDZ-S-001) containing three historic foundations; one prehistoric isolate (CDZ-I-001) consisting of two ceramic brownware body sherds; and one historic structure (CDZ-I-002). CDZ-S-001 was evaluated as part of this study and determined to be not eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register, and not significant under CEQA and the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). As an isolate, CDZ-I-001 is not significant under CEQA or the RPO and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register.

CDZ-I-002 has not been previously evaluated and therefore it is recommended that the resource by avoided by project design. If avoidance is not feasible, it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 be formally evaluated by a qualified architectural historian. Under federal, state, and County guidelines, CDZ-I-002 should be assumed significant unless determined otherwise though formal evaluation.

Due to the known presence of archaeological resources (CDZ-S-001 and CDZ-I-001) within the project APE, and the presence of know n sites in the vicinity of the APE, Dudek recommends that an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor are present full-time during initial ground disturbance of the project APE.

Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Casa Del Zorro, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report documents the cultural resources inventory and evaluation performed by Dudek for the proposed Casa Del Zorro Project (project), located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project site is located west of Yaqui Pass Road and South of Borrego Springs Road. The project is situated in Section 22, Township 11 South, Range 6 East, of the Borrego Sink, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 1). This study addresses the area of potential effects (APE) for this solar energy facility, which consists of the approximately 9.5 acre project site.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed project will consist of an approximate 800 kV of renewable energy generation on the approximately 9.5 acre project site (Figure 2). The project site consists of partially developed and undeveloped land. Specific project detail are not known at this time. Site preparation is expected to consist of vegetation removal (via disking, blading, or grading), compaction of surface sediments, and demolition of existing concrete pads. Trenching for underground collection lines is also expected.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

1.2.1.1 Natural Setting

This section reviews the environmental setting of the survey area, along with prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic contexts. Previous archaeological research conducted in the area is also included. The discussion that follows is a summary describing how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the current constructions of past cultural history, and is not intended to be an exhaustive account of all research conducted in the area.

The study area lies on the margin of the Salton Trough. The Salton Trough consists of a massive graben formed by the interface of portions of the North American and Pacific tectonic plates. The trough formed by the ongoing movement of faults has been filled by immense quantities of sediments that, in places, are up to 6,000 m deep (Morton 1977). Much of this sediment is derived from the continuous uplift and erosion of the high Peninsular Ranges on the west side of the basin, the Transverse Ranges to the north, and the lower Chocolate and Cargo Muchacho Mountains to the east.

During the Pleistocene and Holocene periods, the Colorado River periodically shifted its channel between a direct route south to the Gulf of California and a northwest course into the Salton Trough. In the latter phase, it created prehistoric freshwater Lake Cahuilla, which dwarfed its latter-day successor, the Salton Sea, rising to an elevation of 12 m above mean sea level (amsl). Travel between the Peninsular Ranges and the western shore of Lake Cahuilla would have provided one potential motive for prehistoric activity in the present study area.

Surficial geologic deposits at the project site are mapped as Quaternary terrace deposits (Qt) which are undifferentiated from local Quaternary alluvial deposits (Qa) (Dibblee and Minch 2008). These deposits are comprised of alluvial sand, gravel, silt, and clay (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Although no geological testing is known on site at this time, monitoring wells in the area have documented groundwater at approximately 70 feet below ground, indicating that the alluvial deposits are at least that deep.

Typical vegetation in the study area includes creosote *(Larrea tridentata)* and bursage *(Ambrosia dumosa),* established on broad stretches of alluvial sand and gravel. Larger washes host plants of the woodland wash community intermixed with creosote-bursage (Cleland and Apple 2003), along with such species as burrobrush *(Hymenoclea salsola)* and ocotillo *(Fouquieria splendens).*

Fauna common to creosote-bursage environments in the study area include typical desert mammals such as the coyote *(Canis latrans),* black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), cottontail rabbit *(Sylvilagus audubonii),* and various mice (*Peromyscus* spp.). Among larger mammals, the Sonoran pronghorn *(Antilocapra americana sonorensis*) once occupied open plains and desert areas but is now extirpated in the Colorado Desert. Mule deer *(Odocoileus hemionus)* are occasionally found in areas away from mesa floors. Reptiles such as the desert tortoise *(Gopherus agassizi),* western diamondback *(Crotalus atrox),* rosy boa *(Lichanura trivirgata),* and various lizards and horned lizards are quite common in creosote-dominated habitats (Jaeger 1965).

Evidence concerning environmental conditions in the Colorado Desert during the period of human prehistory is very limited. Pollen-bearing stratified deposits from caves or lakebeds are not as common in the Colorado Desert as they are in the Great Basin, where most of the desert climatic reconstructions have been based. Among other sources, the best information comes from investigations of macrofloral remains in fossil packrat (*Neotoma* sp.) middens along the Colorado and Gila rivers, and extending across the Sonoran Desert to the east (King and Van Devender 1977; Van Devender 1990; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979, 1983). Of greatest relevance to the low elevations of the Colorado Desert are the stratified fossil middens in the Wellton Hills (160-180 m), Hornaday Mountains (240 m), Butler Mountains (240-255 m), Picacho Peak, California (300 m), Tinajas Altas Mountains (330-580 m), and Whipple Mountains (320-525 m) (Van Devender 1990). Van Devender (1990) provides an authoritative review and reconstruction of climate and vegetation over the last 14,000 years from these investigations that is summarized in Table 2.1 below.

During infillings of the Salton Trough by the Colorado River that formed ancient Lake Cahuilla, the maximum shoreline at 12 m (40 ft.) amsl would have supported a freshwater lacustrine littoral wetlands habitat. Predominant flora included cattail *(Typha domingensis)*, bulrush *(Scirpus olneyi)*, arrowweed *(Pluchea sericea)*, and other wetland plants adapted to alkaline soils. These marshy habitats would have attracted migratory waterfowl such as mudhen *(Fulica americana)* and eared grebe *(Podiceps caspicus)* as well as numerous other species like those now occupying the margins of the Salton Sea. The density and distribution of marshy habitats would not have been evenly distributed along the west-facing shoreline but would varied with the near-shore lakebed contours and sedimentology. In many places, wave action from seasonal storms would have produced sandy strand lines parallel to the shore, behind which low-lying depressions would have filled with water that seeped under the strands. The resulting marshy embayments or enclosed marshes would have been particularly attractive to waterfowl and other wildlife, and thus, to prehistoric Native Americans.

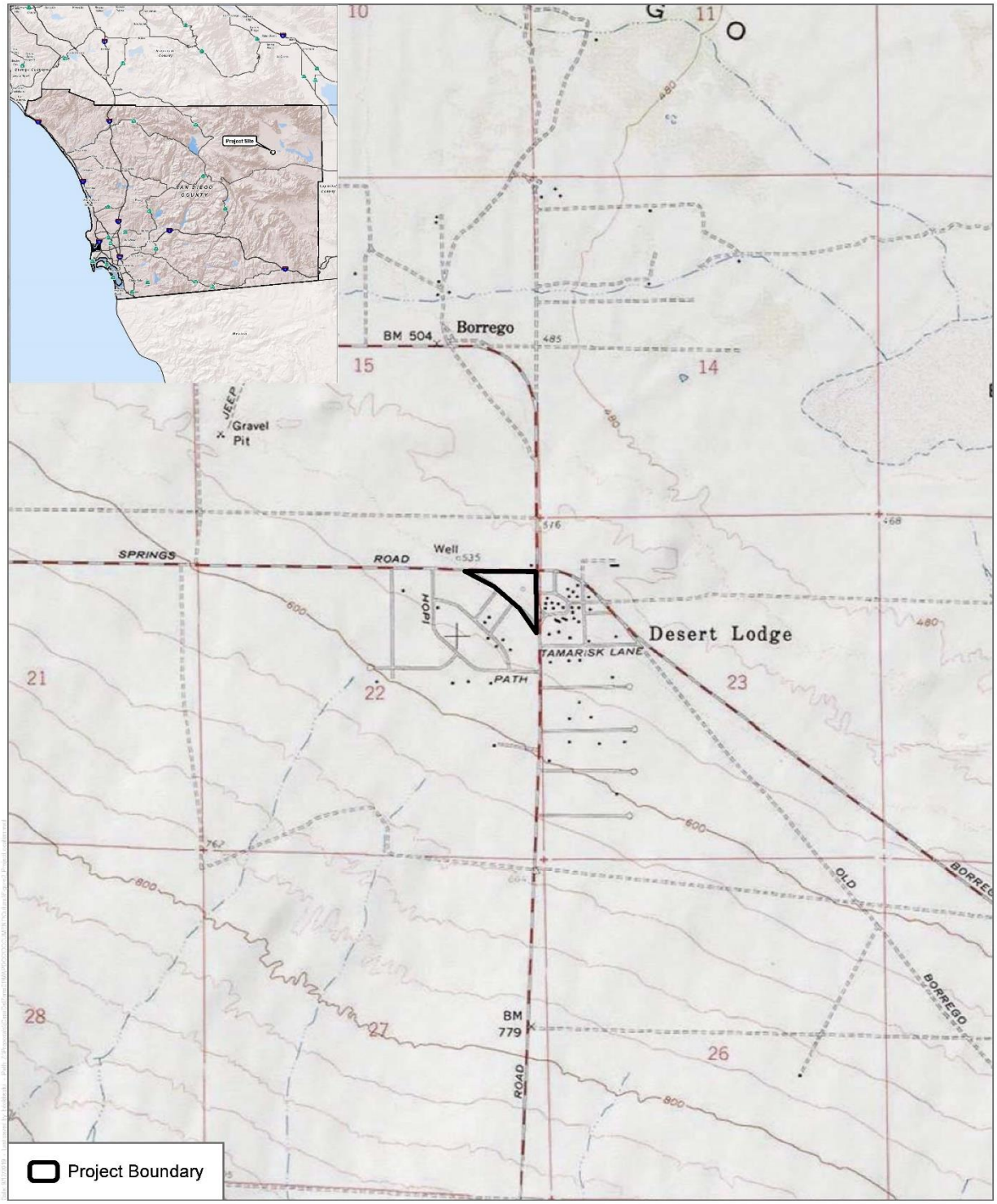
Table 1.1
Colorado Desert Paleoenvironmental History

Period	Climate	Vegetation in Packrat Middens
Late Holocene (2000 B.C. - Present)	Modern climatic regime with high summer temperatures, mild winters, and low precipitation in the lowlands. Periodic wetter and drier intervals evident in the uplands.	Lowlands (<300 m): Modern creosote scrub. Uplands (300-600 m): Modern Sonoran Desert habitat distributions.
Middle Holocene (7000 - 2000 B.C.)	Winter-dominant rainfall pattern replaced by modern bimodal pattern. Rainfall 20 percent greater than present. Summer monsoon rains greater than present in uplands and west of the lower Colorado River valley but probably the same as present in the lowlands. A dry altithermal may apply only to winter dominant rainfall areas.	Lowlands: Modern desert scrub with creosote bush, Mormon tea, white bursage, pygmy cedar, ironweed, and catclaw acacia by the beginning of period. Uplands: Juniper disappeared from the Sonoran Desert at 6900 B.C. when modern transition boundary between the Mojave and Sonoran deserts was established. Desert riparian species found on hot, dry, south-facing slopes, unlike modern conditions.
Early Holocene (8000 – 7000 B.C.)	Transitional to present climate with still cooler summers. Rainfall 20-40 percent greater annually and 70 percent greater in winter than present.	Lowlands: Desert scrub already established. Mojavean scrub persisted at sites closest to Colorado River. California Juniper disappeared from the Butler Mountains midden profile. Uplands: Mesic woodland plants and singleleaf pinyon ascended to above 1,315 m after 9000 B.C. Xeric juniper-scrub live oak woodland or chaparral continued, although California juniper disappeared from the Whipple and Tinajas Altas mountains midden profiles.
Late Wisconsin (16,000 - 8000 B.C.)	Summers cooler, winters not much cooler than present but with more freezes. Rainfall 40-60 percent greater than present with winter-dominant pattern.	Lowlands: Mojavean scrub with creosote bush, black bush, Joshua tree, and Whipple yucca. Uplands: Woodland-scrub ecotone at 240-300 m. Xeric juniper woodland with California juniper, shrub live oak, Joshua tree, Whipple yucca, and Bigelow beargrass from 300 to 600 m. Singleleaf pinyon started above 460 m.

The lake would also have supported several Colorado River fish species that would wash in during the flood stages. These include humpback sucker *(Xyrauchen texanus)*, bonytail chub *(Gila elegans)*, Colorado pike minnow *(Ptychocheilus lucius)*, and possibly striped mullet *(Mugil cephalus)*. These protein sources would have been another major magnet for prehistoric peoples, who would have traveled from the Colorado River and delta and from the Peninsular Ranges.

The Salton Trough, when not filled by Lake Cahuilla, probably contained much the same alkali sink habitat as it now does throughout the Quaternary, although no paleoenvironmental data are available to make a firm determination. At least six Late Pleistocene infillings of Lake Cahuilla have left relic maximum shorelines at elevations between 31 and 52 m amsl. The latest and lowest is tentatively radiocarbon dated at ca. 22,000 years B.P. and has no cultural associations (Waters 1983a). Radiocarbon dating and 87Sr/86Sr ratio assays of tufa deposits around Lake Cahuilla independently establish Colorado River inundations extending back at least 20,000 years (Li et al. 2008). Lake Cahuilla continued to rise and recede throughout the middle and late Holocene, and late Holocene archaeological remains are frequently found in association with its maximum and recessional shorelines, extending back in time for at least 3,000 years (Schaefer 1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Hydrologic modeling for Late Holocene Lake Cahuilla suggests that it would have taken a minimum of about 18 years to fill, and a minimum of about 56 years to recede completely, under modern hydrologic and climatic conditions (Laylander 1997; cf. Waters 1980:44, 1983b:375; Weide 1976:15; Wilke 1978). Archaeologists and geologists have attempted to reconstruct the chronology of the lake, based on radiocarbon dates of archaeological deposits and natural stratigraphic exposures, as well as on early historic-period evidence (Gurrola and Rockwell 1996; Laylander 1997; Love and Dahdul 2002; Meltzner et al. 2006; Moratto 2009; Moratto et al. 2007; Rockwell et al. 1990; Thomas and Rockwell 1996; Waters 1983b; Wilke 1978). The models proposed by various investigators have diverged substantially, based in part on the types of materials that were sampled (e.g., charcoal, shell, bulk soil), the contexts from which they were taken, the precision of the dates that were obtained, the error ranges that were acknowledged for those dates, the calibration methods that were used, and the interpretations of early historical records. The consensus is that there were approximately six high stands in the late history of the lake.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Borrego Sink Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

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SOURCE: ESRI 2018

DUDEK

0 250 500 Feet
0 70 140 Meters
1:6,000

FIGURE 2
Project APE
Casa Del Zorro

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Common animals within this area may include coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginica*), cottontail *(Sylvilagus audubonit),* black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii),* deer mouse *(Peromyscus maniculatus)* sparrow *(Melospiza melodia),* as well as a number of other species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

1.2.1.2 Cultural Setting

The following outline of Colorado Desert culture history largely follows a summary by Schaefer (2007). It is founded on the pioneering work of Malcolm J. Rogers in many parts of the Colorado and Sonoran deserts (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966). Since Rogers' time, several overviews and syntheses have been prepared, with each succeeding effort drawing on the previous studies and adding new data and interpretations (Crabtree 1981; Schaefer 1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Warren 1984; Wilke 1976). The information available concerning the region's prehistory is nonetheless still quite limited. Ongoing studies are continuing to evaluate and modify this picture, which may change substantially in the future.

Four successive chronological periods, each with distinctive cultural patterns or traditions, may be recognized in the prehistoric Colorado Desert, extending back in time over at least 12,000 years. They include Pleistocene and Early, Middle, and Late Holocene periods. To these is added ethnographic evidence from the modern period, which sheds substantial light on earlier prehistoric conditions. Following that discussion, the general themes of historic Euro-American development in the Colorado Desert will be summarized.

1.2.1.2.1 Pleistocene Period (prior to ca. 8000 B.C.)

A Malpais complex is represented by archaeological materials that have been hypothesized to date between 50,000 and 8000 B.C. (Begole 1973, 1976; Davis et al. 1980; Hayden 1976). The term was originally used by Rogers (1939, 1966) for ancient-looking cleared circles, tools, and rock alignments that he later classified as San Dieguito I. The designation Malpais continued to be applied to heavily varnished choppers and scrapers found on desert pavements of the Colorado, Mojave, and Sonoran deserts that were thought to predate San Dieguito assemblages, with their projectile points. Although few would question that most of the Malpais artifacts were culturally produced, dating methods remain extremely uncertain and have been challenged on several grounds (McGuire and Schiffer 1982:160-164). Arguments for early settlement of the Colorado Desert have been further undermined by the redating of the "Yuha Man." Originally assigned to earlier than 18,000 B.C. based on radiocarbon analysis of caliche deposits, more reliable dates based on the accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon method applied to bone fragments now place the burial at about 3000 B.C. (Taylor et al. 1985).

1.2.1.2.2 Early Holocene Period (ca. 8000 to 7000 B.C.)

Most of the aceramic lithic assemblages, rock features, and cleared circles in the Colorado Desert were routinely assigned to the San Dieguito complex by many of the initial investigators. Rogers first distinguished the San Dieguito complex in western San Diego County, based initially on surface surveys and subsequently on excavations at the C. W. Harris Site (Rogers 1929, 1939, 1966). His extensive surveys also identified the complex in the southern California deserts. Rogers proposed three phases of the San Dieguito complex in its Central aspect, which encompassed the area of the Colorado and Mojave deserts and the western Great Basin. The successive phases were characterized by the addition of new, more sophisticated tool types to the preexisting tool kit.

San Dieguito complex lithic technology was based on primary and secondary percussion flaking of cores and flakes. San Dieguito I and II tools include bifacially and unifacially reduced choppers and chopping tools, concave-edged scrapers (spokeshaves), bilaterally notched pebbles, and scraper planes. Appearing in the San Dieguito II phase are finely made blades, smaller bifacial points, and a larger variety of scraper and chopper types. The San Dieguito III tool kit is appreciably more diverse, with the introduction of fine pressure flaking; tools include pressure-flaked bifaces, leaf-shaped projectile points, scraper planes, plano-convex scrapers, crescentics, and elongated bifacial knives (Rogers 1939, 1958, 1966; Warren 1967; Warren and True 1961). Various attempts have also been made to seriate cleared circles into similar phases, but as yet without convincing results (Pendleton 1986).

Because of the surficial character of most desert sites and the scarcity of good chronological indicators, it has been difficult to test the validity of Rogers' San Dieguito I, II, and III phases as chronologically successive changes in the tool kit. Some of the variations may have been present contemporaneously in response to particular functional, ecological, or aesthetic requirements. Subsequent excavations at the C. W. Harris site in coastal San Diego County failed to confirm Rogers' original observation of a stratigraphic separation between Phase II and Phase III assemblages (Warren 1967:171-172). Rogers (1966:39) also identified different settlement patterns characteristic of each phase, but as Vaughan (1982:6-11) argued, these distinctions were inadequately defined and inconsistently applied. In the future, the phase model may be tested and refined, but at present the application of phase distinctions does not appear to be warranted.

The San Dieguito complex appears to reflect a hunter-gatherer adaptation consisting of small, mobile bands exploiting both small and large game and collecting seasonally available wild plants. An absence of milling stones has been seen as reflecting a lack of hard seeds and nuts in the diet, and as a diagnostic cultural trait distinguishing the San Dieguito pattern from subsequent Middle Holocene patterns (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Warren 1967). Portable manos and metates are now being increasingly identified at coastal sites that have been radiocarbon dated earlier than

6000 B.C. and in association with late San Dieguito assemblages. Arguments have also been made for the presence of a developed grinding tool assemblage during early periods, based on finds from the Trans-Pecos area of Texas (Ezell 1984). Specifically in regard to the Colorado Desert, Lorann Pendleton (1986:68-74) remarked that most of the ethnographically documented pounding equipment for processing hard seeds, wild mesquite, and screwbeans was made from wood, which would not normally be preserved in the archaeological record.

Site distributions suggest some of the basic elements of San Dieguito settlement patterns. Sites might be situated on any flat area, but the largest aggregations occurred on mesas and terraces overlooking major washes. Where lakes were present, sites with Lake Mojave complex assemblages are located around their shores. At the northeastern boundary of the Colorado Desert, they occur in the Pinto Basin and around Ford and Palen dry lakes in the Chuckwalla Valley where the nexus with Mojave Desert pluvial lakes traditions are strongest (Carrico et al. 1982; Sutton et al. 2007). These were areas where a variety of plant and animal resources could be found and where water would have been available at least seasonally. It is likely that the chain of lake basins, springs, and tanks through this area provided a network of prehistoric subsistence and travel corridors that connected the Colorado River, Imperial, and Coachella valleys. It is at these water sources and along the trails that the most abundant archaeological evidence can be found. This network continued to develop through the Middle and Late Holocene periods.

1.2.1.2.3 Middle to Early Late Holocene Period (ca. 7000 B.C to A.D. 500)

The Pinto and Amargosa complexes were regional specializations within the general hunting and gathering adaptations that characterized the long Middle Holocene period. These patterns occur more frequently in the Great Basin, the Mojave Desert, and the Sonoran Desert east of the Colorado River. Few Pinto or Amargosa (Elko series) projectile points have been identified on the desert pavements in the Colorado Desert, although that condition is beginning to change as the number of investigations increases. Some late Middle Holocene sites are known, indicating occupations along the boundary between the low desert and Peninsular Ranges and in more favored habitats.

It has been suggested that the environment in the California deserts was unstable and inhospitable during this period, particularly during the so-called Altithermal period between about 5000 and 2000 B.C., and that this condition forced mobile hunter-gatherers to move into more hospitable regions (Crabtree 1981; Schaefer 1994; Wilke 1976). The paleoenvironmental data discussed above do not have the resolution to detect such drastic conditions. Also, as mentioned, Lake Cahuilla may have mitigated Altithermal effects on human occupation in the Colorado Desert.

Several early Late Holocene Colorado Desert sites have been excavated in recent years. The most substantial Colorado Desert site dated to this period is Indian Hill Rockshelter in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. At that site, 1.5 m of cultural deposits was excavated below a Late Prehistoric component (McDonald 1992). Particularly significant were 11 rock-lined cache pits and numerous hearths, indicative of either a residential base or a temporary camp where food storage was integral to the settlement-subsistence strategy. Also recovered were numerous Elko Eared dart points, flaked lithic tools, and milling stone tools, as well as three inhumations, one of which was radiocarbon dated to 2000 B.C. Two rock-lined pits similar to those at Indian Hill Rockshelter, along with an accompanying early Late Holocene assemblage, were excavated at a small rockshelter in Tahquitz Canyon near Palm Springs (Bean et al. 1995). The small number of artifacts at the site suggests strategically stored food processing equipment that was used by a small, mobile group.

Several important early Late Holocene sites recently have been documented from the northern Coachella Valley (Love and Dahdul 2002). Deeply buried midden deposits with clay-lined features and living surfaces, cremations, hearths, and a rockshelter deposit have been found at various sites in association with calibrated radiocarbon dates ranging from before 1000 B.C. to A.D. 700. Radiocarbon dates of almost 1000 B.C. and associated bird and fish bone confirm an early Late Holocene Lake Cahuilla occupational horizon, as well as early interlacustral phases. Larger habitation sites from this period remained elusive in the Colorado Desert until 2006, when a series of deeply buried midden deposits and some house features were discovered under alluvial fan and dune formations at the very northern end of the Coachella Valley at Seven Palms near Desert Hot Springs (Mariam Dahdul, personal communication 2006). These findings bring Colorado Desert cultural history more in line with comparable patterns in the Mojave Desert and Owens Valley.

Early projectile points in Imperial County have generally been reported only as isolates on desert pavements, but a recent inventory at the Salton Sea Test Base produced a cluster of early projectile points, including Lake Mojave, Pinto/Gatecliff, and Elko forms, and even two eccentric crescentics, scattered among protohistoric sites on the bed of Lake Cahuilla 30 m below sea level (Apple et al. 1997; Wahoff 1999). If these points are in situ, as the investigators suggest, presumably they escaped burial by lake sediments or were subsequently reexposed. An alternative explanation may be that they were collected elsewhere and reused by protohistoric occupants. Several large points also have been reported within the Truckhaven area. Direct evidence of a Middle Holocene occupation comes from the Truckhaven flexed burial (CA-IMP-109), found under a cairn and dated to 5790 ±250 B.P. (Taylor et al. 1985; Warren 1984:404).

The emerging picture of late Middle Holocene and early Late Holocene occupation in the Colorado Desert is of mobile hunter-gatherer bands with atlatls for hunting and milling stones for seed and nut processing, operating out of a limited number of base camps in optimal areas on the boundaries of the Salton Basin and on the shoreline of Lake Cahuilla. This pattern may be viewed as a cultural precursor of the Late Holocene period, although linguistic data and tribal origin stories suggest some demographic displacements also occurred.

