

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT for the JVR ENERGY PARK PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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# National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Report for the JVR Energy Park Project, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Survey and Archaeological Evaluation

New Sites: CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22728, CA-SDI-22729, CA-SDI-

22730, CA-SDI-22731, CA-SDI-22732, CA-SDI-22733, P-37-038609, P-37-038610, P-37-038611, P-37-038612, P-37-038613, P-37-038614, P-37-038615, P-37-038616, P-37-038617, P-37-038618, P-37-038619, P-37-038620, P-37-038621, P-37-038622, P-37-038623, P-37-038624, P-37-038625, P-37-038626, P-37-038627, P-37-038628,

P-37-038629, P-37-038630, P-37-038631, P-37-038632, and P-37-038633

Updated Sites: CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056,

CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, CA-SDI-19909, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-21764,

and P-37-030190

**USGS Quads:** Jacumba Overextended South, CA/BC 1:24,000; T 18 S, R 8 E; Section 4, 5, 8, and 9.

Acreage: 1,356 acres (Project Area); 643 acres (ADI)

Permit Numbers: PDS2018-MUP-18-022

**Keywords:** Inventory; Evaluation; lithic scatter; groundstone; flakedstone tool; retouched flake; simple

flake tool; millingstone; debitage; quarry; shovel test pit; surface collection; shovel scrape; not significant; not eligible; CRHR; CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-11689, C

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19905, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, CA-SDI-19909, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-21764, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22728, CA-SDI-22729, CA-SDI-22730, CA-SDI-22731, CA-SDI-22732, CA-SDI-22733, P-37-030190, P-37-038609, P-37-038610, P-37-038611, P-37-038612, P-37-038613, P-37-038614, P-37-038615, P-37-038616, P-37-038617, P-37-038618, P-37-038620, P-37-038621, P-37-038622, P-37-038623, P-37-038624, P-37-038625, P-37-038626, P-37-038627, P-37-038628, P-37-038630, P-37-038631, P-37-038632, P-37-038633

# Table of Contents

<u>SEC</u>	<u>TION</u>		PAGE NO
NATIO	NAL AR	CHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION	
LIST C	F ACRO	DNYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	\
MANA	GEMEN	IT SUMMARY	VI
1.0		ODUCTION	
1.0	1.1	Project Description	
		1.1.1 Project Area and Area of Direct Impacts	
		1.1.2 Indirect Impacts Area of Potential Effects	
	1.2	Existing Conditions	
		1.2.1 Environmental Setting	
		1.2.2 Records Search Results	
	1.3	Applicable Regulations	24
		1.3.1 State Level Regulations	
		1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources	26
		1.3.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)	27
20	GUIDE	LINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE	29
	2.1	County of San Diego	29
	2.2	CEQA	30
3.0	RESE	ARCH DESIGN	33
	3.1	Integrity and Structure of Archaeological Deposits	33
	3.2	Chronological Placement	32
	3.3	Settlement and Site Function	35
	3.4	Subsistence	37
	3.5	Prehistoric Quarrying	38
4.0	ANAL	YSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	39
	4.1	Methods	39
		4.1.1 Field Methods	39
		4.1.2 Native American Correspondence and Participation	41
5.0	RESU	JLTS	43
	5.1	Inventory Results	43
		5.1.1 Archaeological Resources within the ADI	45
		5.1.2 Surveyed Archaeological Resources within Project Area	59
	5.2	Project Artifact Recovery Summary	
	5.3	Summary of Cultural Resources Investigations in the IVR Project Area	62

6.0	INTER	PRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION	67
	6.1	Resource Importance and Management Concerns	67
		6.1.1 Jacumba Valley Archaeological District (JVAD)	68
		6.1.2 Integrity	69
		6.1.3 Chronology	69
		6.1.4 Settlement and Site Function	70
	6.2	Resource Importance and Evaluation of Tested_Sites	
	6.3	Impact Identification	
	6.4	Tribal Cultural Resources	72
7.0	MANA	GEMENT CONSIDERATIONS—MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	73
	7.1	Unavoidable Impacts	73
		7.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	73
	7.2	Mitigatable Impacts	73
		7.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	
	7.3	Effects Found Not to be Significant	76
8.0	REFER	ENCES	89
9.0	LIST O	F PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	95
10.0	RESOL	JRCE MITIGATION MEASURES	97
FIGU	RES		
1	Project	Location	3
2a	ADI Ma	ap	5
2b	ADI Ma	ap	7
2c	ADI Ma	ap	9
TABL	FS		
		N. Chudiae within Duciaet Avea	10
		al Studies within Project Area	
1-2		al Resources within Project Area	
5-1		al Resources Analyzed During Survey	
5-2	-	t Artifact Summary	
7-1		eological Site Management Recommendations	
7-2	Archae	eological Isolate Management Recommendations	85
APPE	NDICE	ES CONTRACTOR CONTRACT	
Α	(Confid	dential) SCIC Records Search Results	
В		and Tribal Correspondence	
С		dential)Resource Map and DPR Site Record Forms	
D E		cal Resources Technical Report for JVR Energy Park, San Diego County, California nes of Key Personnel	

# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Abbreviation		
AMSL	Above mean sea level		
ADI	Area of Direct Impact		
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number		
CCR	California Code of Regulations		
CCS	Cryprocrystaline Silica		
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act		
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations		
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources		
CM	Centimeters		
CSC	Controlled Surface Collection		
CU	Control Unit		
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation		
G	Grams		
GIS	Geographic Information System		
GPS	Global Positioning system		
JDAD	Jacumba Discontinuous Archaeological District		
JVAD	Jacumba Valley Archaeological District		
KG	Kilograms		
MLD	Most Likely Descendant		
MM	Millimeters		
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission		
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists		
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance		
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center		
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer		
SSU	Shovel Scrape Unit		
STP	Shovel Test Pit		
STU	Shovel Test Unit		
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources		
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey		
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator		

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# Management Summary

BayWa R.E. Solar Projects, LLC (BayWa) is proposing the development of a solar energy facility and energy storage system, the JVR Energy Park Project (JVR Project) located in the unincorporated community of Jacumba, San Diego County, California. BayWa contracted Dudek to provide environmental consulting services and preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This report presents the results of Dudek's archaeological resource and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) analysis for the JVR Project in support of the EIR. This report collectively refers to archaeological resources and TCRs as cultural resources. The County of San Diego is the lead agency responsible for ensuring that this cultural resources study complies with cultural resources guidelines identified in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and San Diego County guidelines.

The Project Area includes 24 parcels of private land that encompass an area of 1,356 acres immediately east of the community of Jacumba Hot Springs. Located within the Project Area is the 643-acre area of direct impact (ADI). Proposed construction within the ADI includes approximately 300,000 photovoltaic modules, a collection system, 25 inverter/transformer platforms, an on-site collector substation and switchyard, a battery energy storage system, interior access and access driveways, fencing and landscaping.

Dudek conducted a records search of files obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) for the Project Area and a 0.5-mile buffer surrounding the Project Area. SCIC records indicate that 35 previous cultural resources studies have been performed within 0.5-miles of the Project Area; of these, 19 cover at least a portion of the Project Area. The SCIC records search also identified 143 cultural resources previously recorded within the 0.5-miles of the Project Area. Of the 143 resources, 51 are located within the Project Area, 24 of which are within the Project ADI. Prehistoric resources previously recorded within the Project Area include 33 artifact scatters, six (6) temporary campsites, a village site, a bedrock milling station, and an isolated flake. There are also nine (9) multicomponent artifact scatters, and one historic railroad track.

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Lands Files. The NAHC responded indicating the presence of Native American cultural sites and recommended Dudek contact Native American representatives who may have information about cultural resources within the Project Area. Dudek sent outreach letters and have received four responses. The response letters did not indicate knowledge of any specific TCRs that may be impacted by the Project but did comment on the sensitivity of the area and requested Native American monitoring. San Diego County staff will initiate formal Native American consultation as required by Assembly Bill 52.

An intensive pedestrian survey was completed in July and August 2018 and February and December 2019 for the JVR Project and this was followed by significance evaluation testing in February, March, and June 2019, and January 2020. The pedestrian survey identified nine (9) newly identified archaeological resources and 25 new isolates. The survey also revisited 28 previously recorded archaeological sites and one (1) isolate. Following the initial intensive pedestrian survey in July and August 2018, the JVR project design was adjusted to avoid project impacts to significant archaeological sites. After design modifications, the ADI contains 28 archaeological sites and 20 isolated finds. Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. provided Kumeyaay Native American monitors during all field studies, from survey to evaluation.

Sites CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733 were identified within the JVR ADI and previously unevaluated. After field evaluation and laboratory analysis, Dudek recommends these

sites, in their entirety, as not significant, and not eligible for listing in the CRHR, or local register based on CEQA Criterion 4, and based on County Significance Guidelines. Four additional sites located within the ADI were only partially evaluated by Dudek: CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11676. The portions of the sites within the current ADI were evaluated during the current study and are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR, or local register based on CEQA Criterion 4, and based on County Significance Guidelines. These portions of the sites are therefore recommended as non-contributing elements to the overall eligibility of the resource. Sites CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, and CA-SDI-19909 are located within the ADI but have been previously evaluated not significant or are no longer extent. There are 31 archaeological sites that are located within the Project Area but are outside of the Project ADI. These sites will not be impacted by Project implementation.

The evaluations documented in this report, coupled with recommended mitigation measures, will reduce the impacts to all resources (or portion of resources) within the Project ADI to less than significant under CEQA and County Guidelines

# 1.0 Introduction

BayWa R.E. Solar Projects, LLC (BayWa) is proposing the development of a solar energy facility and energy storage system, the JVR Energy Park Project (JVR Project) located in the unincorporated community of Jacumba, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). BayWa contracted Dudek to provide environmental consulting services and preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This report presents the results of Dudek's cultural resources analysis for the JVR Project in support of the EIR.

The County of San Diego is the lead agency responsible for ensuring that this cultural resources study complies with cultural resources guidelines identified in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and San Diego County guidelines. All cultural resources personnel that participated in this Project exceeded the Secretary of Interior's standards for their respective roles, and the Principal Investigator, Dr. Micah Hale, is listed as an approved archaeological consultant with the County of San Diego. While this report meets the format and content guidelines established by the County of San Diego, it also meets the requirements of the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) report format and content guidelines recommended by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995).

# 1.1 Project Description

The Project site totals approximately 1,356 acres in southeastern San Diego County (Figure 1, Project Location). The Project would be located to the south of Interstate (I) 8, immediately east of the community of Jacumba Hot Springs, and immediately north of the U.S./Mexico international border. The Project falls in Section 5, 6, 8, and 9 of Township 18S; Range 8E and Section 32 and 33 of Township 17S; Range 8E of the *Jacumba Overextended South*, CA/BC 1:24,000 USGS map. The Project site is located entirely on private land and consists of 24 parcels. The Project site includes right-of-way easements for Old Highway 80, SDG&E easements, and an easement for the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway. The proposed solar facility would cover approximately 643 acres within the 1,356-acre Project site. Access to the Project site would be provided from Old Highway 80 and Carrizo Gorge Road.

The Project would include the construction of approximately 300,000 photovoltaic modules mounted on single-axis solar trackers, installation of a collection system, construction of 25 inverter/transformer platforms, an on-site collector substation and switchyard, a battery energy storage system, interior access and access driveways, fencing and landscaping.

#### 1.1.1 Project Area and Area of Direct Impacts

The Project Area includes 24 parcels of private land that encompass an area of 1,356 acres immediately east of the community of Jacumba Hot Springs. Located within the Project Area is the 643-acre area of direct impact (ADI) (Figure 2, ADI). The ADI includes all proposed Project facilities, access driveways, fencing, and landscaping. The vertical ADI for the Project is considered to be the sediments disturbed during Project construction. The amount of disturbed sediments varies according to topography and construction needs. The foundations for photovoltaic cells, which cover the extreme bulk of the ADI, consists of metal pipe or I-beams driven 10 to 15 feet into the ground. Installation of the collection system would include trenches three (3) to four (4) feet in depth.

### 1.1.2 Indirect Impacts Area of Potential Effects

A half-mile buffer around the maximum extents of the Project Area was considered for indirect impacts to cultural resources. No indirect effects to cultural resources will occur as a result of project implementation.

# 1.2 Existing Conditions

This section draws off of existing documentation completed for nearby projects such as San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E) East County (ECO) Substation, Sunrise Powerlink, and the Energia Sierra Juarez (ESJ) U.S. Gen-Tie Line projects. Together, cultural resources documentation for these projects forms a substantial body of literature analyzing, in particular, aboriginal archaeological deposits.

## 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

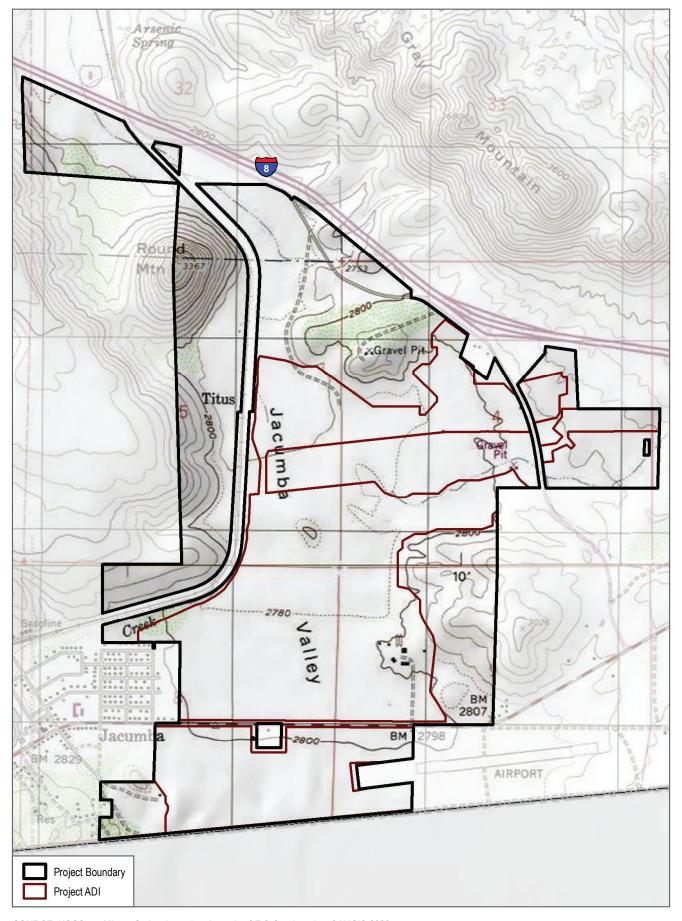
#### **Natural Setting**

The Project Area is located within Jacumba Valley. The Project ADI is largely confined to the valley floor, a portion of has been altered by prior dairy farming and other agricultural activities. The valley floor on which most of the solar field would be constructed is located at an elevation of approximately 2,800 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The Project Area is located in the eastern portion of the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province of Southern California. The Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province is typified by northwest to southeast trending mountain ranges that parallel the trace of the San Andreas and related regional fault system. The Peninsular Ranges generally comprise the granitic of the Peninsular Ranges batholith and associated metamorphic rocks. West of the batholith, in the San Diego embayment, the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province comprises sedimentary rocks ranging from Late Cretaceous to Pleistocene in age (Krazan 2011).

The majority of the Project site is underlain by the Tonalite of La Posta, a granitic formation produced by the subduction of the Farallon Plate beneath the North American Plate, approximately 95 million years ago (MA). The Tonalite of La Posta is characterized by the abundant white-weathering plagioclase feldspars. Surface exposures of the Tonalite of La Posta can be found in portions of the Project Area. Adjacent to, and older than Tonalite of La Posta, is the migmatitic schist of Stephenson Peak, located a mile east of the Project Area. The Stephenson Peak migmatitic schist is thought to have originated as a partial melt of predominantly metasedimentary rocks during the early stages of subduction in the Late and Middle Jurassic (Todd 2004).

Overlying both the Tonalite of La Posta and the Stephenson Peak schist in the Project site is the Anza Formation, an early Miocene age (~16 to 23 MA) coarse conglomerate sandstone. The Anza Formation, formed by weathering of continental rocks, is characterized by its reddish color, which results from the weathering of iron-bearing minerals. It is an indurated, unfossiliferous sandstone that is locally preserved by the flows of the Jacumba Volcanics.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Jacumba, Jacumba OE S Quadrangles; SANGIS 2020



0	1,000	2,000 Feet
0	300	600 Meters
	1.24 000	IVICIOIS

FIGURE 1
Project Location
JVR Energy Park Project

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE JVR ENERGY PARK PROJECT

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SOURCE: Kimley-Horn 2020; SANGIS 2017, 2020

FIGURE 2A ADI Map CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE JVR ENERGY PARK PROJECT

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SOURCE: Kimley-Horn 2020; SANGIS 2017, 2020

ADI Map

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE JVR ENERGY PARK PROJECT

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SOURCE: Kimley-Horn 2020; SANGIS 2017, 2020

FIGURE 2C ADI Map CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE JVR ENERGY PARK PROJECT

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A massive plug of the Jacumba Volcanics rises approximately 500 feet above the surrounding valley on the western edge of the Project boundary. Abundant cobble to boulder size (> 6 cm diameter) fragments of the Jacumba Volcanics were found on the ground surface at the Project Site, and were heavily exploited by aboriginal occupants. The Jacumba Volcanics are lower to middle Miocene (~19 MA) basalts and andesites that formed during the initial stages of rifting that accompanied the onset of strike slip faulting in the Salton Trough. Coincident in time with the onset of faulting in the Salton Trough, the Peninsular Ranges block to the west of the San Andreas fault began to rise, lifting the Miocene volcanics and older plutonic rocks about 500 m above the desert floor to the east (Todd 2004). Continued uplift, faulting and erosion created the alluvial valley in which the Project Site is located.

Quaternary alluvium overlies the Miocene and older formations in the majority of the Project Area. Older alluvial deposits, referred to as terrace deposits, are exposed in the Project site, where they overlie the Anza Formation. These comprise unconsolidated sand, silt and gravel. They are distinguished from younger alluvial deposits because they are cut by modern streams. Younger alluvial deposits are exposed at the surface throughout the Project Area.

Disturbances to the area are greatly attributed to previous agricultural activity on the valley floor. Much of the ADI has been leveled for agriculture and the soil repeatedly tilled. This has left an obvious impact to the archaeological deposits that previously rested on the surface of the valley floor. Artifacts are scattered throughout the fallow agricultural field with no dense concentrations or features. Surrounding infrastructural development such as highway development, commercial buildings, and previously constructed utilities have also greatly altered the periphery of the valley floor.

The climate is classified as Mediterranean Hot Summer, or Csa in the Köppen classification (Pryde 2004). Rainfall is about 24 cm (9.5 inches) per year, based on rain gauge averages between 1963 and 2011, falling primarily between December and March. The average January daily minimum temperature is 4°C (39°F), and the average July daily maximum is 32°C (90°F). The climate would have imposed few constraints on prehistoric huntergatherers in the region.

The predominant natural vegetation community of the region is chaparral, although perhaps mixed with coastal sage scrub (Pryde 2004). These communities are located off of the developed valley floor and cling to the hillsides on the periphery of Project Area. Typical natural plant species can include laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), redshank (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), and Juniper tree (*Juniperus* spp.) along with various grasses and legumes. Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) dominates the fallow agricultural fields located on the valley floor within the proposed Project ADI.

Mammals, birds, and reptiles within these communities provided potential food resources to prehistoric inhabitants. Common animals within this area may include coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonit*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), as well as a number of other species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

#### **Cultural Setting**

Evidence for continuous human occupation in southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions

describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. The prehistoric sequence within the general Jacumba region is particularly complicated by potential overlap with aboriginal groups traveling west from the Colorado Desert and Imperial Valley. To overcome potential issues in the application of disparate cultural sequences, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC-AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

#### Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from CA-SDI-4669/W-12, in La Jolla. A human burial from CA-SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of groundstone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). Given the coastal bluff setting of this site, it is not surprising that its inhabitants made use of fish and shellfish taken through passive means (i.e., bone gorge and sinker fishing, shellfish gathering). There is no evidence at this site for economically significant exploitation of large game; rather, the assemblage is wholly consistent with what early researcher's termed the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955), or "La Jolla" culture (Warren 1964, 1968).

In the Jacumba region, SDG&E's East County (ECO) Substation uncovered more than a hundred roasting pits within loosely consolidated alluvium from the surface to more than 20 feet below the surface. Several such features had calibrated radiocarbon dates on charcoal that were older than 6,000 BC; one of these dated as old as 7,590-7,750 BC—squarely within the Paleoindian period, even by Great Basin standards (Williams et al. 2014). These early roasting pits rarely include artifacts other than burned rocks and the occasional piece of debitage and a recycled piece of groundstone. Noticeably absent from the ECO assemblage are those artifacts considered typical of Paleoindian toolkits, such as large projectile points or knives, and formed flake tools. Interestingly, the landform on which the old roasting pits were identified contained hundreds of roasting pits that spanned the Holocene in age with radiocarbon dates reaching to just prior to Ethnohistoric times (Williams et al. 2013). However, there is no significant variability in roasting pit structure, content, or associated artifactual assemblage throughout the deposit. Together with data from specialized ethnobotanical studies identified fragments of cactus seed, juniper seed, and yucca, the overall archaeological assemblage indicates the area was occupied for millennia to exploit locally and seasonally abundant plants including yucca or agave.

Aside from a few discoveries of Lake Mojave or Silver Lake projectile points, typical Paleoindian assemblages that include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of groundstone tools are not discernable in southern California. For comparison, prime examples of "typical" pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (CA-MNO-679)—a multicomponent fluted point site, and CA-MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall et al. 2002). At CA-MNO-679 and CA-MNO-680, groundstone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter-gatherers traversing the landscape for highly

valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 BP) that submerged as much as 1.8 kilometer of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as CA-SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California's high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). CA-SDI-210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 6520-7520 BC (8520–9520 BP; Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 8,365-6,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004, p. 26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early-Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobblecore reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

Indeed, the San Dieguito complex is the apex of easterly cultural sequences defined for the Colorado Desert and adjacent areas east of the Peninsular Range. Malcolm Rogers (1966) initially separated the San Dieguito complex into three phases that were based on an evolutionary concept that more refined tools are the result of cultures learning refined manufacture techniques and incorporating greater complexity through time. As a result, the San Dieguito complex portrayed early assemblages from simple (San Dieguito I) to complex (San Dieguito III), relative to one another. In Imperial County, the general lack of radiocarbon dates associated with perceived San Dieguito sites has stunted modern refinement of Roger's San Dieguito complex, both in terms of chronology and assemblage content. Cobble terraces exposed during the Pleistocene were available to both Paleoindian and later aboriginal groups. The ease of acquiring toolstone from desert pavements was probably attractive to hunter-gatherers traversing the region throughout prehistory, complicating definition of chronological variability in flakedstone

reduction trajectories. As a result, speculation has emerged that the San Dieguito complex persisted for much of the Holocene, whether or not it changed in coastal regions or areas farther to the north.

Notwithstanding sample bias in trying to refine southern California Paleoindian sequences, including geomorphological transitions surrounding the Salton Trough that make discovery of well-preserved early surfaces in the western Colorado Desert near impossible, the early dates associated with strikingly Archaic-looking toolkits implies that little technological variability actually existed in the last 10,000 years (Hale 2010).

#### Archaic (8000 BC-AD 500)

The more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period (see Warren et al. 2004) highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in southern California desert region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong connections between San Dieguito and the Lake Mojave complex of the Great Basin. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation to southern California coastal and desert/peninsular environments (Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across San Diego County, from the coast past the Peninsular Range, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurs until the bow and arrow is adopted after AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remains low. After the bow is adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decrease in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped groundstone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complimented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

Several cultural sequences that chronologically fit within southern California's "Archiac" period have been identified in the Mojave Desert, such as Deadman Lake, Pinto, and Gypsum periods (Sutton et al. 2007). However, these appear to be regionally specific and are generally not manifest south of the Transverse Ranges, particularly in San Diego and Imperial Counties other than isolated occurrences of time-sensitive projectile points. As with any time-sensitive artifact, its form can have strikingly different chronological placement by region such that a "Pinto" projectile point cannot be assumed to confer the same age estimates on an archaeological assemblage in say, San Diego or Imperial counties that it does in the Mojave Desert.

Reasons for the rapid and early development of a generalized processing economy have cited environmental deterioration or population growth as primary agents of change. Environmental deterioration cannot account for its development since southern California environments have had established plant communities for much of the last 15,000 years (Axelrod 1978; see Hale 2001) that varied mostly in vertical distribution. Indeed, the Pinto period seems to have thrived during the Archaic period, even if specific local manifestations are less obvious than others (Basgall et al. 2002). Population growth itself also presents a weak case as a primary agent of change since the archaeological record is either too incomplete to support such an analysis or because it implies a shift in mobility rather than population density. Archaic period sites reflect serial site occupation rather than either high residential

mobility or sedentism (Basgall and True 1985; Hale 2001). Rather, the best explanation for the appearance and persistence of the Archaic pattern is that it represents a strongly stable socioeconomic strategy tailormade for southern California with its rich crops of roots and tubers, seeds, and nuts and small animals.

#### Late Prehistoric (AD 500-1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (M. Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from AD 500 until Ethnohistoric times (Meighan 1959). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics and the presumed spread of Yuman-speaking groups into the Colorado Desert (Moriarty 1966, 1967). There, the Patayan pattern was defined to characterize the appearance of paddle and anvil pottery from Arizona sometime after the first-century AD (Rogers 1945; Waters 1992).

Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Vagaries in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of late complexes difficult, including the local Cuyamaca complex manifestation. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well-suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450. For southern San Diego County, the picture is less clear. The Cuyamaca Complex is most recognizable after AD 1450 (Hector 1984). Similar to True (1980), Hale (2009) argued that an acorn economy did not appear in the southern San Diego region until just prior to Ethnohistoric times, and that when it did occur, a major shift in social organization followed.