1.2.1.2.4 Late Prehistoric of the Holocene Period (after ca. A.D. 500)

Sites dating to the Late Prehistoric of the Late Holocene period are probably more numerous than any others in the Colorado Desert. The period has sometimes been divided into four phases, including a pre-ceramic transitional phase from A.D. 500 to 800. The major innovations were the introduction of pottery production using the paddle-and-anvil technique around A.D. 800, initiating the Patayan I phase, and the introduction of floodplain agriculture on the Colorado River, perhaps at about the same time (Rogers 1945). Within the Colorado Desert, according to some investigators, ceramics first appear around A.D. 1000 (Love and Dahdul 2002). Exact dating for the presence of early domesticated plants is not available (Schroeder 1979). Both these technological advancements were presumably introduced either directly from Mexico or indirectly through the Hohokam culture of the Gila River (McGuire and Schiffer 1982; Rogers 1945; Schroeder 1975, 1979). The most recent Late Holocene episodes of Lake Cahuilla have been taken to define the Patayan II phase, previously dated between about A.D. 1050 to 1500 and bracketed by Patayan I and III phases. However, recent research has demonstrated that a lake infilling occurred between A.D. 1600 and 1700 (Laylander 1997; Schaefer 1994). As discussed in the environmental section above, the now-confirmed presence of lake stands both before A.D. 1050 and after A.D. 1500 casts some doubt on the viability of the perceived Patayan I, II, and III phase distinctions as a more complex and accurate understanding of Lake Cahuilla natural history is attained. The phases of Lake Cahuilla infillings and recessions may have influenced demographic movements and intercultural contacts, perhaps even playing a role in the introduction of ceramics and other cultural traits that have been used to differentiate the Patayan phases. How Lake Cahuilla acted as a stimulus for cultural change in the Colorado Desert remains a questions of intense interest. Answers to these questions can only be made after more investigations of well-dated Late Prehistoric sites with demonstrable Lake Cahuilla associations are undertaken.

Lyndon L. Hargrave (1938) coined the term “Patayan” from the Walapai word for “old people” to refer to the late prehistoric archaeology of the Colorado River Valley. In so doing, he wanted to avoid assumptions that specific prehistoric cultures in this area were directly ancestral to the modern Yuman cultures. The Patayan pattern is equally applicable to the prehistoric ancestors of the desert Cahuilla, who speak an unrelated language but whose culture shares many of the economic and technological attributes of the cultures of the Yuman speakers.

Harold S. Colton (1945:118) applied a direct historical approach to developing a Patayan culture scheme. Relying on very little information, for the most part no more than surface sherd scatters, he made an initial attempt at defining a Patayan pattern. Assuming that the ethnohistoric practice of intensive warfare among Colorado River peoples extended back into the prehistoric past, he postulated that the center for the dispersion of Patayan peoples to the east and west lay on the Colorado River and was brought about by high population densities of warlike communities that were circumscribed by inhospitable desert conditions. The Ipai, Kumeyaay, and Tipai of California and the Havasupai, Walapai, and Yavapai of western Arizona were some of these offshoots. The presumption was that these people had been pushed into other areas by the same process of warfare that later drove the Kahwan, Halyikwamai, and Halchidhoma off the river to become ultimately amalgamated with the Maricopa on the Gila River in the early nineteenth century. Colton also revised Alfred L. Kroeber's (1943) classification of river and delta Yuman languages to propose a southern branch (Laquish) centered on the Colorado Delta and a northern branch (Cerbat) centered on the Needles area. In another paper, Colton tentatively classified the Cohonina and Prescott patterns as branches of Patayan in the mountains of northwestern Arizona.

While Colton's cultural scheme focused on Arizona, Rogers established the first systematic culture history and artifact typologies for the Colorado Desert in California, but also including evidence from western Arizona. Rogers' (1936, 1945) investigations of Yuman ceramics and culture history remain fundamental for archaeological research in the region. He distinguished three phases of Late Prehistoric archaeology in the Colorado Desert as Yuman I, II, and III, with Yuman II being contemporary with the late Holocene phase of Lake Cahuilla between around A.D. 1000 and 1500. In applying the label "Yuman," Rogers brought back the assumed association between the archaeological pattern and a specific linguistic grouping.

Also included in this early period of basic archaeological research is Albert H. Schroeder's examination of lower Colorado River sites (Schroeder 1952, 1979). Schroeder (1961) excavated the Willow Beach site, located just below Boulder Canyon, one of the few stratified Late Prehistoric sites known on the Colorado River. He developed a cultural sequence that emphasized the similarities of the Colorado River assemblages with the upland areas of western and central Arizona, lumping a number of cultural patterns into the concept of the Hakataya pattern, an expanded version of Rogers' Yuman pattern (Schroeder 1979). Some scholars found Schroeder's concept of the Hakataya to be too inclusive and also noted conflicts with Rogers' original Yuman ceramic typology (see McGuire and Schiffer 1982). Schroeder (1957, 1958, 1975) postulated associations between subdivisions of the Hakataya pattern, certain ceramic types, and historically identified tribal groups. These branch-ceramic-tribal associations include, among others, the linking of the Roosevelt branch, Tonto Brown pottery, and the Southeast Yavapai; the Cerbat branch, Cerbat Brown, and the Walapai; the La Paz branch, Needles Buff, and the Halchidhoma;

the Palo Verde branch, Tumco Buff, and the Quechan; the Amacava branch, Parker Buff, and the Mohave; and the Salton branch, Topoc Buff, and the eastern Kumeyaay. This approach may give insufficient consideration to the mobility of some groups, who may have produced different ceramic types depending on the proximity of particular clay types to their seasonal settlements.

The term "Patayan" regained prominence with the publication of Hohokam and Patayan by Randall H. McGuire and Michael B. Schiffer (1982). They provide a critical history of the development of the terminology and cultural concepts. Michael R. Waters (1982a, 1982b) applied the term to a ceramic chronology and typology for the Colorado Desert, based on Rogers' unpublished notes and type collection at the San Diego Museum of Man. Waters critically discussed differences between Rogers' and Schroeder's approaches, both in the definition of prehistoric cultures and in the application of a Lower Colorado River Buff ceramic typology.

Within the Late Holocene period, desert peoples of this region developed broad-spectrum and diversified resource procurement systems emphasizing a collector organization that made use of residential bases and temporary logistical camps, scheduled according to the ripening seasons of staple plant resources. Mobility was an important element in this pattern, with frequent travel between the Colorado River and Lake Cahuilla when the lake was present. The diversity of sites and assemblages associated with Lake Cahuilla indicates considerable variability in late prehistoric and protohistoric social and ecological adaptations to the lake (Wilke 1978). The number of house pits at fish camps ranges from one to more than a dozen, perhaps indicating the number of households in residence at any one time. Fish traps range from single examples to long lines that are suggestive of cooperative fishing ventures. Archaeological excavations of house pits indicate that some have well-developed middens and diverse artifact types, suggestive of season-long temporary camps, while others have only sparse artifact associations suggestive of short-term fishing expeditions. Faunal assemblages vary from those largely limited to fish bone or the remains of migratory water birds, to others that contain more diverse resources, including rabbit and large mammal bone. This variability in site types and assemblage contents has yet to be correlated in a systematic manner with other variables, such as the recessional stages of Lake Cahuilla (reflected in elevation), localized geography and paleoenvironments, ethnicity, or other factors (Schaefer 2000; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

The numerous trail systems throughout the Colorado Desert attest to long-range travel to special resource collecting zones and ceremonial locales, trading expeditions, and possibly warfare. Pot drops, trailside shrines, and other evidence of transitory activities are associated with these trails (McCarthy 1993). During the Late Holocene and perhaps during earlier periods as well, an important travel corridor existed to the northwest of Black Mountain and south of the Chocolate Mountains. A series of long trail segments with associated ceramic pot drops and lithic scatters exists parallel to Ninemile Wash and SR-78, linking the Colorado River and Imperial Valley.

Another corridor went up the Salt Creek Pass between the Chocolate Mountains and the Orocopia Mountains, following alternative routes either through the Chuckwalla Valley or following a string of springs and tanks south of the Chuckwalla Mountains. In the historic period this route was known as the Coco-maricopa Trail (Johnston 1980; Johnston and Johnston 1957; McCarthy 1982).

Trade and travel is also seen in the distribution of localized resources such as Obsidian Butte obsidian, wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains, soapstone, marine shell from the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast, and different ceramic types. The Elmore site near Kane Springs, for example, contained evidence of Olivella shell bead manufacturing and other shell processing, trade, and possibly cultural connections with delta Yumans who may have been displaced during Lake Cahuilla infillings (Laylander 1997; Rosen 1995; Schaefer 2000). Evidence of metate manufacture is also documented at several sites in the Superstition Mountain area where outcrops of Imperial Formation sandstone afforded a ready local material for milling equipment (Schaefer 1988).

1.2.1.2.5 Ethnohistory

The 1774-1776 Anza expeditions passed through the Borrego Valley where they camped at a place they named San Gregorio, probably near Borrego Springs. Garcés provided descriptions of the 60 Cajuenches, interpreted to be referring to Cahuilla, who were living there, and possibly the first Cahuilla to be encountered. They actually appear to be living in co-residence with the Kumeyaay at Borrego Springs, at least seasonally, and it may be Kumeyaay who he actually saw in majority. Another diarist on the expedition, Pedro Font, used the term, Jecuiches, for the same people and was more likely referring to Kumeyaay people (Bolton 1930:130; Coues 1900:42). There appears to have been some confusion with the application of these names (Luomala 1978: 607) and this may have resulted from the intermingling of the tribal groups where their traditional territories abut in this portion of the Colorado Desert. The Garcés account provides a rare early description of the Native inhabitants at Borrego Springs:

March 12.-Going west-northwest and through small hills we came to a valley, and after passing a red hill we halted, having traveled five leagues, at some wells and salty marshes called San Gregorio, a place which has much pasturage and is in a very narrow valley between two ranges. To this point came many Cajuenches, and here we saw another tribe. These Cajuenches do not paint themselves as much as the Yumas. With their macanas they are accustomed to kill many rabbits and some deer, with whose skins the women cover themselves behind, but in front they wear aprons of the fiber of arria, made of the inner bark of trees. These multitudes of fibers some wear like a net and others loose, but all cover themselves well, and even the little girls three years old or even infants are never seen naked. In these regions the women use the nets to carry wood, herbs and the ollas in which they carry water, and also to carry their little children. The

men build corrals with the nets, stakes and flat rocks, and, driving the game from long distance toward a corral, they kill it in abundance. Since these mountain Indians eat much mescal and in some parts the roots of the tule, their teeth are very badly decayed and damaged. Some carry a lance with a good point, which appears to be a weapon for war, and even the women carry poles that are shorter and thicker. They eat a great quantity of wild onions, which abound in these parts. Although these Cajuenches are not such people as the Yumas they are friendly and more timid (Bolton 1930, II:341-342).

Ethnographic information by Spier (1923:304) indicates that this area was in the territory of the Kumeyaay litc clan in the 19th century. Their territory extended along a broad corridor centered on San Felipe Creek, from the mountains down to the desert floor and a major settlement at San Sebastian Marsh.

Major ethnographies for the Kumeyaay and the desert branch of the group, the Kamia, were researched and written in the 1920s and 1930s (Spier 1923; Gifford 1918, 1931), about 150 years after the establishment of the mission system. By this time many traditions were known only by memory or were practiced in modified form on the small reservations in the mountains (Cline 1984). The Kamia had been largely integrated into the Quechan tribe on the Colorado River. Kumeyaay social organization appears to have been loosely structured at the band level. Patrilineal, minimally territorial, exogamous lineages called "cimuL" or gentes, have been described as the highest level of Southern Diegueño social organization (Spier 1923). Luomala (1963:285-286, 1978) suggested that residence was not strictly patrilocal, but bilocal, in that newly married Diegueño couples resided with the woman's family as often as not. This type of flexibility may be a cultural response to environmental stresses such as drought (Shipek 1981:297), or a result of reduced population and territory after historic contact.

The Kumeyaay are depicted primarily as hunters and gatherers in ethnographic and ethnohistoric documents, but some groups practiced agriculture in areas of the Imperial Valley (Gifford 1931:21-22). Shipek (1989) has hypothesized that horticultural practices among the Kumeyaay were widespread and intensive, involving transplantation and cultivation of several native plant species. There is still some controversy regarding the degree of dependence these groups placed on "cultivated" crops versus "natural" crops. Review of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric record indicates that most groups moved to different areas on a seasonal basis to capitalize on particular crops such as acorns or agave, and were not wholly dependent on any one crop.

Animal resources for the Kumeyaay consisted mostly of small game such as rabbits (Sylvilagus spp.), hares (Lepus californicus), woodrats (Neotoma spp.), lizards, some snakes, and grasshoppers (Spier 1923:335-336; Gifford 1931:14; Shipek 1991:32). Many birds probably were not eaten by the Southern Diegueño (Drucker 1937:8), although this restriction seems to apply mostly to shorebirds. Eagles and buzzards were avoided by the Diegueño; hawks, owls, doves, crows, roadrunners, and

mockingbirds were sometimes avoided and sometimes not (Drucker 1937:8, 1941:100). Fish (in some springs and streams) were not ignored, although these probably contributed to the diet in much smaller proportion. Larger game, mostly mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus) and possibly pronghorn (Antilocapra americana, now locally extinct) were also hunted. Different Kumeyaay lineage groups followed varying seasonal routines, probably relying upon staple foods that were common to the lineage home area. Hicks (1963:214) assumed that the majority of aboriginal Kumeyaay lineage locations would have been in the mountains near oak groves, rather than in the desert or desert foothills where agave is more plentiful, but cited only Spier (1923) and not Gifford (1931). Archaeological surveys have helped illustrate that villages were commonly located near reliable water sources and at contact areas between biotic zones (May 1975; Shackley 1980).

The lower Colorado River area was one of shifting tribal boundaries in ethnohistoric times due to intertribal warfare (Forbes 1965). When Alarcón sailed up the lower Colorado River in 1540, he described a situation of incessant warfare. During Oñate's 1604-1605 expedition, he found the Halchidhoma living south of the Gila River confluence, along with the Kahwan and Halyikwamai. Oñate encountered the Ozaras, who were probably a Piman-speaking group, at the Gila-Colorado junction, and the Bahacecha, who may possibly have been Quechan, between the Ozaras and the Mohave (Laylander 1997). Almost a century passed until Jesuit missionary Eusebio Francisco Kino made half a dozen visits to the vicinity of the Colorado-Gila junction between 1699 and 1706 (Bolton 1936; Burrus 1971; Kino 1919). Another Jesuit, Jacobo Sedelmayr, returned in the 1740s and 1750s (Donohue 1969; Sedelmayr 1955). Finally, the Franciscan missionary-explorer Francisco Garcés and the soldier Juan Bautista de Anza in the 1770s established a strong east-west travel link across the Salton Basin (Bolton 1930; Garcés 1900). The eighteenth-century observers clearly found substantial evidence of ethnic displacements since the previous century, and substantial further changes would occur during the early nineteenth century (Spier 1933).

During the early historic period, the Kamia of Imperial Valley were politically and militarily allied with the Quechan and Mohave, in opposition to the Cocopa and Maricopa. They maintained good relations with the Quechan at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers and were permitted a farming rancheria at the large Quechan settlement of Xuksil (in Quechan, "sandstone"), located a few kilometers south of the modern Mexican town of Algodones and north of the branching off of the Alamo River near the southern tip of the Imperial Dunes (Russell et al. 2002:84). These people were collectively known as the Kavely cadom or "south dwellers" and were known to the early Spanish expeditions as the rancherias of San Pablo; their leader was also named Captain Pablo. They were estimated to number 800 people when the Anza Expedition passed through in 1774 (Bolton 1930(2):51; Forde 1931:101). The Franciscans established the mission community of San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer near this location in 1780, along with another mission community at La Purísima Concepción, later to become Fort Yuma. Both were destroyed in a Quechan uprising in 1781 (Forbes 1965:191-204).

1.2.1.2.6 Historic Period

The project area lies on or near important routes of exploration, travel, and transportation that crossed the Colorado Desert during the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. It has seen agricultural development, urbanization, and associated land uses, beginning in the early twentieth century.

The region encompassing the present project area entered written history in the 1770s, when the expeditions under Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés penetrated west from the lower Colorado River and linked Sonora with coastal southern California. Subsequent use of the overland route was interrupted by the 1781 Quechan revolt, but resumed in the early nineteenth century. Regular travel along this branch of the Southern Immigrant Trail by couriers and mail carriers, immigrants, commercial stage lines, the military, surveyors, and cattle drivers, as well as cattle rustlers and outlaws, began during the Mexican and American periods (Lawton 1976:65; Warren et al. 1981).

In 1853, surveyors under the auspices of the U.S. government sought to find a southern route for the transcontinental railroad and expanded the geographical and scientific knowledge of the area (Blake 1853). It was at this time that William Blake, the geologist on the expedition, first identified Lake Cahuilla for the American public and documented the geological traces of the extinct lake. This was also the period of the 1856 U.S. Government Land Office survey, which recorded several historic trails (Warren and Roske 1981:94; Warren et al. 1981:11).

The Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line was constructed in 1877. It generally ran along the eastern margin of the Salton trough, but portions of its alignment had to be relocated farther east in the early 1900s when they were flooded by the rising Salton Sea. The San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railroad, established in 1906, passed through El Centro.

1.3 Records Search Results

Dudek has retained a subscription to data held at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for San Diego County. As part of this subscription, Dudek is approved to perform in-house records searches. A records search for the entire project APE and a surrounding one-mile radius around the project APE was performed on September 4, 2019 (Confidential Appendix A).

1.3.1 Previous Technical Studies

The records searches indicated that ten (10) previous studies have been performed in the one-mile records search buffer area; none intersect the project APE. The reports identified during the in-house record search are presented in Table 2.2 below.

Table 1.2
Previous Cultural Studies Identified in the One-Mile Search Radius

Report I.D.	Title	Author	Year
Reports Outside the APE			
SD-00340	Archaeological Survey and Recovery of a Surface Site at Rams' Hill Borrego Springs, California.	Archaeology Consulting and Technological Inc.	1981
SD-00987	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Development Near the Borrego Sink	San Diego State University	1973
SD-02204	Negative Archaeological Survey Report I-15 Between R7.0/R8.9	PRC Engineering, Inc.	1991
SD-02490	Ram's Hill Country Club Environmental Impact Report	PRC Toups Corporation	1979
SD-04954	Draft Environmental Impact Report For The Kuhrts Properties GPA 88-01	Recon	1987
SD-08477	Results Of An Archaeological Field Investigation Near Borrego Springs, Ca	PRC Toups Corporation	1978
SD-10673	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment Of The Amg Yaqui Pass Project, APN 199-170-32-00	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2006
SD-11193	A Cultural Resources Survey And An Archaeological Site Evaluation At The Amg Yaqui Pass Project, San Diego County, California, APN 199-170-32-00, Tm 5513	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2007
SD-11785	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Ram's Hill Future Planning Area	Affinis	2005
SD-14441	Cultural Resource Records Search And Site Visit Report Mobility Site Yaqui Pass 3774 Yaqui Pass Road Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California 92004	ACE Environmental, LLC	2012

1.3.2 Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

The records search did not identify any cultural resources within the project APE, however, 13 cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile search radius. Of the 13 resources identified in the search radius; seven are prehistoric isolates, three are historic sites, two are prehistoric sites, and one multicomponent site. The cultural resources identified during the SCIC records search for the current project are listed in Table 2.3 below. Additionally the in-house records indicate that no previously recorded historic addresses were located within the project APE or within the one-mile search radius.

Table 1.3
Previous Cultural Resources Within the One-Mile Radius

P-Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type	In/Out Current APE
P-37-005343	CA-SDI-005343	Multicomponent	Habitation site	Out
P-37-010436	CA-SDI-010436	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Out
P-37-028105	CA-SDI-18290	Prehistoric	Ceramic and Lithic Scatter	Out
P-37-028106	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic and Lithic Isolate	Out
P-37-028107	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic Isolate	Out
P-37-028108	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic Isolate	Out
P-37-028109	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic Isolate	Out
P-37-028110	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic Isolate	Out
P-37-028111	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic Isolate	Out
P-37-028112	-	Prehistoric	Ceramic Isolate	Out
P-37-028606	CA-SDI-18389	Historic	Trash Scatter	Out
P-37-028607	CA-SDI-18390	Historic	Trash Scatter	Out
P-37-028608	CA-SDI-18391	Historic	Trash Scatter	Out

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project APE are the County of San Diego RPO, the Local Register, CEQA, and provisions for the CRHR.

Historic and archaeological districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned significance based on their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance.

1.4.1 State Level Regulations

CEQA

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and 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 that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise. CEQA significance criteria are modeled after those identified in Section 106.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; or
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the State CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from Public Resources Code Section 5097.98) and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner shall contact

the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who would identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The property owner or their representative is required to consult with the MLD to determine the proper treatment and disposition of the human remains. The MLD may make recommendations to the property owner or their representative, or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (California Code of Regulations, Title 14; Chapter 3; Article 5; Section 15064.5(e)).

Native American Consultation (Assembly Bill 52)

California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American Tribes and lead agencies to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts to "tribal cultural resources" (TCR) and mitigation for such impacts. Public Resources Code section 21074(a) defines TCR and states that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
- Determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

The County is in the process of conducting formal consultation with Native American tribes under AB 52 for this Project. The results of those consultation efforts will be included in subsequent drafts of this report.

1.4.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County maintains a Local Register that was modeled after the CRHR. Significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Any resource that is significant at the national or state level is by definition also significant at the local level. The criteria for eligibility for the Local Register are comparable to the criteria for eligibility for the CRHR and NRHP, but significance is evaluated at the local level. Included are:

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego and our communities;

3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
4. Resources that have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment that collectively (but not necessarily as individual elements) are exceptional or outstanding examples of prehistory or history.

The County also treats human remains as "highly sensitive." They are considered significant if interred outside a formal cemetery. Avoidance is the preferred treatment.

Under County guidelines for determining significance of cultural and historical resources, any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site (County of San Diego 2007a: 16). Unless a resource is determined to be "not significant" based on the criteria for eligibility described above, it will be considered a significant resource. If it is agreed to forego significance testing on cultural sites, the sites will be treated as significant resources and must be preserved through project design (County of San Diego 2007a:19).

1.4.3 County Of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County uses the CRHR criteria to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. In addition, other regulations must be considered during the evaluation of cultural resources. Specifically, the County of San Diego's RPO defines significant prehistoric and historic sites.

The County defines a significant prehistoric or historic site under its RPO as follows:

1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
   (a) formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP; or
   (b) 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 or materials; and
3. any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
   (a) protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act, or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burials, pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or

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

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 CEQA Guidelines

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

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section,

Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

Section 21074 applies to effects to tribal cultural resources. AB 52 creates a new category of environmental resources that must be considered under CEQA: "tribal cultural resources." AB 52 is applicable to a project for which a Notice of Preparation is filed on or after July 2015. AB 52 adds tribal cultural resources to the categories of cultural resources in CEQA, which had formerly been limited to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources. "Tribal cultural resources" are defined as either (1) "sites, features, places cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" that are included in the state register of historical resources or a local register of historical

resources, or that are determined to be eligible for inclusion in the state register; or (2) resources determined by the lead agency, in its discretion, to be significant based on the criteria for listing in the state register.

2.2 County Guidelines

According to the County's Guidelines (County of San Diego 2007a: 21–22), any of the following will be considered a potentially significant impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant, in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.
5. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resources as defined under CEQA Section 21074.

4. Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the "Most Likely Descendant" as identified by the NAHC for any project in which human remains have been identified. Guideline 4 was selected because the Resource Protection Ordinance requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts.

5. Since the adoption of the County CEQA Guidelines, a new subject area has been added to CEQA – Tribal Cultural Resources. Guideline 5 is included because Tribal Cultural Resources are

important to local Native American communities and may include sacred sites and traditional use areas that have been used over multiple generations.

All discretionary projects are required to conform to applicable County standards related to cultural resources. These include the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing and Watercourses Ordinance (Section 87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards, which is itself a significant impact under CEQA.

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3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Field Methods

Dudek Archaeologist Makayla Murillo conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural survey of the proposed project area on September 6, 2019. Ms. Murillo was accompanied by Red Tail Environmental, Inc. Native American Monitor Shuuluk Linton. Ground visibility was excellent (>90%) in areas with no vegetation and in poor (<5%) in areas with dense vegetation or where concrete foundations and gravel were present. The APE has been heavily disturbed by development activities within and immediately adjacent to the project APE as evidenced by graded surfaces, discarded gravel, and remnants of concrete foundations/pads. Archaeological survey methods met the applicable County Guidelines and the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey and evaluation. The project APE was subject to a 100% survey with transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart and oriented in cardinal directions. Survey crew was equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 3rd Generation iPAD equipped with 8 MP resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the project area. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 meters and 10 meters. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through inspection of natural or artificial erosion exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. No artifacts were identified or collected during the survey. Field recording and photo documentation of features and the APE was completed.

Documentation of cultural resources complied with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740) and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a). All sites identified during this inventory were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

Dudek requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File for the project APE on September 16, 2019 (Appendix B). A search of this type requires NAHC staff to review the list for the presence of Native American sites, which are organized spatially based on a Public Land Survey System section grid (measuring 1 square mile). The NAHC results, received October 7, 2019, reported that the results were positive, although no specific details regarding the type or location of the positive results were provided. NAHC

recommended that the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel be contacted for more information. The NAHC provided a contact list of Native American representatives for tribes that are traditionally affiliated with this the project APE. Letters with a map and description of the planned project were subsequently sent to these individuals and organizations on October 10, 2019. Any responses received by Dudek from tribal outreach will be added to subsequent drafts of this report and forwarded to the County to assist in AB 52 consultation. The County of San Diego is the Lead Agency responsible for conducting government-to-government consultation outlines in AB 52. To date, no TCRs were identified in the APE by the NAHC, local tribes, or Native American monitor for the project area.

3.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The APE has been heavily disturbed by development activities within and immediately adjacent to the project APE as evidenced by graded surfaces, discarded gravel, and remnants of concrete foundations/pads. Although the depth of disturbance is unknown at this time, the 1959 aerial shows the entire site disked and/or plowed with all native vegetation removed.

The survey identified three new cultural resources, one historic site consisting of three concrete foundations (CDZ-S-001) (Figure 3), one prehistoric isolate (CDZ-I-001) (Figure 4), and one historic structure (CDZ-I-002) (Figure 5), within the project APE. These resources are further discussed in the next section below. Cultural resource locations can be seen on Confidential Figure 5 (Confidential Appendix D) and in individual site sketch maps in each site form (Confidential Appendix C).

Figure 3. Overview of CDZ-S-001 Feature 2 facing northwest

Figure 4. Overview of CDZ-I-001 facing west

Figure 5. Overview of CDZ-I-002 facing south

3.2.1 CDZ-S-001

This historic site consists of three concrete foundations. The site is in poor condition with the original structures removed and only the foundation pads remaining. No artifacts are associated with the features. The site is located within alluvial sediments. Vegetation consists of Sonoran creosote bush scrub and white bursage. Topography is flat with 0–3° slope.

Feature 1

Feature 1 consists of a concrete pad measuring 7’ x 4’ located within the center of the project APE. Feature 1 is approximately 15 meters southwest from Feature 3 and is approximately 5 meters north of Feature 2. Immediately adjacent to Feature 1 is a partial wood frame measuring 3’ x 4’. No artifacts or distinctive/diagnostic characteristics are associated with Feature 1.

Feature 2

Feature 2 consists of a vertical, metal elbow-shaped well pipe on a concrete pad with gravel. The concrete pad measures 20’ x 30’. The pipe extends approximately 6 inches from the ground and is 12 inches in diameter. It is welded shut with a metal cap. Feature 2 is located approximately 5 meters south of Feature 1. No artifacts or distinctive/diagnostic characteristics are associated with Feature 2.

Feature 3

Feature 3 consists of a large concrete and brick pad measuring 52’ x 56’. Feature 3 is located approximately 15 meters northeast from Features 2 and 3. No artifacts or distinctive/diagnostic characteristics are associated with Feature 3.

Plat map ownership in the county only dates back to 2017. The Borrego Water district was the last recorded owner. No records for the parcel itself were available. Historical aerial photographs (NETR 2019) of the property from 1959 indicates two structures or buildings at the location of the site. The 1994 historic aerials do not indicate a structure or building at the site. The standing structures were removed from the site location by 1994. Subsequent aerial images do not reveal any new information about the property. Topo maps (available from 1952) were also consulted. The topo map from 1952 does not indicate a structure or building at the location of the site, however, it shows a spring in the site. The 1960 topo map indicates that a spring or well is located at the site. Subsequent topo maps do not reveal any new information about the property. The structures at each feature have also been removed, and therefore the site does not retain any integrity.

CDZ-S-001 is a historic site that consists of three concrete foundations. Based on the site evaluation, CDZ-S-001 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1); the site is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion 2); and the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). This site does not contain a significant archaeological deposit that can be excavated, and therefore does not contain any data potential that could provide information regarding the history of the area (Criterion 4). Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register and not significant under CEQA and the RPO. As this resource is not significant under CEQA, the project will have a less than significant impact on the resource.

3.2.2 CDZ-I-001

This prehistoric isolate consist of two brownware ceramic body sherds. The isolate is located within alluvial sediments. Vegetation consists of Sonoran creosote bush scrub and white bursage. Topography is flat with 0–3° slope.

Isolated cultural material is not considered significant and isolates are generally not eligible to be considered historical resources under CEQA. Under CEQA and the County RPO, isolates do not require other treatment other than formal documentation.

3.2.3 CDZ-I-002

This historic built environment resource consists of the State Parks welcome sign to Borrego Springs. The sign is constructed with a wood frame and metal wire mesh, with modern-constructed 8”x 11”x 3” adobe blocks with mud mortar. According to UCSB and NETR historic aerial images available, the sign was constructed by the California State Parks in the 1950s, sometime after 1953 but before 1959 (Frame Finder 2019, NETR 2019). Based on archival review, CDZ-I-002 is over 50 years of age. This resource has not been formally evaluated.

In compliance with CEQA and County guidelines project-related impacts must be avoided, reduced, or mitigated to a level that is acceptable under CEQA and County guidelines. Therefore, it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 be avoided by project design. If avoidance is not feasible it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 be formally evaluated by a qualified architectural historian. Under federal, state, and San Diego County guidelines, CDZ-I-002 should be assumed significant unless determined otherwise though formal evaluation.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance and Management Concerns

The three newly identified resources (CDZ-S-001; CDZ-I-001; CDZ-I-002) were identified within the current APE limits. Two are archaeological resources (CDZ-S-001 and CDZ-I-001) and one is a built environment resource (CDZ-I002).

CDZ-S-001 is a historic site that consists of three concrete foundations. Based on the site evaluation, CDZ-S-001 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1); the site is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion 2); and the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). This site does not contain a significant archaeological deposit that can be excavated, and therefore does not contain any data potential that could provide information regarding the history of the area (Criterion 4). Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register and not significant under CEQA or the RPO. As this resource is not significant, the project will have a less than significant impact on the resource.

CDZ-I-001 is an isolate. Isolated cultural material is not considered significant and isolates are generally not eligible to be considered historical resources under CEQA. Under CEQA and the County RPO, isolates do not require other treatment other than formal documentation.

CDZ-I-002 is a built environment resource. Based on archival research the resource over 50 years of age. In compliance with CEQA and County guidelines project-related impacts must be avoided, reduced, or mitigated to a level that is acceptable under CEQA and County guidelines. Therefore, it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 by avoided by project design. If avoidance is not feasible it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 be formally evaluated by a qualified architectural historian. Under federal, state, and County guidelines, CDZ-I-002 should be assumed significant unless determined otherwise though formal evaluation.

4.2 Impact Analysis

This cultural resources inventory of the project APE was conducted in compliance with CEQA and County regulations. This study will assist the County in managing cultural resources throughout construction of the proposed project.

The three newly identified resources identified within the current APE limits include tow archaeological resources (CDZ-S-001 and CDZ-I-001) and one built environment resource (CDZ-I002). CDZ-S-001 and CDZ-I-001 were evaluated and recommended as not significant under CEQA or the County RPO, not "unique" resources under CEQA, and not eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register. Both of these resources would be destroyed by grading or other construction activities. As these resources have no data potential or any other historical significance, the impacts would be considered less than significant and do not require any mitigation (Table 4.1).

CDZ-I-002 has not been previously evaluated. Therefore, it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 by avoided by project design. If avoidance is not feasible it is recommended that CDZ-I-002 be formally evaluated by a qualified architectural historian. Under federal, state, and County guidelines, CDZ-I-002 should be assumed significant unless determined otherwise though formal evaluation (Table 4.1).

Taking into consideration the topographic setting, the identification of archaeological and built environment resources in the project APE, and the existing archaeological documentation provided by the SCIC, ground disturbance associated with the project does have some potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. As such, there is some risk of inadvertent impacts by project implementation to unidentified cultural resources. With the recommended archaeological mitigation (including archaeological and Native American monitoring to avoid the unanticipated impact to unidentified cultural deposits and final reporting of findings to the County) there will be no significant effect to cultural resources as a result of the implementation of the proposed project.

Monitor and Report Construction Excavations for Archaeological Resources.

Dudek recommends that archaeological and Native American monitors be on site during ground disturbing activities (such as grubbing, grading, trenching, and drilling). In the event that additional archaeological resources (additional artifacts and/or possible features) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find shall immediately stop and be diverted to elsewhere on the project property, until a County-approved archaeologist can assess the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. If the resource is not significant, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery is potentially significant under CEQA or County guidelines, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan and formal evaluation may be warranted. In accordance with the County's and State's regulations, the first priority is to avoid impacts to significant archaeological resources. If avoidance is not feasible, then additional mitigation will be required. Finally, a cultural monitoring report would be written and submitted to the County after the conclusion of the cultural monitoring program.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descended (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative.

Table 4.1 Management Summary

Resource Number	Period	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CDZ-S-001	Historic	County: Important; (CEQA: Not Significant; RPO: Not Significant; CRHR: Not Eligible; Local Register: Not Eligible)	Significant	N/A	Less Than Significant
CDZ-I-001	Prehistoric	County: Important; (CEQA: Not Significant; RPO: Not Significant; CRHR: Not Eligible; Local Register: Not Eligible)	Not Significant	N/A	Not Significant
CDZ-I-002	Historic	County: Important; (CEQA: Not Evaluated; RPO: Potentially Significant; CRHR: Potentially Eligible; Local Register: Potentially Eligible)	Significant	Avoidance, Evaluation, Research, Collection, Curation, Monitoring	Less Than Significant

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San Diego Genealogical Society

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1980 Lake Cahuilla: Late Quaternary Lacustrine History of the Salton Trough, California. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona.

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Wilke, Philip J.

1976 Background to Prehistory of the Yuha Desert. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 5. Ramona, California.

1978 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No. 38. Berkeley

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Micah Hale (Dudek): Acted as Principal Investigator and approved the technical report.

Angela Pham (Dudek): Authored the technical report.

Makayla Murillo (Dudek): Acted as Field Director, conducted fieldwork and coauthored the technical report.

Shuuluk Linton (Red Tail Environmental): Acted as Native American monitor.

Dudek: Conducted the in-house SCIC records search.

Steven Quin (NAHC): Conducted Sacred Land File record search.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

7 RESOURCE MITIGATION MEASURES

Boulder Brush Impacted Resources (Includes Portions of Sites Intersecting ADI)	
Site Numbers	*Mitigation Measures*
CDZ-I-002	Recommended Avoidance by Project Design and Preservation in Place
CDZ-I-002	Evaluation
CDZ-I-002	Research
CDZ-I-002	Curation or Repatriation
CDZ-I-002	Monitoring
CDZ-S-001	None- No mitigation required
CDZ-I-001	None – Isolate or Resource Does Not Exist

APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

In-house Records Search Documents

APPENDIX B

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Tribal Correspondence

APPENDIX B

NAHC Correspondence and Tribal Outreach

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

September 16, 2019

NAHC Staff
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission

Subject: ***NAHC Sacred Lands Records Search Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear NAHC Staff,

Clean Focus and AZTEC Engineering is proposing to install approximately 800 kV of renewable energy generation in Borrego Springs, San Diego, California (Figure 1). The proposed project is located at the intersection of Deep Well Trail and Borrego Springs Road. In total, the area of potential effect (APE) includes 9.47 miles. This project falls in Township 11 South, Range 6 East, Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 26 of the Borrego Sinki, CA 1:24,000 USGS map. Dudek is requesting an NAHC search for any sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within a one-half mile buffer of the proposed project location (Figure 2). Please provide contact information for any Native American tribal representatives that should be consulted regarding these project activities. This information can be faxed to 760-632-0164.

If you have any questions about this investigation, please contact me directly by email or phone.

Regards,

Makayla Murillo B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Cell: (760) 805-4040
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments:
Figure 1. Regional project map.
Figure 2. Project location map.

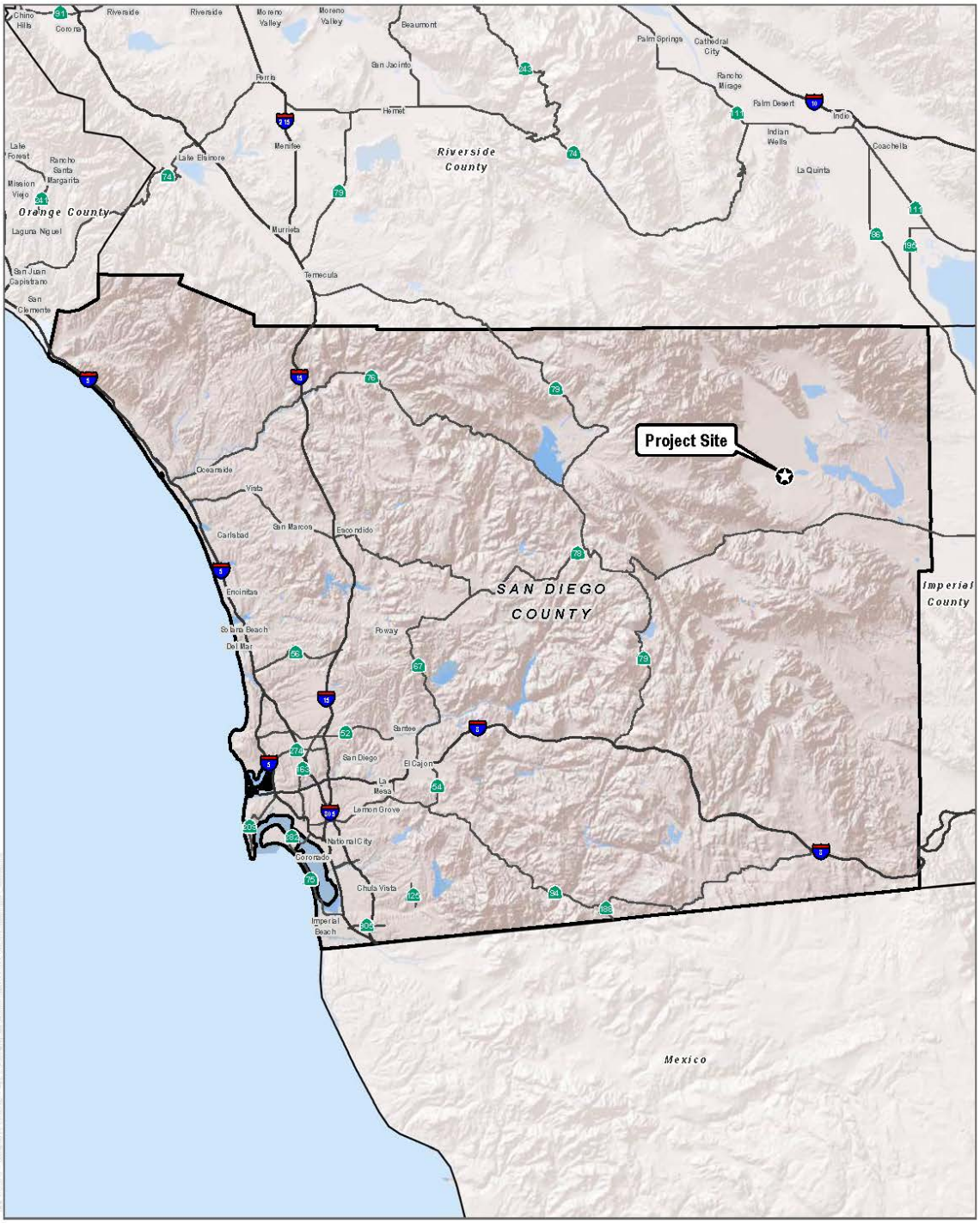

Figure 1. Regional map of project location

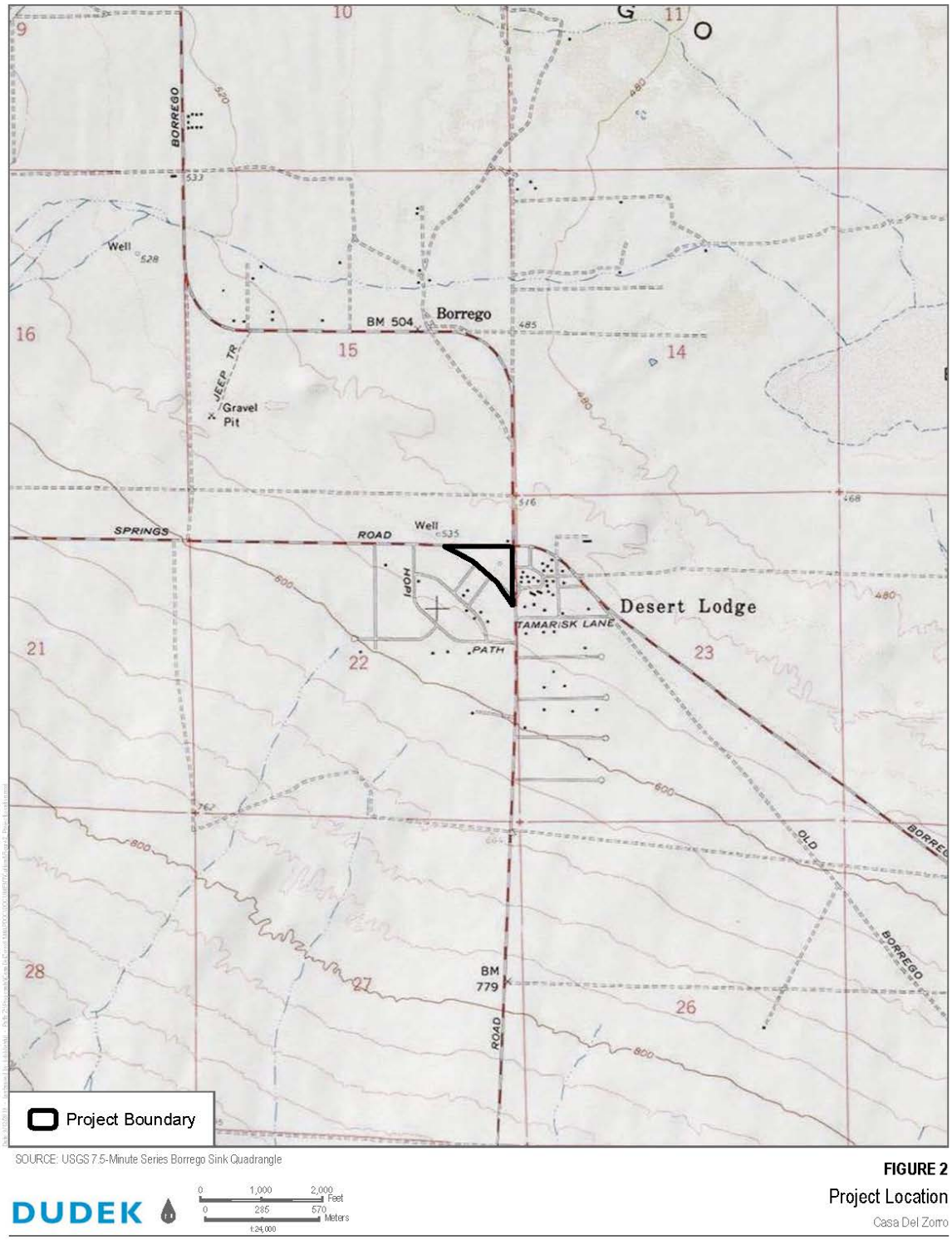

Figure 2. Project location map.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

October 7, 2019

Makayla Murillo
Dudek

VIA Email to: mmurillo@dudek.com

RE: Casa Del Zorro Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Murillo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/7/2019

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway — Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Casa Del Zorro Project, San Diego County.

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. — Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

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

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno
Pala, CA, 92059 — Luiseno
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Casa Del Zorro Project, San Diego County.

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Casa Del Zorro Project, San Diego County.

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Casa Del Zorro Project, San Diego County.

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner, CA 92086

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on October 7, 2019, which stated that the SLF search results were positive.

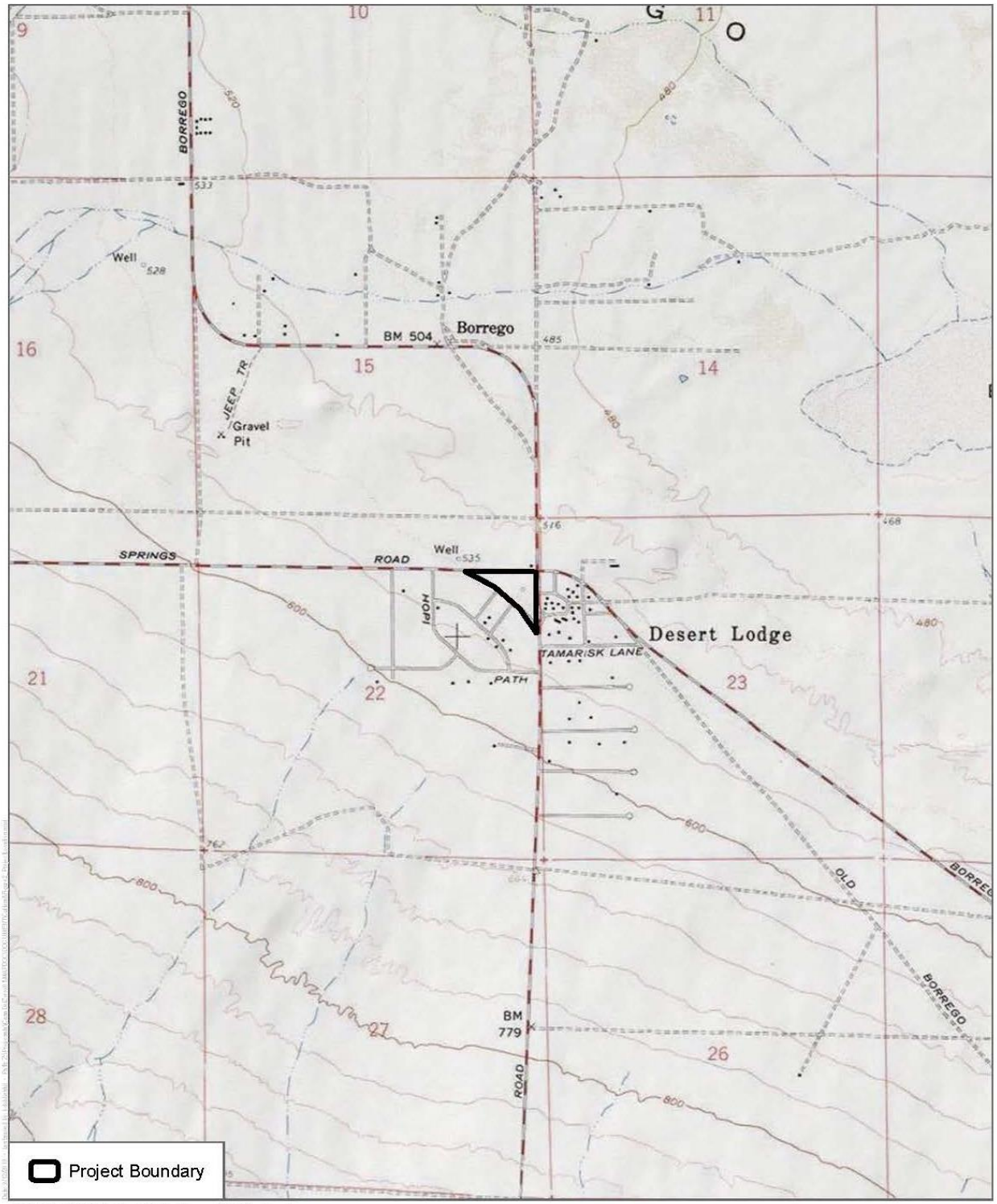
The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 479-4855 or at apham@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, County of San Diego, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Borrego Sink Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Christman,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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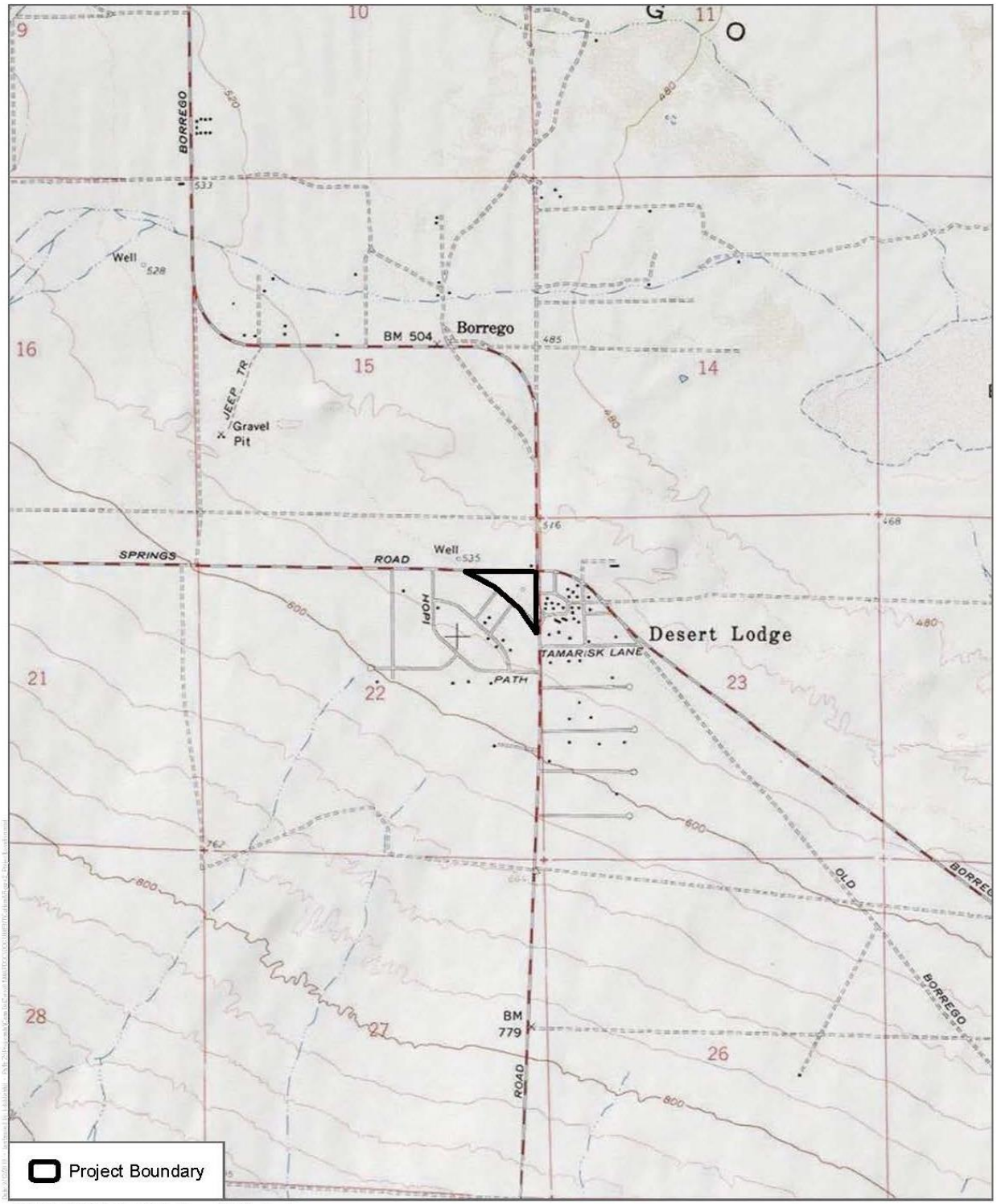
Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, County of San Diego, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Borrego Sink Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Scott Cozart, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Cozart,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on October 7, 2019, which stated that the SLF search results were positive.