Considering eastern influences from the Colorado Desert, early agricultural practices never gained traction in California, and western Colorado Desert evidence for aboriginal agriculture is virtually non-existent, absent early ethnohistoric accounts of Fort Mojave Indians (Kroeber 1925). It is likely that the stable Archaic economy persisted into the Late Prehistoric era and absorbed the efficiencies of certain technological innovations including the bow and arrow and ceramics. Locally, however, Tizon Brownware ceramic vessels dominate archaeological assemblages; Colorado buffware fragments are relatively rare, and could have been obtained simply through trade. Aboriginal agriculture probably hit a socioeconomic brick wall in southern California where a stable economy focused on generalized but regular exploitation of locally abundant plant foods was simply too efficient and socially reinforced to allow a labor intensive practice of agriculture take root (Bettinger 1999; Hale 2010).

#### Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as "salvage ethnography," was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his "memory culture" approach (Lightfoot 2005:32) by recording languages and oral histories within the San Diego region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions which made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shipek (1993; as summarized in San Diego County Board of Supervisors 2007:6):

In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007). As the project area is located approximately 25 km south of the San Luis Rey River, the Native American inhabitants of the region spoke using the Ipai language subgroup of the Yuman language group. Ipai and Tipai, spoken respectively by the northern and southern Kumeyaay communities,

are mutually intelligible. For this reason, these two are often treated as dialects of a larger Kumeyaay tribal group rather than as distinctive languages, though this has been debated (Luomala 1978; Laylander 2010).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007:80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth then a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla (2007:71) has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates. This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

Golla suggests that there are two language families associated with Native American groups who traditionally lived throughout the San Diego County region. The northern San Diego tribes have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto-Aztecan family (Golla 2007:74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto-Aztecan ca. 2600 BC-AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking San Diego tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC-AD 1000 (Laylander 2010). The majority of Native American tribal groups in southern San Diego region have traditionally spoken Yuman languages, a subgroup of the Hokan Phylum. Golla has suggested that the time depth of Hokan is approximately 8,000 years (Golla 200774). The Kumeyaay tribal communities share a common language group with the Cocopa, Quechan, Maricopa, Mojave, and others to east, and the Kiliwa to the south. The time depth for both the Ipai (north of the San Diego River, from Escondido to Lake Henshaw) and the Tipai (south of the San Diego River, the Laguna Mountains through Ensenada) is approximated to be 2,000 years at the most. Laylander has contended that previous research indicates a divergence between Ipai and Tipai to have occurred approximately AD 600-1200 (Laylander 1985). Despite the distinct linguistic differences between the Takic-speaking tribes to the north, the Ipai-speaking communities in central San Diego, and the Tipai southern Kumeyaay, attempts to illustrate the distinctions between these groups based solely on cultural material alone have had only limited success (Pigniolo 2004; True 1966).

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that would inhabit two or more locations over the course of the year. While less common, there is sufficient evidence that there were also permanently occupied villages, and that some members may have remained at these locations throughout the year (Owen 1965; Shipek 1982, 1985; Spier 1923). Each autonomous tribelet was internally socially stratified, commonly including higher status individuals such as a tribal head (*Kwaaypay*), shaman (*Kuseyaay*), and general members with various responsibilities and skills (Shipek 1982). Higher-status individuals tended to have greater rights to land resources, and owned more goods, such as shell money and beads, decorative items, and clothing. To some degree, titles were passed along family lines; however, tangible goods were generally ceremonially burned or destroyed following the deaths of their owners (Luomala 1978). Remains were cremated over a pyre and then relocated to a cremation ceramic vessel that was placed in a removed or hidden location. A broken metate was commonly placed at the location of the cremated remains, with the intent of providing aid and further use after death. At maturity, tribal members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

Areas or regions, identified by known physical landmarks, could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst all the Kumeyaay (Loumala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more inland plants of use (Luomala 1978). While evidence for limited marine resource use exists in inland areas, terrestrial animals and other resources would have provided a much larger portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (*Leporidae*), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma*), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

A number of local plants were used for food and medicine. These were exploited seasonally, and were both traded between regional groups and gathered as a single tribelet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or at higher elevation varieties would have included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), *Agave*, *Yucca*, lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugar brush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon*), sage (*Salvia*), *Ephedra*, prickly pear (*Opuntia*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), and *Juncus* grass among many others (Wilken 2012).

#### The Historic Period (post-AD 1542)

European activity in the region began as early as AD 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay. Sebastián Vizcaíno returned in 1602, and it is possible that there were subsequent contacts that went unrecorded. These brief encounters made the local native people aware of the existence of other cultures that were technologically more complex than their own. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

Spanish colonial settlement was initiated in 1769, when multiple expeditions arrived in San Diego by land and sea, and then continued northward through the coastal plain toward Monterey. A military presidio and a mission to deal with the local Kumeyaay and Ipai were soon firmly established at San Diego, despite violent resistance to them from a coalition of native communities in 1776. Private ranchos subsequently established by Spanish and Mexican soldiers, as well as other non-natives, appropriated much of the remaining coastal or near-coastal locations (Pourade 1960–1967). No land grants were established in the mountains of eastern San Diego County, leaving the local Kumeyaay relatively unaffected by the arrival of the Spanish and Mexican immigrants.

Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations in western San Diego County. Some former mission neophytes were absorbed into the work forces on the ranchos, while others drifted toward the urban centers at San Diego and Los Angeles or moved to the eastern portions of the county where they were able to join still largely autonomous native communities. United States conquest and annexation, together with the gold rush in Northern California, brought many additional outsiders into the region. Development during the following decades was fitful, undergoing cycles of boom and bust.

The Campo-Jacumba region was largely considered unsettled southern California territory—a fact that drew to the region a few prominent ranchers such as the McCain family. Originally from Arkansas and Texas, the McCain family began ranching in California as early as 1858 in the Mendocino region, and after an aborted return trip to Arkansas, decided to settle in what is now known as McCain Valley in 1868 (Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2010; Wade et al. 2008). With

the McCain family alongside several small sheep and cattle ranching outfits tied to the Laguna Mountain area (just northwest of McCain Valley), ranching thrived until the mid-twentieth century. After this time, ranching dwindled in productivity due to several reasons, including more productive cattle outfits to the north, a collapse in the demand for wool, and the appropriation of some prime pasturelands (such as Laguna Meadows) by the National Parks Service for watershed protection and conservation (see Wade et al. 2008). In its heyday, cattle ranching associated with McCain Valley to the west spread as far south as the lower portions of northern Baja (Wade et al. 2008). Not surprisingly, the intensification of ranching and homesteading in the McCain Valley area lead to conflicts with local Kumeyaay inhabitants. One such conflict, recounted by Tom Lucas, a local Kwaayimii Indian, was the apparent last stand of some Kumeyaay families in conflict with the McCain family that took place near McCain Valley in Campo or Jacumba in the 1880s (Carrico 1983, 1987). However, it is also true that many of the Native American inhabitants were employed by local ranchers, including Tom Lucas (Carrico 1983). Wade et al. (2008) provide a region-wide overview of ranching in San Diego County including eligibility considerations.

Several railroad routes were planned to pass through the region but each was abandoned, until 1906, when John D. Spreckels incorporated the San Diego and Arizona Railroad. Construction on the railroad began in 1907 (Kimball 1985). The local population grew slowly during the construction of Morena Dam and the San Diego and Arizona Railroad. In the meantime, civil unrest was common across the border just to the south. The Mexican Revolution began in the fall of 1910, and by the following spring a Mexican rebel camp was located just 6 mi. from Campo. Refugees fled to Campo, which was partially protected by U.S. soldiers.

Finally, on November 16, 1919, the San Diego and Arizona Railroad was completed, and the first train passed through the Campo Valley, carrying prominent San Diego residents, including John D. Spreckels. While some residents felt that the new railroad line would ruin the beautiful landscape of San Diego County's backcountry, many others were strong advocates for the rail line, predicting that it would increase the economic capacity of the area by enabling the shipment of cattle and sheep as well as fruit, vegetables, and honey out of Campo (San Diego Union, 4 July 4 1915:7). The railroad finally provided a direct link for San Diego to the eastern United States.

#### 1.2.2 Records Search Results

Dudek conducted a records search of files obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) for the Project Area and a 0.5-mile buffer surrounding the Project Area in November 2017. The records search results are included in the report as Confidential Appendix A. SCIC records indicate that 35 previous cultural resources studies have been performed within 0.5-miles of the Project Area; of these, 19 cover at least a portion of the Project Area (Table 1-1). Three of these studies include evaluations of cultural resources located within the Project ADI: Chase 1980; Mooney Associates 1991; and ASM 2010.

Table 1-1. Cultural Studies within Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author	Proximity
SD- 00479	1980	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF JACUMBA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY.	PAUL G. CHACE & ASSOCIATES	Intersects ADI
SD- 01267	1976	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF CORRIDOR SEGMENTS 46 AND 49, PREFERRED SOUTHERN ROUTE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY.	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	Intersects ADI
SD- 01318	1979	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MAZZANTI PROPERTY, JACUMBA, CALIFORNIA	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.	Intersects ADI

Table 1-1. Cultural Studies within Project Area

Report				
Number	Year	Title	Author	Proximity
SD- 01463	1982	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT-VOLUME II DATA PRESENTATION ON THE RE-SURVEY, SURFACE COLLECTION AND TEST EXCAVATIONS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON THE MAZZANTI PROPERTY LOCATED IN THE JACUMBA AREA OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, TPM 13416 LOG79222	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	Intersects ADI
SD- 01588	1981	MIGUEL TO MOUNTAIN SPRINGS GRADE (JADE) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT	WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.	Intersects ADI
SD- 03836	1984	SOUTHWEST POWERLINK CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGMENT PLAN	WIRTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	Intersects ADI
SD- 04401	1987	JACUMBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTIRCT ***SAME REPORT AS WIRTH30 AND WIRTH 33	WIRTH ASSOCIATES	Intersects ADI
SD- 05490	1991	APPENDIX F CULTURAL RESOURCES DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR JACUMBA VALLEY RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN VOLUME I	BRIAN MOONEY AND ASSOCIATES	Intersects ADI
SD- 07618	1981	JACUMBA ARCHAEOLGOY DISTRICT ***SAME REPORT AS WITH13 AND WIRTH33***	WIRTH ASSOC.	Intersects ADI
SD- 08602	1981	JACUMBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.	Intersects ADI
SD- 08604	1980	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT AND ASSESSMENT ON THE MAZZANTI LOT SPLIT, TPM 15977, LOG #79-22- 2	SRS.INC	Intersects ADI
SD- 10558	1981	THE RE-SURVEY, SURFACE COLLECTION AND TEST EXCAVATIONS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON THE MAZZANTI PORPERTY LOCATED IN THE JACUMBA AREA OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, TPM 13416, LOG #79-22-2	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	Intersects ADI
SD- 12711	2010	FINAL INVENTORY REPORT OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APPROVED SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC SUNRISE POWERLINK FINAL ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR SOUTHERN ROUTE, SAN DIEGO AND IMPERIAL COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	Intersects ADI
SD- 14408	2013	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR AT&T MOBILITY, LLC CANDIDATE SD0245 (JACUMBA), 1494 CARRIZO GORGE ROAD, JACUMBA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	Intersects ADI
SD- 16541	2011	DRAFT IMPACTS ASSESSMENT FOR THE SDG&E EAST COUNTY SUBSTATION PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	Intersects ADI
SD- 02125	1988	47-ACRE COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT(GPA) REQUEST COUNTY OFSAN DIEGO JACUMBA (MAZZANTI,GPA 88-03)	COLEMAN PLANNING GROUP	Within Project Area
SD- 02626	1980	TABLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	BLM	Within Project Area

Table 1-1. Cultural Studies within Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author	Proximity
SD- 05510	-	JACUMBA DISCONTIGUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT	Within Project Area
SD- 12421	2000	FINAL: A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE PROPOSED AT&T / PF. NET FIBER OPTICS CONDUIT OCOTILLO TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	Within Project Area

Covering a large portion of the southwestern Project ADI, Chase (1980) identified and evaluated cultural resources in preparation for agricultural development. Chase evaluated two resources important to the current Project Area: CA-SDI-4455 and CA-SDI-4457. Both sites were located within the Project ADI, but after avoidance redesign, only one of two loci attributed to CA-SDI-4457 is located within the Project ADI. Chase (1980) placed two augers within CA-SDI-4457 and found that ceramic and lithic materials "may extend to depths of 24 and 28 inches." This subsurface component was identified within Locus A, which has been avoided and is no longer located within the Project ADI.

In 1991, an EIR was conducted for the development of the Jacumba Valley including residential dwellings, a hotel, golf course, and retail stores. Mooney Associates (1991) conducted a large scale archaeological inventory for the effort that nearly covers the entire Project Area. Mooney Associates (1991) conducted archaeological testing of 15 archaeological sites located within the Project Area, 12 of these are located within the current Project ADI. The current study relies on Mooney Associates' findings in determining whether archaeological testing was required at these 12 resources.

ASM (2010) conducted a cultural resources inventory of 118 miles of electrical distribution line corridor, which passes through the Project Area and Project ADI. ASM (2010) identified seven (7) cultural resources located within the current Project ADI. Resources that were evaluated by ASM and subsequently destroyed during previous projects were not evaluated in this study.

The SCIC records search also identified 143 cultural resources previously recorded within the 0.5-miles of the Project Area (Confidential Appendix A). Of the 143 resources, 51 are located within the Project Area, 24 of which are within the Project ADI (Table 1-2). Prehistoric resources located within the Project Area include 33 artifact scatters, six (6) temporary campsites, a village site, a bedrock milling station, and an isolated flake. There are also nine (9) multicomponent artifact scatters, and one historic railroad track.

Table 1-2. Cultural Resources within Project Area

Trinomial	Primary Number	Period	Site Type	Project Proximity	Eligibility Status
CA-SDI- 4457	P-37-004457	Multicomponent	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Components recommended eligible
CA-SDI- 6741	P-37-006741	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Recommended not eligible
CA-SDI- 7054	P-37-007054	Multicomponent	Lithic Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated

Table 1-2. Cultural Resources within Project Area

	Primary			Project	
Trinomial	Number	Period	Site Type	Proximity	Eligibility Status
CA-SDI- 7056	P-37-007056	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	In ADI	Recommended not eligible
CA-SDI- 8072	P-37-008072	Prehistoric	Temporary Camp	In ADI	Recommended not eligible
CA-SDI- 8430	P-37-008430	Multicomponent	Artifact Scatter/Quarry	In ADI	Recommended eligible
CA-SDI- 11675	P-37-011675	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11676	P-37-011676	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11682	P-37-011682	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11684	P-37-011684	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11685	P-37-011685	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11686	P-37-011686	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11688	P-37-011688	Prehistoric	Temporary Camp	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11689	P-37-011689	Prehistoric	Temporary Camp	In ADI	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 19070	P-37-029823	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated
	P-37-030190	Prehistoric	Isolate	In ADI	Not eligible
CA-SDI- 19904	P-37-031341	Multicomponent	Lithic Scatter; Historic Isolate	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19905	P-37-031342	Multicomponent	Artifact Scatter; Historic Isolate	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19906	P-37-031343	Multicomponent	Artifact Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter;	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19907	P-37-031344	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19908	P-37-031345	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19909	P-37-031346	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19910	P-37-031347	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 21758	P-37-035218	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	In ADI	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 4455	P-37-004455	Prehistoric	Village	Project Area	Recommended eligible

Table 1-2. Cultural Resources within Project Area

	Primary			Project	
Trinomial	Number	Period	Site Type	Proximity	Eligibility Status
CA-SDI- 4459	P-37-004459	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 7036	P-37-007036	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 7037	P-37-007037	Prehistoric	Isolate	Project Area	Not eligible
CA-SDI- 7040	P-37-007040	Multicomponent	Artifact Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 7041	P-37-007041	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 7043	P-37-007043	Multicomponent	Temporary Camp; Mining	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 7917	P-37-007917	Multicomponent	Artifact Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter; Mining	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 11677	P-37-011677	Prehistoric	Temporary Camp	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11678	P-37-011678	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter/Quarry	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11679	P-37-011679	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter/Quarry	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11681	P-37-011681	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter/Quarry	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11690	P-37-011690	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11691	P-37-011691	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11692	P-37-011692	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11693	P-37-011693	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
CA-SDI- 11694	P-37-011694	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Evaluated in 1990
	P-37-025680	Historic	Railroad	Project Area	Evaluated in 2000
CA-SDI- 19066	P-37-029819	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19067	P-37-029820	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19068	P-37-029821	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 19069	P-37-029822	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated

Table 1-2. Cultural Resources within Project Area

Trinomial	Primary Number	Period	Site Type	Project Proximity	Eligibility Status
CA-SDI- 19887	P-37-031324	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 20985	P-37-033364	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 21757	P-37-035217	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 21764	P-37-035224	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Project Area	Not evaluated
CA-SDI- 21766	P-37-035226	Prehistoric	Temporary Camp	Project Area	Not evaluated

Several of these previously recorded sites have been combined into the Jacumba Valley Archaeological District (JVAD) (Williams et al. 2014), including: CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, CA-SDI-19909, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-21764 and P-37-030190. The JVAD contains many areas of aboriginal habitation, but its primary constituent is lithic stone tool manufacturing debris. The character defining elements of the JVAD overlaps basalt landforms that have abundant quantities of easily accessible raw material suitable for the production of stone tools.

As is specifically mentioned in the JVAD update, the district boundaries are arbitrarily drawn based on management considerations, including property boundary lines. The current JVR Energy Park Project is situated on private lands, although prehistoric sites that intersect the current Project Area were included in the Williams et al. (2014) update to the JVAD without formal significance evaluations.

# 1.3 Applicable Regulations

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the Project Area are the County of San Diego RPO, the Local Register, CEQA, and provisions for the CRHR. Within this framework, 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.

## 1.3.1 State Level Regulations

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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- 1. it is 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; or
- 2. it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 3. it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4. it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In 2014, CEQA was amended through Assembly Bill 52 to apply to "tribal culture resources" as well. Specifically, PRC Section 21074(a) provides guidance for defining tribal cultural resources as either of the following:

- Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following: (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Cultural Resources. (B) Included in a local register of cultural resources as defined in subdivision (k) of § 5020.1.
- 2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of § 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of PRC Section 21074(a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. (PRC § 21074(b).) A historical resource described in PRC § 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC § 21083.2(g), or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2(h) may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria in

PRC § 21074(a). PRC § 21084.2 states that a "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."

As the lead agency responsible for environmental compliance for the JVR Project, the County of San Diego will conduct AB 52 outreach and consultation with interested tribal entities.

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 will identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The property owner or their representative are 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)).

### 1.3.2 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. Local Register criteria includes the following:

- 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;
- 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 2007: 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 2007:19).

### 1.3.3 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 as follows:

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

- 1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
  - a. Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; 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.

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# 2.0 Guidelines for Determining Significance

# 2.1 County of San Diego

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

- The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §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 §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 RPO and fails to preserve those resources.
- The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under PRC §21074

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

- 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 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 RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing
  environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on
  significant cultural resources as defined by this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The
  RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric lands on properties
  under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation.
- Guideline 5 was selected because tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes.
   Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites, as well as requirements listed in the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing, and Watercourses Ordinance (§87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

### 2.2 CEQA

According to CEQA (§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.

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

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American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. 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.

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

- The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in §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.
- The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §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.
- The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- The project proposed activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

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# 3.0 Research Design

The objective of the evaluation portion of this project was to obtain archaeological assemblage data that could be used to evaluate historical significance under CEQA and County guidelines. The following discussion identifies potential questions and appropriate archaeological evidence within a series of broad research themes that derive from theory about human behavior and ecology. General issues pertinent to the assessment of the sites include determination of the extent and integrity of cultural deposits, age, cultural affiliation, site function, and subsistence. Given the extensive research completed at archaeological sites in the local area, this research design has been developed to address the kinds of resources identified during the inventory completed for this project, and to build on the extensive research completed at archaeological sites in the local area. Notably, this research design considers only the most basic historic themes since only four multicomponent sites with historic period refuse dumps are identified in the Project ADI.

# 3.1 Integrity and Structure of Archaeological Deposits

Delineation of the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of an archaeological site is necessary for an assessment of research potential. Of particular importance is the integrity of the deposits: whether or not features or surfaces are preserved and whether the potential exists for identifying horizontal and vertical spatial patterning in the evidence for prehistoric behavior.

A variety of post-depositional disturbance processes can greatly alter the original character of prehistoric sites (e.g., Gross and Robbins-Wade 2008; Schiffer 1987; Waters 1992). Formation processes such as alluvial deposition, erosion, bioturbation, and modern disturbance can considerably affect the integrity of archaeological sites. Here, attempts are made to identify and interpret the processes that formed the site, with particular attention given to the character of post-depositional processes and the extent to which they have affected the integrity of the archaeological deposits.

The testing program applied to archaeological deposits within the project area have been used to address the following issues:

- Does the horizontal and vertical extent of the archaeological record represent continuous or discrete occupation?
- Is it possible to discern depositional versus post-depositional processes that have contributed to the present condition of the archaeological record? In other words, what are the factors, both natural and anthropogenic, that have altered the position and condition of artifacts?
- What kinds of features have been preserved (e.g., hearths, earth ovens)? Are there features that are highly
  disrupted by postdepositional processes but that are still recognizable? Can these features be associated
  with particular functions?
- By examining spatial patterns in the horizontal distribution of artifacts, is it possible to discern areas that
  were associated with specific functions? Do patterns in the vertical distribution of artifacts tell us anything
  about changes in the function, materials exploited, or human activities through time?
- At historical archaeological sites, is there evidence of overlapping dump episodes, such as multiple points
  of concentration or concentration of artifacts of a certain age?

Investigating the integrity of archaeological deposits has at its core investigation of the structure of these deposits. Human occupation can sometimes result in the development of discrete occupation areas that take advantage of particularly convenient landforms, or patches of useful resources. Indeed, such a "mapping-on" strategy is common to residentially mobile hunter-gatherers that are thought to have inhabited the region for the entire Holocene. However, it was noticed during the inventory phase for this project that a low-density scatter of lithic chipping debris is scattered over the whole of the project area and beyond the project limits. As such, traditional archaeological site definitions based on a minimum artifact density (i.e., 3 or more artifacts within a 25 m² area) were irrelevant. Instead, a distributional sampling program was employed, collecting artifacts from the surface and subsurface on regular and subjective intervals. From these sampling methods, the following questions can be used to address the structure of archaeological deposits:

- Is it possible to better define occupational loci based on statistical analysis of artifact densities generated from these sampling methods?
- Is there any discernable spatial patterning within and between loci that can be used to interpret overall human occupation of the landscape?
- How can identified loci be managed considering site boundary requirements of the local California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) information center, and thus facilitate agency management of the resources?

## 3.2 Chronological Placement

Chronological issues are basic to any archaeological research design, as they provide the primary framework of prehistory. Previous research in the southern San Diego region has documented a range of prehistoric sites dating to both the Archaic (6000 BC to AD 500) and Late Prehistoric periods (post-AD 500), and more recently, even to the Paleoindian period (pre-6000 BC) with a series of roasting pits identified at San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E) East County (ECO) substation radiocarbon dated as early as 9,700 years BP. The ECO substation project is located less than a 2.25 miles east of the Project Area and data recovery efforts there at prehistoric site CA-SDI-7074 documented more than 100 "thermal features" having radiocarbon dates spanning much of the last 10,000 years of prehistory. The ECO project documented assemblages with large numbers of crude flake and cobble tools with smaller frequencies of late Holocene markers such as arrow points and ceramics. Groundstone there is also somewhat common, represented by millingstones and handstones (rather than mortars and pestles). The distribution of such artifacts was found to be widespread, but also occurred in recognizable clusters. Aside from arrow points and ceramics, the same basic toolkit of crude flake and cobble tools, and groundstone characterized deposits identified more than 20 feet (7 meters) deep. To be sure, thermal features were one of the most common site constituents identified on that project—these consisting mostly of a scatter of burned rock and ash-infused sediments with low frequencies of associate artifacts and virtually no faunal bone.

The ECO substation project essentially resulted in the determination that the local area was inhabited over the last 10,000 years for very similar purposes, probably roasting of locally abundant plants, such as agave along with the opportunistic exploitation of other locally available foods and lithic raw material.

Along these lines, potential research issues derived from this basic problem include:

How did the transition from the Archaic period to the Late Prehistoric period occur? This transition is characterized
by shifts in food storage and cooking technology with the inception of ceramics, and a shift in hunting technology
with the addition of the bow and arrow. These shifts did not occur simultaneously (cf. McDonald et al. 1993), and
their implications for local population expansion in the Late Prehistoric period are unknown.

• Was there a shift in emphasis of acorn use during the Late Prehistoric period? The mortar and pestle appear to have been added to the repertoire of food processing tools during the Late Prehistoric period, but in limited quantities compared to handstones (Hale 2001, 2009; Hale et al. 2010). Is there evidence for earlier use of bedrock mortars? Is the addition of the mortar and pestle correlated to the inception of ceramics in the region and/or intensified use of a particular resource?

Because chronological controls are essential to any archaeological investigation, several other basic questions concerning the temporal data potential of evaluated sites pertain to the current study, including:

- Can the chronological placement of project sites be determined?
- What kinds of chronometric data can project sites provide? Of those obtained during survey, how well do
  they correlate in terms of the age estimates they provide (e.g., projectile point types vs. obsidian hydration
  dates; cans vs. bottles).
- Are there data indicating the presence of multiple occupation episodes at project sites?
- Do diagnostic artifacts appear to fit with temporal patterns recognized in the surrounding region? Are there any unique diagnostic items present?
- Can chronometric data from project sites help to refine dating schemes in the local region?