The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 479-4855 or at apham@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

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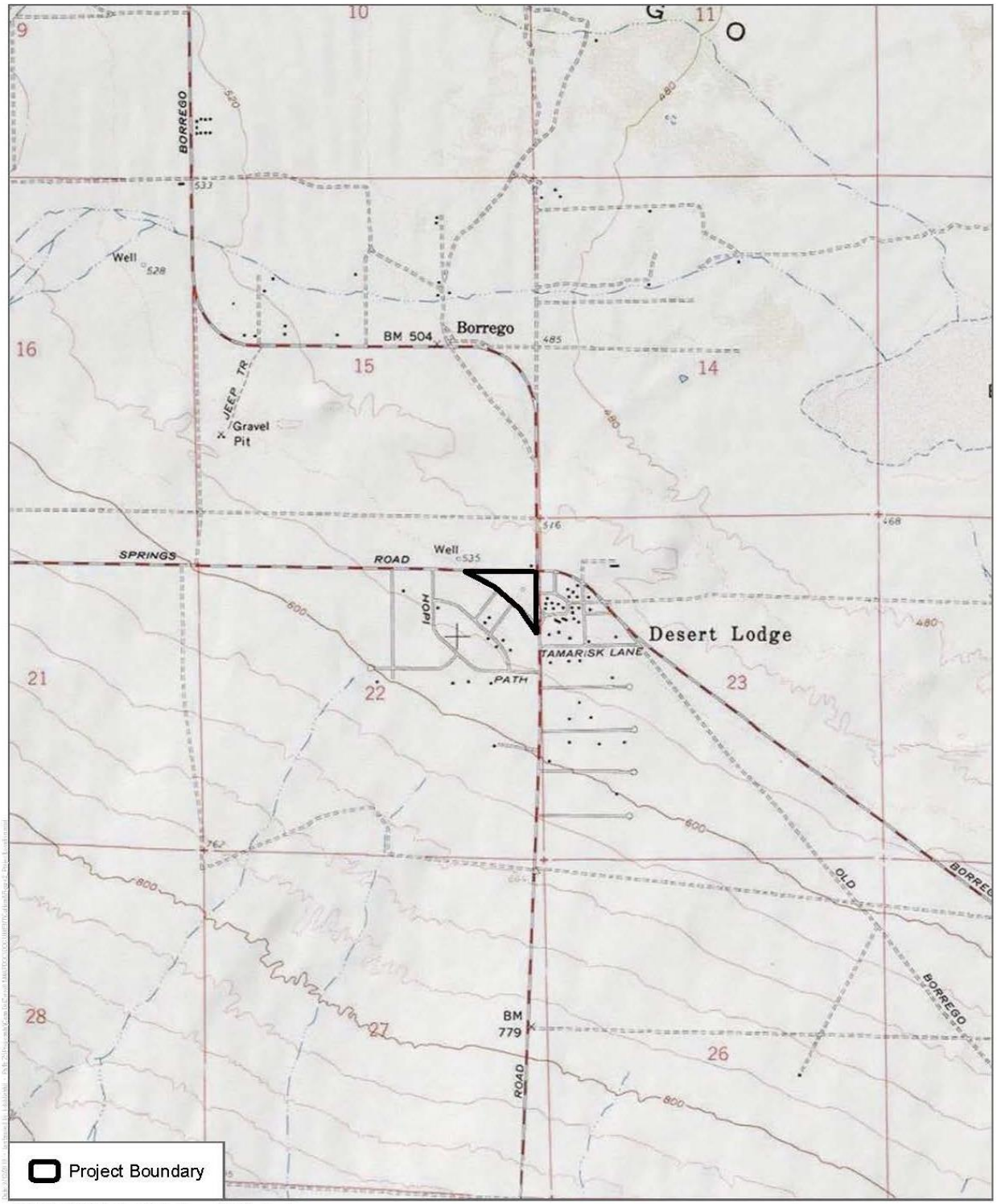
Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Borrego Sink Quadrangle

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Mercedes Estrada,
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92536

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Estrada,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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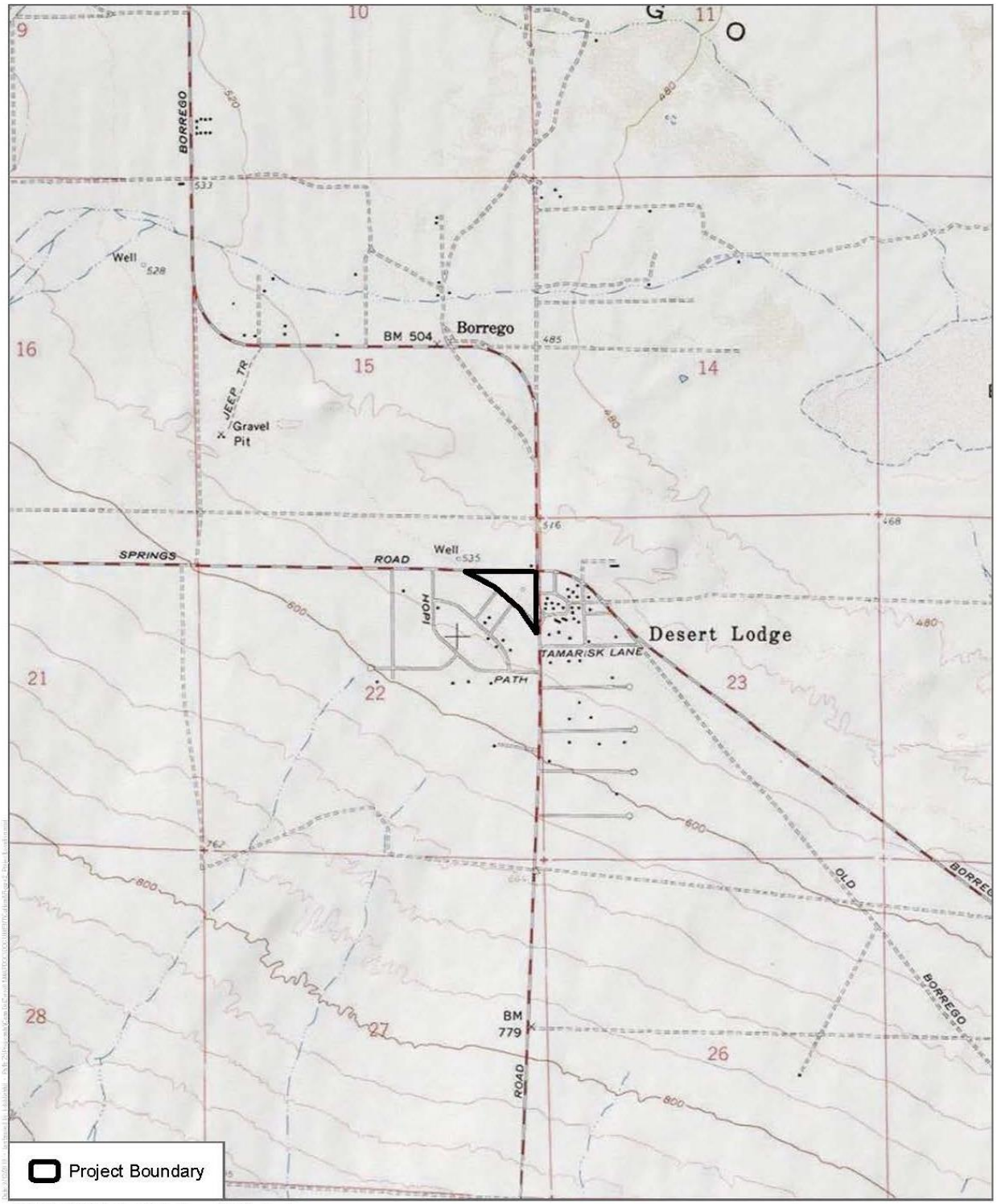

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Steven Estrada, Chairman
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92536

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Estrada,

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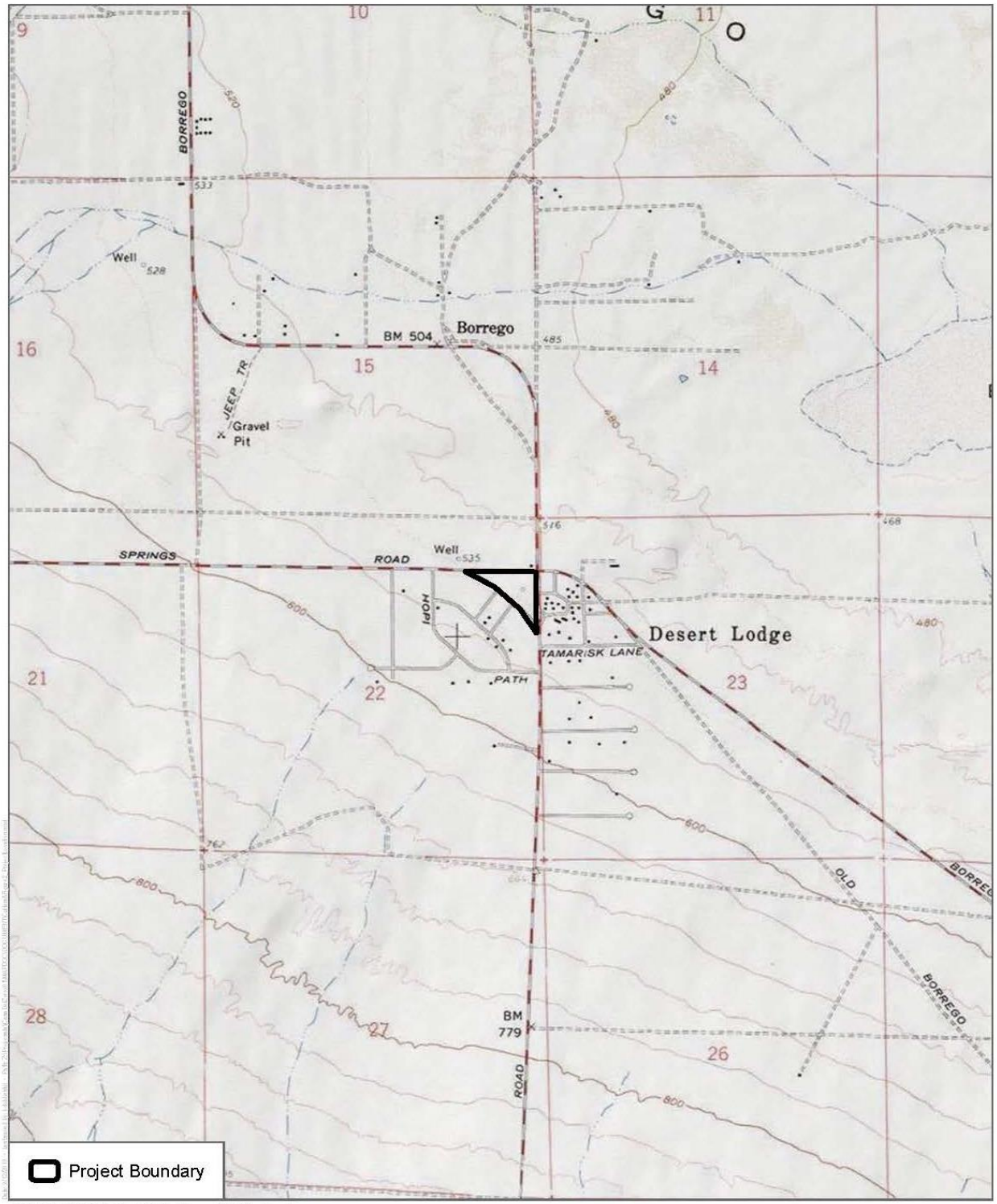

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Flores,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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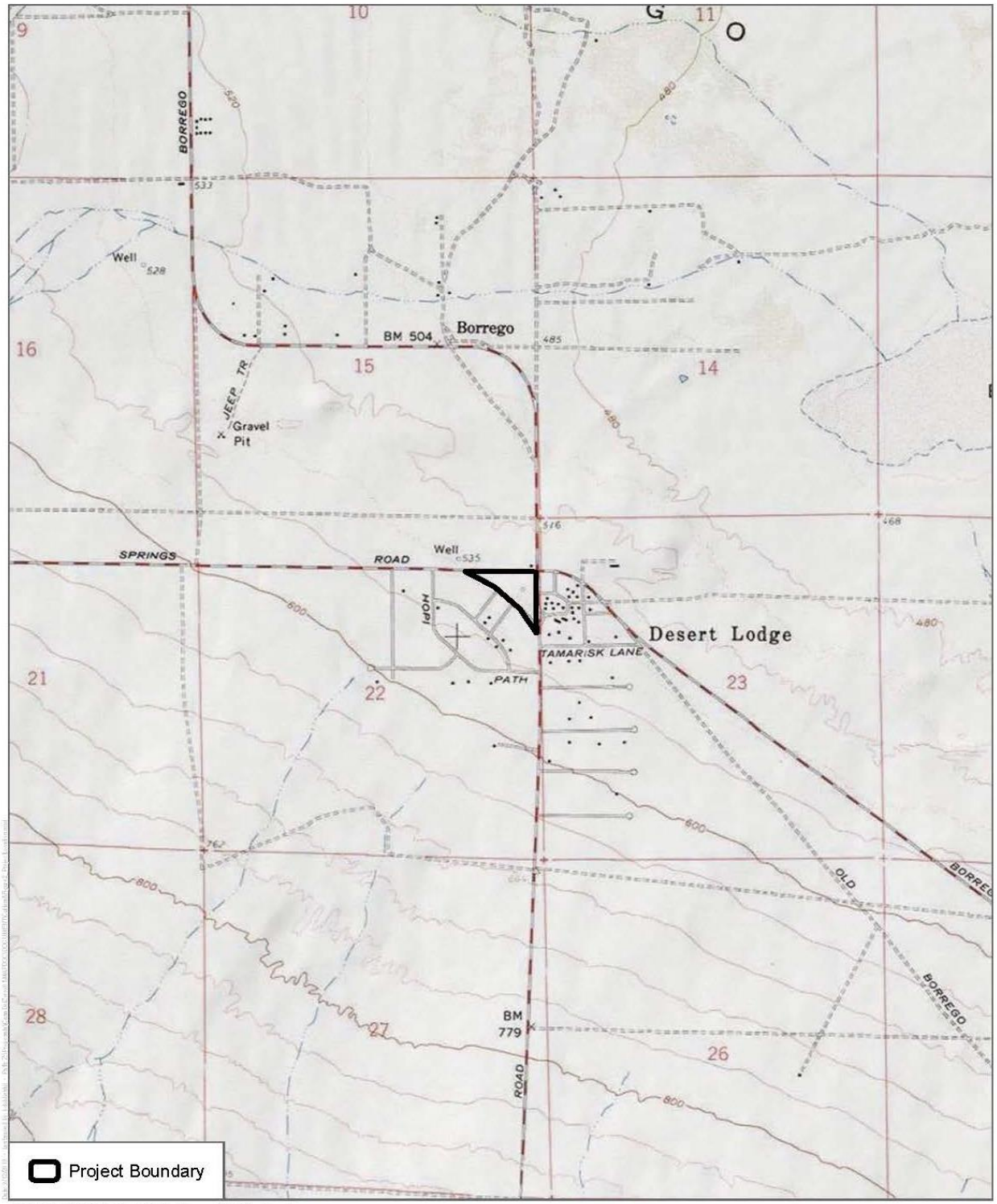

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Patricia Garcia, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92262

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Garcia,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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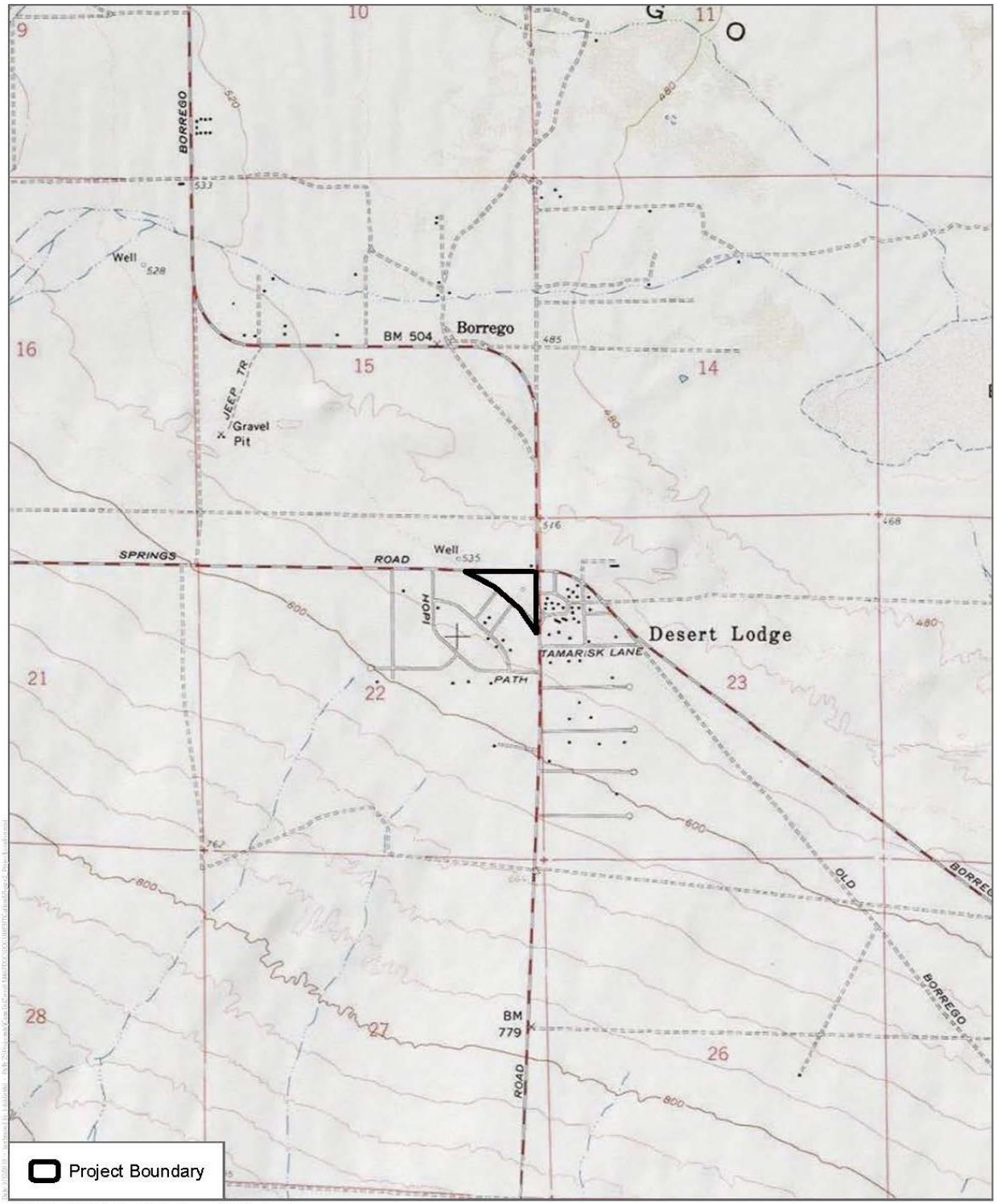

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Garcia,

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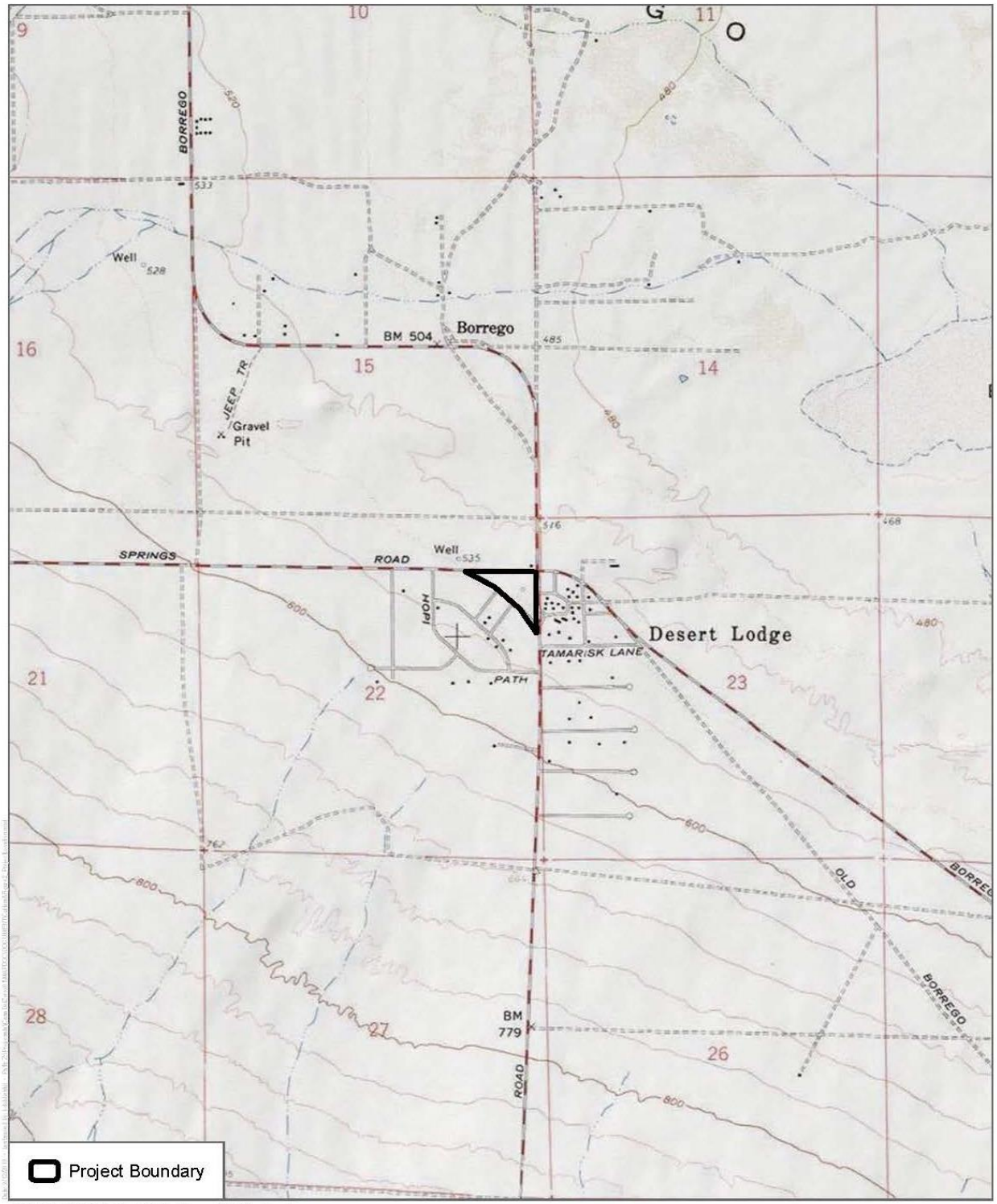

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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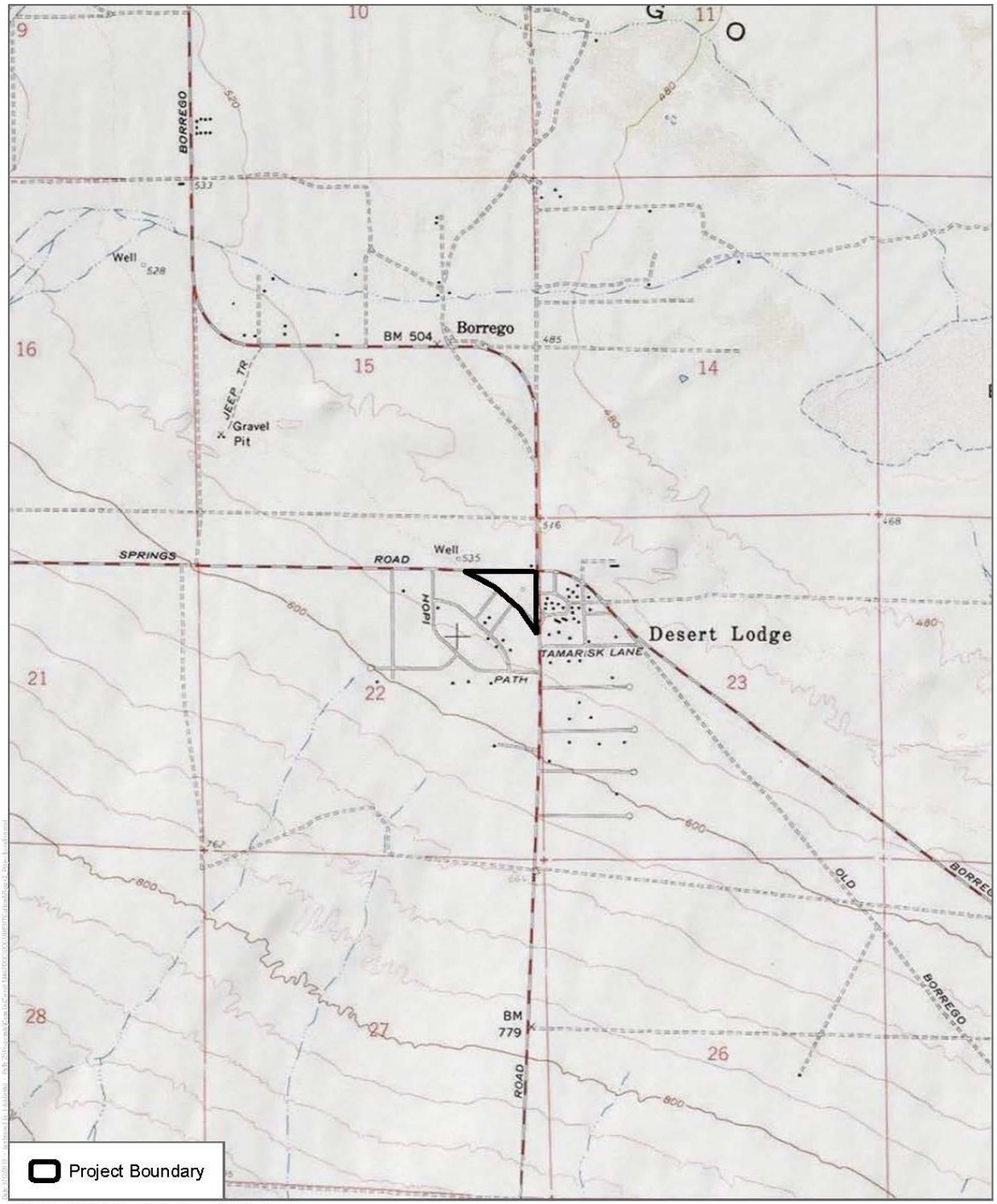

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Goff,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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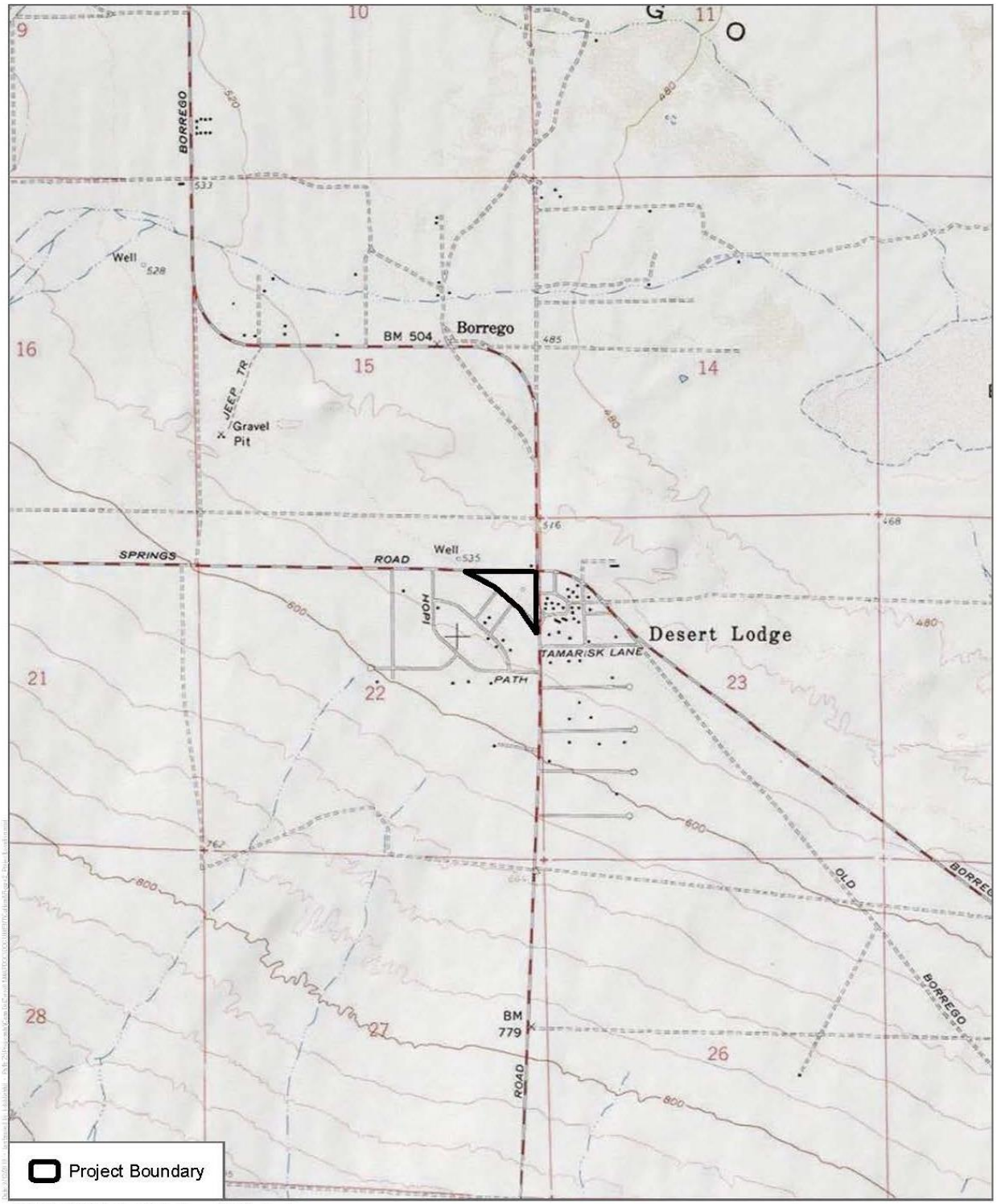

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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Gomez,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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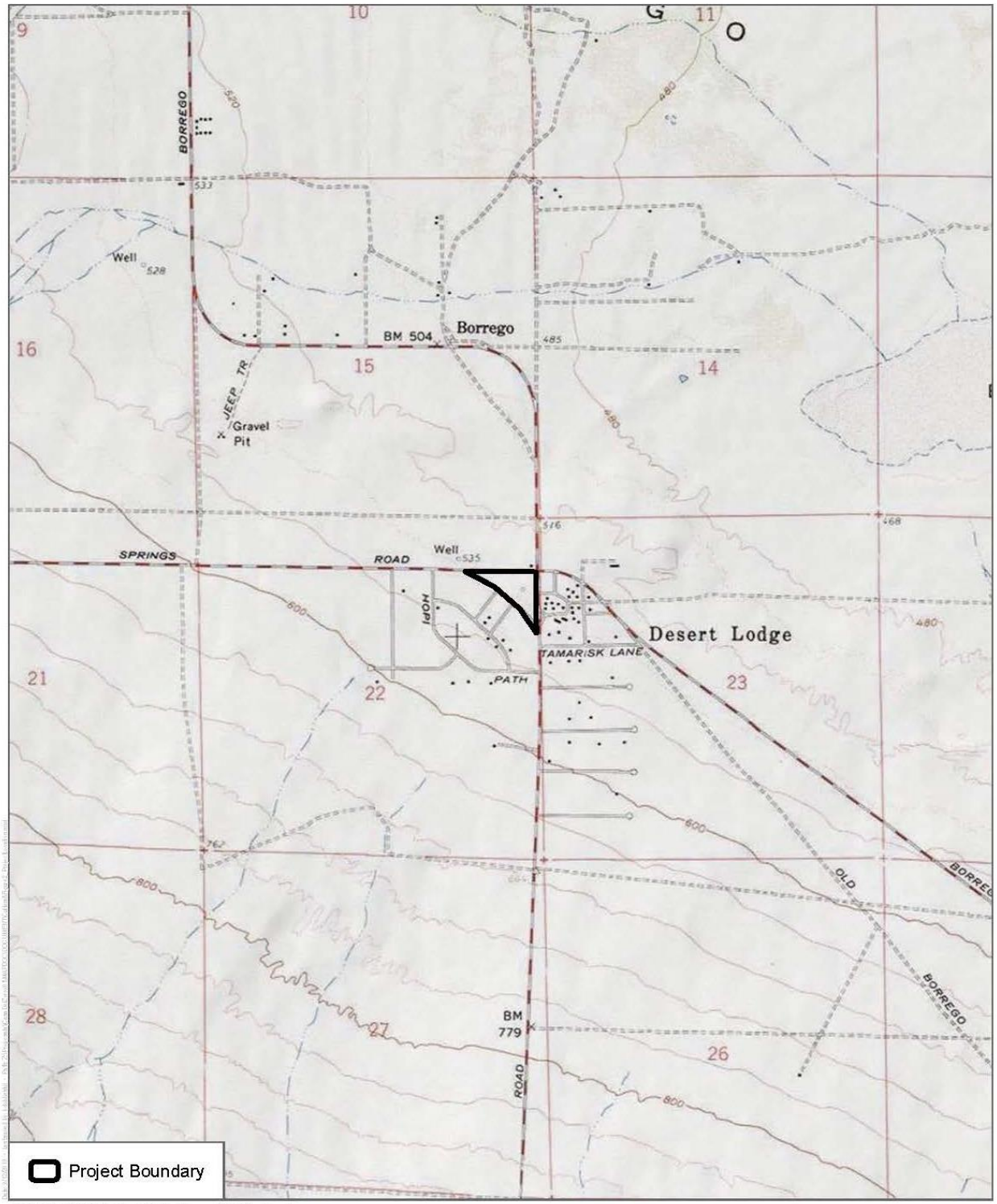

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FIGURE 1
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92262

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

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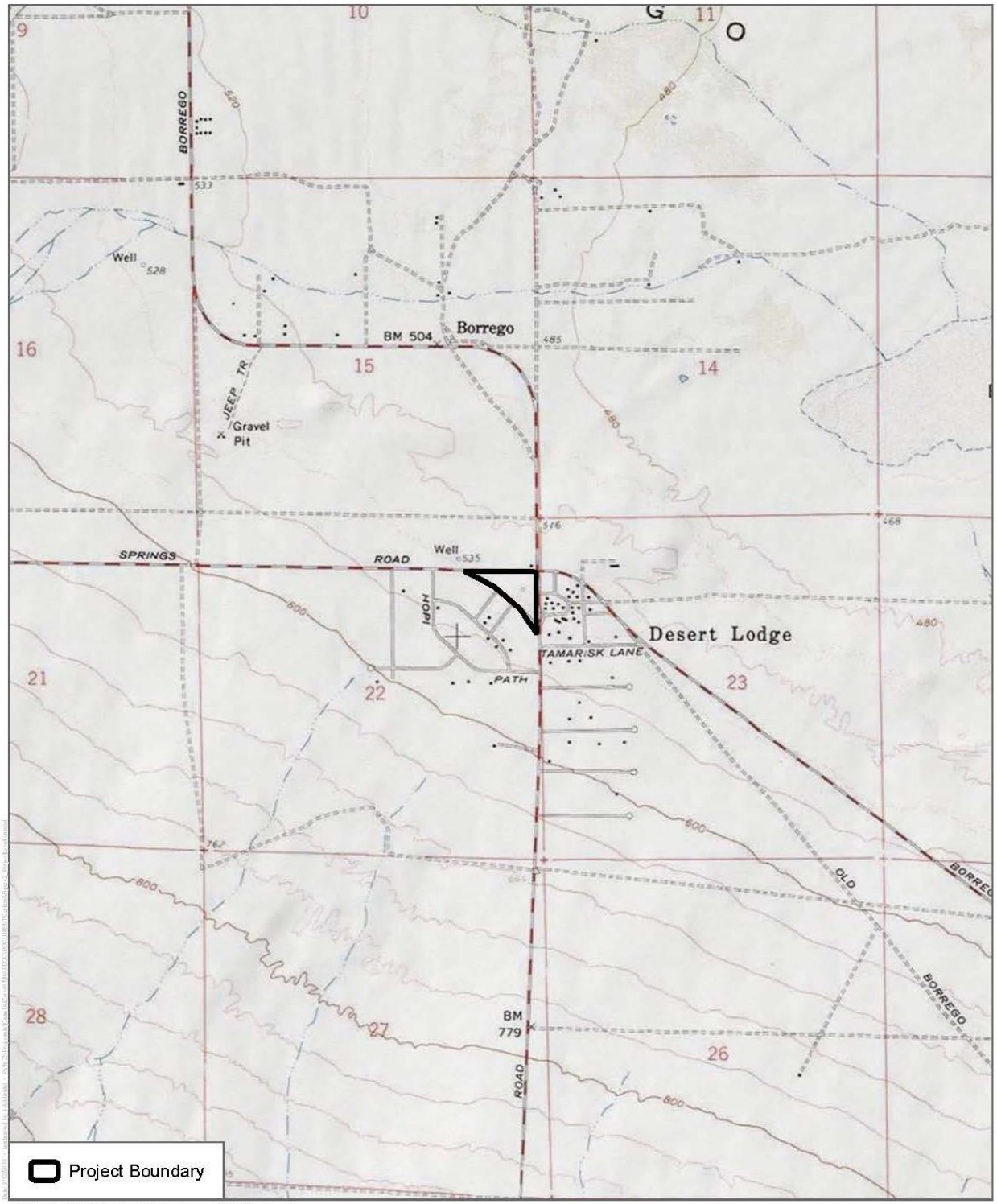

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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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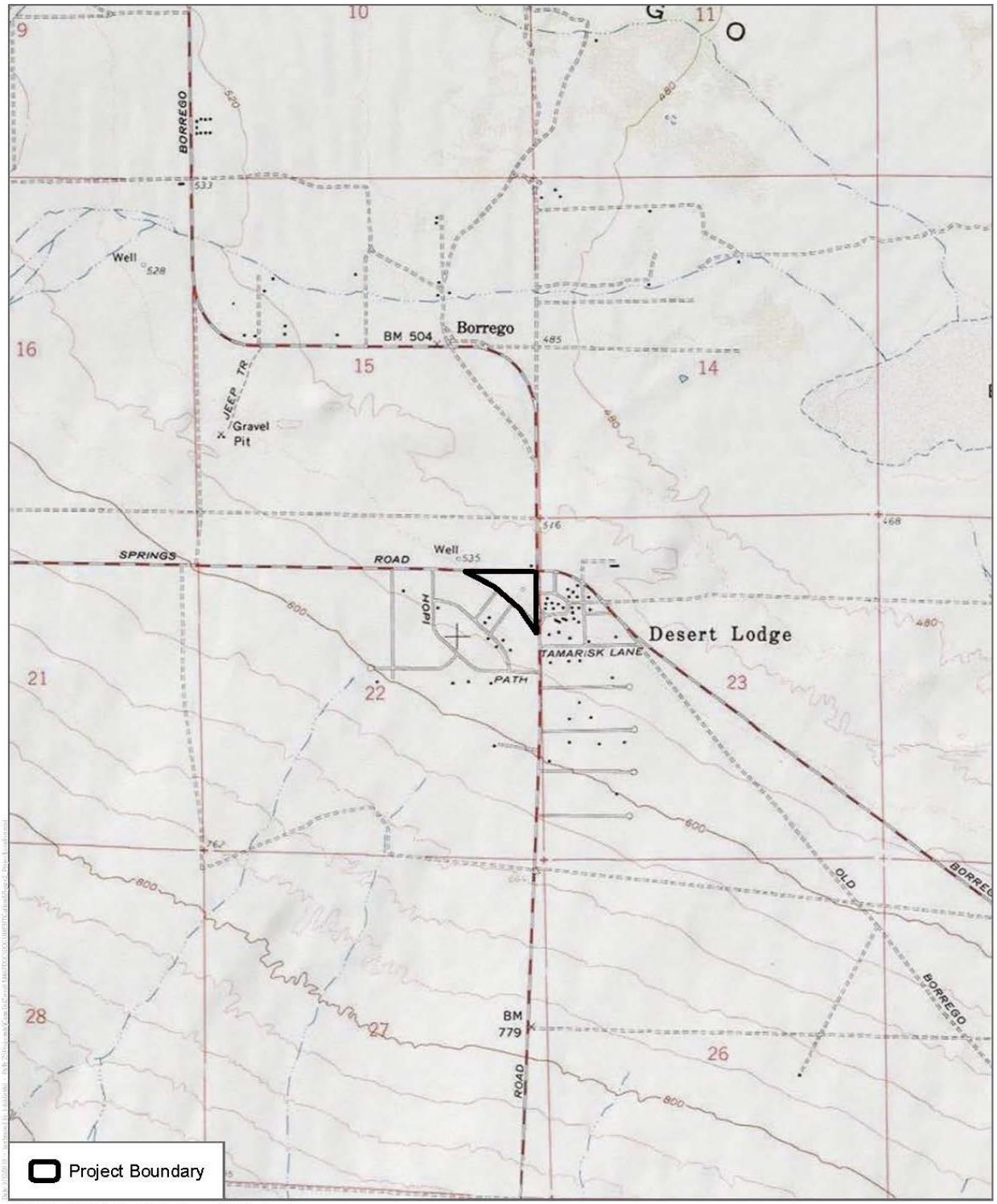

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October 10, 2019

Mr. Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Lawson,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on October 7, 2019, which stated that the SLF search results were positive.

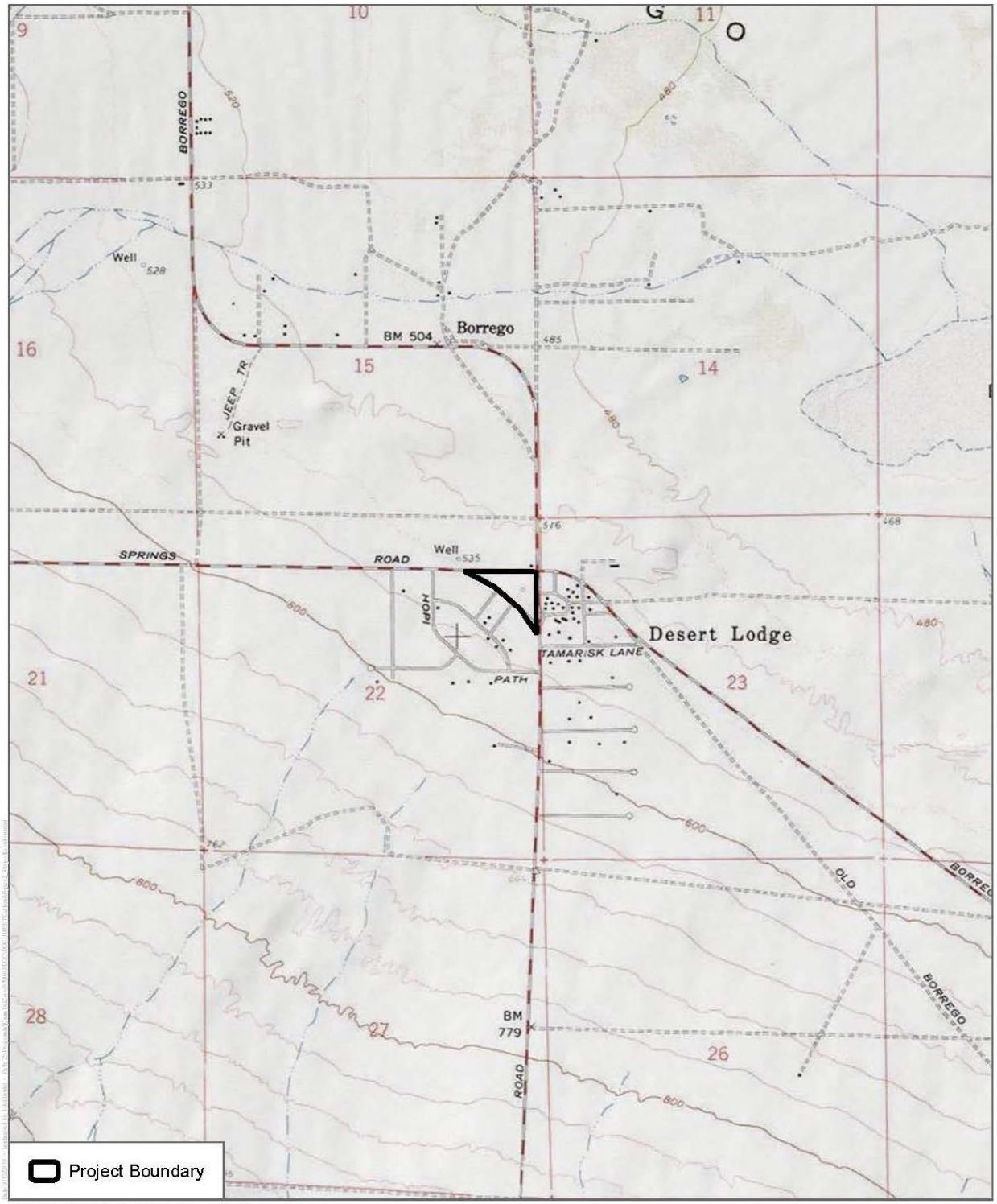
The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 479-4855 or at apham@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, County of San Diego, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Borrego Sink Quadrangle

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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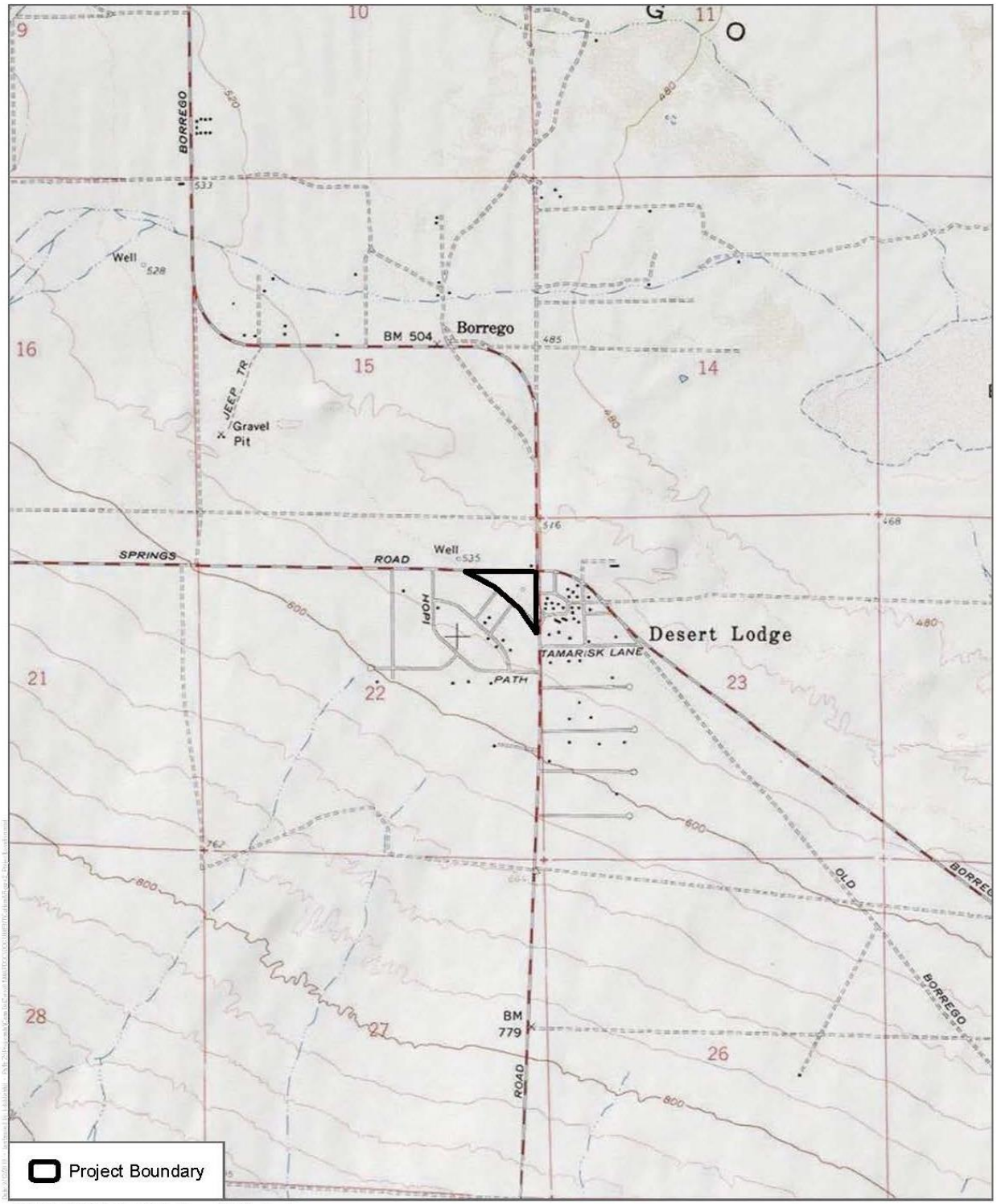

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Dieguneo Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
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Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*