Potential chronometric evidence from the Project Area includes radiocarbon dates, obsidian hydration measurements, and diagnostic artifact forms. Radiocarbon dates are generally the most precise and reliable form of chronometric evidence, and they provide the foundation for the region's prehistoric chronology. However, obsidian hydration measurements may have a more direct cultural interpretation as they are individually less expensive to run, and they can address very late prehistoric to protohistoric time periods that cannot be distinguished through radiocarbon dating. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts include various projectile point forms and pottery, although these only define very broad time periods. Specific types or attributes of buffware ceramics may have a potential to define somewhat more precise time ranges, but that potential is not yet well established.

For historic sites, time sensitive artifacts are usually limited to items with maker's marks, specific can manufacture styles, or coins. However, it is common for dates of manufacture for a particular artifact to be much broader than those for another artifact class, making a determination for age of consumption for any given class difficult, if not impossible. For this reason, the date of refuse disposal is more pertinent for refuse deposits that are not located at homesites; and this is usually determined by the early manufacture date on the youngest artifact for each dump event. Hale et al. (2010) document a widespread pattern of dumping items of mixed manufacture and consumption age as the result of homesite cleanup and off-site dumping. If refuse deposits are located at a homesite, assessing the age of consumption for historic artifacts is an approximation based on overlapping manufacture dates, taking into account the earliest and latest possible dates. Assemblages that cannot be securely placed chronologically would be less likely to possess a significant research potential. Of course, archival research can provide direct information on the date of construction and occupancy for historic homesites and lands used for agricultural, ranching, or mining.

### 3.3 Settlement and Site Function

Interpretation of the study sites depends upon an assessment of their places within the larger settlementsubsistence system of their occupants. Sites belonging to functional types that are relatively ubiquitous within the region would be less likely to be considered significant than unusual site types. Sites with evidence of multiple functions may possess richer information content than relatively simple sites; on the other hand, single-function sites may have a greater research potential than multiple-function sites if the residues from the various activities at the latter cannot be effectively differentiated.

Evidence for the functional uses represented by the site come from surface observations made during both the survey and testing phases, as well as through the results of subsurface excavations. Interpretations of functions rest upon both the range and the relative and absolute frequencies of various classes of features, artifacts, and ecofacts.

Widespread and substantial occupation during the Late Prehistoric period has been documented in the vicinity of the Project Area and within the greater Peninsular Ranges (Berryman and Whitaker 2010; Cook 1985; Hector 1984; Jordan 2010; Meighan 1959), particularly during the last 1,000 years, based on large numbers of ceramic sherds. The Late Prehistoric is a time when significant shifts in settlement and subsistence may have occurred.

While several important prehistoric sites and ethnohistoric villages have been extensively studied in the area, including in the nearby town of Jacumba, the character of settlement and subsistence shifts have not been fully explored. A key variable in understanding social organization during this time is the kind of socioeconomic shifts that occurred after adoption of the bow and arrow and the subsequent widespread use of ceramics. Specific data requirements include information on arrow point manufacture, general patterns of lithic reduction, and raw material use, including the use of exotic stone. Was arrow point production occurring at sites in the project area, or were points being discarded in exhausted condition? What does the debitage assemblage imply about the production and/or maintenance of stone tools at project sites?

Information on ceramic vessel forms and functions, and their diversity, is also critical for determining whether residential occupation was brief or prolonged. How many kinds of vessels are indicated in the assemblage and for what purposes were they used? The latter is particularly important for understanding intensification in the exploitation of plant foods (see Eerkens 2001). Is there evidence, in the form of clay residues and other manufacturing residues, that clay vessels were being manufactured at sites in the project area? Finally, the manufacture and use of groundstone implements in conjunction with the ubiquitous milling elements within the project area can help clarify the nature of site occupation and settlement duration. Shaped handstones and pestles can be an indication that populations are somewhat mobile, implying use in off-site contexts; the idea being that shaping can reduce mass, thereby reducing transport costs (Hale 2001).

Recent archaeological investigations in the local area have revisited archaeological districts defined on federal, BLM lands in an effort to better understand the nature of human occupation that can link archaeological deposits together. The Jacumba Valley Archaeological District (Williams et al. 2014) attempted to link similar kinds of resources. Considering the single most common identifying element of archaeological sites inside and outside of the district is lithic quarrying for stone tool manufacture, the current project investigation has somewhat limited potential to contribute to the research narrative because the large majority of the project area is located in an alluvial plain without rock outcrops suitable for quarry. However, other artifacts within the project area, such as debitage and ceramic fragments, may help clarify local prehistoric mobility as the lithic materials that were discarded at these non-quarry sites. A detailed lithic analysis of all quarry and non-quarry archaeological deposits within the project study area will help clarify local hunter-gatherer mobility.

Considering historical archaeological sites, the kinds of artifacts present, the activities they represent, and their overall proportions can give some indication of where refuse originated, and why it was abandoned at its place of discard. The main question for historical archaeological sites is:

• What is the nature of refuse at historic sites? Are proportions of consumptive, household, industrial, and other artifacts substantial enough to derive context of origin(s)?

 Are any maker's marks on historic artifacts indicative of specific places of manufacture? Do they provide any information about where particular goods might have been purchased or otherwise obtained?

These kinds of questions are relevant for understanding the nature of historical occupation, including at homesites or agricultural facilities (i.e., field worker residential areas). Archival research helps bolster field data by documenting past historical landowners, lease holders, or residents, and by documenting historical changes in the local landscape. While it is virtually impossible to tie historic refuse deposits to residential or agricultural sites, it is possible to identify potential sources of refuse and make informed assumptions about its origin.

### 3.4 Subsistence

The issues related to subsistence are interwoven with the previously discussed settlement, and this section complements the issues discussed previously. Unfortunately, animal remains were noticeably lacking, limited to an insignificant amount of small rodent bone of questionable origin. However, plant remains have been identified in more recent studies from adjacent projects. Among the questions addressed are the following:

- Are floral and faunal remains present in archaeological deposits?
- Which specific resources were exploited?
- Can changes in the emphasis on specific resources be detected and are these changes related to changes in procurement?
- With respect to floral resources, Williams et al. (2013) identified remains of cactus and juniper seed, and yucca fiber in roasting pits. Are such remains present in archaeological deposits within the project site?

To address these issues, floral remains were targeted through flotation of feature sediments. Subsistence is often assessed indirectly through technology. Groundstone tools are a good indicator that plant processing occurred, while projectile points generally indicate animal exploitation. With such tools noticeably absent in the project area, and general vicinity, subsistence must be indirectly inferred from crude, heavy flake-based implements. Such inferences have been the norm in greater San Diego County since the earliest archaeological work was completed, and especially during the 1960s emphasis on investigating "Millingstone Horizon" assemblages with their abundant scraping tools (e.g., Kaldenberg 1982; Warren 1967). The robust archaeological literature compiled for the region in the decades since has helped refine assumptions about the purpose of cobble tools, making inferences about subsistence less tenuous (Buonasera 2013; Hale 2001; Kowta 1969).

As with prehistoric sites, the issues related to subsistence at historic sites are also interwoven with the previously discussed settlement organization, and this section complements the issues discussed previously.

The primary question to address at historic sites is:

Are artifacts present that provide information on the kinds of foods consumed (i.e., food cans, glass bottles, etc.)?

The data necessary to address this issue is generally limited to the kinds of food containers and food processing items found at historical archaeological sites as well as potential food remains, such as butchered animal remains.

## 3.5 Prehistoric Quarrying

The Project Area mostly covers an alluvial plain with a few elevated rocky areas intersecting the Project Area. It is on these low rocky knolls that basalt and other volcanics outcrop, providing access to toolstone. The commonality of lithic raw material exposures in the greater Jacumba region, such as Table Mountain, has apparently been a draw to prehistoric hunter-gatherers since lithic reduction has been the primary characteristic identified by archaeologists when defining archaeological sites (see Townsend 1984; Williams et al. 2014). The Jacumba Valley Archaeological District (JVAD) (Williams et al. 2014), contains many areas of aboriginal habitation, but its primary constituent is lithic stone tool manufacturing debris. Within the JVR Project area, lithic quarrying of local toolstone is limited to the few fringe rocky knolls; little to no toolstone was naturally available in the alluvial plain that characterizes the vast majority of the JVR Project area. Indeed, the JVAD boundary was drawn to follow individual site boundaries and these boundaries follow the rocky landforms, largely avoiding the Jacumba Valley Ranch Project area. Aboriginal archaeological sites within the JVR Project area are limited to low density clusters of flakes and ceramic sherds with an occasional piece of groundstone. This seemingly ephemeral deposits, however, may shed some insight on overall regional occupation.

Archaeological studies for the JVR Project will contribute little to the discussion of local toolstone quarrying. However, the seemingly ephemeral archaeological deposits within the JVR Project area alluvial plain may shed some light on overall regional occupation. If stone was being reduced in adjacent areas to prepare tools or tool blanks for transport off site, the debitage and tool assemblage from evaluated sites in the JVR Project area should reflect that. Given the abundance of lithic raw material in the greater Jacumba region, it is unlikely that bulky, unprepared flakes or cobbles would be transported very far if it is just as easy to opportunistically procure another cobble in transit to another location for resource procurement or processing (Bleed 1987; Comeau and Hale 2015; Hale 2001; Horsefall 1987). An analysis of remaining debitage and tested cobbles from within the project area may help clarify such questions.

# 4.0 Analysis of Project Effects

### 4.1 Methods

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the Project ADI. All methods exceed the Secretary of Interior's guidelines, as do all project personnel for their respective roles.

As described in Chapter 1, prior to initiating fieldwork, pre-field research was completed consisting of a records search at the SCIC to obtain records for previously recorded cultural resources and any other relevant documentation including but not limited to previous cultural resources investigation reports and GIS data.

Minimally, all identified resources were recorded with a real-time corrected Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy. An Apple 3rd Generation iPad equipped with the ESRI ArcGIS application was also used for mapping and navigation. Standard Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series resource forms were used to document all resources, including updating previously recorded sites. Overall, 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).

#### 4.1.1 Field Methods

#### Inventory

Dudek conducted an initial intensive pedestrian survey of the JVR Project in July and August 2018. In spite of the much larger Project Area, Dudek only surveyed within the JVR ADI as areas outside of the Project Area will be avoided. After the initial survey in the summer of 2018, the Project applicant refined the proposed JVR site plan to avoid highly sensitive cultural and biological resources. This refinement excluded some lands previously surveyed by Dudek from the ADI and required Dudek to survey additional land in February 2019. Additional refinements required Dudek to survey additional land in December 2019. As a result of the JVR ADI refinement, this inventory includes site updates to previously identified resources and newly discovered resources that are not located within the JVR ADI.

The pedestrian survey was conducted in less than 15 m intervals; however, actual survey transect spacing depended on ground visibility. Areas with dense vegetation required shorter, 10 m transect spacing and areas with excellent ground visibility at times allowed for a maximum transect width of 15 m. All survey transects were oriented according to cardinal directions or to major topographic features. Transect spacing was kept using a compass but field tablets with a mobile ESRI GIS application with real-time locations plotted on aerials were used to help navigate the survey and ensure the entire Project ADI was covered. The crew moved together as a team to ensure accurate transect spacing and to facilitate resource identification. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the entire crew stopped while the crew chief confirmed the identified resource. At the same time, all other crew members more closely inspected the area around their individual transects. All artifact concentrations and features were recorded during transect sweeps.

When recording a site, visible artifacts were marked with pin flags to delineate the size and boundaries of its surface deposit. Once artifacts and features were identified, crew members completed the following tasks: fill out field versions of DPR resource forms; produce a site sketch map; make a detailed surface artifact inventory; fully describe any features; take high-resolution digital site photographs, including close-ups of important or prominent

features and diagnostic artifacts; record UTM coordinates at the locations of formal artifacts, features, and the site boundary. Each new site was assigned a temporary resource identifier for tracking during post field data processing. No artifact collections were made during the initial inventory of the JVR ADI.

#### **Archaeological Evaluation**

In February, March, and June 2019 and January 2020, Dudek conducted archaeological evaluations of any previously unevaluated resources located wholly or partially in the JVR ADI. Dudek evaluated 17 resources or a portion of a resource located within the JVR ADI. As described above, Dudek updated or identified resources located within a previous project site plan, but have since been removed from the JVR ADI. Since these resources will not be impacted by the JVR Project, Dudek did not conduct archaeological evaluations of these sites. One exception is resource CA-SDI-21764 which was removed from the JVR ADI only after it was archaeologically evaluated. Furthermore, all testing efforts within each resource were conducted only within those portions of the site that fall within the ADI. Portions of cultural resources that fall outside of the ADI were not evaluated as a part of the current investigation.

The methods used during this archaeological evaluation were designed according to methods and procedures developed by Dudek and others over many years of archaeological study in southern California, and they comply with federal and state guidelines regarding cultural resource evaluations and eligibility recommendations (Hale and Becker 2006; Hale and Comeau 2010). Field methods and techniques are intended to maximize artifact recovery from sparse archaeological deposits, while at the same time allowing for the careful documentation, exposure, and removal of surface and subsurface features and affording a practical level of provenience control. Because many known cultural deposits consist primarily of surface manifestations, having only limited quantities of artifacts buried at shallow depths, recovery efforts must emphasize surface collection as much as subsurface testing in order to obtain artifact samples large enough for meaningful technological and statistical analyses. Artifact treatments focused on examining aspects of morphology, condition, technology, and function. Analytical interpretations are approached largely from a functional-materialist perspective, with patterns of artifact production, use, and discard being viewed within a framework of a socioeconomic adaptation with a utilitarian technological system.

During the archaeological evaluation, each site underwent an intensive surface survey with regular-interval sweeps of the site surface, and pin-flagging of artifacts, concentrations, and features to confirm the originally mapped items and site boundaries. This phase was made more efficient with the use of color-coded pin flags representing diagnostic artifacts, features, etc. After the site was defined with pin-flags, formal artifacts, features, and landforms were recorded with a decimeter-accurate Trimble global positioning system (GPS) unit and an iPad equipped with georeferenced JVR Project maps.

Concentrations or areas where artifact density was relatively higher than other portions of the site were mapped and collected separately from any artifacts and materials collected at a non-specific site. Non-specific, site-wide surface collection was the minimal collection method conducted at every site where artifacts were still present. Some resources encountered in this study had been previously collected but additional cultural materials were noted and collected.

Due to site conditions, only four types of units were used for field evaluations for this study. All units were excavated with square corners to enable their expansion in order to more thoroughly explore deposits. Shovel Test Pits (STPs) are small; 0.5 x 0.25 m exploratory units excavated in 20 cm increments to depths of no more than 80 cm, and were subjectively placed. It is Dudek's experience that excavation below 80 cm in an STP increases the probability of error in determining the depth of artifact recovery because of the extensive sidewall scraping that occurs to remove matrix at lower depths. STPs are typically used to explore the edges of cultural deposits, providing a positive-negative indication with little reliability in terms of estimating depth of cultural deposits or integrity. Another

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excavation unit, auger units (AUG), were utilized to test for the presence or absence of sub-surface cultural deposits within large previously recorded resource areas with no cultural surface manifestations. AUGs were excavated using an auger with a 10-cm diameter blade that was excavated in 20 cm levels. In cases where surface artifacts were present but the STPs and other units excavated strongly suggested minimal sub-surface cultural deposits or where the potential for sediment accumulation was limited (e.g., areas of near-surface bedrock, or erosional surfaces), Surface Scrape Units (SSU) were utilized. SSUs typically measuring between 2 x 2 m to 3 x 3 m in size and are excavated in one 5-cm level in an effort to collect the maximum artifact deposit with only minimal excavation. SSUs can provide plan views of shallow features not seen from the surface, as well as help determine whether surface materials are in fact a significant subsurface deposit. If substantial quantities of artifacts are uncovered and identified during STP or SSU excavation, a 1 x 1 m Control Unit (CU) would be used to explore the feature. CUs would typically be excavated in standard 10-cm levels. Controlled Surface Collection (CSC) units were utilized at CA-SDI-11689. The 10-x-10-m square units allowed for refined collection of artifacts within artifact concentrations. All excavated matrix, regardless of unit type, was screened through 1/8-in (3-mm) mesh. Typically, most of the excavation at prehistoric sites terminated between 40-60 cm below the surface, when consecutive culturally sterile strata were encountered. Many of the tested sites are located in fallow agricultural land and the excavations revealed homogeneous, mixed soil. To determine the limits of the agricultural disturbance, several auger, not formalized AUGs, were placed in the bottom of a terminated STP. Sediment profiles from STPs were recorded and photographed where appropriate and Munsell colors were recorded. Sediment profiles of STPs were photographed, as these provide a better understanding of site formation processes and disturbances.

The sites were mapped using a Trimble Pathfinder GPS receiver with real-time correction capabilities and down to 10-cm accuracy to plot all surface artifacts, excavation units (STPs, AUGs, and SSUs), and the boundaries of any defined loci, concentrations, and features. The GPS was also used to record site boundaries, landform edges, drainages, roads, and other relevant surface information. In addition to the mapping, a series of overview photographs were taken to show the site landscape situation and condition. Photographs were also taken of features or other site attributes when appropriate.

### 4.1.2 Native American Correspondence and Participation

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 27, 2018 to request a search of their Sacred Lands Files (Appendix B). The NAHC responded indicating the presence of Native American cultural sites in the Jacumba Quad that may be impacted. The NAHC response letter advised Dudek to contact Native American representatives who may have information about cultural resources within the Project Area. Dudek sent outreach letters to all Native American contacts supplied by the NAHC requesting any information these representatives have concerning TCRs within the JVR Project Area. When mailing addresses were not available, Dudek attempted to contact Native American representatives by telephone. To date, Dudek has received four responses to these Native American outreach efforts. Lacy Padilla of Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and Chris Devers of Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians both responded via email and advised Dudek that the JVR Project is outside of their tribes' traditional area. Both deferred to Tribal entities more closely associated with the Project Area.

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairwoman of La Posta Band of Mission Indians, responded via a letter dated August 21, 2018 stating that the Project Area is located within the Diegueno traditional territory and that they would like to consult on the Project. Chairwoman Parada requested to be added to distribution list for public notices and environmental review documents for the Project. La Posta tribe does not have knowledge of any specific TCRs that may be impacted by the Project but requested that a Native monitor be present during survey and archaeological testing. La Posta tribe further requested to meet with Dudek to "consult" on the JVR Project and to discuss their concerns

and proposed mitigation. Dudek sent a response letter via email on October 2, 2018 letting Ms. Parada know that the County of San Diego was the lead agency overseeing the JVR Project and that they would be leading Native American consultation. La Posta did not send any further communications to Dudek.

Carmen Lucas of the Kwaavmii Laguna Band of Mission Indians called Dudek archaeologist Matthew DeCarlo on September 10, 2018 in response to Dudek's outreach letter. Ms. Lucas did not have knowledge of any specific TCRs that may be impacted by the Project but she stated that Jacumba is a sacred area and that "not one inch" of the area does not have cultural significance. Ms. Lucas recommended that a qualified Native American monitor be present during survey of the JVR Project. She also recommended that forensic dogs be utilized to identify human remains and that the dog analysis should dictate the design of the solar arrays. Mr. DeCarlo notified Ms. Lucas that the County of San Diego was the lead agency overseeing the project and that they would be leading Native American consultation.

San Diego County staff initiated formal Native American consultation as required by Assembly Bill 52 (AB-52) on January 31, 2019. Eight tribes (Barona, Campo, Jamul, Kwaaymii, Manzanita, Santa Ysabel, Sycuan, Viejas) who have requested to consult under AB-52 were notified of the project. Five tribes (Campo, Jamul, Manzanita, Santa Ysabel, Viejas) responded. Jamul and Santa Ysabel deferred to the Campo tribe. The County has been consulting with Campo, Manzanita and Viejas. Consultation is ongoing and will continue throughout the processing of the project.

Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. provided Kumeyaay Native American monitors during all field studies, from survey to evaluation. Justin Linton, Tushon Phoenix, Shuuluk Linton, and Daniel "Bobo" Linton represented Red Tail during various sessions of fieldwork and presided over all archaeological findings.

# 5.0 Results

This section describes the results of the cultural resources survey and archaeological significance evaluations of the JVR ADI. After the initial survey in the summer of 2018, BayWa refined the proposed JVR site plan to avoid highly sensitive cultural and biological resources. This refinement excluded land previously surveyed by Dudek from the JVR ADI. As a result of the JVR ADI refinement, this inventory includes site updates of previously identified resources and descriptions of newly discovered resources that are no longer located within the JVR ADI.

## 5.1 Inventory Results

An intensive pedestrian survey was completed in July and August 2018 and February and December 2019 for the JVR Project and this was followed by significance evaluation testing in February, March, and June 2019 and January 2020. The pedestrian survey identified nine (9) newly identified archaeological resources and 25 new isolates. The survey also revisited 28 previously recorded archaeological sites and one (1) isolate (Table 5-1) (Confidential Appendix C). Following the initial intensive pedestrian survey in July and August 2018, the JVR project design was adjusted to avoid project impacts to significant archaeological sites. After design modifications, the ADI contains 28 archaeological sites and 20 isolated finds. Below is a description of the resources visited during the pedestrian survey, their proximity to the ADI, and whether they will be avoided through project design. The excavation results of those resources within the ADI are also described below. Site forms for all recorded archaeological sites can be found in Confidential Appendix C.

Table 5-1. Cultural Resources Analyzed During Survey

Resource Number	New/Previously Recorded	Period	Туре	Currently Evaluated			
Resources within the ADI							
CA-SDI-4457/H	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Quarry and lithic reduction	Yes			
CA-SDI-6741	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Yes			
CA-SDI-7054	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter and historic refuse	Previously Evaluated portion within ADI			
CA-SDI-7056	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter	Yes			
CA-SDI-8072	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Yes			
CA-SDI-8430	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Lithic quarry and historic refuse	Yes			
CA-SDI-11675	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Previously Evaluated			
CA-SDI-11676	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes			
CA-SDI-11682	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Previously Evaluated			
CA-SDI-11684	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Previously Evaluated			
CA-SDI-11685	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No longer extant			

Table 5-1. Cultural Resources Analyzed During Survey

Resource	New/Previously			Currently
Number	Recorded	Period	Туре	Evaluated
CA-SDI-11686	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Previously
				Evaluated
CA-SDI-11688	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramic scatter	Previously
				Evaluated
CA-SDI-11689	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Yes
CA-SDI-19070	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-19904	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-19905	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-19906	Previously Recorded	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter	No longer extant
CA-SDI-19907	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No longer extant
CA-SDI-19908	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No longer
CA-3DI-19900	Treviously recorded	Tremstone	Eld lie Seatter	extant
CA-SDI-19909	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No longer
0.102.2000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			extant
CA-SDI-19910	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-21758	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-22725	New	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-22726	New	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-22727	New	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-22729	New	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramic scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-22733	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Yes
P-37-030190	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038609	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038610	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038611	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038612	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038613	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038614	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038615	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038616	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038617	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038618	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038619	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038624	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038626	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038627	New	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic	Not Required
P-37-038628	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required
P-37-038629	New	Prehistoric	Isolated tool	Not Required
P-37-038630	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithic tools	Not Required
P-37-038631	New	Prehistoric	Isolated lithics	Not Required
P-37-038632	New	Prehistoric	Isolated handstone	Not Required

Table 5-1. Cultural Resources Analyzed During Survey

Resource Number	New/Previously Recorded	Period	Туре	Currently Evaluated		
Resources within the Project Area – Outside ADI						
CA-SDI-4455	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Village of Hakum	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-4459	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-11677	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/Bedrock milling station	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-11681	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-21764	Previously Recorded	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Yes		
CA-SDI-22728	New	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramic scatter	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-22730	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-22731	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No - Avoided		
CA-SDI-22732	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/Bedrock milling station	No - Avoided		
P-37-038620	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required		
P-37-038621	New	Prehistoric	Isolated milling stone	Not Required		
P-37-038622	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required		
P-37-038623	New	Prehistoric	Isolated handstone	Not Required		
P-37-038625	New	Prehistoric	Isolated flake	Not Required		
P-37-038633	New	Prehistoric	Isolated artifacts	Not Required		

### 5.1.1 Archaeological Resources within the ADI

#### CA-SDI-4457/H; P-37-004457

CA-SDI-4457/H is a multicomponent site consisting of scattered historic ranching debris, prehistoric ceramics and lithic debitage. The site is divided between the two loci; Locus A is located in the west on a south sloping hill and has been avoided by the Project Area and is not located within the Project ADI. Locus B is located to the east atop a small rise overlooking a fallow agricultural field and falls completely within the ADI. Locus A was originally recorded by Waldon in 1976 who described it as a felsite flake and ceramic scatter that may have been associated with "Hacum Village". Chace excavated Locus A to depths of 5 cm and placed two auger tests to 60-70 cm in Locus B in 1980. Chase did not specify what was found in the testing units. Anna Noah updated the site in 1980 and described Locus B as a campsite with "deep archaeological deposit, ceramics, ground stone and flaked lithics." It is unclear how the deep archaeological deposits were identified. Noah also noted a "partially enclosed rock outcropping, completed with a 3-course wall."

During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed CA-SDI-4457/H on 8/1/2018 and found the site in similar condition as previously recorded. Locus A is located on top of a rocky hilltop with the majority of the locus located north of a wire fence and the Project ADI. The southern extent of the locus has been largely graded though artifacts were still present. Prehistoric artifacts included volcanic flakes and ceramic sherds and historic artifacts included green and colorless glass bottle fragments, barbed wire fragments, and a scatter of historic smokeless heater components used for agricultural purposes. The rock wall described by Noah in 1980 was not relocated and may be located outside of the Project ADI beyond the wire fence. Locus B has been highly disturbed by multiple dirt roads and agricultural activity but

still consists of a moderately dense artifact scatter. Artifacts include ceramics, mostly volcanic debitage with a few quartz and CCS flakes, a handstone fragment and a CCS distal biface fragment.

Dudek returned to CA-SDI-4457 on 3/6/2019 to conduct a surface collection and archeological testing. Prior to Project ADI refinements avoiding Locus A, the surface collection of a portion of Locus A located within the Project Area included 64 volcanic debitage fragments, ten ceramic sherds, and a multidirectional volcanic core (A-1). The surface collection of Locus B consisted of 41 volcanic debitage fragments, two ceramic body sherds, one quartz flake, three volcanic cores and a milling stone fragment.

Due to its exposed bedrock surface and lack of any soil, the subsurface of Locus A was not archaeologically tested. Since the field visit, Project ADI refinements now avoid Locus A. Locus B of CA-SDI-4457/H is located within the Project ADI so Dudek excavated a STP and an auger. STP-01 was placed in the south eastern section of the site where the artifacts were most concentrated. The STP was excavated to a depth of 60 cm. STP-01 produced four volcanic debitage and one green glass fragment within the 20 – 40 cm level and two debitage within the 40 – 60 cm level. An auger was placed in the center of STP-01 and excavated from 60 – 100 cm. These levels were negative. The stratigraphy of STP-01 showed a clear transitional mottling layer at 37 cm, where the upper layer was a damp loamy sand of very dark greyish brown color and the lower layer of dark greyish brown. An auger unit, Aug-01, was positioned in the northern portion of CA-SDI-4457/H. The auger was excavated to a depth of 100cm. The auger produced no cultural materials but its stratigraphy mirrored STP-01.

The exposed bedrock surface of Locus A suggests that there is no potential for significant subsurface deposits. STP-01 and AUG-01 excavated within Locus B produced little cultural material and showed the soil has been extensively mixed by agricultural activity. Considering the history of surface disturbance by agricultural activities, the mixed subsurface stratigraphy, and the few subsurface artifacts, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-6741; P-37-006741

CA-SDI-6741 is a highly dispersed prehistoric artifact scatter partially located within the Project ADI. This site was originally recorded in 1990 by Wirth Associates as a temporary camp, characterized by lithic debitage, ceramic sherds, and a burned bone of unknown type. The site was described to be located on a "low sand dune area." Since its original recording, the 380 m diameter site has been impacted by the development of an airstrip with protective fence and agricultural use.

During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed CA-SDI-6741 and found the site to contain a widely dispersed scatter of artifacts. The current airstrip and protective fence bisects the previous site boundaries and segment it into three sections, north, west, and south. The southern section was especially disturbed by large scale grading to create a 10 ft. raised earthen berm for a large stock pond. Only five artifacts were recovered on the surface of the southerhn section: two ceramic body sherds, two volcanic debitage fragments, and one volcanic core. No artifacts were identified in the northern portion. Dudek found nearly all artifacts west of both the airstrip and the previous boundaries of CA-SDI-6741 within an area measuring 150 x 240. Surface collection of the western portion included 185 debitage, 32 ceramic sherds, four handstones, three milling stone fragments, a simple flaked tool, and volcanic tested cobbles.

Seven STPs and six Auger Units were excavated at CA-SDI-6741 during the archaeological testing phase of the JVR Project. All STPs were excavated to a depth of 60 cm and then augered down to 100 cm. The exception is the auger placed in the bottom of STP-03 which was excavated to 300 cm to determine the depth of the mixed agricultural

soil. Auger Units were excavated from the ground surface and extended 100 cm, except AUG-03 which struck a rock at 70 cm and had to be abandoned.

STP-1, STP-2, AUG-01, and AUG-02 were placed in the highly disturbed area south of the airstrip. STP-06 and STP-07 were placed north of the airstrip where no surface artifacts were identified. All of other units were located within the artifact scatter located west of the airstrip. Of the seven STPs and six Auger Units excavated, only STP-03 and STP-06 were positive. STP-03 produced one faunal bone fragment and one volcanic debitage artifact in the 0-20 cm level and another faunal bone fragment in level 20-40 cm. STP-6 only produced one (1) faunal bone fragment in level 20-40 cm but it does not appear to be cultural. Excavation throughout the entire site displayed the same stratigraphy. All seven of the STPs exhibited loose to moderately compact well sorted dark brown silty loam from surface to approximately 80 cm. While the upper 1 meter was slightly moist from recent rains, the water did not permeate past that point. The sediments observed from 80 cm to 300 cm were consistently a sandy silt loam. No midden was identified.

Considering disturbance of the site by construction of the airstrip, the repeated tilling of the soil for agricultural use, and the homogenous mixed subsurface sediments, CA-CDI-6741 has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-7054; P-37-007054

CA-SDI-7054 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and reduction station with a historical refuse component. Townsend first identified the resource in 1979 as a felsite flake and cobble scatter with historic refuse including auto parts, a spring, and a terra cotta tile fragment. ASM Affiliates expanded the boundary of CA-SDI-7054 in 2009 to encompass two additional sites: CA-SDI-7055 and CA-SDI-11683. CA-SDI-7055 was also identified by Townsend in 1979 and described as a lithic scatter and quarry site. Whitaker revisited CA-SDI-7055 in 2009 and relocated felsite flakes but no evidence of lithic quarrying activity. CA-SDI-11683 was originally identified by Mooney Associates in 1990 and described as a low density scatter comprised of 4 reduction stations. Mooney Associates conducted a surface collection and excavated two 1 x 1 meter test units in CA-SDI-11683. The test units confirmed that the scatter was surfical with few flakes located in the upper 5 cm. Mooney Associates recommended CA-SDI-11683 as not significant under CEQA. After expanding the site boundary of CA-SDI-7054 to subsume CA-SDI-7055 and CA-SDI-11683, ASM Affiliates recommended that the portion of CA-SDI-7054 originally recorded as CA-SDI-11683 will not require further management if impacted.

A portion of CA-SDI-7054 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in December 2019. No cultural materials were identified and the portion of the resource located within the ADI consists of the former CA-SDI-11683 portion of CA-SDI-7054. This portion has been highly disturbed and now consists of a graded construction pad and dirt access road for a transmission tower. Because the portion of the site within the ADI was previously tested and recommended not significant under CEQA, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. There is a low potential of encountering intact cultural deposits within the ADI portion of the resource.

#### CA-SDI-7056; P-37-007056

CA-SDI-7056 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse dump measuring 350 x 190 m located within the ADI. The site was originally recorded by K.L. Crotteau in 1979 as a lithic scatter on a terrace overlooking a cultivated area. Crotteau identified "approximately 68 felsite flakes, 2 felsite cores" over a 32 m<sup>2</sup> area. A letter and a map in the site record suggest that the site boundary for CA-SDI-7056 was expanded in 1990 by Brian F. Mooney

Associates. The letter and the map did not contain any details why the boundary was expanded. In 2009, HDR resurveyed the resource but only identified "a sparse flaked lithic artifact scatter of 8 porphyritic felsite flakes."

During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed CA-SDI-7056 and found the site to contain a widely dispersed scatter of volcanic lithic artifacts. All lithic artifacts were identified within the existing boundaries of the site though the scatter was less dense at the southern extent of the site where the terrace meets the cultivated land. The lithic artifacts are predominantly primary and secondary volcanic flakes and volcanic shatter. Besides several developed cores, no tools were identified.

Five concentrations of lithic artifacts were identified on level areas of the terrace that overlook drainages that descend to the north, west, and east of the terrace. The current survey also identified large quantities of historic refuse not previously recorded within the boundaries of CA-SDI-7056. The historic refuse is confined to the central, eastern extent of the site boundary where four concentrations of refuse were dumped into drainages. The historic refuse includes a low diversity of cans including church key opened cans, cone-top-cans, and sardine cans, numbering more than 200. Broken bottle glass comprises a large quantity of the historic period refuse including Clorox bleach bottles, liquor bottles, brown beer bottles, soda bottles, and milk bottles.

Eight STPs were excavated at CA-SDI-7056 during the archaeological testing phase of the JVR Project. STP-01 and STP-02 were placed within historic refuse Concentration 3 so that the northern border of STP-01 touched the southern border of STP-02. This created a 25 x 100 cm trench to expose a profile of Concentration 3. STP-01 and STP-02 were abandoned at 19 cm and 16 cm below surface when a stratum of large cobbles were encountered. STP-03 and STP-04 were placed at opposite ends of Concentration 1, a lithic concentration, to determine if there was a subsurface component to Concentration 1. One piece of debitage was identified from 0 to 20 cm in STP-03, which was terminated at 20 cm due to dense clay. STP-04 produced two pieces of debitage from 0 to 20 cm and 1 piece of debitage from 20-39 cm. STP-04 was also terminated due to dense clay. STP-05 was placed at the southern extent of CA-SDI-7056 where the terrace begins to descend towards the cultivated land. STP-05 produced no cultural materials and was terminated at 20 cm due to dense clay. STP-06 was placed in Concentration C1b, a lithic concentration, to determine if there was a subsurface component. One piece of debitage was identified from 0 to 20 cm in STP-06, which was terminated at 25 cm due to dense clay. STP-07 was placed in Concentration C3b, a lithic concentration, to determine if there was a subsurface component. STP-01 produced no subsurface artifacts and was terminated at 20 cm due to a dense clay and cobble stratum. STP-08 was placed in Concentration C4b, a lithic concentration, to determine if there was a subsurface component. STP-08 produced no subsurface artifacts and was terminated at 20 cm due to a dense clay stratum.

Dudek completed a general surface collection of prehistoric artifacts at CA-SDI-7056, collecting the northern and southern half of the sites separately for lab comparison. All prehistoric artifacts were collected except lithic shatter, tested cobbles, and possible cores that could not be positively identified. Though not collected, a count of lithic shatter, tested cobbles, and ambiguous cores were tallied. The surface collection included 241 volcanic debitage, one quartz debitage, four volcanic cores, and one faunal bone. An opportunistic collection of diagnostic historic era artifacts was also conducted.

The large rock cobble stratum encountered at the base of STP-01 and STP-02 demonstrate that the historic refuse concentrations lack depth and appear to be the result of multiple dumping events. This, with the low productivity of the STPs within the densest concentrations of surface lithics and the homogeneity of artifact types identified at CA-SDI-7056, indicates that the site has a low potential to contain significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive material.

#### CA-SDI-8072; P-37-008072

CA-SDI-8072 was initially recorded as a large light prehistoric temporary camp site measuring 670.5 x 260 m by Chace & Associates in 1980. The resource consisted of prehistoric ceramic sherds, lithic flakes, several simple stone tools, and a milling implements within the disturbed context of an agricultural field bisected by Old Hwy 80. ASM Affiliates tested the site in 2000 by excavating six STPs near Old Hwy 80. All six STPs were negative.

During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed CA-SDI-8072 in July 2018 and identified additional artifacts, extending the site boundary east. Newly identified artifacts include volcanic flakes and cores, ceramic sherds, handstones, and milling stone fragments. A concentration of artifacts, CON-1A, was identified in the southern portion of the site. As previously noted, the area has been completely disturbed by agricultural activity. In March of 2019, Dudek conducted a surface collection and archaeological testing. The surface collection included 271 debitage fragments, six cores, four hammerstones, one simple flake stone tool, one quartz biface fragment, 218 ceramics, and, 16 groundstone.

Five STPs, one SSU, and six AUG units were excavated at site CA-SDI-8072. The STPs were placed in areas where surface artifacts were observed and represented the best opportunity for intact deposits. All five STPs were excavated in standard 20 cm levels to a depth of 60 cm then an auger was placed in the center of the unit and excavated to 100 cm. STPs-01, -03, and -04 were negative. STP-02 produced one ceramic fragment at a depth of 20-40 cm and STP-5 yielded one ceramic sherd from level 0-20 cm. All STPs exhibited moist, moderately compacted well sorted, dark brown silty clay loam.

One shovel scrape unit was placed within CON-1A, in the area of highest surface artifact density. The unit measured  $2 \times 2$  m and was excavated to a depth of 10 cm. Artifacts were only observed from the surface to 5 cm. In total the unit produced 30 debitage (all volcanic), 17 ceramic body sherds, and one faunal bone fragment. The faunal bone fragment is a proximal femur of a small bird, with some small amount of charring. SSU-1 exhibited moderately compacted silty clay.

AUGs were placed in alternating conjunction with the STPs for improved coverage and soil profiling. A total of six AUGs were placed throughout the site, with a particular interest in the north western boundary. No surface artifacts were observed in that portion of the site, thus AUGs were excavated to investigate subsurface deposit and soil change. None of the augers resulted in cultural materials or soil change.

Though CA-SDI-8072 produced a high number of artifacts, the artifacts are spread over a very large area and have been highly disturbed by previous agricultural activity. Considering this disturbance, the homogenous stratigraphy, and few subsurface artifacts, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-8430; P-37-008430

CA-SDI-8430 was initially recorded by D. Goldberg of Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., in 1980 as a prehistoric lithic scatter in a 100 x 60 m area. The site was revisited in 1988 by D. Van Horn and R. White of Archaeological Associates, who expanded the site to approximately 350 x 150 m. Then the site was updated in 2009 by J. Whitaker of HDR for the SDG&E East County Substation Project. ASM surveyed the site in 2011 for the northern Highway realignment option and Carrizo Canyon Road alternative, and identified a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic scatter on both sides of Carrizo Canyon Rd near the intersection with Highway 80. It was noted that the site had been disturbed by vehicle traffic, modern trash, and grading. Between the 1988 and 2011 site visits, the site had grown to approximately 290 acres, with a diameter of 1,300 m. This included, Locus A- D lithic scatters, Locus E a cobble quarry, Locus F a lithic scatter, and Locus G a historic refuse. The current site boundary now completely covers a mountain rising out of Jacumba Valley's floor.

A previous ADI for the Project included the western half of CA-SDI-8430, including a proposed fence line that would have bisected the mountain site from north to south. Dudek archaeologists resurveyed the western half of CA-SDI-8430 in August 2018, paying close attention to the area bisected by the proposed fence line. Along the fence line path, Dudek identified artifact assemblages as previously recorded at the site. The survey did not, however, identify cultural assemblages on the western or northern extension of the site boundary, where the mountain site extends into the flat terrain of the valley. To avoid the significant components of the site, the ADI was adjusted to its current alignment which avoids the artifact rich mountainous portion of the site and instead crosses into the flat terrain at the western and northern extent of the site boundary.

Dudek returned to CA-SDI-8430 in March 2019 to conduct a surface collection and archaeologically test the portions of the site located within the current ADI. The current ADI overlaps the site boundary in two different areas; in the west adjacent to the remains of a dairy complex and in a northern area that has been leveled with grading. The surface collection included 60 volcanic flakes and shatter and one volcanic biface. All but one of the artifacts, a volcanic flake, were identified in the western portion of the site adjacent to the abandoned dairy complex.

Five STPs, two SSU, and three AUG units were excavated within the current ADI at site CA-SDI-8430. A total of five STPs were excavated to 40 cmbs and then augured to 100 cmbs. STP-01 was placed in the western portion of the site boundary and produced a dark reddish brown moderately compacted clay loam. STPs 02 – 05 were in the northern extent situated in a field that has been heavily disturbed from plowing activities. These STPs exhibited soil between brown and pale brown. The range in soil color is attributed to the disturbances in the field. All STPs were negative and did not display any evidence of significant deposits.

Two SSUs were excavated along the western hillside boundary of CA-SDI-8430. SSU-01 was placed in a sparse lithic scatter on a southern facing slope. SSU-2 was placed high on the slope of a western facing drainage were surface artifacts were found at the bottom. Both SSUs had moderately compacted brown silty clay. Each SSU was excavated to five cmbs and both were positive. SSU-1 produced a single piece of volcanic debitage and SSU-02 produced four pieces of volcanic debitage.

Three AUGs were excavated in the northern extent of the site CA-SDI-8430 because of the depth of the displaced soil. AUG-01 through -03 exposed brown moderately compacted silty sand ranging in color from dark brown to dark yellowish brown. All three auger tests were excavated to 100 cmbs and were negative.

The mountainous portion of CA-SDI-8430 is a well-documented, artifactually dense resource, however, portions of its western and northern extent are located in flat, developed terrain. The lack of significant surface artifacts and negative subsurface testing results suggest that the portions of the site crossing the Project ADI are unlikely to contain significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials. The Project ADI was altered to avoid the significant portions of CA-SDI-8430 and only crosses the non-contributing portions of the site.

#### CA-SDI-11675; P-37-011675

CA-SDI-11675 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter dispersed over a 90 x 30 m area. Mooney and Associates initially recorded the site in 1990 and identified volcanic flakes, cores, retouched flakes, a scraper, and 28 sherds from two ceramic vessels. All surface artifacts were collected and the site was tested with two STPs. Mooney and Associates recommended the site not eligible for the CRHR. ASM revisited the site in 2010, identified additional artifacts but also recommended the site not eligible for CRHR listing.

CA-SDI-11675 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the area appears to have undergone mechanical and erosional disturbance. Because the site was

previously tested and recommended not eligible, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. There is a low potential of encountering intact cultural deposits.

#### CA-SDI-11676; P-37-011676

CA-SDI-11676 was initially recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter and raw material procurement site measuring  $110 \times 215$  m. The site was recorded by D. Ferarro of Brian F. Mooney Associates in 1990 as a lithic scatter situated on the northeastern facing slope south of the I-8 freeway. Ferarro identified and collected 150 pieces of debitage, nine cores, and four tools on the surface. Ferarro also excavated two  $1 \times 1$  m units to a depth of approximately 10 cmbs. Six pieces of debitage were recovered in one unit and three pieces of debitage were recovered in the other. The southeastern corner of the site falls within the current Project ADI.

Dudek revisited CA-SDI-11676 in February 2019 and resurveyed the portion of the site that extends into the current ADI. This portion of the resource is located at the base of hills rising to the north and west and is undeveloped. Dudek identified and collected a sparse prehistoric scatter consisting of one volcanic core, 22 pieces of debitage, and one piece of ceramic. Much of the assemblage was located along ephemeral drainages and were misplaced by erosion.

Two STPs were excavated within the small portion of the Project ADI that crosses into the boundary of CA-SDI-11676. The STPs were placed in areas where artifacts were most concentrated. Both STPs exhibited loosely compacted well sorted brown silty loam from their surfaces to approximately 40 cmbs. A single piece of volcanic debitage was recovered in the 0-20 cmbs level of STP-01. The excavation unit was excavated to 60 cmbs but produced no other cultural material. STP-02 was negative and abandoned at 40 cmbs.

The portion of CA-SDI-11676 located in the Project ADI does not possess a wide range of artifact types and is dominated by volcanic flakes from locally sourced stone. The archaeological testing demonstrates that there is nearly no subsurface manifestation of the site and it is likely that the artifacts present are the result of erosion. Considering the lack of context, few artifact types, and few recovered subsurface artifacts, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-11682; P-37-011682

CA-SDI-11682 was originally recorded as a small lithic scatter by Mooney Associates in 1990. The volcanic scatter consisted of one unidirectional core, one core fragment, and five secondary flakes. Mooney Associates excavated two STPs. The excavations did not identify a subsurface component.

CA-SDI-11682 is partially located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified though the area does not appear to have been disturbed. Because the site was previously tested, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. The previous negative archaeological testing suggest that there is a low potential of encountering intact subsurface cultural deposits.

#### CA-SDI-11684; P-37-011684

CA-SDI-11684 was originally recorded as a small lithic scatter by Mooney Associates in 1990. The volcanic scatter consisted of two cores and three secondary flakes. Mooney Associates stated that the resource had "0 cm" depth, but did not describe their testing methods.

CA-SDI-11684 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified though the area does not appear to have been disturbed. Because the site was previously tested, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. The previous negative archaeological testing suggest that there is a low potential of encountering intact subsurface cultural deposits.

#### CA-SDI-11685; P-37-011685

CA-SDI-11685 was originally recorded as a small lithic scatter by Mooney Associates in 1990. The volcanic scatter consisted of one core tool fragment and two secondary flakes. Mooney Associates excavated one STP. The STP identified no subsurface artifacts. ASM Affiliates revisited the resource in 2010 and identified two additional flakes. ASM Affiliates noted that an installed water culvert has reduced the original resource location into a large gully.

CA-SDI-11685 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the area has been highly eroded. Because the site was previously tested, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. The previous negative archaeological testing and the complete alteration of the original site location suggest that there is a low potential of encountering intact subsurface cultural deposits.

#### CA-SDI-11686; P-37-011686

CA-SDI-11686 was originally recorded as a lithic scatter/raw material procurement site by Mooney Associates in 1990. The resources consisted of five lithic reduction stations including tested cores, reduced cores, bifacial cores, and 235+ flakes, and one ceramic sherd. Mooney Associates excavated three 1 x 1 m test unites and seven STPs. The excavations identified two flakes within the upper 5 cm.

Only a small portion of CA-SDI-11686 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and it appears that this portion of the site may have been disturbed by the adjacent road. Because the site was previously tested, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. The minimal subsurface artifacts identified during previous archaeological testing and the lack of surface artifacts within the Project ADI suggest that there is a low potential of encountering intact subsurface cultural deposits.

#### CA-SDI-11688; P-37-011688

CA-SDI-11688 was originally recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter by Mooney Associates in 1990. The resources consisted of a three cores, one core fragment, 27 flakes, and two ceramic sherds located on a slight slope that was eroding into the flood plain. Mooney Associates conducted a surface collection of the entire site and excavated two STPs. The excavations did not identify a subsurface component.

CA-SDI-11688 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the area has been highly impacted by agricultural activity. Because the site was previously tested, Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing. The previous negative archaeological testing, the surface collection and the disturbance of the resource location by agricultural activity suggest that there is a low potential of encountering intact subsurface cultural deposits.

#### CA-SDI-11689; P-37-011689

CA-SDI-11689 was initially recorded as a prehistoric temporary camp by Mooney Associates in 1990. Artifacts observed at the site included approximately, two projectile point fragments, five scrapers, five hammer stones, 12 hand stones, 30 cores, 250 pieces of debitage, 155 pieces of ceramic, two shell disc beads, and one pipe fragment. From the surface, Mooney Associates collected a quartz projectile point and a preform, one core, three obsidian flakes, 28 ceramic sherds, and a ceramic pipe fragment. They also identified several bone fragments, some of

which were burned, near the eastern edge of the site boundary. Mooney Associates suggested that these may be cremation remains. Mooney Associates also excavated two  $1 \times 1$  m test units and identified six flakes and two ceramic sherds in the upper 30 cm, with most artifacts found near the surface. Mooney Associates postulated that the site extent and depth were due to seasonal flooding and agricultural disturbance.

During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed CA-SDI-8072 in August 2018 and conducted evaluation testing in March 2019. Dudek identified additional artifacts outside of the previously recorded site boundary which extended the site west and northeast. Newly identified artifacts include volcanic flakes and cores, ceramic sherds, handstones, and milling stone fragments. During the surface inventory, a dense lithic scatter, Concentration 1, was identified on the northwestern side of the site that measuring  $44 \times 11 \, \text{m}$ . Dudek conducted a complete surface collection of the site boundary consisting of 38 debitage fragments, two cores, three milling stone fragments, and 39 ceramic fragments.

Dudek excavated three STPs and three AUGs at CA-SDI-11689. The STPs and AUGs were placed evenly throughout the site, with STP-02 placed within Concentration 1. The STPs were excavated to approximately 40 cmbs then augured to 100 cmbs. All three STPs exhibited soil that appeared to be dark brown silty sand. The soil from 80 – 100 cmbs appeared to be lighter, sandier, and drier than the soil from 0 – 80 cmbs. All STPs were negative and showed no sign of significant deposits. The three AUGs were excavated to a depth of 100 cmbs. The AUGs revealed a similar stratigraphy to the STPs and all three AUGs were negative.

The August 2018 survey and the March 2019 evaluation testing identified no bone ecofacts. Concerned that human remains may be present, as indicated by Mooney Associates identification of burned bone in 1990, Dudek returned to CA-SDI-11689 in December 2019 to conduct further review. Dudek archaeologists and a Red Tail Environmental Native American monitor resurveyed CA-SDI-11689 using transects of approximately three meters (3 m). The survey crew flagged all identified artifacts and then established two CSC.

CSC-01 produced five brownware ceramic body sherds, one Brownware ceramic rim sherd, five volcanic pieces of debitage, and one granitic handstone. CSC-02 produced one Brownware ceramic body sherd, one volcanic core, two pieces of volcanic debitage, one piece of quartz debitage, and one granitic milling stone fragment. The survey team did identify modern rodent bone on the ground surface, however, no burned or cultural bone was identified.

Though CA-SDI-11689 had many surface artifacts, the artifacts are spread over a very large area and have been highly disturbed by previous agricultural activity. Like the excavations conducted in 1990, the current excavations suggest that there is no depth to the resource. In spite of intensified field analysis, no evidence of burned bone was identified, as indicated by Mooney Associates in 1990. Considering the disturbance, the homogenous stratigraphy, and the exhausted research potential (surface collection), this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-19070; P-37-029823

CA-SDI-19070 was originally recorded as three fine-grained volcanic flakes located in an area of  $2 \times 3$  m by Whitaker in 2008. The resource is located within the current ADI so Dudek archaeologists resurveyed and conducted evaluation testing of CA-SDI-19070 in March 2019. Dudek relocated two of the volcanic flakes as well as a volcanic core. The site measures 16 x 16 and is located in an area heavily impacted by agricultural activities.