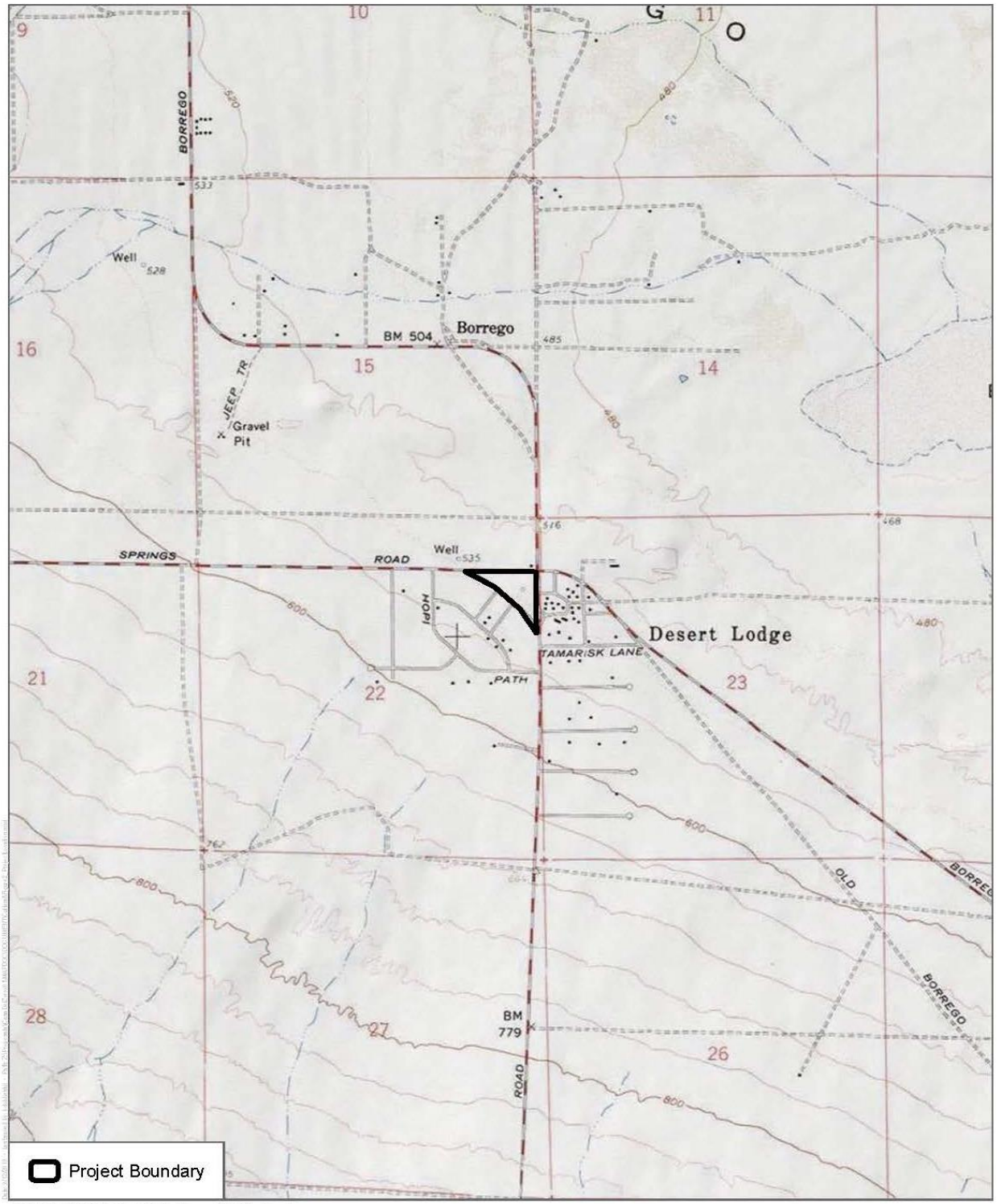

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Lucas,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*

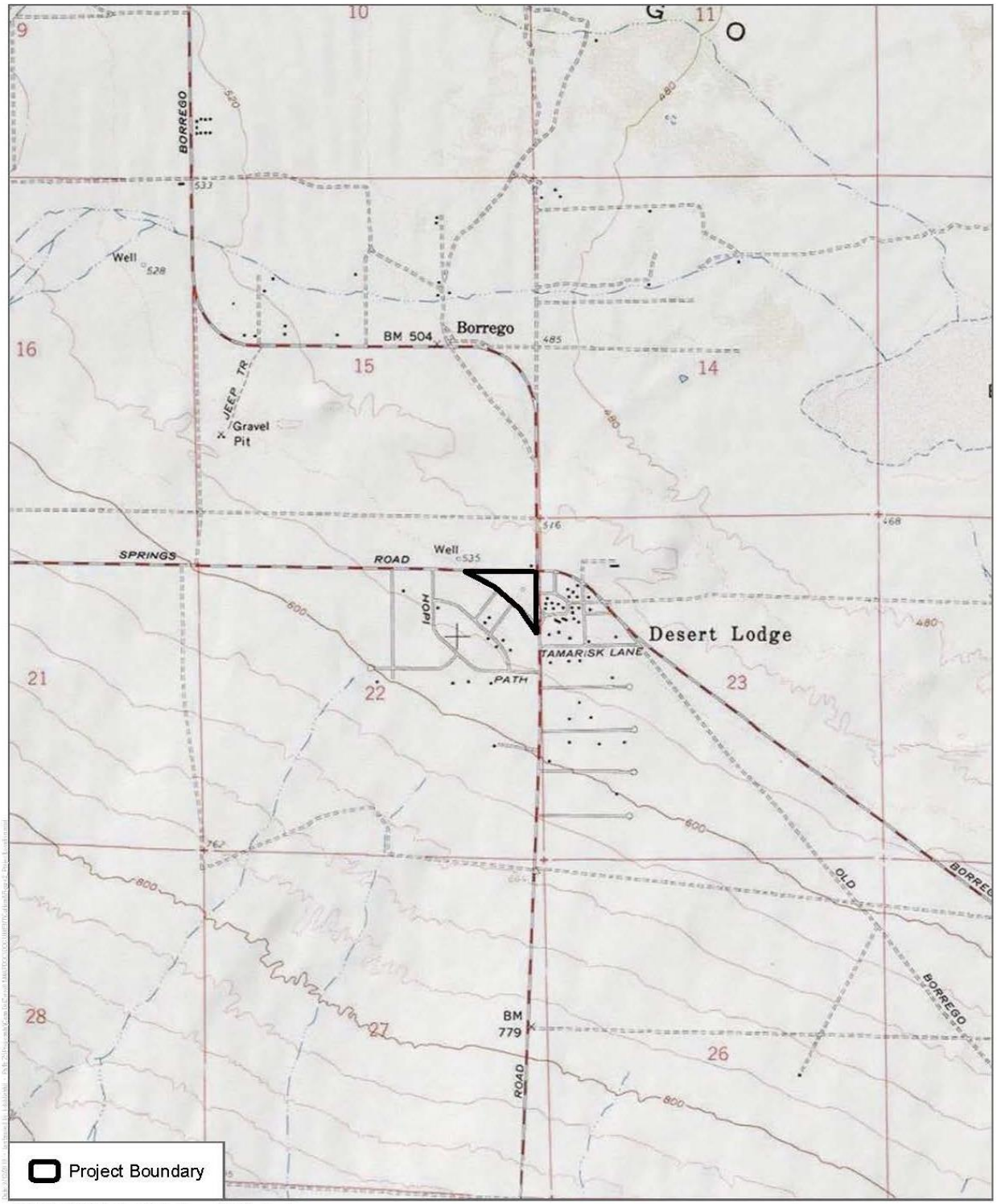

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Martin,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*

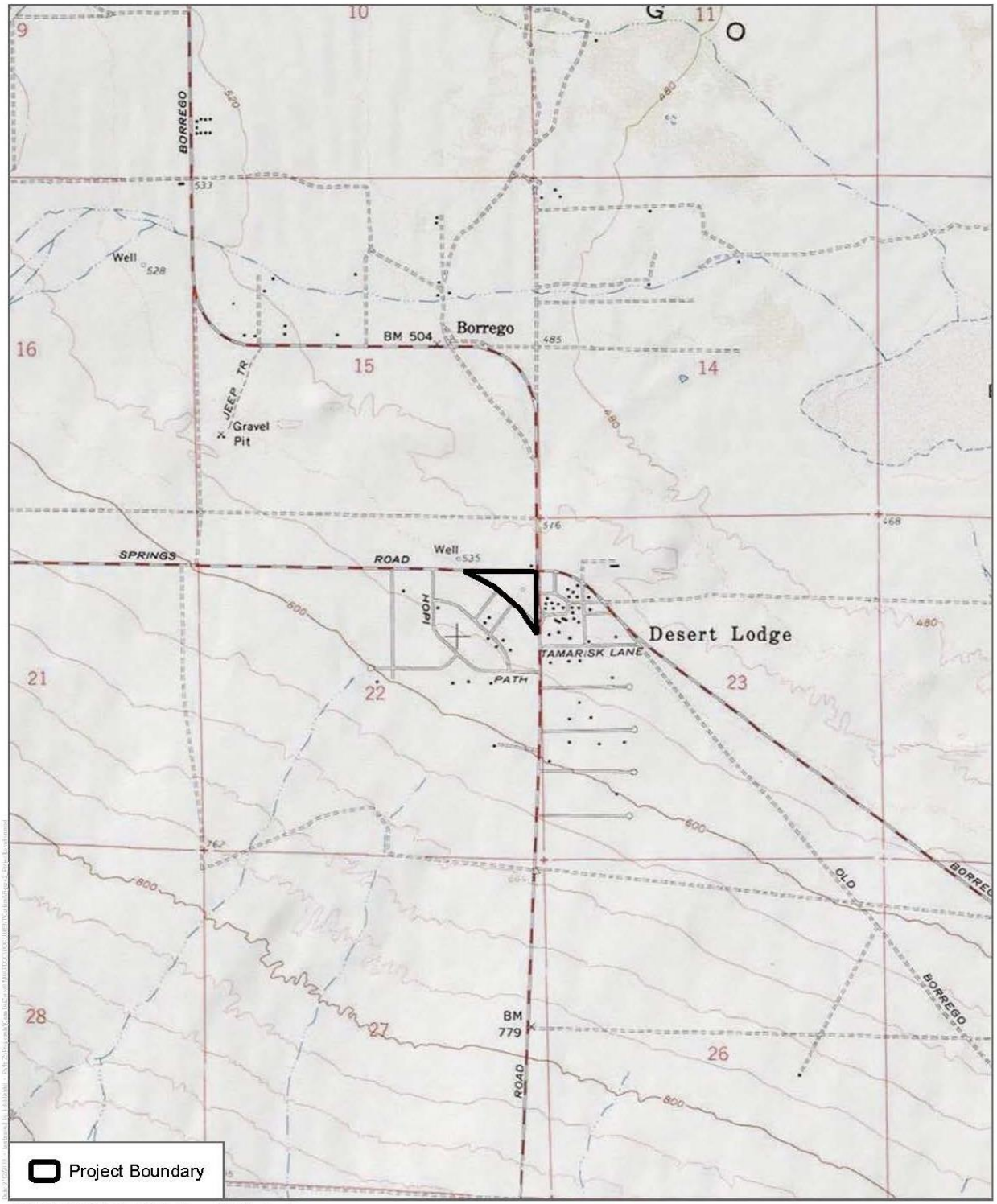

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Martinez,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
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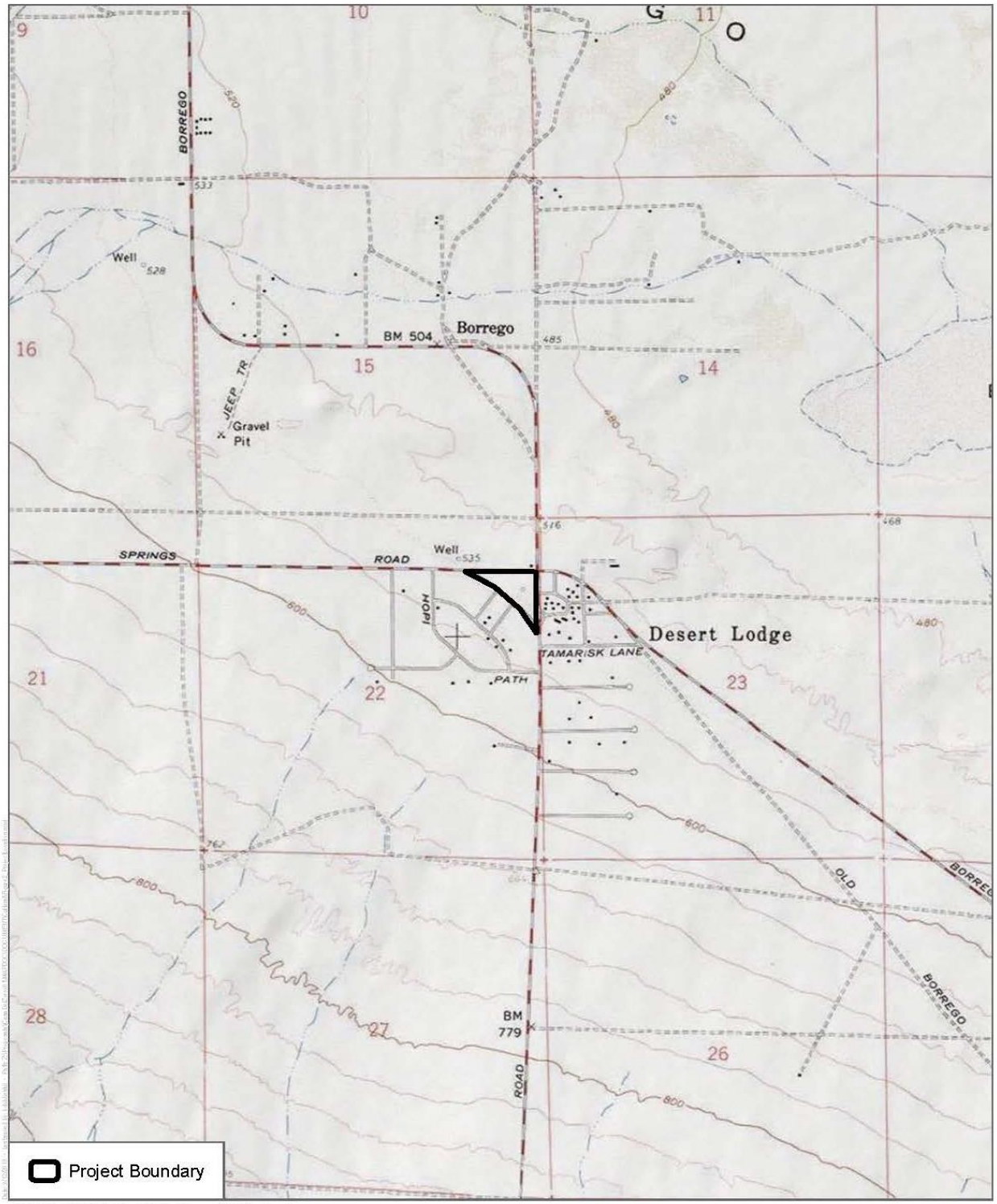

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Miller,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
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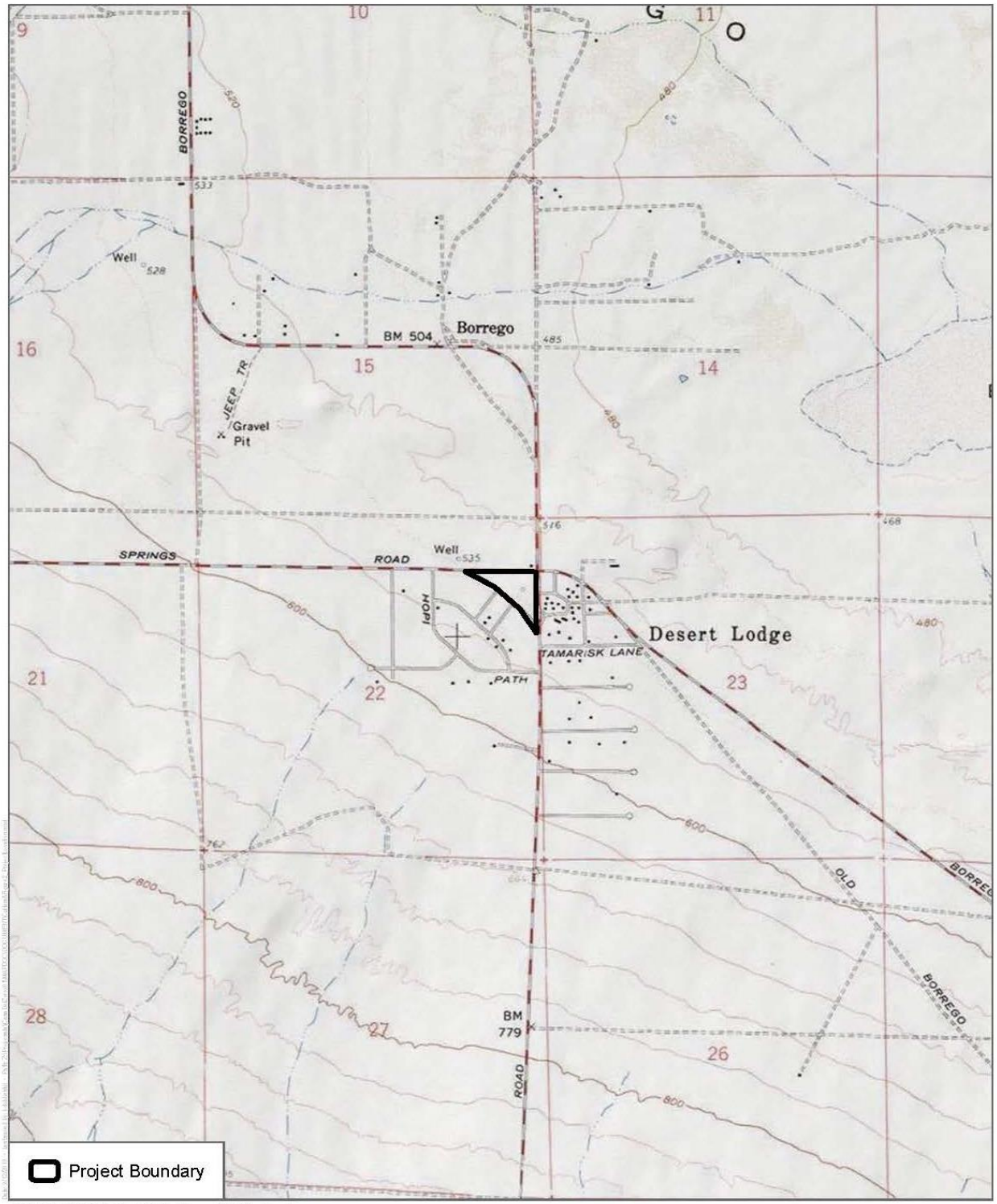

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Chairperson
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Mirelez,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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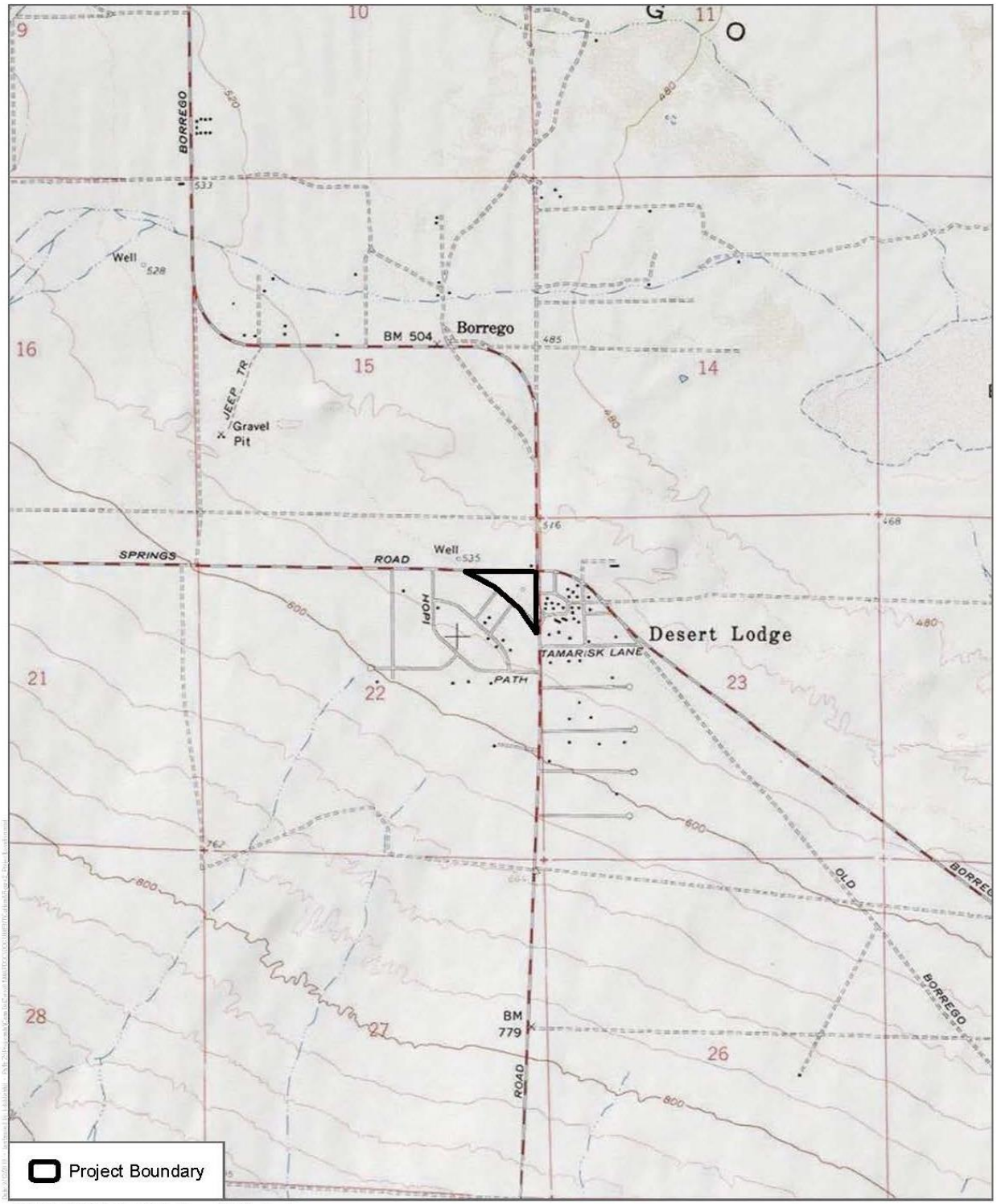

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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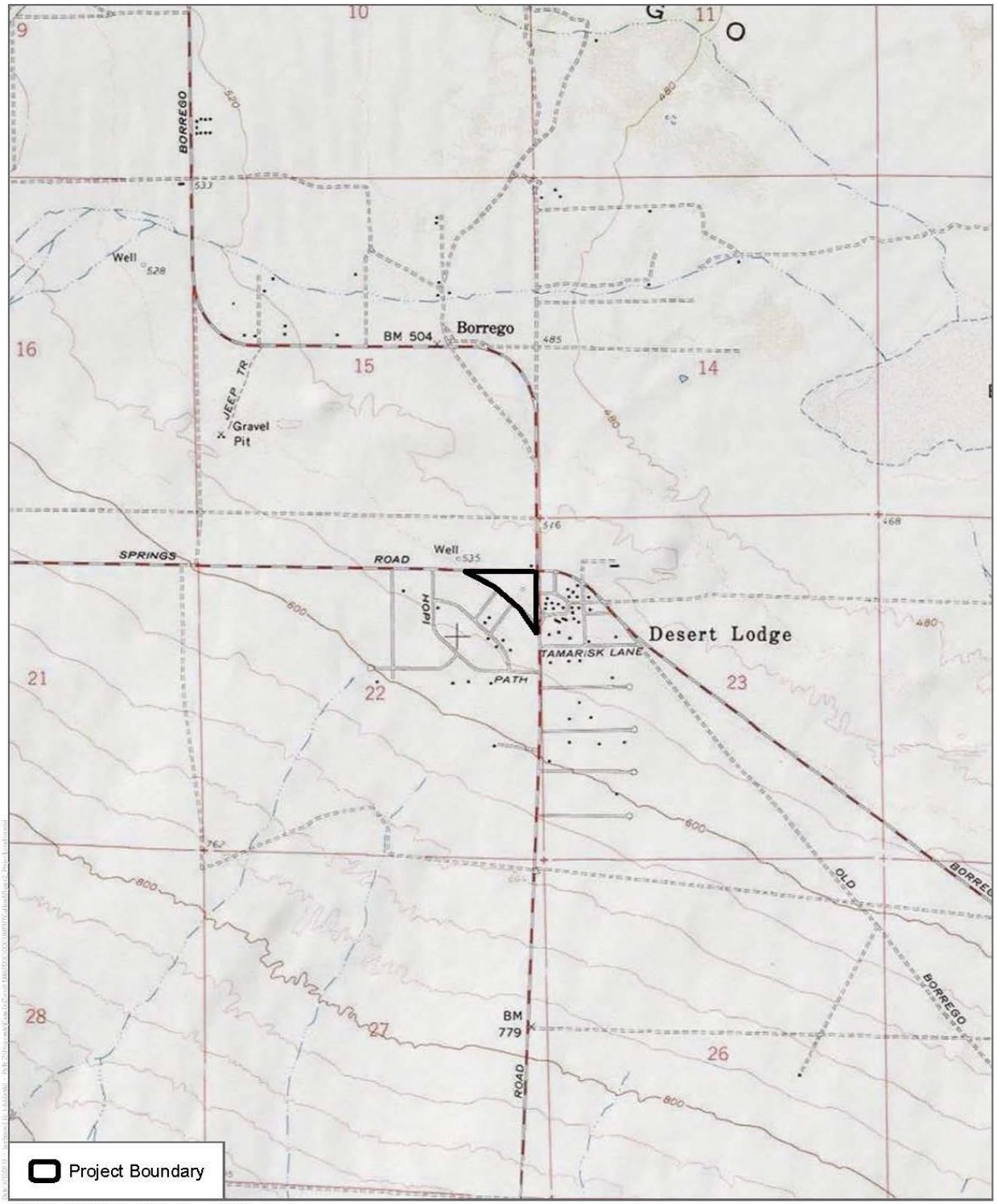