Dudek conducted a surface collection consisting of one volcanic core and one volcanic retouched edge tool. Dudek also excavated one STP within the recorded site boundary of CA-SDI-19070. The STP was excavated in 20 cmbs intervals to a depth of 40cm. An auger was then placed in the center of the STP and excavated to 90 cmbs. The

sediments encountered at the 0 to 65cm level were a moderately compact, very dark brown, sandy clay with less than 5% well sorted angular gravels. In the 65 – 80cm level the sediments were a loosely compacted, brown, sandy clay with less than 5% well sorted angular gravels. The 80 – 90cm level sediments consisted of a loosely compacted, brown, silty sand, with no gravels. The STP was negative for cultural material.

CA-SDI-19070 consists of only a few artifacts of the same type located on the ground surface in an area highly disturbed by previous agricultural activity. Considering this disturbance, few artifacts, and negative evaluation testing, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-19904; P-37-031341

CA-SDI-19904 is a prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 85 x 20 m located within the ADI. The site was originally recorded by ASM Affiliates in 2010 as a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic solder-top can. ASM Affiliates identified 68 lithic flakes, 10 cores, two hammerstones, one solder-top can, and a possible historic hearth.

Dudek archaeologists resurveyed and conducted evaluation testing of CA-SDI-19904 in February 2019. The site is located on a narrow rise between a dirt road and an ephemeral drainage. Dudek found the site to be in roughly the same condition as previously recorded with volcanic flakes scattered throughout the resource boundary. Two concentrations of lithic artifacts were identified. Concentration C1 contained 21 volcanic debitage fragments and concentration C2 contained a volcanic core, 16 volcanic flakes, and a quartz flake. Dudek also conducted a general surface collection of the site consisting of 95 volcanic debitage, seven volcanic cores, and one volcanic biface. Dudek relocated a small amount of ash and FAR near the base of the rise within the ephemeral drainage. The FAR was in no particular pattern such as a hearth ring and may have been displaced by seasonal erosion.

Dudek excavated six STPs at CA-SDI-19904 during the archaeological testing phase of the JVR Project. STP-01 was placed within concentration C1 while the other STPs were evenly placed throughout the ridge side of the site. STP-01, STP-03 and STP-06 revealed a moderately compacted sandy clay and were abandoned between 20-38 cmbs where they encountered a highly compacted clay and disintegrating granite stratum. STP-02 produced a very loosely compacted clay at the surface but encountered a densely compacted clay and disintegrated granite stratum at 11 cmbs. STP-02 was abandoned at 27 cmbs due to disintegrated granite. STP-04 produced a yellow brown, moderately compacted, dry sandy loam from the surface to 40 cmbs. STP-05 produced a dark brown, moderately compacted, moist sandy clay with light gravel from the surface to 40 cmbs. All STPs were negative except STP-02 which produced a single volcanic debitage in the upper 20 cm.

Dudek also excavated two SSUs at CA-SDI-19904. SSU-01 was placed within the concentration of lithic flakes, C1. SSU-01 was excavated to 2 cmbs but only produced four volcanic flakes. SSU-02 was placed where ASM Affiliates identified a possible hearth feature and Dudek identified a small amount of charcoal on the ground surface. SSU-02 was excavated to 5 cmbs in very loosely compacted silt from the adjacent ephemeral drainage. At roughly 2 cmbs, a burned piece of modern willed wood was encountered revealing that the possible hearth feature is modern and not historic.

Though largely undisturbed along its crest, CA-SDI-19904 contains a very limited number of artifact types and the subsurface testing suggest that the scatter is surficial. CA-SDI-19904 has a low potential to contain significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive material.

#### CA-SDI-19905; P-37-031342

CA-SDI-19905 was initially recorded as a light prehistoric artifact scatter site measuring 40 x 15 m by ASM & Affiliates in 2010. They observed a total of six debitage flakes, one ceramic vessel sherd, and one possibly historic ceramic insulator. Dudek resurveyed CA-SDI-19905 in February 2019 and identified 11 volcanic debitage flakes and one volcanic simple flake tool on its surface. The prehistoric ceramic sherd and historic insulator were not relocated. The land surrounding the site showed signs of extensive disturbance but the site itself was not disturbed.

Dudek conducted a surface collection and excavated two STP within the recorded site boundary of CA-SDI-19905. These STPs were placed in areas where surface artifacts were observed and represented the best opportunity for intact deposits. STP-01 and STP-02 both exhibited moist, moderately compacted well sorted, brown sandy loam with decomposed granite gravels in the upper 0-40 cmbs. The sediments from 40-60 cmbs exhibited the same color but with a 20% increase in gravels. Both STPs were abandoned at 60 cmbs; STP-01 was negative for cultural materials, while STP-02 produced one volcanic flake in it 0-20 cmbs level.

CA-SDI-19905 consists of only 11 volcanic debitage fragments and one volcanic simple flake tool on the surface and one volcanic flake in the upper 20 cm of STP-02. Considering the limited number of surface artifacts, the limited number of artifact types, and the poor productivity of the subsurface testing, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-19906; P-37-031343

CA-SDI-19906 was originally recorded as a historic and prehistoric artifact scatter by ASM Affiliates in 2010. The scatter consisted of an intact, colorless medicine bottle and six glass bottle fragments ranging in amethyst, cobalt, and aqua colors. There was also three volcanic prehistoric flakes. ASM Affiliates noted that the resource was identified on brown alluvium with decomposed granite.

CA-SDI-19906 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the ground surface showed signs that it had been completely graded for use as a laydown yard for a previous utility project. Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing because the area has been completely graded and the site was destroyed.

#### CA-SDI-19907; P-37-031344

CA-SDI-19907 was originally recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter by ASM Affiliates in 2010. The scatter consisted of three volcanic flakes and ASM Affiliates noted that the area was completely terraformed brown alluvium with decomposed granite.

CA-SDI-19907 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the ground surface showed signs that it had been completely graded for use as a laydown yard for a previous utility project. Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing because the area has been completely graded and the site was destroyed.

#### CA-SDI-19908; P-37-031345

CA-SDI-19908 was originally recorded as a small prehistoric lithic scatter by ASM Affiliates in 2010. The scatter consisted of two volcanic flakes and a core. ASM Affiliates noted that the area was completely terraformed brown alluvium with decomposed granite.

DUDEK 10743 July 2020 CA-SDI-19908 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the ground surface showed signs that it had been completely graded for use as a laydown yard for a previous utility project. Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing because the area has been completely graded and the site was destroyed.

#### CA-SDI-19909; P-37-031346

CA-SDI-19909 was originally recorded as a small prehistoric artifact scatter by ASM Affiliates in 2010. The scatter consisted of two volcanic flakes and two ceramic sherds. ASM Affiliates noted that the area was completely terraformed brown alluvium with decomposed granite.

CA-SDI-19909 is located in the Project ADI and Dudek resurveyed the area in August 2018. No resources were identified and the ground surface showed signs that it had been completely graded for use as a laydown yard for a previous utility project. Dudek did not conduct subsurface significance testing because the area has been completely graded and the site was destroyed.

#### CA-SDI-19910; P-37-031347

CA-SDI-19910 is a prehistoric lithic chipping station initially recorded by ASM Affiliates in 2010. The site consisted of one volcanic core, 17 volcanic flakes and 1 quartz shatter. The resource is immediately adjacent to the project ADI so Dudek revisited the site in February 2019. Dudek resurveyed the area and identified 12 volcanic flakes and one multidirectional volcanic core scattered down the tow of a rocky slope, overlooking an ephemeral drainage.

Dudek conducted a surface collection and excavated two STPs at CA-SDI-19910. STP-01 was placed at the base of the rocky slope at the eastern extent of the site and STP-02 was placed on the rocky slope. STP-01 produced a lightly compacted, weak red silt and was terminated at 40 cmbs. STP-02 produced moderately compacted, sandy clay loam from 0 – 20 cmbs and a very compact clay with large gravel below 20 cm. The unit was terminated at 25 cmbs due to degraded granite. Both STP-01 and STP-02 were negative for cultural material.

CA-SDI-19910 consists of limited artifact types, had few surface artifacts, and very shallow bedrock. CA-SDI-19910 has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-21758; P-37-035218

CA-SDI-21758 is a light-density prehistoric artifact scatter initially recorded by ASM Affiliates in 2013. The site consisted of four pieces of volcanic debitage and a single ceramic sherd. ASM Affiliates noted that the resource was surrounded by disturbance including graded dirt roads and some modern trash dumping.

The resource is within the project ADI so Dudek revisited the site in June 2019. Dudek resurveyed the area and identified seven possible volcanic debitage and one possible volcanic core located within an ephemeral drainage immediately adjacent to a dirt road and transmission tower construction pad. None of the debitage exhibit formal flake structure and it is possible that these broken rock may be non-cultural and the result of heavy machinery used during construction of the dirt road or transmission tower.

Dudek conducted a surface collection and excavated one STP at CA-SDI-21758. STP-01 was placed on a rock covered rise within the previously recorded boundary. STP-01 produced very loosely compacted silt matrix with subangular gravel from the ground surface to 17 cmbs. From 17 -40 cmbs, the silt matrix was damper, slightly more compacted, but with very little gravel. The unit was terminated at 40 cmbs as it produced no cultural material.

DUDEK 10743 July 2020 It is possible that the lithic material identified at CA-SDI-21758 is non-cultural and that any artifacts previously located there have been eroded away by the seasonal drainage. The negative excavation results further suggest that CA-SDI-21758 has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-22725; P-37-038606

CA-SDI-22725 is a multicomponent artifact scatter measuring 49 X 29 m and is located within the ADI. The resource was first recorded on 7/31/2018 by Dudek during their initial Project ADI survey. The scatter is located south of a historic industrial complex (Mountain Meadow Creamery and Dairy) that is situated on a knoll overlooking Highway 80. The artifact and lithic scatter trends down the southern exposure of the complex.

In February 2019, Dudek performed a surface inventory and conducted subsurface excavations. Previously unidentified prehistoric and historic artifacts were recorded and collected. The site's boundaries did not extend beyond the previously mapped extents. The surface collection includes one volcanic core, one rhyolite tool, 14 volcanic flakes, and a historic era brick. The prehistoric tool artifacts include: one rhyolite flake tool/scraper (A1) and one multidirectional volcanic core. A brick fragment with "LAB" stamped into its surface was also collected (A2).

Two STPs were excavated at CA-SDI-22725. STP-01 was placed in the plateau area on the northern side of the site. STP-01 was situated adjacent to a previous structure, evidenced by a wide concrete foundation to the south (oriented E/W), and square concrete footings spaced evenly to the west (oriented N/S). This appears to have been a shed style structure with only 3 walls. The sediments consisted of a sandy clay loam with modern trash and roots, from 0-14 cm then transitioned into silty clay loam with 10% imported pea gravel and bedrock projections into the unit beginning at 20cm. The STP was terminated at 37cm due to bedrock. No resources were recovered.

STP-02 was placed on the southern slope of the site, in the midst of surface artifacts with no obvious rock outcrops present subsurface. STP-02 was excavated to a total depth of eight centimeters below surface and was characterized by very loosely compacted clay loam. This STP was terminated due to bedrock. No resources were recovered subsurface.

Test excavations at site CA-SDI-22725 indicate prehistoric lithic production from material sourced within the immediate vicinity, specifically the volcanic outcrop/quarry overlooking the site to the east. Due to the shallow soil deposit and high bedrock exposure, the risk of encountering intact cultural deposits is low. Neither groundstone nor ceramic artifacts types were identified.

#### CA-SDI-22726; P-37-038607

CA-SDI-22726 is a widely dispersed prehistoric artifact scatter measuring approximately  $60 \times 20 \text{ m}$  located within the Project ADI. It was originally recorded by Dudek on 8/2/2018 for the current Project and consisted of two fragmented milling stones, a handstone, two ceramic body sherds, and seven volcanic flakes located in a fallow agricultural field. Dudek returned to the site on 3/7/19 to perform surface collection and subsurface testing. Due to heavy rainfall since its initial recordation, the site is now covered with grass and weeds obscuring ground visibility. Only two artifacts could be relocated and collected from the surface consisting of a milling stone fragment (A1) and a flake.

The subsurface evaluations consisted of the excavation of one STP in the center of the site. This STP was excavated to 60 cm and produced only one item, a bird bone fragment located 40-60cm below surface. This fragment is likely non-cultural. An auger was positioned in the center of the STP and excavated to 100 cm. Excavation showed a largely homogenous subsurface stratigraphy consisting of silty sand.

Considering the history of surface disturbance by agricultural activities, the homogenous subsurface stratigraphy, and the few surface artifacts, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-22727; P-37-038608

CA-SDI-22727 is a widely dispersed prehistoric artifact scatter measuring approximately 31 x 16 m located within the Project ADI. It was originally recorded by Dudek on 8/2/2018 for the current Project and consisted of a volcanic core, volcanic flakes and shatter, a handstone, and two ceramic sherds located in a fallow agricultural field. Dudek returned to the site on 3/7/19 to perform surface collection and subsurface testing. All surface artifacts were collected and the GPS coordinates were recorded for three of them, a unidirectional volcanic core (A-01), a sandstone handstone (A-02), and another possible handstone (A-03).

The subsurface evaluations consisted of the excavation of one STP in the center of the site. This STP was excavated to 60 cm but produced no cultural material. An auger was positioned in the center of the STP and excavated to 100 cm. Excavation showed a largely homogenous subsurface stratigraphy consisting of moderately compacted 7.5 YR 5/3 reddish brown silty sand to a depth of 100 cm.

Considering the history of surface disturbance by agricultural activities, the homogeneous subsurface stratigraphy, and the few surface artifacts, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-22729; P-37-038635

CA-SDI-22729 is a sparse prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter measuring approximately 33 x 19 m and is located within the Project ADI. It was originally recorded by Dudek on 8/6/2018 and is situated on a N/S trending windrow within a fallow agricultural field. The scatter consist of two volcanic flakes, a volcanic core, and obsidian piece of shatter, and a brownware body fragment. Dudek returned on 2/27/2019 to perform surface collection and subsurface testing. The subsurface evaluations consisted of the excavation of three STPs. The site's boundaries did not extend beyond the previously mapped extents.

The surface collection of CA-SDI-22729 identified eight volcanic debitage fragments and one point provenience artifact, a multidirectional volcanic core (A1).

STP-01 was placed in the central northern section of the site, with STP-02 placed in the central southern section. STP-03 was placed to the east side of the site boundary to test for buried deposits outside of the surface scatter. All three STPs were negative for cultural material. All three STPs were excavated to a depth of 60 cm. An auger was then positioned in the center of each of the excavated STP. STP-01 and STP-03 were augured to a depth of 100 cm and STP-02 was augured to 200 cm. The sediments observed were consistent between the three units, with 0-80cm consisting of brown silty loam with less than 5% subangular gravels. The lower stratum, from 80 cm to 200 cm, consisted of brown silty sand. The upper level still retained moisture from recent rains, while the lower level was dry.

Considering the history of surface disturbance by agricultural activities, the mixed subsurface stratigraphy, and the few surface artifacts, this site has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### CA-SDI-22733; P-37-038639

CA-SDI-22733 is a prehistoric milling station measuring approximately  $3.3 \times 4.3 \text{ m}$  located at the northeastern extent of the Project ADI. It was originally recorded by Dudek on 2/19/2019 and is situated on a N/S trending drainage. The site consists

of a single milling feature with five milling elements. A single artifact, a battered quartz cobble was identified and was sitting atop of the milling feature. Dudek returned on 2/25/2019 to perform surface collection and subsurface testing. The subsurface evaluations consisted of the excavation of three STPs spaced around the milling boulder for ideal artifact catchment. The site's boundaries did not extend beyond the previously mapped extents.

No surface artifacts were observed in the survey or testing phases aside from one quartz cobble identified on top of the milling feature. The GPS coordinates of this artifact was recorded and the artifact was collected.

Three STPs were placed around the milling feature to assess the possibility of buried deposits. STP-01 was placed to the east of the boulder within a shallow ephemeral drainage corridor. This STP produced one bone fragment at the level of 40-60cm in conjunction with one fragment of debitage. These artifacts were located within a moderately compacted dark brown (moist), poorly sorted, clay-sandy loam stratum. This stratum was observed from surface down to 60 cm. From 60 cm to 80 cm there was a mottled intermixing of light decomposing granite (DG) beginning to be observed.

STPs 2 and 3 were both negative. STP-02 was placed immediately north of the milling feature and excavated two sterile levels (40 cm). STP-03 was placed east of the milling feature atop a rising hillside. This STP was excavated down to bedrock at 52 cm. The sedimentation seen in STP-01 was mirrored in STP-02 and STP-03.

Excavations indicate that the primary resource at this site is the milling feature. With only one surface artifact and only two subsurface artifacts, it is unlikely that this site possesses significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

#### Surveyed Archaeological Resources within Project Area 512

#### CA-SDI-4455; P-37-004455

CA-SDI-4455 is the remnants of the prehistoric village of Hakum which reaches from the town of Jacumba and down into Mexico. The village was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers as the village of Hakum but the resource has been updated and expanded extensively. Waldron described the site as containing lithic cores, mortars, slicks, ceramics, and portable milling implements in 1976. Chace identified seven distinct loci, including artifact scatters and milling features in 1980. Wilcox and von Werlhof extended the boundary to the Mexico border in 1987 and recorded the positive cultural finding during the installation of water pipes. Mooney tested a portion of the site in 1990 and found midden to have a depth of 70 cm. The site was recommended eligible for the NRHP by the County of San Diego in 1991 and SHPO concurred.

During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed the southeastern corner of CA-SDI-4455. The southeastern corner of CA-SDI-4455 crossed into a previous version of the Project ADI. This southeastern corner of CA-SDI-4455 also meets another site, CA-SDI-4459 which consists of a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter. During the survey, Dudek identified a widely dispersed scatter of artifacts within the flat, fallow agricultural field. This scatter overlaps portions of both CA-SDI-4455 and CA-SDI-4459. The dispersed artifacts consisted of 100+ volcanic debitage, multiple volcanic cores, three ceramic sherds, a bifacially shaped handstone, and a shaped, bifacial milling stone fragment. This area has been highly dispersed by agricultural activity. A less developed hillside located on a west side of a dirt road is covered with a granite outcrop overlooking the flat agricultural land. On this hill, Dudek identified nine granite bedrock milling features with a total of 19 milling elements. Surface artifacts included 200+ volcanic flakes, volcanic cores, volcanic tested cores, quartz flakes, and ceramic body and rim sherds. Though there was evidence suggesting the hillside had been partially impacted by the construction of the surrounding roadways, the in situ bedrock and moderately dense artifact scatter suggest that this resource may have intact subsurface deposits.

**DUDEK** 59 July 2020 Because SHPO has confirmed that CA-SDI-4455 is NRHP eligible and because there is good chance that the site possesses significant subsurface components, the Project ADI was refined to avoid the resource. As such, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at the site and the Project will not impact the resource.

#### CA-SDI-4459; P-37-004459

CA-SDI-4459 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter identified within fallow agricultural land. The resource was recorded in 1976 as a ceramic and lithic scatter that was widely dispersed by agricultural tilling and erosion. This resource overlaps the far southeastern extension of CA-SDI-4455, the village of Hakum. During the current effort, Dudek archaeologists resurveyed CA-SDI-4459 and identified a widely dispersed scatter of artifacts within the flat, fallow agricultural field. This scatter overlaps portions of both CA-SDI-4459 and CA-SDI-4455, linking the two together. The dispersed artifacts consisted of 100+ volcanic debitage, multiple volcanic cores, three ceramic sherds, a bifacially shaped handstone, and a shaped, bifacial milling stone fragment. This area has been highly dispersed by agricultural activity.

Because SHPO has confirmed that CA-SDI-4455 is NRHP eligible and because there is good chance that the site possesses significant subsurface components, the Project ADI was refined to avoid that resource. By avoiding CA-SDI-4455, the Project also avoided CA-SDI-4459. As such, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at CA-SDI-4459 and the Project will not impact the resource.

#### CA-SDI-11677; P-37-011677

CA-SDI-11677 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and bedrock milling station site originally located by Mooney Associates in 1990. The resource consists of two loci, one containing four bedrock milling slicks and the other is a dispersed lithic reduction station. A sparse lithic scatter connects the two loci. Mooney Associates conducted a surface collection of the entire site and excavated a 1 x 1 m test unit and four STPs. The excavations did not identify a subsurface component.

CA-SDI-11677 was located in a previous version of the Project ADI. Dudek resurveyed the project location in August 2018 and relocated the bedrock milling features. No artifacts were identified. Since Dudek revisited the site, the Project ADI has been refined and now avoids the resource. As such, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at CA-SDI-11677 and the Project will not impact the resource.

#### CA-SDI-11681; P-37-011681

CA-SDI-11681 was originally recorded as a lithic scatter/raw material procurement site by Mooney Associates in 1990. The resources consisted of a volcanic lithic reduction station with some retouched flakes, eight cores, and several simple flake stone tools. Mooney Associates conducted a surface collection of the entire site and excavated three STPs. The excavations did not identify a subsurface component.

CA-SDI-11681 was located in a previous version of the Project ADI. Dudek resurveyed the project location in August 2018 but was unable to identify any cultural material. Since Dudek revisited the site, the Project ADI has been refined and now avoids the resource. As such, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at CA-SDI-11681 and the Project will not impact the resource.

### CA-SDI-21764; P-37-035224

CA-SDI-21764 is a prehistoric lithic scatter initially recorded by ASM Affiliates in 2013. The site consisted of one volcanic core, eight volcanic shatter and two volcanic interior flakes. The site was identified on a small terrace immediately adjacent to a graded dirt road.

CA-SDI-21764 was previously located within the project ADI so Dudek revisited the site in June 2019. Prior to Project refinements that removed the site from the ADI, Dudek resurveyed the area and identified one volcanic core, two volcanic shatter fragments, and three possible volcanic shatter fragments located within an ephemeral drainage immediately adjacent to a dirt road. The three shatter fragments did not exhibit formal flake structure and it is possible that these broken rocks may be non-cultural and the result of heavy machinery used during construction of the dirt road.

Dudek conducted a surface collection and excavated one STP at CA-SDI-21764. STP-01 was placed on a sandy bank of the ephemeral drainage in the center of the previously recorded site boundary. STP-01 produced a loosely compacted brown dry silt with 50% sub-angular gravel from the ground surface to 40 cmbs. The unit was terminated at 40 cmbs as it produced no cultural material.

It is possible that some of the lithic material identified at CA-SDI-21764 is non-cultural and that additional artifacts previously located there have been eroded away by the seasonal drainage. The negative excavation results and limited surface artifacts suggest that CA-SDI-21764 has a low potential for significant buried deposits or culturally sensitive materials.

### CA-SDI-22728; P-37-038634

CA-SDI-22728 is a widely dispersed and sparse prehistoric lithic scatter measuring approximately 30 x 10 m located on either side of a narrow ephemeral drainage. The site was originally recorded by Dudek on 8/6/2018 and consist of a volcanic core, a tested cobble, and six volcanic flakes scattered along an undeveloped hillside bisected by ephemeral drainages. Since its recordation, the Project has been refined and the site is no longer located within the Project ADI. Because the Project will avoid impacts to CA-SDI-22728, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at the site.

#### CA-SDI-22730; P-37-038636

CA-SDI-22730 is a prehistoric bedrock milling station situated on a sloping hill above an ephemeral drainage. The milling station consists of a single vesicular basalt boulder feature with one milling slick. A granitic handstone was the only artifact identified at the site. The site was originally recorded by Dudek on 8/15/2018 along an undeveloped hillside bisected by ephemeral drainages. Since its recordation, the Project has been refined and the site is no longer located within the Project ADI. Because the Project will avoid impacts to CA-SDI-22730, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at the site.

### CA-SDI-22731; P-37-038637

CA-SDI-22731 is a prehistoric artifact scatter located on a sloping hill above an ephemeral drainage. Two sparse concentrations of artifacts surrounding a basalt outcrop consist of volcanic and quartzite flakes and shatter. A basalt milling stone fragment was also identified with a milling slick measuring  $15.5 \times 10 \, \text{cm}$ . The site was originally recorded by Dudek on 8/14/2018 in an undeveloped area, though the piling of some of the lithic artifacts suggest recent

disturbance. Since its recordation, the Project has been refined and the site is no longer located within the Project ADI. Because the Project will avoid impacts to CA-SDI-22731, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at the site.

### CA-SDI-22732; P-37-038638

CA-SDI-22732 is a prehistoric bedrock milling station and sparse lithic scatter situated on the southern bank of an east/west trending ephemeral drainage. The milling station consists of a single vesicular basalt bedrock milling feature with one milling slick. The scatter consists of two volcanic flakes, a quartz shatter, and a granite milling stone fragment. The site was recorded by Dudek on 8/8/2018 along an undeveloped ephemeral drainages. Since its recordation, the Project has been refined and the site is no longer located within the Project ADI. Because the Project will avoid impacts to CA-SDI-22732, Dudek did not conduct significance testing at the site.

# 5.2 Project Artifact Recovery Summary

Table 5-2 summarizes the archaeological assemblages from all evaluated sites for the Project. Debitage dominates the assemblage, accounting for 75% of all artifacts by frequency. Brownware ceramic fragments are the next most numerous artifact representing 19% of the overall assemblage. Various other items are present only in small quantities. Various flaked stone implements, including cores, core tools, hammer stones, and edge modified flakes round out the flaked stone assemblage and represent opportunistic lithic raw material quarrying that typifies the region. Milling stones (n=15), hand stones (n=17) and other pieces of ground stone (n=3) are the most obvious artifacts due to their larger size and indicate that local subsistence focused on processing, probably vegetal foods. The 316 pieces of brownware ceramics recovered are also common assemblage constituents in the region. Brownware vessels were easily broken during use and transport, and deteriorate rapidly after deposition. While ceramic vessels were important for water and food storage, the elevated frequency of these items speaks less to intensive pottery use than it does to post depositional processes. Overall, the current assemblage is a small sample of items commonly found (and better documented) in other local archaeological assemblages. No unique or diagnostic artifacts were identified.