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Kristie Orosco, Resource Specialist
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Orosco,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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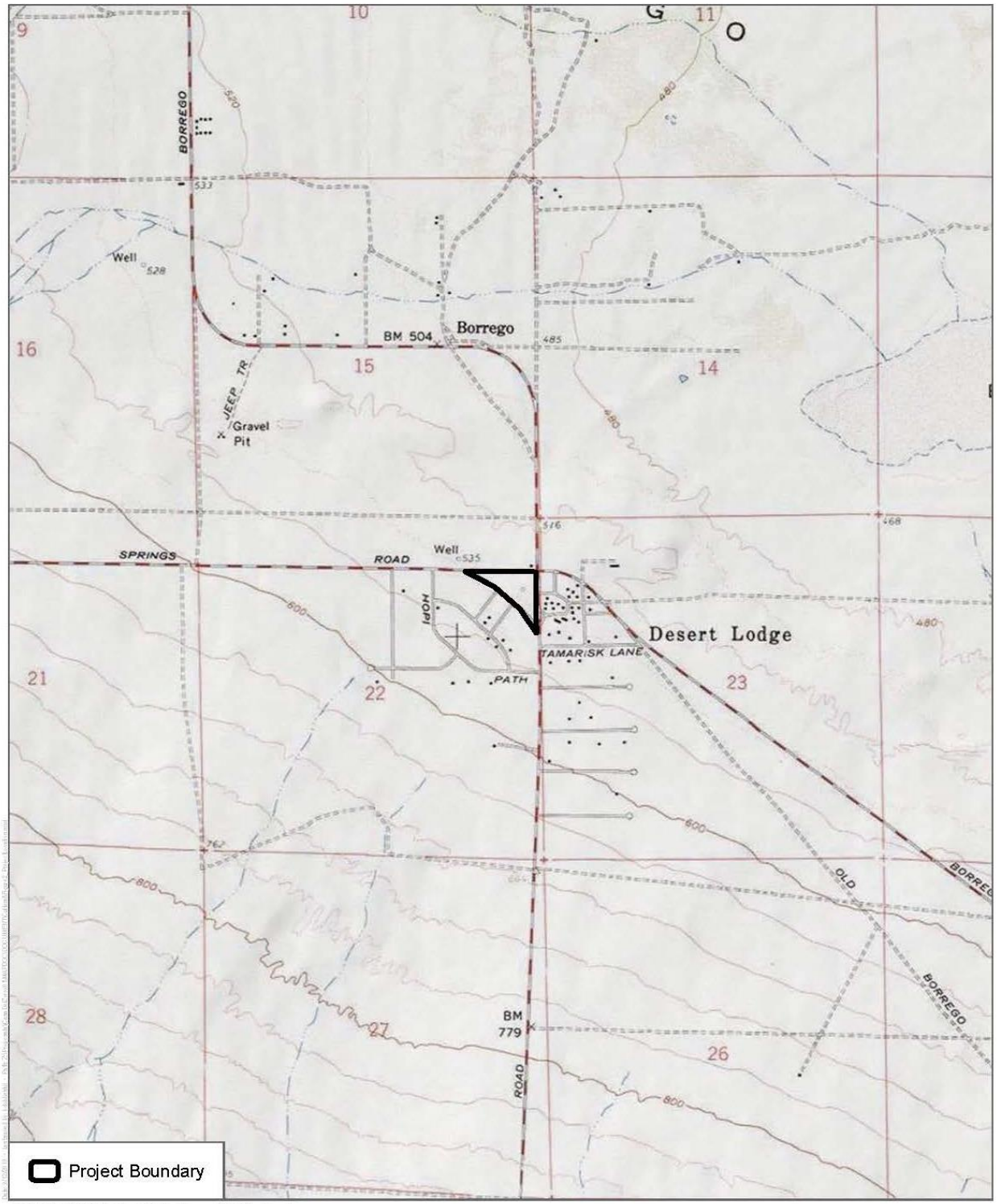

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Osuna,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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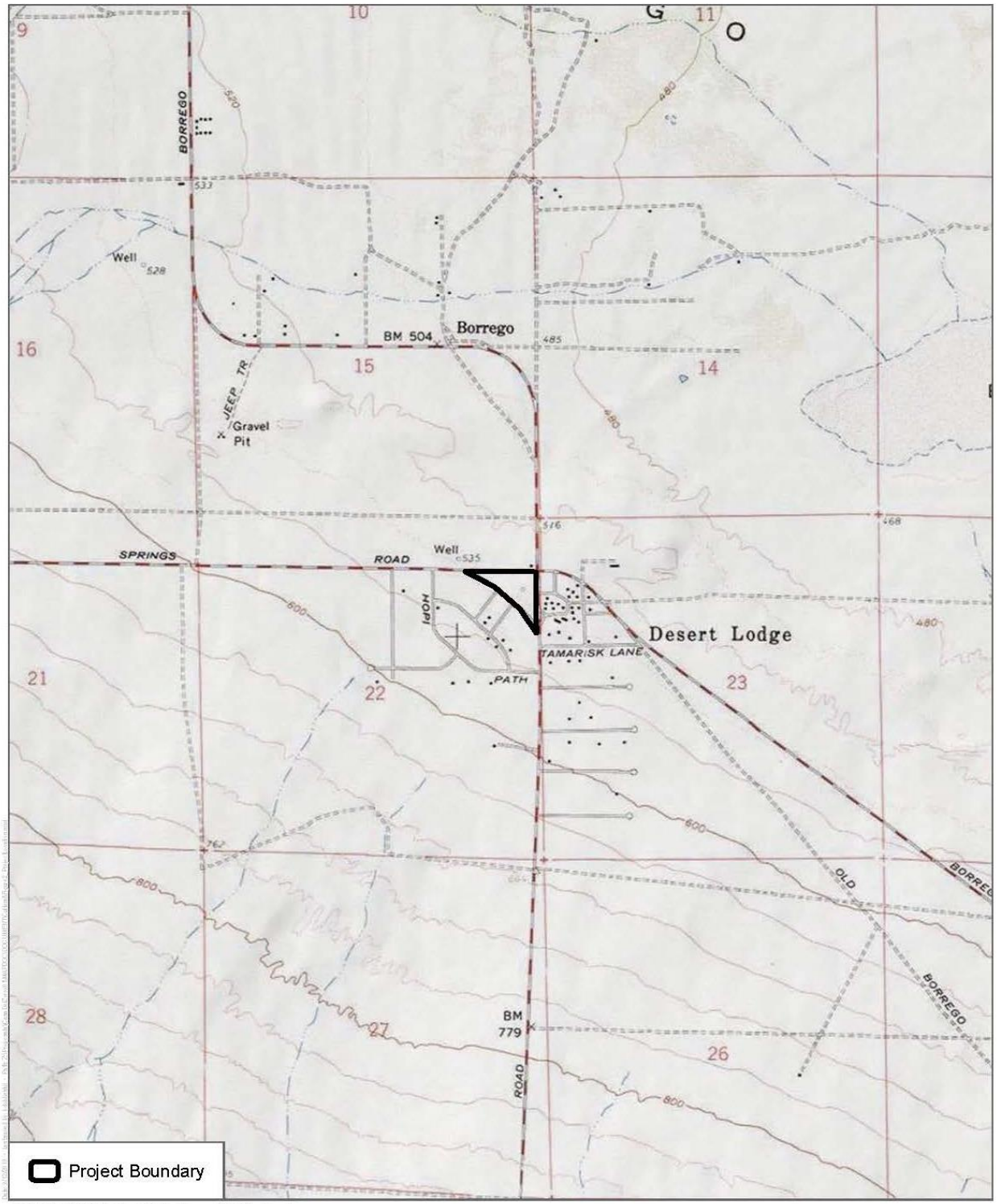

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Casa Del Zorro

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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Parada,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on October 7, 2019, which stated that the SLF search results were positive.

The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 479-4855 or at apham@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

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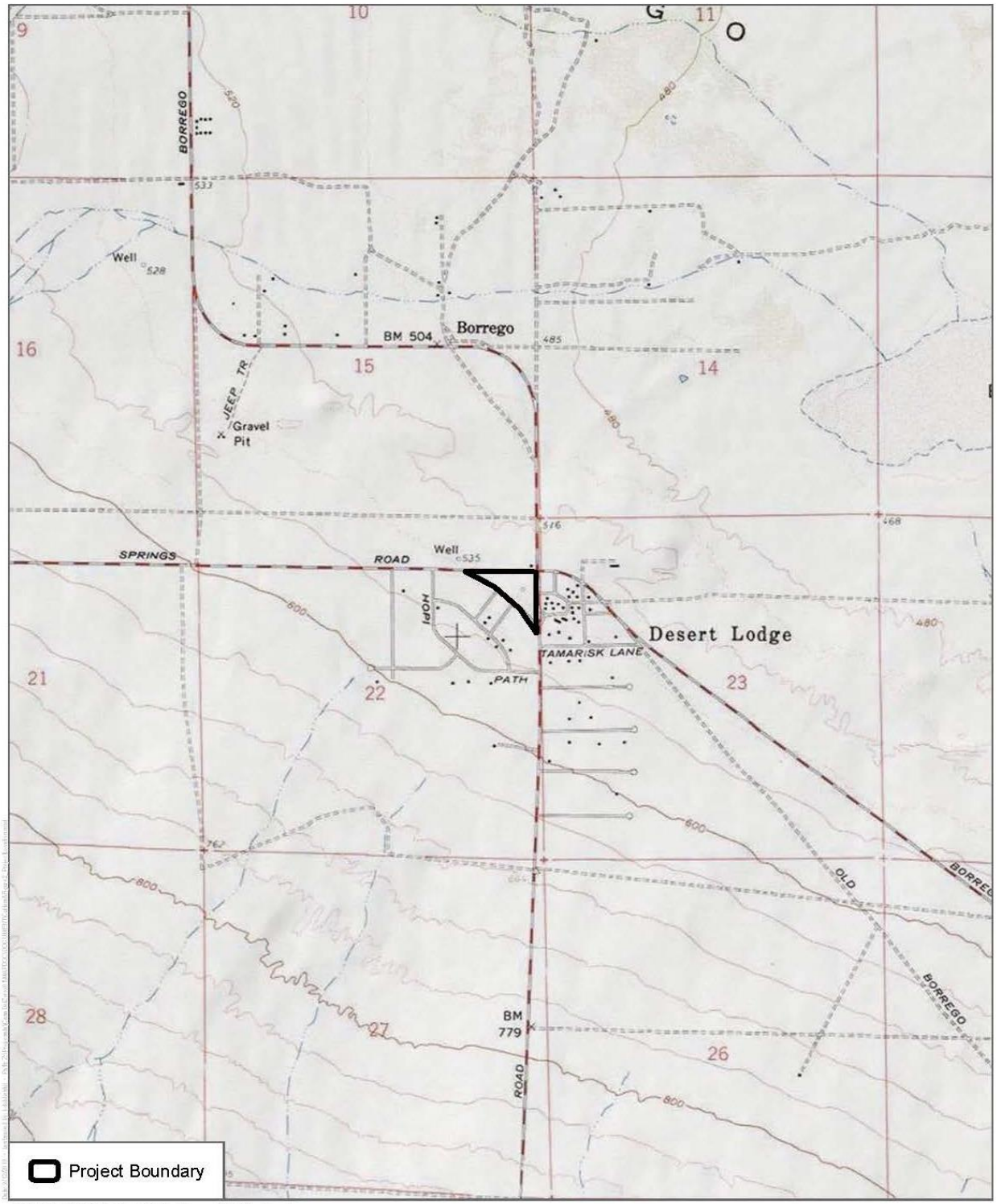
Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4855
Email:apham@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Project Location Map*



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Borrego Sink Quadrangle

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

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

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Perez,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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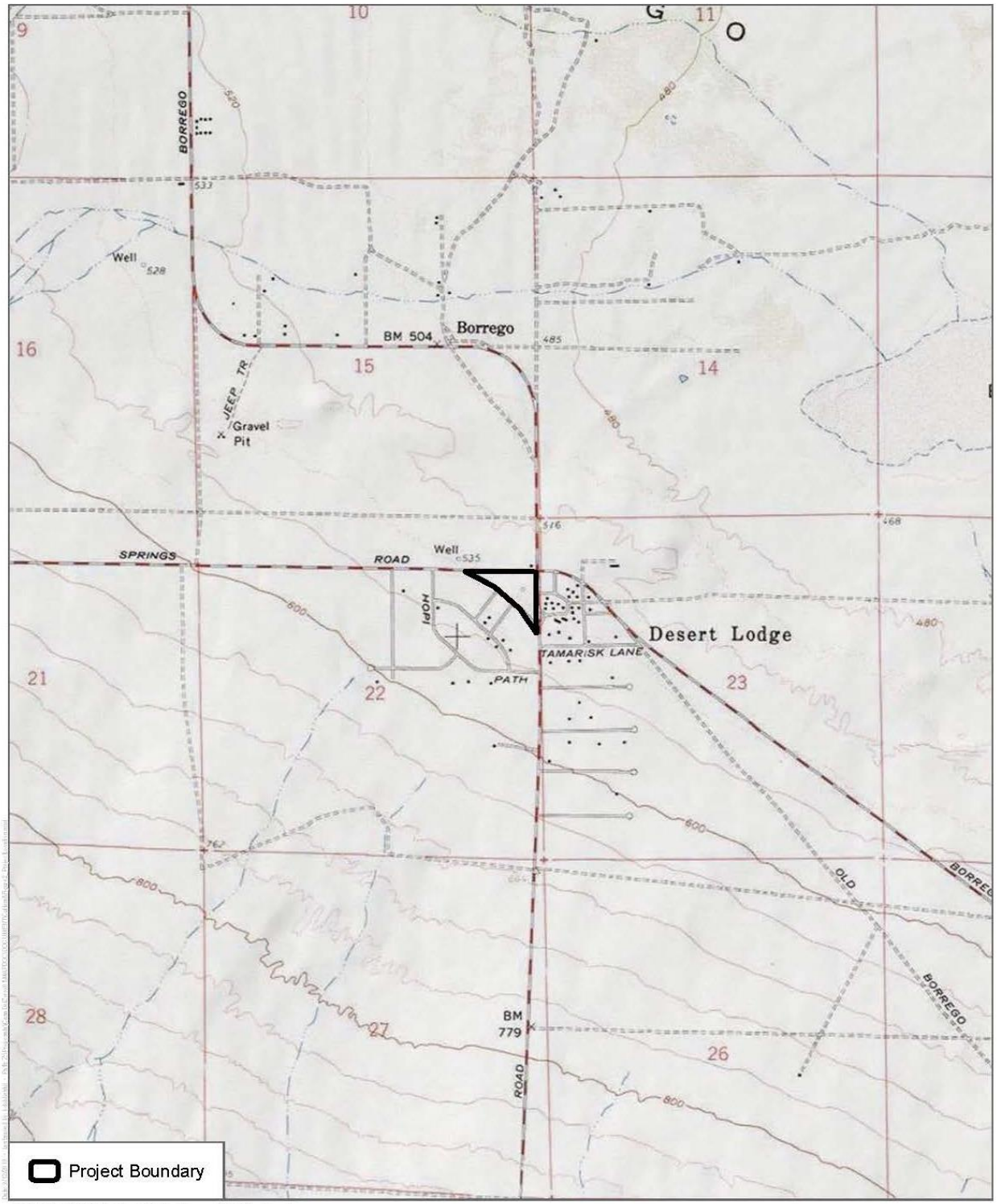

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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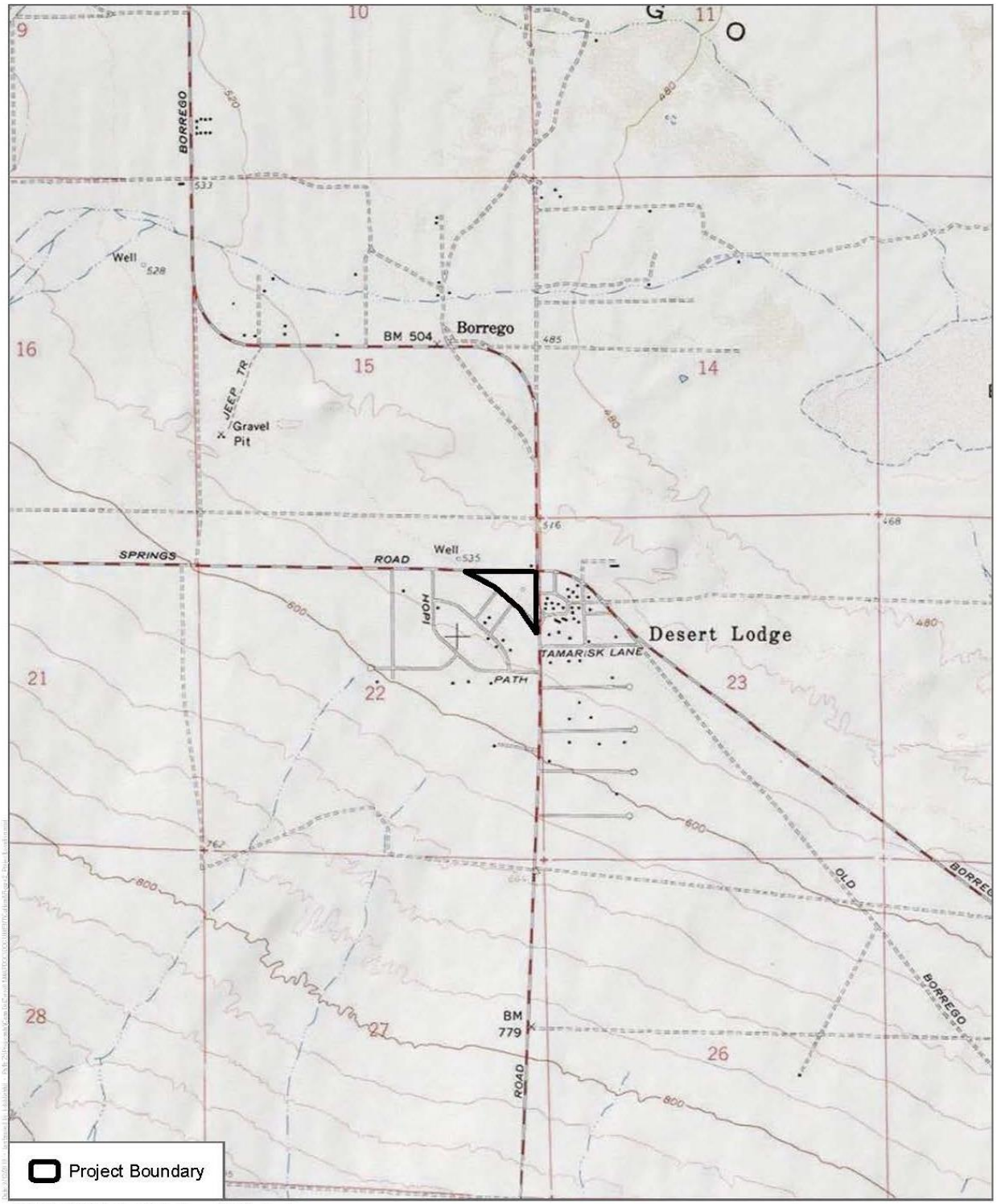

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Pinto,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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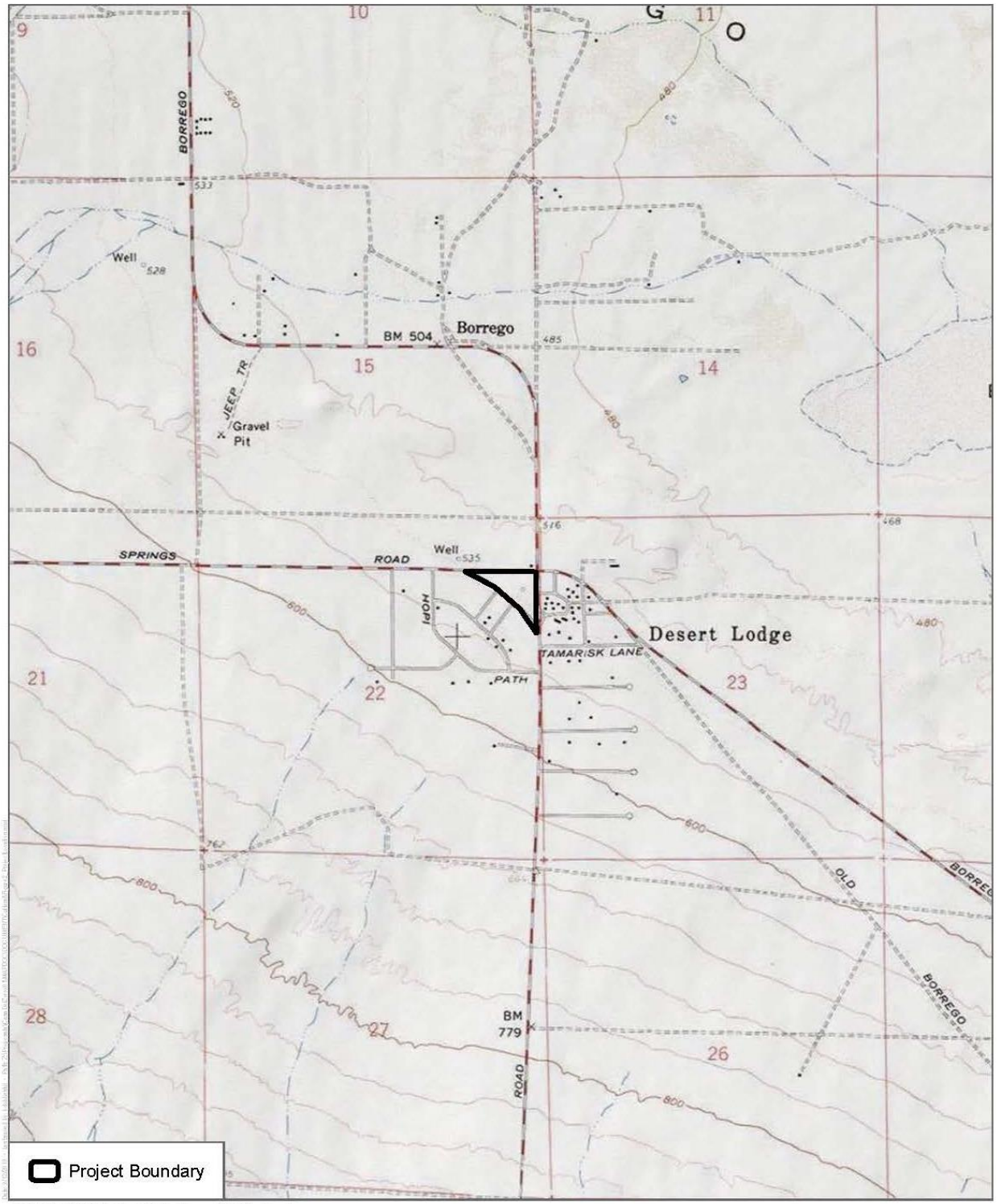

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Pinto,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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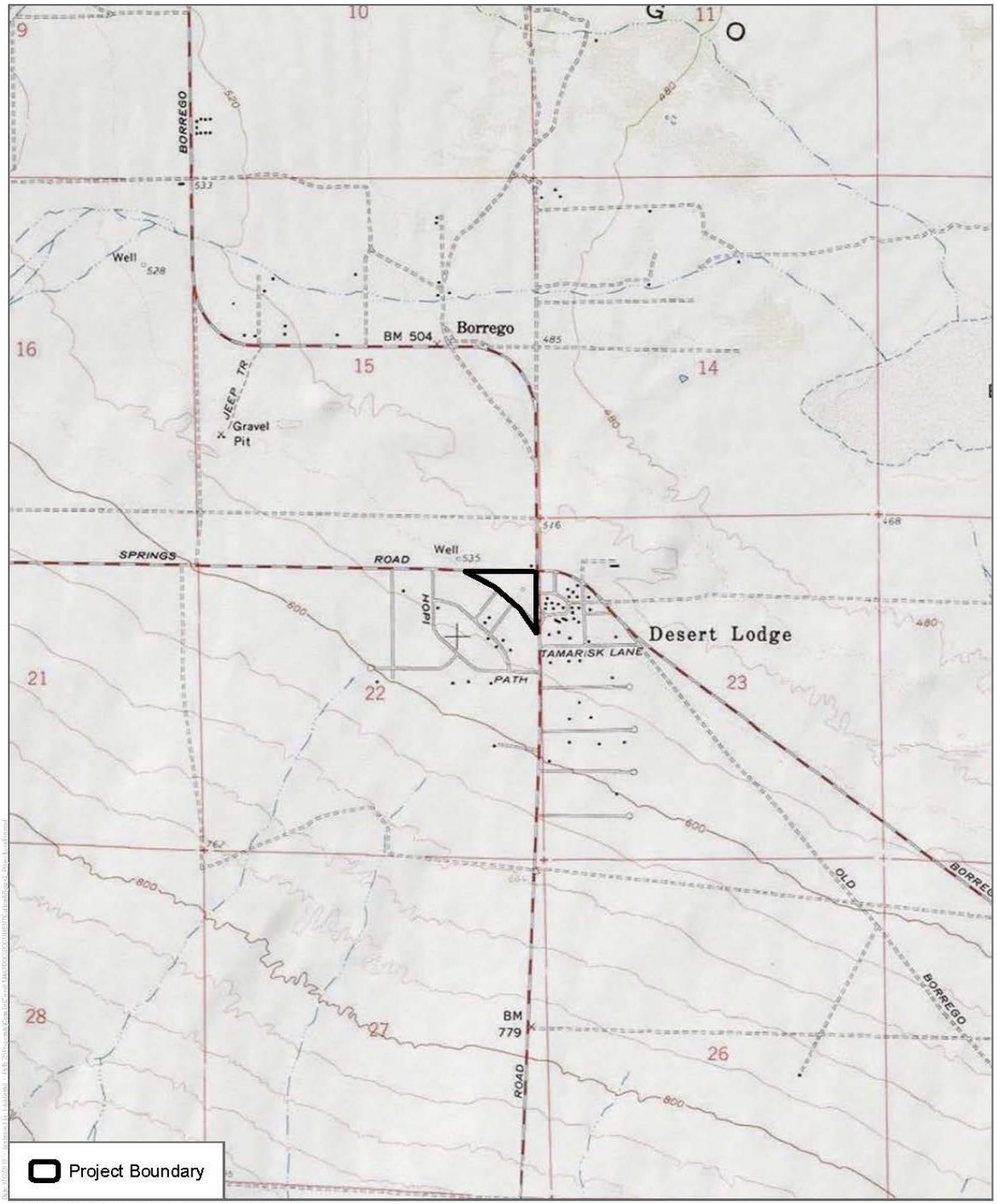

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FIGURE 1
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Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Edwin (Thorpe) Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Romero,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
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Email:apham@dudek.com

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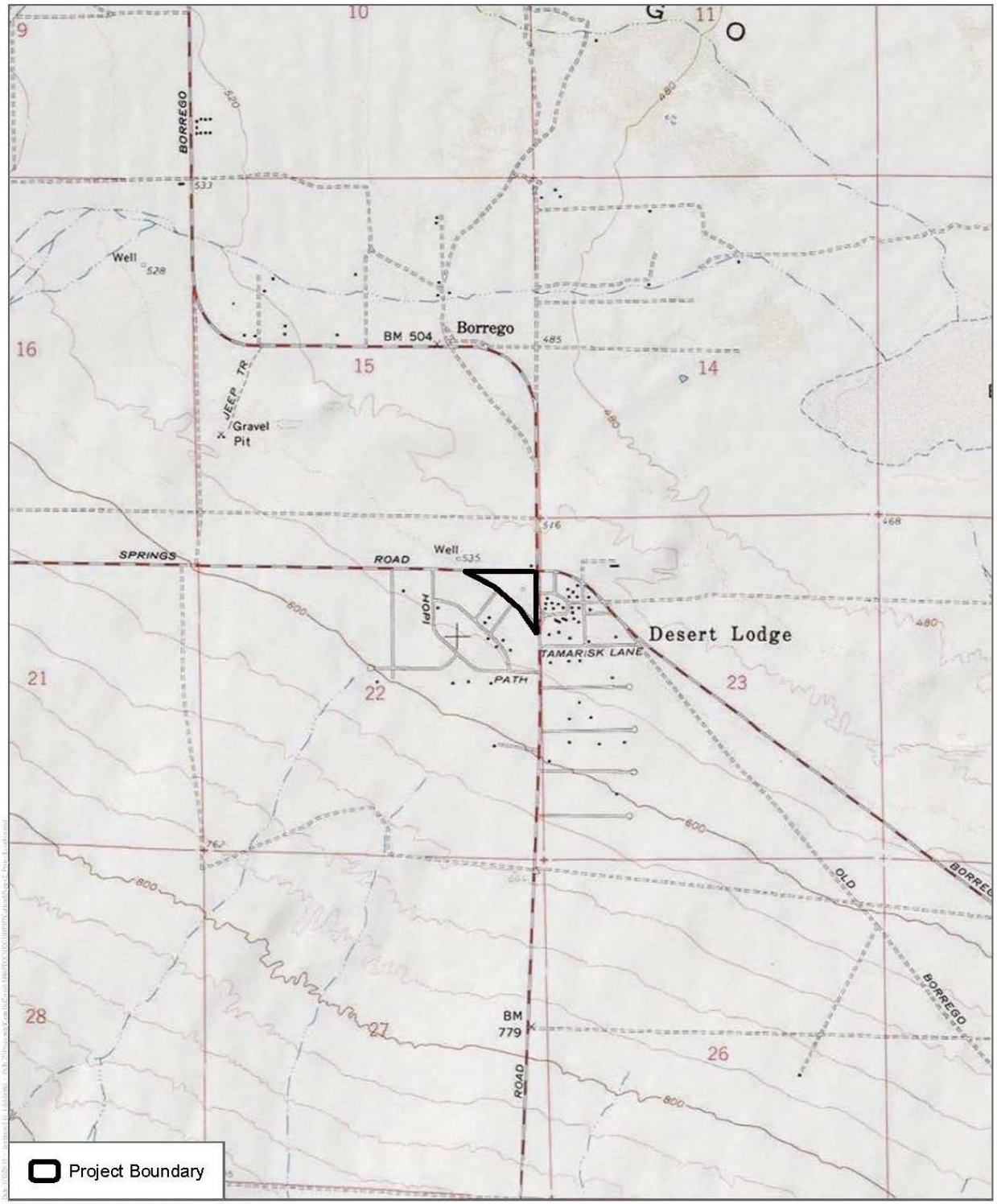

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Salgado,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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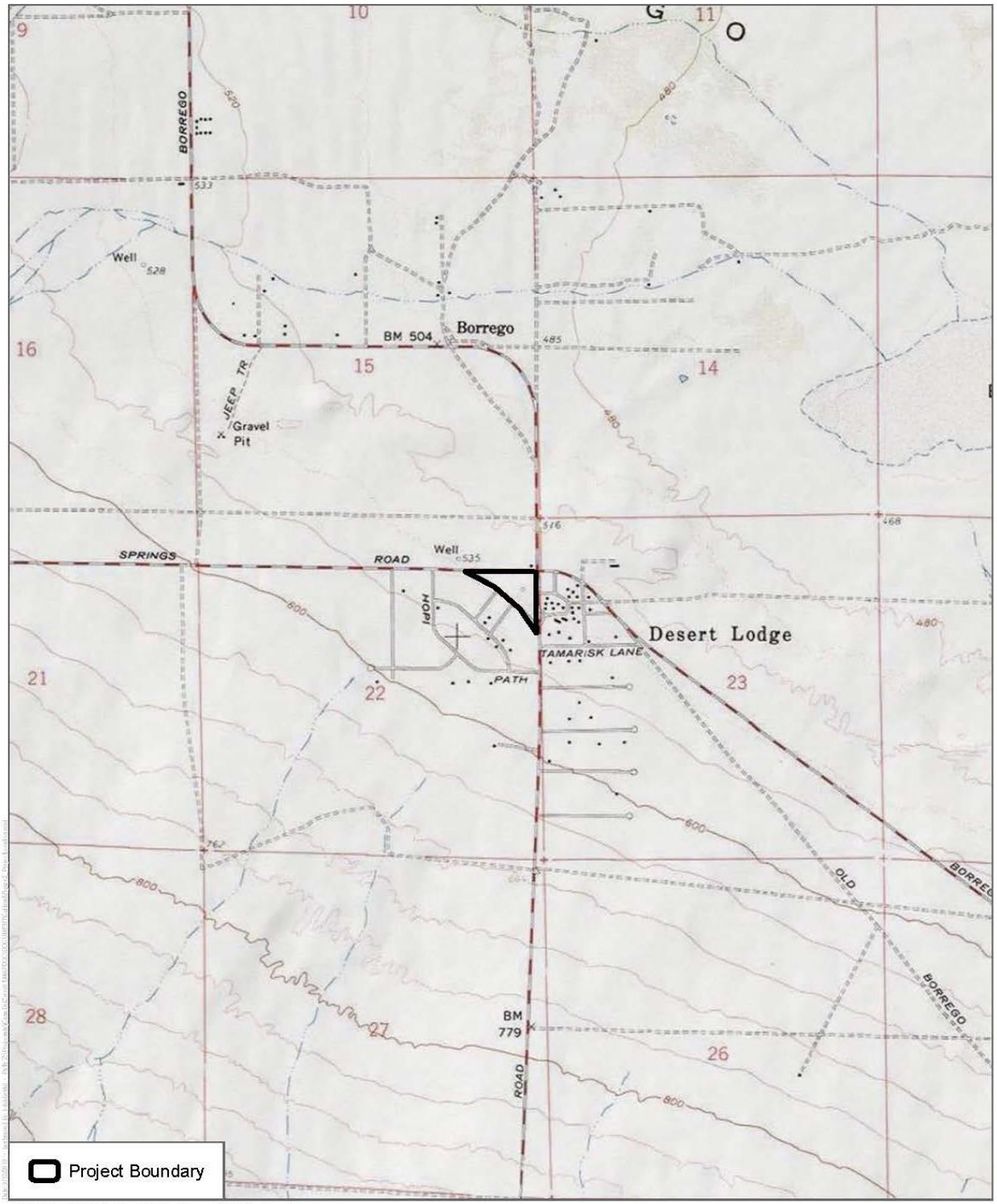

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FIGURE 1
Project Location
Casa Del Zorro

605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Santos,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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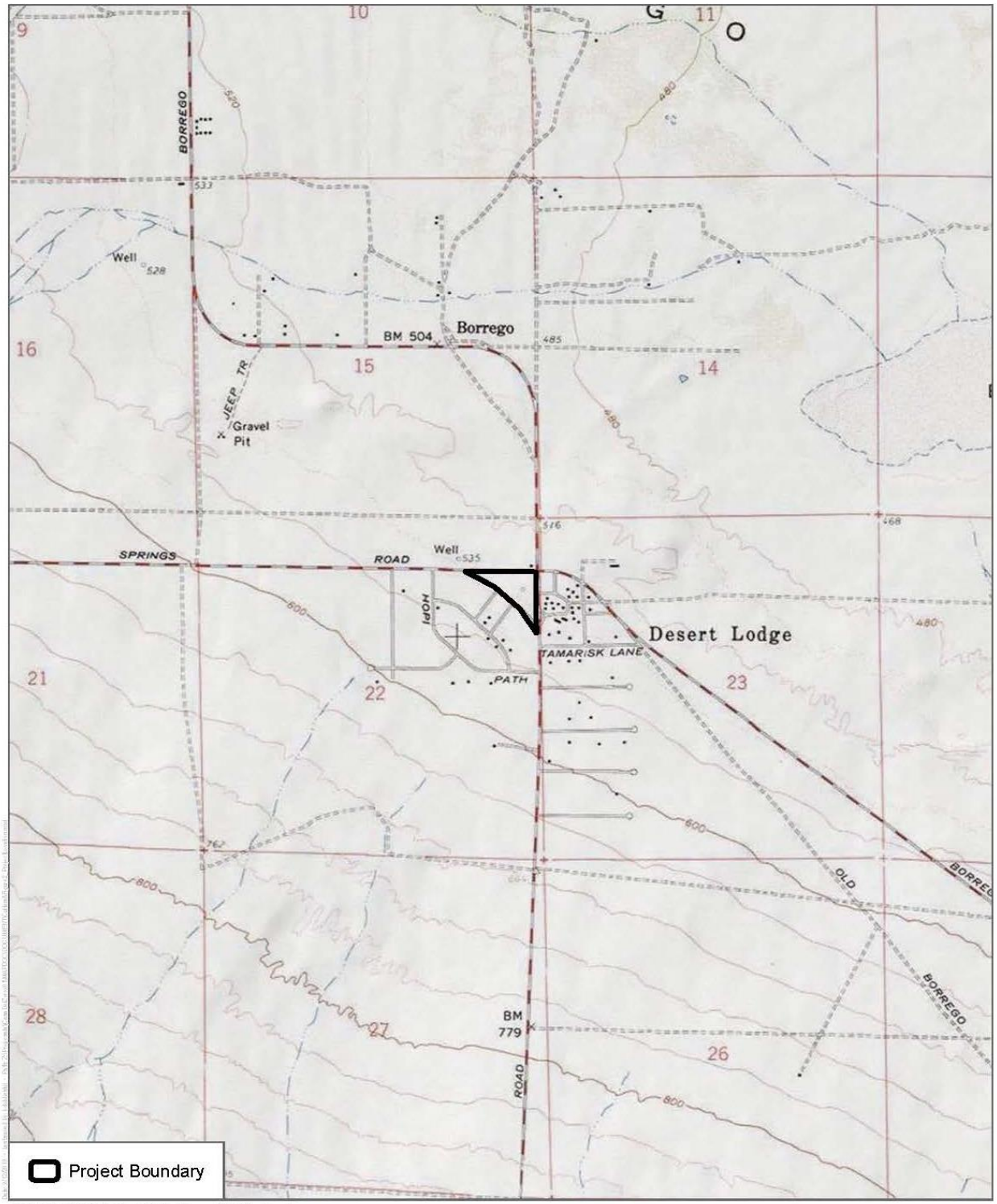

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FIGURE 1
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Torres,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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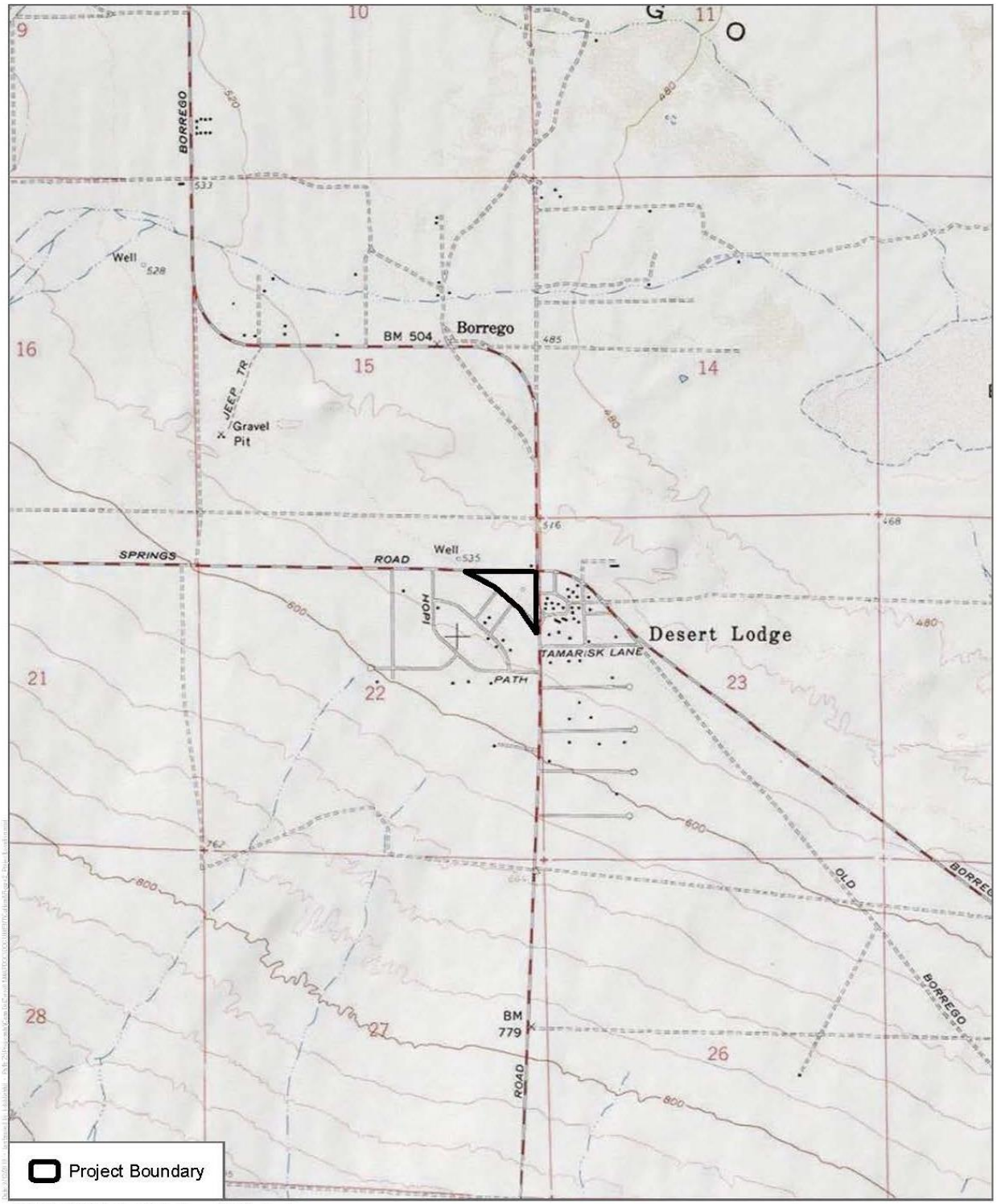

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T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Ms. Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Vance,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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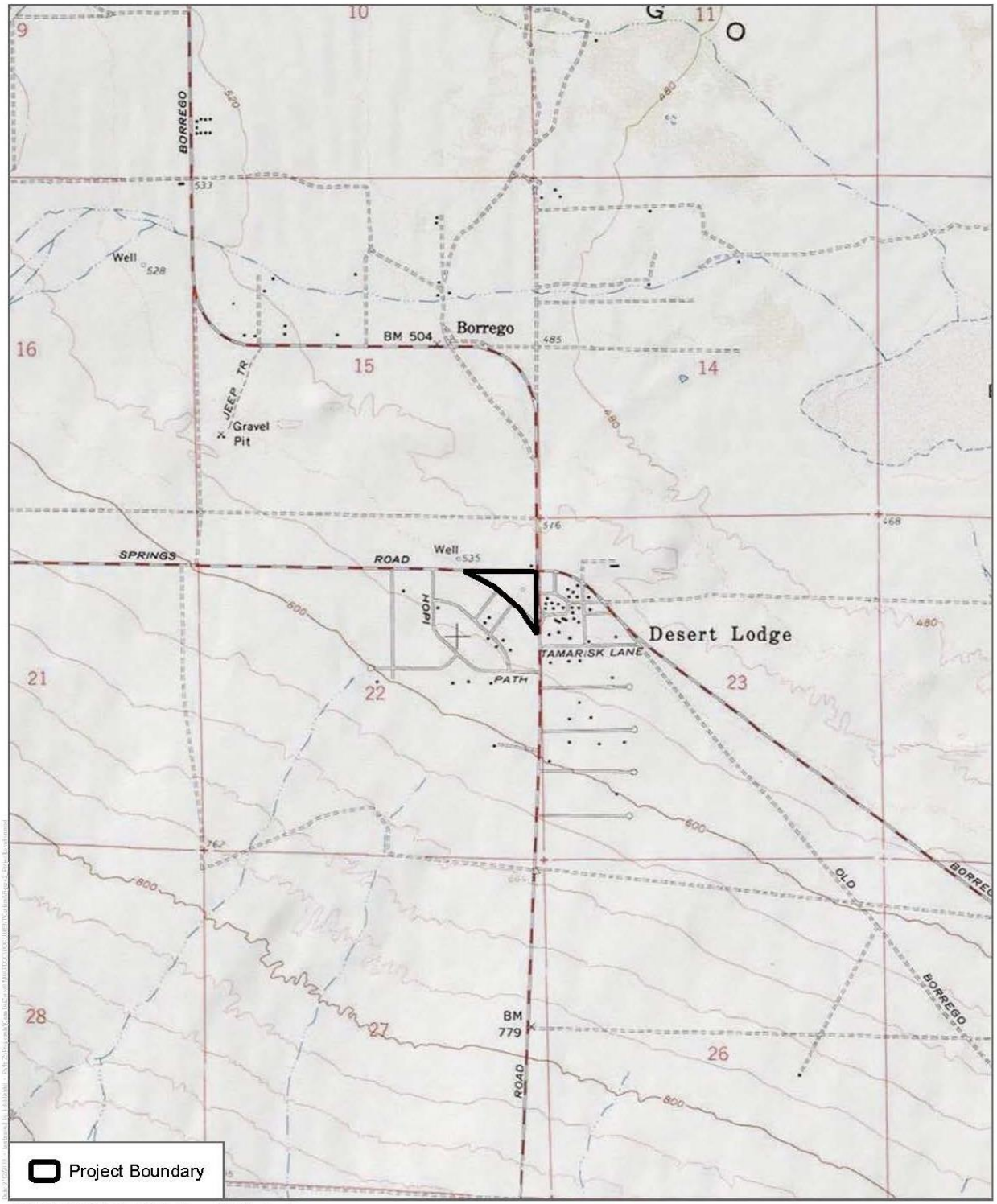

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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 F 760.632.0164

October 10, 2019

Mr. Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs
Indio, CA 92203

Subject: ***Information Request for the Casa Del Zorro Project, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Welmas,

The Casa Del Zorro Project is located in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. The project would involve demolition of the existing apartment structures and a redevelopment of the site for 752 individual residential units and associated amenities to be constructed within the existing structure footprint. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Section 22, Township 11S/ Range 6E; Borrego Sinki Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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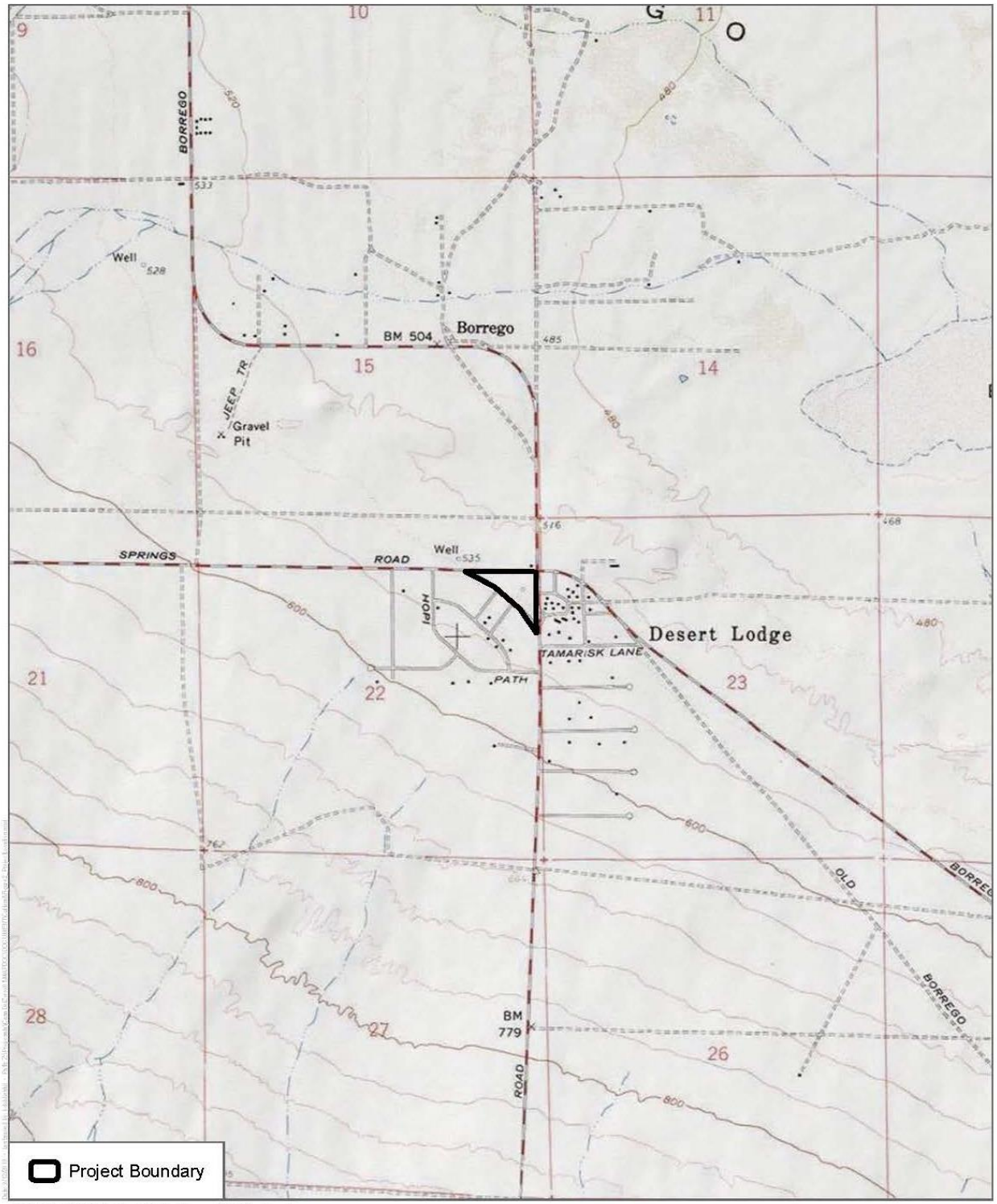

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APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)

DPR Site Record Forms for Newly Recorded Resources

APPENDIX D (CONFIDENTIAL)

Resource in APE Map