# 5.3 Summary of Cultural Resources Investigations in the JVR Project Area

The survey and evaluation program completed for the JVR Project identified 37 archaeological sites and 26 archaeological isolates. The JVR Project avoided highly sensitive cultural resources or significant portions of resources by adjusting the JVR ADI. Of the 37, five (5) previously recorded archaeological sites (CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11681, and CA-SDI-21764) and four (4) newly recorded archaeological sites (CA-SDI-22728, CA-SDI-22730, CA-SDI-22731, and CA-SDI-22732) will be avoided due to refinements of the JVR ADI. Archival research revealed that six (6) previously recorded sites or portions of sites located within the JVR ADI were previously evaluated and found to have minimal or no subsurface components (CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11686, and CA-SDI-11688). The pedestrian survey revealed that five (5) previously recorded sites located within the JVR ADI were completely removed from the landscape by mass grading for an unrelated project (CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, and CA-SDI-19909). Dudek conducted archaeological testing of the remaining archaeological sites within the JVR ADI (CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-

22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733). Dudek also conducted archaeological testing of CA-SDI-21764 prior to Project design changes that removed the resource from the JVR ADI. Dudek did not identify any significant archaeological deposits within the Project ADI.

**Table 5-2. Project Artifact Summary** 

Site	Total
CA-SDI-4457/H	
Body Sherd	12
Core	4
Debitage	114
Millingstone	1
Subtotal	131
CA-SDI-6741	
Body Sherd	33
Core	1
Debitage	189
Handstone	7
Millingstone	4
Other Battered Implement	1
Rim Sherd	2
Simple Flake Tool	1
Vertebrate Remains	4
Subtotal	242
CA-SDI-7056	
Can - Historic	3
Ceramic - Historic	1
Debitage	301
Glass - Historic	6
Vertebrate Remains	3
Subtotal	314
CA-SDI-8072	
Body Sherd	224
Core	5
Core Tool	1
Debitage	309
Hammerstone	4
Handstone	8
Indeterminate Groundstone	1
Millingstone	5
Other Groundstone	1
Pestle	1
Rim Sherd	12
Simple Flake Tool	1
Vertebrate Remains	2
Subtotal	574

Table 5-2. Project Artifact Summary

Site		Total
CA-SDI-8430		
Debitage		48
	Subtotal	48
CA-SDI-11676		
Body Sherd		1
Core		1
Debitage		23
	Subtotal	25
CA-SDI-11689		
Body Sherd		45
Core		3
Debitage		47
Handstone		1
Millingstone		4
Rim Sherd		1
	Subtotal	101
CA-SDI-19070		
Core		1
Retouched Edge Tool		1
	Subtotal	2
CA-SDI-19904		
Core		8
Debitage		143
	Subtotal	151
CA-SDI-19905		
Debitage		12
Simple Flake Tool		1
	Subtotal	13
CA-SDI-19910		
Core		1
Debitage		11
	Subtotal	12
CA-SDI-22725		
Ceramic - Historic		1
Core		1
Debitage		15
Other Battered Implement		1
	Subtotal	18

**Table 5-2. Project Artifact Summary** 

Site		Total
CA-SDI-22726		
Debitage		1
Millingstone		1
Vertebrate Remains		1
	Subtotal	3
CA-SDI-22727		
Core		1
Handstone		1
Indeterminate Groundstone		1
	Subtotal	3
CA-SDI-22729		
Core		1
Subtotal		1
	CA-SDI-	22733
Debitage		8
	Subtotal	8
	Grand Total	1646

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# 6.0 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

This section summarizes the results and interpretation of the inventory and evaluation of cultural resources for the JVR Project, provides eligibility recommendations for evaluated sites, and discusses potential impacts.

# 6.1 Resource Importance and Management Concerns

The current investigation identified 28 archaeological sites and 20 isolates within the JVR Project ADI. Archival research revealed that six (6) previously recorded sites or portions of sites located within the JVR ADI were previously evaluated and found to have minimal or no subsurface components (CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11686, and CA-SDI-11688). The pedestrian survey revealed that five (5) previously recorded sites located within the JVR ADI were completely removed from the landscape by mass grading for an unrelated project (CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, and CA-SDI-19909). Dudek evaluated the remaining 17 cultural sites that consist of 13 prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733) and four sites with both prehistoric and historic period assemblages (CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8430, and CA-SDI-22725). An additional nine (9) archaeological sites were visited by Dudek but are now located outside of the Project ADI and avoided by project design (CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-21764, CA-SDI-22728, CA-SDI-22730, CA-SDI-22731, and CA-SDI-22732). The 20 isolates identified within the ADI required no evaluation or avoidance measures as isolates are by definition not significant.

All cultural resources within the ADI have been evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR under CEQA Guidelines, as well as being evaluated for importance under the County Guidelines. While sites may be recommended as eligible or not eligible for listing on the CRHR, under the County Guidelines, all sites are considered "important." Although all sites are considered important under the County Guidelines, the "importance" of sites recommended as not eligible for listing on the CRHR can be exhausted through recordation, testing, the conveyance of artifacts (if recovered [curation/repatriation]), and grading monitoring.

Evaluation of significance requires the development of an understanding of each identified resource in such a way that its historical significance can be assessed. CEQA mandates the consideration of the historical significance of a resource in an effort to gauge whether it has the potential to be listed on the CRHR. Criteria 1–4 of CEQA are a set of standards for determining the eligibility of a resource to be considered a historical resource eligible for listing on the CRHR. These criteria were discussed in Chapters 1.0 and 2.0.

The following eligibility recommendations are based primarily on Criterion 4 of CEQA for archaeological values, since the data generated during the evaluation program can be used to judge whether a particular cultural resource has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Data potential is represented by general archaeological characteristics—i.e., assemblage integrity, size, diversity, defined chronology, and the potential for buried deposits. Eleven (11) multicomponent sites were identified within the Project Area, however, only three possessed testable historic components located within the JVR ADI: CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-19904, and CA-SDI-22725. CA-SDI-19904 consists of a historical can and possible hearth feature located within the boundaries

of a larger prehistoric lithic scatter. Dudek tested the possible hearth feature and found that it was burned modern refuse. CA-SDI-7056 and CA-SDI-22725 are associated with the adjacent Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex located within the western extent of the JVR ADI. Dudek evaluated this ranch complex for CRHR and County of San Diego designation criteria and recommends the property not eligible (Frank et al. 2020; Appendix D). CA-SDI-7056 consists of five concentrations of household and industrial refuse. This refuse deposit contained a low diversity of food cans and glass bottle fragments from common household consumables and glass milk bottle fragments linking it to the adjacent ranch complex. CA-SDI-22725 consists of a glass beverage bottle and brick fragment. None of the refuse contributes more or varied information about historic period occupation, but instead points to common household and industrial refuse dumped away from the place of residence. For these reasons, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-19904, and CA-SDI-22725 are recommended not significant and not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4. Additionally, as the refuse from CA-SDI-7056 and CA-SDI-22725 is associated with a complex that has been recommended not significant, these refuse assemblages are not recommended significant under CEQA criteria 1-3.

Based on the results of the current investigation, all evaluated prehistoric archaeological sites (or portions thereof) are recommended as not significant under CEQA, and as not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register under any significance criteria. None of the evaluated sites contained substantial or diverse archaeological deposits that could be used to develop or refine local or regional culture histories. Instead, evaluated sites produced low quantities of limited diversity chipped stone assemblages, primarily consisting of cortical and interior flakes, and rock shatter representing incipient tool production. Minor amounts of brownware aboriginal ceramic sherds indicate some transient occupation possibly taking advantage of seasonally available resources, but no evidence of longer term or more residentially stable occupation was identified in the ADI. Substantial archaeological deposits are located outside of the ADI and will not be impacted by the JVR Project. These sites, such as CA-SDI-4455 and a portion of CA-SDI-8430, contain some anthropogenic sediments and more diverse artifact assemblages. However, evaluated sites cannot be directly linked to nearby, unimpacted habitation sites because of the general character of artifact assemblages. Lithic chipping debris and ceramic fragments are the most common artifact types in the region and, given the transient nature of aboriginal occupation in this region for the last 10,000 years, no two archaeological sites can be socioeconomically linked absent fragments of the same artifact occurring at two different sites (a scenario that has not played out on the JVR Project). For these reasons, evaluated archaeological sites within the ADI are considered to have low information potential pursuant to significance under CEQA Criterion 4. Despite the recordation of the village of Hakum by Malcom Rogers, nothing was found at evaluated archaeological sites in the JVR ADI that could link them to this village, or indicate that they were chronologically contemporaries with the village of Hakum. No information exists to link evaluated archaeological sites with significance under any of the other CEQA significance criteria (1 through 3).

## 6.1.1 Jacumba Valley Archaeological District (JVAD)

The JVAD was recently updated by Williams et al. (2014) to include all aboriginal archaeological sites that overlap volcanic landforms in the region and that are primarily characterized by lithic quarrying, with some sites having intensive habitation debris. The JVAD was defined by Williams et al. (2014) to include all sites of similar character regardless of whether formal significance evaluations had been completed. Some of the included sites overlap the current JVR Project Area, including CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, CA-SDI-19909, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-21764 and P-37-030190. Individual sites or portions of larger sites included in the JVAD that overlap the current JVR ADI were

subject to archaeological test excavations. No significant archaeological deposits were identified. Specifically, only small quantities of debitage and aboriginal ceramics were recovered with no midden soils or other evidence of habitation, or any organic datable materials. As a result, these evaluated sites or portions thereof that are herein recommended as not significant under CEQA and not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register, are not considered contributors to the significance of the JVAD. Under Section 106, the JVR Project will have no adverse effect on historic properties individually, or to the JVAD because none of the character defining elements of the JVAD are adversely affected.

### 6.1.2 Integrity

Integrity is an important factor in the evaluation of historical resources. Integrity fundamentally affects associations that are critical for understanding behavioral relationships in site formation and design for prehistoric and historical archaeological sites. Integrity of evaluated prehistoric archaeological sites varies with some being more disturbed than others. Those in the alluvial plain have been pushed around for years by plowing and cultivation. Those deposits on adjacent rocky knolls fared better, as the distribution of artifacts on the surface is generally good.

Overall, the lack of buried deposits at evaluated prehistoric archaeological sites reduces the opportunity for drawing more meaningful or data-laden associations between assemblage constituents. Thus, integrity alone is not a determining factor when deciding historical significance of an archaeological resource.

Turning to historic period refuse deposits from CA-SDI-7056 and CA-SDI-22725, these sites have very little integrity with historic period artifacts found distributed over large areas away from their focal point of deposition due to natural and other post-depositional processes. The linear site boundaries for both of these sites tend to follow natural terrain contours revealing cans and other items have been transported downslope since their time of deposition. Refuse deposits lacked buried components; all artifacts are located on the surface or within 5 cm of it. The overall homogeneity of historic artifacts makes it even more difficult to identify the original point of deposition for these single-episode dumps. Considering the lack of historical archival records for the area to draw even tenuous associations with local inhabitants, and with little important data otherwise, the lack of spatial integrity at historic period refuse deposits is a strong signal precluding the consideration of these resources as historically significant.

### 6.1.3 Chronology

With strong integrity of archaeological deposits, chronological associations can add much value to archaeological interpretation. For this reason, archaeological sites that yield chronological information are typically held in higher scientific value. It is not uncommon for topical evaluations of prehistoric sites to conclude that a particular deposit could be considered significant because of the presence of time-sensitive artifacts or the presence of archaeological deposits that carry the promise of producing radiocarbon dates. The rarity of intact, datable archaeological deposits has somewhat inflated the importance of chronological data when evaluating the historical significance of an archaeological site. Such deposits are critical to evaluation efforts; however, the ability to place a resource in time should not itself qualify the resource as significant.

Tizon Brownware is the predominant aboriginal ceramic type with insignificant frequencies of buffware from Imperial Valley. These types of ceramics are generally thought to be Late Prehistoric period time markers, although the wide time span marking the availability of these artifacts in the southern California and Baja Mexico regions reduces their ability to refine site-specific chronology. At best, these ceramics are thought to have been in use in the region after about AD 0, and became an economically significant aspect of the hunter-gatherer toolkit in southern San Diego and Imperial

Counties sometime after AD 500 (Griset 1996; see also Hale 2009). Large amounts of ceramic sherds are common after approximately AD 1400, associated locally with the Cuyamaca Complex (see Hector 2006). Their commonality in the local vicinity of the JVR Project probably attests to a Late Prehistoric fluorescence of occupation; however, it could simply indicate that pottery was employed later in time for cooking and storage to draw more energy out of already intensive use of local resources. Regardless, aboriginal ceramic sherds were present, but not in abundance and can only speak to an occasional Late Prehistoric occupation.

Overall, age estimates for JVR Project sites based on time-sensitive artifacts (ceramic sherds) fit squarely within established chronological schemes for the region; none are capable of refining local prehistoric patterns. The ECO Substation project alone located several miles to the east, 26 radiocarbon dates were obtained from roasting pits ranging from nearly 7780 BC (9730 BP) years ago until contact times (Williams et al. 2014). The meager assemblages recovered from evaluated JVR Project sites does not help clarify the local and regional chronological scheme offered by the ECO Substation project.

Chronological information for historic period archaeological assemblages from CA-SDI-7056 and CA-SDI-22725 is limited to maker's marks on glass bottles and can typologies. Chronological placement of the historic period assemblage of CA-SDI-7056 is based on a cone-top beverage can. The Continental Can Company produced the first cone-top cans in 1935 (Clark 1977). By the late 1950's few cone-top cones were being produced. A glass artifact from CA-SDI-7056 has a cursive Duraglas logo that was used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company from 1941-1963 (Toulouse 1971). A green glass "7Up" bottle was identified at CA-SDI-22725 with an applied color label, a technique invented in the 1930s. The chronological data from both of these sites are concurrent with the dates of operation of the adjacent Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex (Frank et al. 2020; Appendix D). The complex was opened in 1928 and operated, under varying names, until the early 1960s.

Historic period refuse deposits typically contain large amounts of artifacts that can be ascribed to a date of manufacture which is presumably close to the date of consumption and the ability to date such items at JVR Project sites is thus not unique. While the age of manufacture and possible consumption of goods is somewhat discernable, the date of deposition for each site is complicated by the fact that disposal of domestic refuse often occurred far away from the point of consumption, especially after the advent of the automobile when homesite cleanup efforts intensified and often combined materials of different ages into a single load dumped at a remote locale (Hale et al. 2010). Thus, the age ranges of artifacts at CA-SDI-7056 and CA-SDI-22725 adds little to the understanding of local historic period land use and are by no means unique in association with assemblage constituents.

### 6.1.4 Settlement and Site Function

As with any archaeological evaluation, research issues postulated in advance of fieldwork have mixed success in their applicability to the recovered assemblage, particularly in terms of the kinds of data that could be generated and attendant questions that can be addressed.

Many of the research issues put forth for the JVR Project were adapted from previous studies in the region, such as Williams et al. (2014) and Comeau and Hale (2015). None of these issues can be substantively addressed, especially settlement and site function, because very little information was produced from the test excavations which were focused on the ADI. The JVR Project was designed to avoid obviously significant archaeological sites that happened to be located on rocky areas determined to be less suitable for installation of solar arrays. Not surprisingly then, the remaining archaeological sites or portions of sites in the ADI consisted of low density scatters of debitage and ceramics with very few formal tools. At most, these sites represent short term stopovers to take advantage of seasonally available foods or while in transit to other areas, whether nearby or far.

# 6.2 Resource Importance and Evaluation of Tested\_Sites

Evaluated sites CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733 consisted of highly dispersed artifact scatters or a single milling feature resource with little to no subsurface deposits. Due to their lack of data potential, these resources are recommended, in their entirety, as not significant, and not eligible for listing in the CRHR, or local register based on CEQA Criterion 4, and based on County Significance Guidelines. Four additional sites were only partially evaluated: CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11676. A portion of the originally recorded boundary of CA-SDI-6741 is currently located within a fenced airstrip that is not included in the Project ADI. Dudek evaluated the portion of CA-SDI-6741 outside of the fenced property and, due to a scant subsurface deposit and low data potential, recommends this this portion as not significant, and not eligible for listing in the CRHR, or local register based on CEQA Criterion 4, and based on County Significance Guidelines. A visual inspection of the portion of CA-SDI-6741 within the fenced property showed evidence of extensive ground disturbance. However, Dudek does not have any recommendations for the significance of the fenced, unevaluated boundary of CA-SDI-11676. Dudek only evaluated a small portion of CA-SDI-11676 that intersects the JVR ADI and, due to a scant subsurface deposit and low data potential, recommends this this portion as not significant, and not eligible for listing in the CRHR, or local register based on CEQA Criterion 4, and based on County Significance Guidelines. Dudek does not have any recommendations for the significance of the larger, unevaluated boundary of CA-SDI-11676. Sites CA-SDI-4457/H and CA-SDI-8430 are partially located within the current ADI and have been previously recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. The portions of the site within the current ADI were evaluated during the current study but no significant surface or subsurface deposits were identified. As such, these portions of these sites recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR, or local register based on CEQA Criterion 4, and based on County Significance Guidelines. These portions of the site are therefore recommended as non-contributing elements to the overall eligibility of the resource. All sites are also recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR based on Criteria 1-3, as no site constituents are present which could connect the site through archival research to historically important persons or events, nor does the site embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work if an important individual, nor possess high artistic value. However, under the County guidelines all sites are considered "important." Although all sites are considered important under the County Guidelines the "importance" of the sites recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR will be considered mitigated through testing, documentation, disposition of archaeological materials (curation/repatriation), and archaeological monitoring of initial ground disturbance for the entire project area.

# 6.3 Impact Identification

The JVR Energy Project will grade the ground surface and trench to install buried utilities and conduit, in addition to construction of a solar field and associated facilities. In addition to impacting 20 archaeological isolates, JVR Project implementation will directly impact 28 archaeological sites (including portions of sites): CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, CA-SDI-19909, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733. All sites or portions of sites located withing the JVR ADI will be subject to grading and leveling and the surface of the sites will be completely destroyed. All extant sites or portions of sites that will be impacted were evaluated and are considered not significant and not eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register, nor are any of them considered a significant resource under CEQA or under the County RPO. As such, impacts to each of these evaluated sites as a result of Project implementation will not be considered significant.

Some of the sites intersecting the JVR Project area were previously included in the Jacumba Valley Archaeological District (JVAD). Portions of these sites located within the JVR Project ADI were evaluated and are recommended as not significant under CEQA and not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register. Though no federal nexus has been identified for the JVR Project as of the date of this report, significance recommendations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are the same; none of the evaluated archaeological sites are recommended as significant and none are eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria. As a result, it is recommended here that implementation of the JVR Project will have No Adverse Effect to the JVAD because it will not impact archaeological deposits that convey the significance of the JVAD.

Though not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP, all cultural resources are considered important under County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance (County of San Diego 2007). Together with the evaluations documented in this report, conveyance of archaeological assemblages and documentation, and monitoring of earth-disturbing activities in the area of each evaluated site will reduce the impacts to these resources to less than significant under County Guidelines.

Dudek also considered possible impacts to the setting of cultural resources located within the Jacumba Valley but not within the ADI. As setting is an aspect of site integrity, drastically changing the setting of resources within the Jacumba Valley could impact their eligibility for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP. The floor of the Jacumba Valley has been largely disturbed by prior agricultural use. A utility corridor also transects the northern portion of the Project site. The JVR ADI is contained largely within the footprint of previous agricultural development. Dudek also reviewed the site records for all resources located along the foothills of the Jacumba Valley. If the viewsheed from these sites contributed to their significance, the JVR Project might have an impact on the resource. However, the site records showed that these resources largely consists of artifact scatters with only one feature, a trail segment. As these sites suggest utilitarian function, the changing viewshed from an undeveloped field (previously disturbed) to a solar farm is not a significant change of setting for purposes of cultural or tribal cultural resources, based on the cultural analysis and tribal consultation.

### 6.4 Tribal Cultural Resources

Under California's Assembly Bill 52, TCRs are defined as archaeological resources that are eligible for or listed in the CRHR, or resources that the lead agency determines to be a TCR with a substantial burden of evidence. Notwithstanding the lack of information on TCRs received by the County to date, no significant archaeological sites eligible for or listed in the CRHR will be impacted by this project. Therefore, no TCRs have been identified that would be impacted by the project. County consultation on Assembly Bill 52 is ongoing.

# 7.0 Management Considerations— Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

# 7.1 Unavoidable Impacts

### 7.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

There are no unavoidable impacts associated with the current project design.

# 7.2 Mitigatable Impacts

### 7.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

All 28 sites (or portions of sites) identified within the JVR ADI during the current investigation are either no longer extant (CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, and CA-SDI-19909) or have been evaluated and are recommended as not significant under CEQA, not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and as not significant under the County RPO (CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733) (County of San Diego 2007) (Table 7-1; Confidential Appendix C). However, under County guidelines, all archaeological sites are considered important. Impacts to the importance of the sites is mitigated through application of measures that include curation of all collected artifacts and documentation, and construction monitoring, along with erection of temporary fencing around unimpacted portions of CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056/H, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11686, and CA-SDI-19910 to prevent direct and indirect impacts during project activities; temporary fencing along the MUP limits where sites are outside the project boundary should also occur for those sites (CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-20985, and CA-SDI-21757) that fall within 50 feet of the Project ADI. The artifacts collected during the current testing program will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or alternatively may be repatriated to a culturally-affiliated tribe. Implementation of the following mitigation measures/conditions of approval will reduce impacts to these site to less than significant.

### **Archaeological Monitoring**

- Pre-Construction
  - Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) to explain the monitoring requirements.
- Construction
  - Temporary Fencing. Temporary orange construction fencing shall be installed around unimpacted portions of CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056/H, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11686, and CA-SDI-19910 to prevent direct and indirect impacts during project activities.

- Temporary orange fencing shall also be placed along the MUP boundaries where cultural resources (CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-20985, and CA-SDI-21757) are within 50 feet of the Project ADI.
- Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) are to be on site during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s). Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) will evaluate fill soils to ensure that they are negative for cultural resources
- o If cultural resources are identified:
  - Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
  - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
  - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
  - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.
  - Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
  - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources of Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).

### Human Remains.

- The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the County Planning and Development Services (PDS) Staff Archaeologist.
- Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until
  the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Should the human remains need to
  be taken offsite for evaluation, they shall be accompanied by a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
- Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

### Rough Grading

 Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to any culturally affiliated tribe who requests a copy.

### Final Grading

- A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered. A copy of the final report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center, and any culturally affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
- Cultural Material Conveyance
  - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively have been repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe.
  - The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.

### **Cultural Resources Treatment Agreement and Preservation Plan**

- Prior to the Approval of any Plan and Issuance of Any Permit
  - o Enter into a Cultural Resources Treatment Agreement and Preservation Plan with the Tribe.
    - A single Cultural Resources Treatment Agreement and Preservation Plan shall be developed between the applicant or their representative and the Tribe. The Cultural Resources Treatment Agreement and Preservation Plan shall be reviewed and agreed to by the County prior to final signature and authorization. The Cultural Resources Treatment Agreement and Preservation Plan shall include but is not limited to the following:
      - Parties entering into the agreement and contact information.
      - Responsibilities of the Property Owner or their representative, Principal Investigator, archaeological monitors, Kumeyaay Native American monitors, and the Tribe.
      - Requirements of the Archaeological Monitoring Program including unanticipated discoveries.
        The requirements shall address grading and grubbing requirements including controlled
        grading and controlled vegetation removal in areas of cultural sensitivity, analysis of identified
        cultural materials (both in the field and lab settings), and onsite storage of cultural materials,
        as necessary and if required.
      - Treatment of identified Native American cultural materials.
      - Treatment of Native American human remains and associated grave goods.
      - Requirements for Temporary Fencing for 11 sites that partially intersect or are within 50 feet of the Project ADI (CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056/H, CA-SDI-8430, CA-SDI-11676, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-20985, and CA-SDI-21757).
      - Confidentiality of cultural information including location and data.
      - Negotiation of disagreements should they arise during the implementation of the Agreement and Preservation Plan.
      - Regulations that apply to cultural resources that have been identified or may be identified during project construction.

### **Long-Term Preservation of Resources**

All O&M and decommissioning activities will be performed within the Project ADI – no ground-disturbing activities shall occur outside the Project ADI. Employees and contractors performing O&M and decommissioning activities will receive training or instructions regarding the archaeological and cultural sensitivity of the Project Area to ensure no inadvertent impacts occur to the 11 potentially significant sites (or portions thereof) that are located within 50 feet of the Project ADI, including the eight sites that were fully or partially tested and the \_\_\_\_three that were not evaluated). Temporary fencing will be installed during decommissioning activities to delineate the ADI.

# 7.3 Effects Found Not to be Significant

There are 31 archaeological sites that are located within the Project Area but are outside of the Project ADI (see Table 7-1). These sites will not be impacted by Project implementation. Avoided sites (CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-20985, CA-SDI-21757) within 50 feet of Project impact areas, or according to resource specific, predetermined buffers, will be protected by establishment of an ESA boundary and exclusionary fencing (orange construction fencing). Other sites (CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-7036, CA-SDI-7040, CA-SDI-7041, CA-SDI-7043, CA-SDI-7917, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11678, CA-SDI-11679, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-11690, CA-SDI-11691, CA-SDI-11692, CA-SDI-11693, CA-SDI-11694, CA-SDI-19066, CA-SDI-19067, CA-SDI-19068, CA-SDI-19069, CA-SDI-19887, CA-SDI-21764, CA-SDI-21766, CA-SDI-22728, CA-SDI-22730, CA-SDI-22731, CA-SDI-22732, P-37-025680), located far outside of the ADI, will be avoided through established work boundaries. Therefore, no significant impacts will occur to avoided sites. The 20 isolates identified within the ADI required no evaluation or avoidance measures as isolates are by definition not significant (see Table 7-2). The seven additional isolates located within the Project Area but outside of the ADI will be avoided through established work boundaries. Notwithstanding the lack of information on TCRs received by the County to date, no significant archaeological sites eligible for or listed in the CRHR will be impacted by this project. Therefore, no TCRs have been identified that would be impacted by the project. County consultation on Assebly Bill 52 is ongoing.

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-4455	Village	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Significant; County: Important; RPO: Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-4457/H Within ADI	Artifact Scatter	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant, Not Contributing Element to Overall Site Significance; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, and Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-4457/H Outside ADI	Artifact Scatter	Multicomponent	Prevously Evaluated: CEQA: Significant; County: Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-4459	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-6741 Within ADI	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-6741 Outside ADI	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-7036	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-7040	Artifact Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter	Multicomponent	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-7041	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-7043	Temporary Camp; Mining	Multicomponent	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-7054 Within ADI	Lithic Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter	Multicomponent	Previously Evaluated within ADI: CEQA: Not Significant;County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-7054 Outside ADI	Lithic Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter	Multicomponent	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance; Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-7056/H Within ADI	Lithic Scatter	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-7056/H Outside ADI	Lithic Scatter	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-7917	Artifact Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter; Mining	Multicomponent	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-8072	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-8430 Inside ADI	Artifact Scatter/Quarr y	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant, Not Contributing Element to Overall Site Significance; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-8430 Outside ADI	Artifact Scatter/Quarr y	Multicomponent	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Significant; County: Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11675	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-11676 Within ADI	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-11676 Outside ADI	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Significant; County: Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11677	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11678	Artifact Scatter/Quarr y	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Significant; County: Important; RPO: Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11679	Artifact Scatter/Quarr y	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-11681	Artifact Scatter/Quarr y	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11682	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11684	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-11685	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Destroyed: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11686 Within ADI	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-11686 Outside ADI	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11688	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11689	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-11690	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11691	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11692	Bedrock Milling	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11693	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-11694	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19066	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19067	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19068	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-19069	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19070	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-19887	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19904	Lithic Scatter; Historic Isolate	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-19905	Artifact Scatter; Historic Isolate	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-19906	Artifact Scatter; Historic Refuse Scatter;	Multicomponent	Previously Destroyed: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19907	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Destroyed: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19908	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Destroyed: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	No Significant Impact

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-19909	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Previously Destroyed: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-19910 Within ADI	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-19910 Outside ADI	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-20985	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-21757	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: Temporary Fencing, Monitoring	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-21758	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-21764	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-21766	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-22725	Artifact Scatter	Multicomponent	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant

Table 7-1. Archaeological Site Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-22726	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-22727	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-22728	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-22729	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
CA-SDI-22730	Bedrock Milling	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-22731	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-22732	Lithic Scatter; Bedrock Milling	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated CEQA: Significance Assumed; County: Assumed Important; RPO: Significance Assumed	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
CA-SDI-22733	Bedrock Milling	Prehistoric	Dudek Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not Significant	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring	Less Than Significant
P-37-025680	Railroad	Historic	Previously Evaluated: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact

Table 7-2. Archaeological Isolate Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
CA-SDI-7037	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
P-37-030190	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038609	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038610	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038611	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038612	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038613	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038614	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038615	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038616	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038617	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant

Table 7-2. Archaeological Isolate Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
P-37-038618	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038619	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038620	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
P-37-038621	Isolated milling stone	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
P-37-038622	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
P-37-038623	Isolated handstone	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
P-37-038624	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038625	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact
P-37-038626	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038627	Isolated ceramic	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038628	Isolated flake	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant

Table 7-2. Archaeological Isolate Management Recommendations

Site Number	Site Type	Time Range	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance After Mitigation
P-37-038629	Isolated tool	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038630	Isolated lithic tools	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038631	Isolated lithics	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038632	Isolated handstone	Prehistoric	Isolate: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Not significant	No further review required	Less Than Significant
P-37-038633	Isolated artifacts	Prehistoric	Isolate: CEQA: Not Significant; County: Not Important; RPO: Not Significant	Avoided	Avoidance: More than 50 feet outside of ADI	No Significant Impact

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DUDEK 90 10743 July 2020

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DUDEK 92 10743 July 2020

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# 9.0 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted

Resumes of personnel are located in Appendix E.

Micah Hale (Dudek): Acted as Project Manager and approved the technical report.

Matthew DeCarlo (Dudek): Acted as Principal Investigator, Field Director, and authored the technical report.

Jessica Colston: Acted as Crew Chief and co-authored the technical report.

Patrick Hadel: Acted as Co-Crew Chief

Javier Hernandez, Makayla Murillo, David Faith, Courtney Davis, David Alexander, and James Turner (Dudek): Acted as field and laboratory crew.

Justin Linton, Daniel "Bobo" Linton, and Tushon Phoenix (Red Tail Environmental): Acted as Native American monitor during fieldwork.

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## 10.0 Resource Mitigation Measures

Impacted Archaeological Sites				
Site Numbers	Mitigation Measures			
CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-7056, CA-SDI-8072, CA-SDI-11675, CA-SDI-11682, CA-SDI-11684, CA-SDI-11685, CA-SDI-11686, CA-SDI-11688, CA-SDI-11689, CA-SDI-19070, CA-SDI-19904, CA-SDI-19905, CA-SDI-19906, CA-SDI-19907, CA-SDI-19908, CA-SDI-19909, CA-SDI-19910, CA-SDI-21758, CA-SDI-22725, CA-SDI-22726, CA-SDI-22727, CA-SDI-22729, and CA-SDI-22733; and unavoided portions of CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-8430, and CA-SDI-11676	Recordation, Artifact Conveyance, Monitoring			
Avoided Archaeological Sites				
Site Numbers	Mitigation Measures			
CA-SDI-4455, CA-SDI-4459, CA-SDI-7036, CA-SDI-7040, CA-SDI-7041, CA-SDI-7043, CA-SDI-7917, CA-SDI-11677, CA-SDI-11678, CA-SDI-11679, CA-SDI-11681, CA-SDI-11690, CA-SDI-11691, CA-SDI-11692, CA-SDI-11693, CA-SDI-11694, CA-SDI-19066, CA-SDI-19067, CA-SDI-19068, CA-SDI-19069, CA-SDI-19887, CA-SDI-20985, CA-SDI-21757, CA-SDI-21764, CA-SDI-21766, CA-SDI-22728, CA-SDI-22730, CA-SDI-22731, CA-SDI-22732, and P-37-025680, and avoided portions of CA-SDI-4457/H, CA-SDI-6741, CA-SDI-7054, CA-SDI-8430, and CA-SDI-11676	Avoidance – Monitoring, Temporary Fencing, or More than 50 feet outside of ADI			

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# Appendix A (Confidential)

SCIC Records Search Results

# Appendix B

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence



July 27, 2018

Gayle Totton Associate Government Program Analyst Native American Heritage Commission

Subject: NAHC Sacred Lands Records Search Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Totton,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The approximately 11.8-acre project site consists of an undeveloped lot located in a commercial area of Rancho Cucamonga, California (Figure 1). The project is located in Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S, Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle.

Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within a 1-mile buffer of the proposed project location (Figure 1). Please provide contact information for all Native American tribal representatives that should be consulted regarding these project activities. This information can be emailed or faxed to 760-632-0164.

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

Regards,

Matthew DeCarlo

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 632-0164

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

Hatte H. D.G. Co

**Attachments:** 

Figure 1. Project location map.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department 1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100 West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691 (916) 373-3710 Fax (916) 373-5471



August 2, 2018

Matthew DeCarlo Dudek

Sent by Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

Re: Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. DeCarlo,

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 indicate Native American cultural sites are present. Please contact the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation, 616-742-5587, Rosalee Pinto Robertson 714-447-6119, Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Campo Band of Digueno Mission Indians, Viejas Band of Mission Indians, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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 to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

### Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts August 2, 2018

Ewijaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Vieias Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay 1 Vieias Grade Road Diegueno/Kumevaav Alpine , CA 91901 Alnine , CA 91901 ihagen@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-3810 (619) 445-9126 Fax (619) 445-5337 Fax La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Gwendolvn Parada. Chairperson Ralph Goff, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumevaav 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumevaav Boulevard - CA 91905 Campo , CA 91906 LP13boots@aol.com raoff@campo-nsn.gov (619) 478-2113 (619) 478-9046 (619) 478-2125 Fax (619) 478-5818 Fax Manzanita Band of Kumevaav Nation Jamul Indian Village Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumevaav Boulevard - CA 91905 Jamul - CA 91935 (619) 766-4930 (619) 669-4785 (619) 766-4957 Fax (619) 669-4817 San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Los Covotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson Shane Chapparosa, Chairman P.O. Box 365 Diegueno P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla Valley Center - CA 92082 Warner Springs , CA 92086-01 allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org Chapparosa@msn.com (760) 749-3200 (760) 782-0711 (760) 749-3876 Fax (760) 782-0712 Fax Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson Virgil Ovos, Chairperson 1 Kwaavpaav Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay P.O Box 270 Diegueno El Caion - CA 92019 Santa Ysabel . CA 92070

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

mesagrandeband@msn.com

(760) 782-3818

(760) 782-9092 Fax

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 American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project, San Diego County

ssilva@svcuan-nsn.gov

(619) 445-2613

(619) 445-1927 Fax

## **Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts** August 2, 2018

Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. , CA 92059

sgaughen@palatribe.com

Luiseno Cupeno

(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians Temet Aguilar, Chairperson

P.O. Box 369

Luiseno

Pauma Vallev . CA 92061 (760) 742-1289, Ext. 303

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Kwaavmii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas

P.O. Box 775

Diegueno-Kwaaymii Kumevaav

Diegueno

Juaneno

, CA 91962 Pine Valley

(619) 709-4207

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

Bo Mazzetti. Chairperson

1 West Tribal Road

Valley Center , CA 92082

bomazzetti@aol.com

(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

San Luis Rev Band of Mission Indians

Tribal Council

1889 Sunset Drive

Luiseno

Cahuilla

Luiseno

Luiseno

Vista - CA 92081

cimojado@slrmissionindians.org

(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson

5401 Dinah Shore Drive

Palm Springs - CA 92264

(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

Inaia-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairman

2005 S. Escondido Blvd.

Escondido

· CA 92025

(760) 737-7628

(760) 747-8568 Fax

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairman

P.O. Box 1477

Temecula . CA 92593 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

(951) 770-6000

(951) 695-1778 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation

Teresa Romero, Chairwoman

31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675

tromero@iuaneno.com

(949) 488-3484

(530) 354-5876 Call

(949) 488-3294 Fax

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Thomas Rodriguez. Chairperson

22000 Highway 76

Luiseno

Pauma Valley . CA 92061

(760) 742-3771

(760) 742-3779 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project, San Diego County

## Native American Heritage Commission **Native American Contacts** August 2, 2018

Kumevaay Cultural Repatriation Committee Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources

P.O. Box 507

Diegueno/Kumevaay 4054 Willows Road

Santa Ysabel , CA 92070

cilinton73@aol.com

(760) 803-5694

Ewijaapaavp Band of Kumeyaav Indians

, CA 91901

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson

Diegueno/Kumevaav

Diegueno

Alpine

michaela@leaningrock.net

(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO

5401 Dinah Shore Drive

Cahuilla

Palm Springs , CA 92264

ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

(760) 699-6907

(760) 567-3761 Call

(760) 699-6924 Fax

Barona Band of Mission Indians Edwin Romero Chairperson

1095 Barona Road

· CA 92040

clloyd@barona-nsn.gov

(619) 443-6612

Lakeside

(619) 443-0681

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department

PO BOX 487

- CA 92581

Luiseno Cahuilla

San Jacinto iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

(951) 663-5279

(051) 654\_5544 AVI 4137

(951) 654-4198 Fax

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson

P.O. Box 130

Santa Ysabel - CA 92070

(760) 765-0845

(760) 765-0320 Fax

Diegueno/Kumevaav

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Robert H. Smith. Chairperson

12196 Pala Mission Road Pala · CA 92059

Luiseno Cupeno

rsmith@palatribe.com

(760) 891-3500

(760) 742-3189 Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project, San Diego County



August 14, 2018

Mr. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma & Yuima Reservation P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. They included your name on their contact list. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,

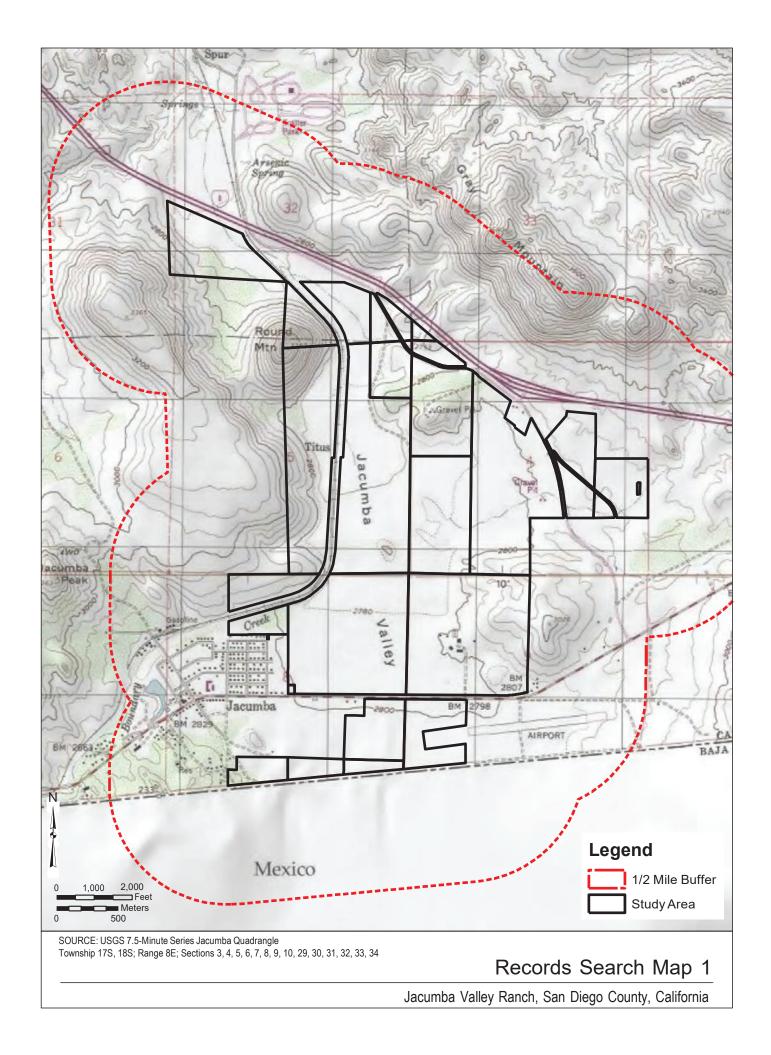
Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

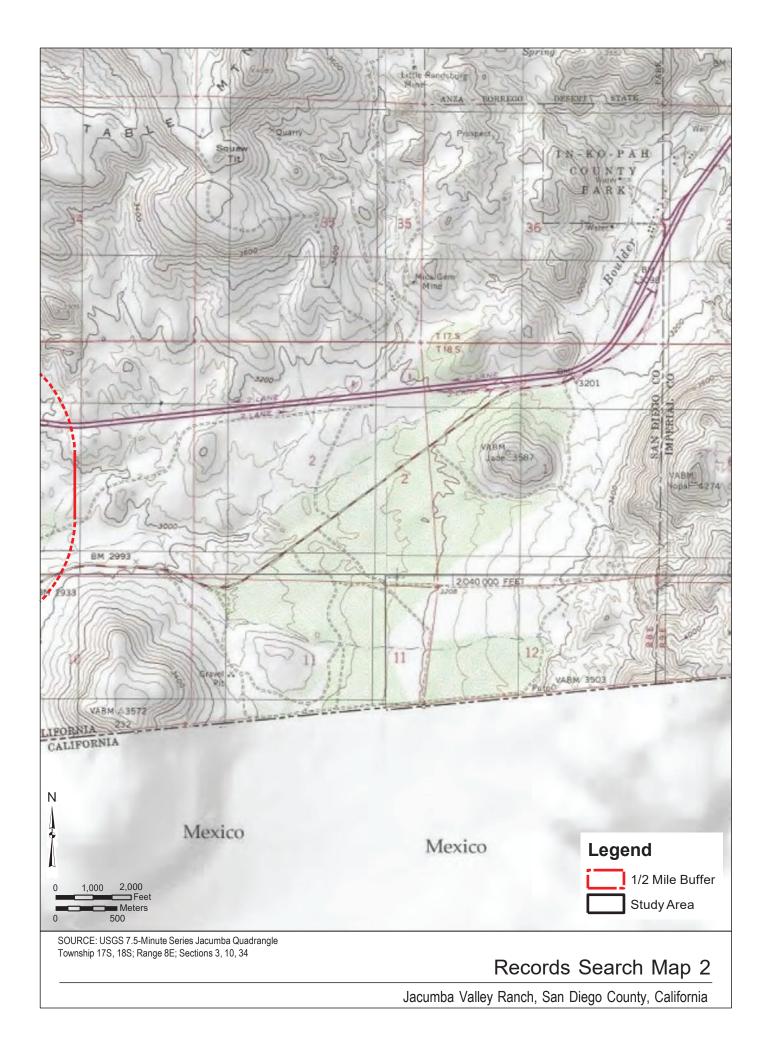
Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com







August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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 Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in

Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

> Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Subject: Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist **DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

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

> Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Subject: Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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August 14, 2018

Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

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August 14, 2018

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman Rincon Band of Mission Indians 1 W. Tribal Road Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chairman Inaja Band of Mission Indians 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

Mr. Virgil Oyos, Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Oyos,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

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Archaeologist

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Phone: (760) 479-4831

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August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willow Rd. Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto, Sr.,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

Mr. Thomas Rodrigues, Chairperson La Jolla Band of Mission Indians 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Rodrigues,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

Ms. Teresa Romero, Chairwoman Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Romero,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

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Archaeologist **DUDEK** 

Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



August 14, 2018

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

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Santos,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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August 14, 2018

Mr. Robert H. Smith, Chairperson Pala Band of Mission Indians 35008 Pala Temecula Rd., PMB 50 Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Smith,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/ Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

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August 14, 2018

Mr. Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians 1 Viejas Grade Rd. Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Welch, Jr.,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

**DUDEK** 

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August 14, 2018

Tribal Council , San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians 1889 Sunset Dr. Vista, CA 92081

Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Tribal Council,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources survey project for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project. The Project area consists of primarily agricultural land that will be converted to a solar array east of Jacumba, California. The area falls within Sections 31, 32, and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 18S/Range 8E on the U.S. Geological Survey Jacumba 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 1).

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.

Archaeologist

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Phone: (760) 479-4831

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



8 Crestwood Rd. #1 Boulevard, California 91905 (619) 478-2113 • Fax (619) 478-2125

Aug 21, 2018

Matt DeCarlo 605 3<sup>rd</sup> Street Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in Jacumba, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. DeCarlo,

This letter is written on behalf of the La Posta Band of Mission Indians, a federally recognized sovereign Indian tribe and government, listed in the Federal Register as the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California (hereinafter, "La Posta Tribe" or "Tribe"). In response to the letter you sent dated Aug 14, 2018, and received in our office on Aug 17, 2018. This letter serves as La Posta Tribe's formal request for consultation under CEQA for this Project.

Further, The Tribe formally requests to be notified and involved in the entire environmental review process for the duration of the above referenced project ("Undertaking" or "Project"). Please add the La Posta Tribe to your distribution lists to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all the documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, and all documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public workshops of hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Undertaking. Please also incorporate these comments into the record of approval for this Project.

La Posta asserts that the Project area is located within part of the Diegueño traditional ethnographically documented territory, as well as part of the Tribe's aboriginal territory, and the extensive Diegueño artifactual and cultural record in the vicinity and possibly within the APE of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the La Posta Tribe because of the Tribe's cultural ties to the area as well as an extensive history of the Tribe's consultation with other projects in the area.

The La Posta tribe has no specific knowledge of cultural resources that might be impacted in this undertaking. However we realize it is not always possible to avoid unknown resources therefore the La Posta Tribe requests native monitors be present during any ground disturbing proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing. We request a meeting between the La Posta Tribe's Cultural Resources Department and Dudek, in person or telephonically, to discuss our concerns and the proposed mitigation.

In addition to those rights granted to the La Posta Tribe under CEQA, the Tribe reserves the right to fully participate in the environmental review process, as well as to provide further comment on the Project's impact to cultural resources and potential avoidance and mitigation for such impacts.

The La Posta Tribe looks forward to working together with the Dudek in protecting the irreplaceable cultural resource of the Diegueño people that will be impacted in both the direct and indirect Project APE. Please contact me at (619) 478-2113 or at ve-mail <a href="mailto:lp13boots@aol.com">lp13boots@aol.com</a> once you have had a chance to review these comments so that we can schedule our consultation.

Sincerely,

Gwendolyn Parada

Chairwoman

La Posta Band of Mission Indians



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

Phone: 6194453810 Fax: 6194455337

viejas.com

September 10, 2018

Matthew DeCarlo Archaeologist Dudek 605 Third Street Encinitas, CA 92024

RE: Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project

Dear Mr. DeCarlo.

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

Please call me at 619-659-2312 or Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, <a href="mailto:rteran@viejas-nsn.gov">rteran@viejas-nsn.gov</a> or <a href="mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov">epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov</a>, for scheduling. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ray Teran, Resource Management

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

# Appendix C (Confidential)

Resource Map and DPR Site Record Forms

# Appendix D

Historical Resources Technical Report for JVR Energy Park, San Diego County, California

## HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR JVR ENERGY PARK, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 45346 OLD HIGHWAY 80 (APN 661-060-12)

#### LEAD AGENCY:

County of San Diego
Planning and Development Services
Contact: Donna Beddow
5510 Overland Ave, Suite 110
San Diego, California 92123

#### PREPARED BY:

Nicole Frank, MSHP, Kara R. Dotter, MSHP, and Samantha Murray, MA

#### **DUDEK**

605 Third Street Encinitas, California 92024

Approved by:

Kara R. Dotter

Prepared for:

#### **BAYWA**

17901 Von Karman Ave, Suite 1050 Irvine, California 92614 Contact: Patrick Brown

**MAY 2020** 

# NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

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**Report Date:** February 2020

Report Title: Historical Resources Technical Report for JVR Energy Park Project, San Diego

County, California

**Type of Study:** Survey and Historical Built Environment Resources Evaluation

**New Sites:** N/A

**Updated Sites:** Mountain Meadows Dairy (SD-05490)

USGS Quads: Jacumba Overextended South, CA/BC 1:24,000; T 18 S, R 8 E; Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9.

**Acreage:** 1,345 acres (Project Area); 166.38 acres (APN 661-060-12)

Permit Numbers: PDS2018-MUP-18-022

Keywords: Inventory; Evaluation; Mountain Meadows Dairy; historical resource; built

environment; milking barn; dwelling; foundations; silo; shed; office; weigh station; tank room; not significant; not eligible; CRHR; NRHP; SD-00479; SD-05490; P-

37-025680

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECT	ION		PAGE
NATIC	NAL A	RCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION	1
EXEC	UTIVE	SUMMARY	V
1.0	INTRO	DDUCTIONProject Description and Location	
	1.1	Regulatory Setting	
	1.2	1.2.1 Federal	
		1.2.2 State	
		1.2.3 Local	6
2.0	BACK	GROUND RESEARCH	13
	2.1	Previously Conducted Studies	13
	2.2	CHRIS Records Search	13
		2.2.1 Previously Recorded Historical Built Environment Resources within	
		0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site	
	2.3	Building Development Research	14
3.0	HISTO	DRICAL CONTEXT	17
	3.1	Historical Overview of Jacumba	
	3.2	History of the Project Site	19
4.0	HISTO	DRIC RESOURCES SURVEYS	23
	4.1	Existing Conditions - Surveyed Resources	23
		4.1.1 The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex	23
5.0	SIGNI	FICANCE EVALUATION	45
	5.1	NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance	45
	5.2	County of San Diego Statement of Significance	
	5.3	Integrity Discussion	48
6.0	FINDI	NGS AND CONCLUSIONS	53
7.0	BIBLI	OGRAPHY	55
APPE	NDIC	ES	
A		Forms for Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch	
В	Prepar	er's Qualifications	

#### **FIGURES**

1	Regional Location Map	9
2	Project Location Map	11
3	View of Mountain Meadow Creamery in the Jacumba Valley, c. 1934,	
	Courtesy San Diego Historical Society	21
4	Milkmen standing in front of their delivery trucks at Mountain Meadow	
	Creameries, c. 1934, Courtesy San Diego Historical Society	21
5	Washing Guernsey cows before milking at Mountain Meadow Dairy,	
	c. 1915-1930, Courtesy UC San Diego Library Digital Collections	22
6	Milking Barn, view to south, IMG_3501	24
7	Tank Room, view to northeast, IMG_3728	25
8	Silos, view to east, IMG_3672	26
9	Dwelling A, view to southwest, IMG_ 3767	27
10	Dwelling B, view to southwest, IMG_ 3722	28
11	Dwelling C, view to southwest, IMG_3580	29
12	Dwelling D, view to southwest, IMG_3626	30
13	Reservoir, view to north, IMG_3651	31
14	Barn A, view to southwest, IMG_3669	32
15	Barn B, view to southwest, IMG_3686	33
16	Barn C, view to northeast, IMG_3564	34
17	Cow Pens, view to southwest, IMG_3477	35
18	Collapsed Shed, view to west, IMG_3522	36
19	Collapsed Barn A, view to west, IMG_3658	37
20	Barn Foundation A, view to southwest, IMG_3472	38
21	Barn Foundation B, view to east, IMG_3427	39
22	Barn Foundation C, view to east, IMG_3880	40
23	Barn Foundation D, view to east, IMG_3435	41
24	Office, view to northeast, IMG_3761	42
25	Weight Station, view to north west, IMG_3868	43
TAE	BLE	
1	Previously Recorded Historical Built Environment Resources Within 0.5 Mile	
	of the Project Site	13

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

BayWa R.E. Solar Projects, LLC (BayWa) is proposing the development of a solar energy facility and energy storage system, the JVR Energy Park Project (project). The project site totals approximately 1,356 acres and is located immediately east of the community of Jacumba Hot Springs in unincorporated southeastern San Diego County, within the County's Mountain Empire Subregional Plan area.

This report presents the results of Dudek's historic resources analysis for the project. The County of San Diego is the lead agency responsible for ensuring that this historic resources study complies with cultural resources guidelines identified in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the San Diego County guidelines.

This Historical Resources Technical Report (HRTR) involved a pedestrian survey by a qualified architectural historian for the presence of historic built environment resources. All buildings and structures over 45 years old were recorded and evaluated for historical significance. The significance evaluation included conducting archival and building development research for the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex located on the project site, and completion of a historic context.

This study was conducted in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, and the project site was evaluated in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and in accordance with the County of San Diego Historic Preservation Ordinance and County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

The complex of dairy buildings located at 45346 Old Highway 80 (APN 661-060-12) was evaluated for historical significance and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or the County register due to a lack of significant historical associations, nor does it constitute a significant prehistoric or historic site as defined by the RPO. These buildings are not considered historical resources for the purposes CEQA. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dudek was retained by BayWa to complete a Historical Resources Technical Report (HRTR) in support of the proposed JVR Energy Park (project). The proposed project is a solar energy generation and energy storage facility. The project site totals approximately 1,356 acres immediately east of the community of Jacumba Hot Springs in unincorporated southeastern San Diego County, within the County's Mountain Empire Subregional Plan area. Included in the 1,356-acre project site is a historic-era complex of dairy buildings located at 45346 Old Highway 80 (APN 661-060-12) which was evaluated for historical significance (Figure 1, Regional Map and Figure 2, Project Location).

This study was conducted in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and the project site was evaluated in consideration of National Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and County of San Diego Historic Preservation Ordinance and RPO requirements.

#### 1.1 Project Description and Location

The project site totals approximately 1,356 acres in unincorporated southeastern San Diego County (Figure 1). The project site is located to the south of Interstate (I) 8, immediately east of the community of Jacumba Hot Springs, and immediately north of the U.S./Mexico international border. The project site falls within Sections 5, 6, 8, and 9 of Township 18S, Range 8E and Sections 32 and 33 of Township 17S, Range 8E of the Jacumba Overextended South, CA/BC 1:24,000 USGS map. The project site is located entirely on private land and consists of 24 parcels. The project site includes right-of-way easements for Old Highway 80, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) easements, and an easement for the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway. The proposed solar facility would cover approximately 642 acres within the project site. Primary access to the site would be provided via an improved access road from Old Highway 80, with additional access off of Carrizo Gorge Road.

The project would include the construction of approximately 300,000 photovoltaic modules mounted on single-axis solar trackers, installation of an energy collection system, 25 inverter/transformer platforms throughout the facility, an on-site collector substation, as switchyard (to be transferred to SDG&E), a battery energy storage system, and access roads. The solar facility would be enclosed by fencing.

The portion of the Project site reviewed in this report is composed of one parcel (APN 661-060-12). This parcel is bounded by open land to the north, Carrizo Gorge Road to the east, Old Highway 80 and Jacumba Airport to the south, and open land within the Project site to the west (Figures 1 and 2).

#### **Project Personnel**

Dudek Architectural Historian Nicole Frank, MSHP, completed the associated property evaluation and preparation of the technical report and DPR523 form. The built environment survey of the project area was conducted by Dudek Senior Architectural Historian Kara R. Dotter, MSHP, and Dudek Cultural Resources

Specialist Jessica Colston on August 9, 2018. The HRTR was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Ms. Dotter, MSHP and Dudek Historic Built Environment Lead, Samantha Murray, MA. Ms. Frank, Ms. Dotter, and Ms. Murray all meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) for architectural history. Ms. Colston meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) for archaeology. Preparer's qualifications are located in Appendix B.

#### 1.2 Regulatory Setting

#### 1.2.1 Federal

#### **National Register of Historic Places**

While there is no federal nexus for this project, the dairy complex was evaluated in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) designation criteria and integrity requirements. The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS), under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks, as well as historic areas administered by NPS.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

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

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

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, How to Apply the National Register Criteria, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

#### 1.2.2 State

#### California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." (PRC section 5020.1(j).) In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." (PRC section 5024.1(a).) The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

#### California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;" it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA. (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a).) The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption. (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a).)

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA 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." (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1); PR Code section 5020.1(q).) In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(1) 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 California Register; or

- (2) 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 PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2). Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4).) However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC section 5097.98.

#### 1.2.3 Local

#### San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (San Diego County Administrative Code Section 396.7)

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. Local Register criteria includes the following:

- 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.

In addition to the process of nominating resources, there are resources that are automatically listed if they meet the following criteria:

1. Historical resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources. Normally, sites that are determined as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources or sites previously designated as Historic/Archaeological Landmarks or Districts through the application of the "H" or "J" special area designator are eligible for listing in the Local Register.

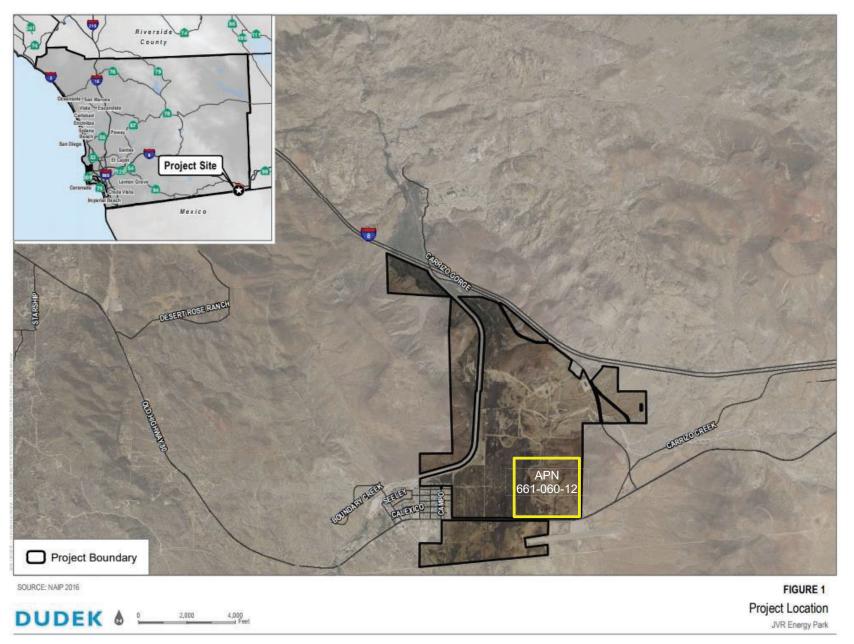
#### **Resource Protection Ordinance**

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 as follows:

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

- 1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
  - a. Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; 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.

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- 1 Milking Bam
- 2 Tank Room
- 3 Silos
- 4 Dwelling A

- 6 Dwelling C
- 7 Dwelling D
- 8 Reservoir
- 9 Barn A
- 10 Bam B
- 11 Barn C
- 12 Cow Pens
- 13 Collapsed Shed
- 14 Collapsed Barn A
- 15 Barn Foundation B
- 16 Barn Foundation C
- 17 Barn Foundation D
- 18 Barn Foundation E
- 19 Office
- 20 Weigh Station

SOURCE: SanGIS 2017

FIGURE 2

Subject Property Map

JVR Energy Park

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### 2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The following discussion details background research conducted on the property in an effort to establish a thorough and accurate historic context for the significance evaluation, and to confirm the building development history.

#### 2.1 Previously Conducted Studies

One previous study (F. Mooney and Associates, 1991) reviewed the Mountain Meadow Dairy complex and determined that the site did not qualify as significant under CEQA, although there was not sufficient evidence provided to adequately support the rationale behind the findings.

#### 2.2 CHRIS Records Search

Dudek requested a CHRIS records search for the project and a surrounding 0.5-mile buffer from the South Costal Information Center (SCIC). This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

Archeological resources, including Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribes/group outreach, are addressed in the companion report, *Cultural Resources Report for the JVR Energy Park Project, San Diego County, California* (DeCarlo, Colston, and Hale 2020).

# 2.2.1 Previously Recorded Historical Built Environment Resources within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

The SCIC records search identified 143 previously conducted studies within 0.5-mile radius of the 1,356-acre project site. The majority (142) of the results were associated with archeological studies. One previously recorded historical built environment resource was identified within 0.5-mile of the project site (Table 1). The archaeology-related studies are fully discussed in the companion report, *Cultural Resources Report for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Energy Park Project, San Diego County, California*, completed in 2019 by DeCarlo, et al.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Historical Built Environment Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Name	Resource Type	Age	NRHP Status Code
P-37-025680		San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway tracks and depot	Structure, Site	Historic	6Z

#### P-37-025680

This resource is identified as the San Diego and Arizona Eastern (SDAE) Railway tracks and depot. Also known as the Union Pacific Railroad, the SDAE was founded in 1906 and completed in 1919. The route is approximately 150 miles long, and runs from San Diego, California, to El Centro, California. The route dips into Mexico at San Ysidro, traveling through Tijuana, Cerro Colorado, and the Tecate Valley, before crossing back into the United States near Canyon City, halfway between Tecate and Campo. A study done by JRP Consulting in 2000 recommended that the majority of the SDAE railroad is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The possible exception is the segment running through Carrizo Gorge, which is outside of the APE and more than three miles west-northwest of the dairy complex.

#### 2.3 Building Development Research

#### **Historical Newspaper Review**

Dudek reviewed historical newspapers in an effort to understand the development of the dairy complex. These documents helped to establish a history of the property and were used in the preparation of this report. Historic newspapers were viewed on Newspapers.com and Genealogybank.com; specifically, the San Diego Union and Evening Tribune archives were helpful in establishing the historic context.

#### **Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps**

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map repositories were reviewed, including the Library of Congress and the ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps 1867-1970. No maps were available for the dairy complex or the surrounding area, including the town of Jacumba Hot Springs.

#### **Historic Aerial Photographs**

The dairy complex was reviewed on historic aerial photographs via Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC (NETR) from the years 1994, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014, and the UC Santa Barbra Library Aerial Photography Information FrameFinder (UCSB) from the year 1953. The earliest photograph dates from 1953 and shows the dairy complex with 25 structures surrounded by farm fields. The main access to the property is by a dirt road off Old Highway 80, with the Jacumba Airport directly southeast appearing as a grass and dirt runway. The next photograph available from 1994 shows several of the buildings no longer standing, the majority of which were the rectangular barns located to the north of the original Milking Barn (see Figure 2). The area surrounding the dairy complex no longer resembles orderly fields as it did in 1953 but appears to be unused open land. The 1996 photograph displays little change. The 2002 aerial displays the formalization of the land to the property's west into farmland and the repaving of Old Highway 80. The dairy complex displays the replacement of the building farthest east, east of the Tank Room (see Figure 2), with three smaller buildings. The 2005 aerial shows no change to the dairy complex. In 2009, the dairy complex's eastern building was expanded and several small buildings, to the east of the Tank Room (see Figure 2), were constructed between

the original buildings and Old Highway 80, while the rest of the property remained relatively the same. The 2010 photograph shows little change. By 2012, the aerial shows the most recent eastern addition to the property no longer standing, identified as Barn Foundation C and D (see Figure 2). By 2014 only ten buildings are standing, the land west of the dairy complex appears to be unused farmland, which used to be orderly fields seen in the 1953 aerial (NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

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# 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The dairy complex is located at 45346 Old Highway 80 (APN 661-060-12) in the census-designated place of Jacumba Hot Springs in the southeastern section of San Diego County (San Diego County Assessor's Office). The property is set back off Old Highway 80 approximately 0.21 miles; the buildings face a variety of directions with the majority angled inward towards the Milking Barn. The original twelve buildings were built in 1928 with eight additional buildings and structures built after 1928.

The following historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history of the project site. It begins with a general overview of the development of Jacumba, California. The following section outlines the history of the dairy complex, primarily its longest occupant, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery.

#### 3.1 Historical Overview of Jacumba

In the sixteenth-century, Yuman-speaking people known as Diegueño or Kumeyaay inhabited the Jacumba Valley. The natural geography of Jacumba at the edge of the Colorado Desert allowed local Native Americans to remain in isolation, undisturbed by Spanish and Mexican colonizers. Despite several Anglo-American settlers moving to the area in the late 1860s, the Native American population retained partial control over the land through 1880. The specific locations of Jacumba Valley villages are unknown, although reports suggest that they were spread out near the natural hot springs, in the present community of Jacumba Hot Springs, and to the north, east, and south (Chace and Associates 1980).

The Kumeyaay lived relatively undisturbed until the start of the California Gold Rush, when "Forty-Niners" would travel through the southern Gila Trail, entering San Diego through Warner's Pass crossing through Jacumba. A few emigrants began traveling through Jacumba Valley to San Diego, usually to catch a ship up to San Francisco. In 1849, the U.S. military established a post at Yuma Crossing on the Colorado River resulting in the military also using the trails via Jacumba to get from Yuma to San Diego. By 1851, a mule train route between the military supply depot at San Diego and the post on the Colorado River had been established. Steamships replaced the expensive and inefficient mule trains after 1852, while the route continued to be used by mail carriers (Frazer 1974). A year later, a stone fort was built at Jacumba Hot Springs to protect mail carriers, which was the first documented Western structure in the valley (Chace and Associates 1980).

Following the end of the Civil War, emigration to the west was renewed and visitors began returning to the Jacumba Valley. In 1870, the San Diego-Fort Yuma Turnpike Company improved the steep road known as the Smith-Groome route and a toll station was established at Mountain Springs. Settlers established the area by 1868 and began either farming or cattle ranching, although this caused friction with the Native Americans who often killed grazing cattle. In 1880, a group of cattlemen pursued a group of Kumeyaay suspected of killing cattle to the Jacumba area. The Kumeyaay counterattacked and in the process killed William McCain, son of local homesteader George McCain. The death of McCain led to the "Jacumba Massacre," the site of

which is located a mile and a half northeast of present day Jacumba. The McCains returned the day following William McCain's death and reportedly killed 19 Kumeyaay, including women and children, as an act of revenge. A few days later Army observers found the village in the east end of the valley abandoned (Chace and Associates 1980, Odens 1991).

Cattle ranching continued to be the primary economic source through 1900. People with respiratory health problems were also attracted to the area due to the dry heat and cool breezes. The Imperial Valley continued to grow as an agricultural empire and Jacumba became a way station between the valley and San Diego. The construction of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway also added stimulation to Jacumba's economic growth. The railway was constructed by the Southern Pacific and John D. Spreckels, a businessman from San Francisco, with the purpose of connecting San Diego to the east and carrying Imperial Valley produce to the city in 1918 (Chace and Associates 1980; SDC 2011).

With the construction of the railroad, Bert L. Vaughn, who had owned El Centro's Barbara Worth Hotel, became interested in developing Jacumba Hot Springs as a resort. Construction of the Vaughn Hotel began in 1923 and also included a bathhouse and a two-story apartment building, opening in the summer of 1925 (SDU 1925). Vaughn also purchased several plots of land from Spreckels and subdivided them for the construction of stores, cafes, and residences. Visitors often came from the Imperial Valley to escape the summer heat, allowing the normal population of 500 to rise to 5,000 during the summer months. The resort also attracted travelers on the highway through town, specifically Old Highway 80, then known as Imperial Avenue. Vaughn sold his portions of the town in the 1930s and eventually sold the resort in 1944, which was renamed Jacumba Hotel. The resort's popularity continued through World War II with frequent visits from movie stars and celebrities (Bell 2012; Chace and Associates 1980).

However, after the end of WWII, as the southernmost California hot spring, Jacumba began to feel the competition from more northern ones, including Murrieta and Palm Springs. Along with the invention of air conditioning, which allowed residents of the Imperial Valley comfort when staying home during the summers, the construction of a new Interstate 8 that bypassed the town in 1967, most roadside businesses folded and the community entered into economic decline. The Jacumba Hotel closed and in 1985 fell victim to an arson fire, remaining as ruins until 1991 when the building remnants were torn down. All that remains are concrete foundations and the stone fireplace. By the 1980s, the Jacumba Motel, located to the southeast of the collapsed Jacumba Hotel, was the only place tourists could lodge. The Jacumba Motel was built in 1959 and today is known as the Jacumba Hot Springs Spa and Resort, which still attracts tourists coming for health and relaxation (SDC 2011; Chace and Associates 1980).

The town also features the only County of San Diego airport in the Mountain Empire Subregion. The Jacumba Airport, acquired from the federal government in 1953, is less than 700 feet north of the US-Mexico border and is a popular place for gliders, also known as sailplanes. In 2006, the American government constructed a fence between Jacumba and the Mexican town of Ejido Jacume, located just a mile and a half to the south, which had

10743 DUDEK long been a point of trade between the two countries. As recently as 2013, in hopes of revitalizing tourism, leaders in the community changed Jacumba's name back to Jacumba Hot Springs, which it was originally known as but was shortened on maps throughout its history (Raftery 2013). Members of the community hoped this change would encourage tourists to travel down the still existent Old Highway 80 and visit the Spa, which was reopened in March of 2013 by David Landman (Chace and Associates 1980; McManis 2015; SDCDPW 2020).

Landman is the most recent owner in a line of people that have had majority ownership of Jacumba Hot Springs. This started with Bert Vaughan, who built the Vaughn Hotel in 1923, purchased several plots of land from Spreckels, and constructed multiple residences and businesses. Vaughan, after making these improvements, sold his plots of land to Henry LaZare, an electrical contractor from Los Angeles, in 1954 for \$750,000. After the construction of Interstate 8, which bypassed Jacumba, LaZare looked to sell the town, eventually selling it to local newspaper publisher Bob Mitchel. Mitchel's ownership of the town was short-lived and in 1986 sold Jacumba to a German group from Chicago. Felix Bachmeier represented this group, which purchased more than 200 acres of land and the Jacumba Hot Springs Spa and Resort. The Chicago-based investment group had not made payments on the promissory owned by LaZare for multiple years, which was then purchased by David and Helen Landman in 2012. The Landman's currently own about 750 acres of Jacumba, including the Jacumba Hot Springs Spa and Resort, storefronts, single-family homes, and the partially empty Lake LaZare, in total about 80 percent of the town (Sorensen 1978; Daugherty 1990; Deal 2016).

# 3.2 History of the Project Site

### Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch

By 1910, the population of San Diego was increasing at a rapid pace, and along with it, the demand for milk increased. This resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of dairy farms in San Diego County. As population growth continued through the 1920s, the demand for milk continued to grow. During the same time, the American public quickly adopted the automobile, which led to improved road conditions and suburban sprawl. Improved roads, such as Old Highway 80, and motorized trucks made it possible to establish a dairy farm as far away as Jacumba Hot Springs, approximately 60 miles east of downtown San Diego. The Mountain Meadow Dairy's Sunshine Ranch in the Jacumba Valley was a direct result of population growth and the rise of new technologies during the early twentieth-century, while in previous decades the location would have been deemed too far from the urban center to be a viable option (Mooney 1991).

In 1927, the Keeler Milling Company, based out of California, purchased the dairy complex for the use of dairy farming and stock raising. By 1928, the company constructed several of the extant structures, including barns, housing, and other facilities on the property. In May 1930, the Mountain Meadow Creameries Ltd. incorporated and two years later took over control of the Keller Milling Company's Jacumba land (Mooney 1991). Edwin Oscar Adams, a native of Michigan, owned and managed the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery of Jacumba, also known as Mountain Meadow's Sunshine Ranch (SDU 1958, 1981). Adams moved to Jacumba in 1918 and acted as both owner and manager of the property until his retirement in 1945.

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch totaled 750-acres in size and was one of the only large dairy products organizations in San Diego County's southeast region that both produced its own milk and then distributed it (Figure 3) (ET 1933). This was possible by several innovations made by the company. The first being the presence of an urban creamery located in Mission Valley, San Diego, constructed in 1933 with the latest technologies in pasteurizing, cooling, testing, and bottling milk under sanitary conditions (ET 1933). The second being the fleet of 80 employees working at the two locations, which helped operate twelve retail and three wholesale routes. Two early morning deliveries were made daily before 6 a.m. and after 8 a.m. by a fleet of milk deliverymen diving motorized trucks (Figure 4) (SDU 1934b). The aluminum painted delivery trucks serviced thousands of homes in San Diego, La Jolla, and Coronado every morning due in part to the company's third innovation of a specialized metal bottle cap. In 1933, Mountain Meadow introduced a 100-percent sanitary metal bottle cap and a new type of milk bottle that would better protect the milk inside. In 1934, this earned the company a gold medal for the highest testing Grade "A" raw milk at the California State Fair in Sacramento (SDU 1934e).

Sanitation and ensuring high quality was a large part of Mountain Meadow Dairy's success. The dairy's herd was comprised of more than 450 Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein cattle at the Sunshine Ranch that were fed the highest quality grain in carload lots, mixed to provide the proper ration according to the season (SDU 1934a). General Manager Edwin Oscar Adams utilized selective feed types and herds to ensure that Mountain Meadow would have the highest quality milk flavor. Each cow was carefully washed and the Jacumba milking barn was kept "spick and span at all times" (Figure 5) (SDU 1934c). A 1934 article reported, "As the public is more and more anxious to know the conditions under which the milk they use is produced and bottled, the Mountain Meadow Creameries issued a standing invitation for anyone to visit the local plant or the Sunshine Ranch at any time" (SDU 1934d).

Sunshine Ranch in Jacumba and their San Diego plant in Mission Valley closed in 1945 because of Adam's retirement. Louis L. Serano leased the Jacumba plant until about 1951, and then the plant reopened five years later under the supervision of a Mr. Kroon who produced milk for Foremost Dairies, based out of Los Angeles. Kroon closed the plant as early as the 1960s and was the last to run a commercial dairy on the premises (Mooney 1991).



Figure 3. View of Mountain Meadow Creamery in the Jacumba Valley, c. 1934, Courtesy San Diego Historical Society



Figure 4. Milkmen standing in front of their delivery trucks at Mountain Meadow Creameries, c. 1934, Courtesy San Diego Historical Society

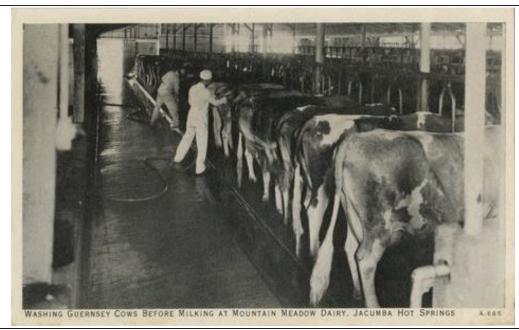


Figure 5. Washing Guernsey cows before milking at Mountain Meadow Dairy, c. 1915-1930, Courtesy UC San Diego Library Digital Collections

# 4.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYS

The built environment survey was conducted by Dudek Architectural Historian Kara R. Dotter and Dudek Cultural Resources Specialist Jessica Colston on August 9, 2018. The survey entailed walking all accessible portions of the exterior of the property and documenting the buildings with notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, observed alterations, and examining any historic landscape features on the property. Photographs of the subject property were taken using digital SLR cameras. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Encinitas, California, office and will be archived with the South Coastal Information Center.

# 4.1 Existing Conditions - Surveyed Resources

# 4.1.1 The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch complex (the dairy complex) is located in Jacumba Hot Springs, California. The property is comprised of one parcel (APN 661-060-12) and contains the remains of a dairy, creamery and ranch with a total of 20 existent buildings and structures constructed more than 45 years ago and in various states of disrepair. Figure 2 (Project Location Map), identifies the location of the buildings on the property and their original functions. These buildings are referenced in the discussion of individual buildings that follows.

#### **Building 1: Milking Barn**

The Milking Barn is located at the center of the dairy complex, with the long axis running north-south. The building is comprised of four wood-framed barn forms under a contiguous roof with front-facing gables. The two barn forms to the east are monitor-style barns approximately 15 feet shorter than the third gable-roofed barn form, with the fourth eastern-most barn form being approximately half the width of the other three and recessed a further 10 feet. Exterior walls are clad in wood and corrugated metal with the roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Along the north elevation are two sliding metal doors. Areas of roofing and exterior cladding are missing (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Milking Barn, view to south, IMG\_3501

#### **Building 2: Tank Room**

The Tank Room is located at the center of the dairy complex, to the direct south of the Milking Barn. The building is one-and-a-half stories tall and rectangular in plan. Exterior walls are made up of concrete masonry units (CMUs) and the roof is flat with a surrounding parapet. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation and is approached by a single concrete landing. Two pent roofs clad in red half-barrel clay tiles project from the front on either side of a shed roof extension over the primary entry door, also clad in red half-barrel clay tiles. The windows no longer have glass but retain their wooden frames. The west elevation displays a large square opening, possibly a loading dock of some sort (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Tank Room, view to northeast, IMG\_3728

# **Building 3: Silos**

The Silos are located at the center of the dairy complex, to the west of the Milking Barn. They are two-story vertical concrete stave silos connected at the top by a wooden board walkway. The exterior is composed of concrete with round metal bands closed with metal turnbuckles at approximately every foot. On both silo's eastern elevation are small semicircular additions with ladders inside (Figure 8).



Figure 8. Silos, view to east, IMG\_3672

#### **Building 4: Dwelling A**

Dwelling A is located at the southern end of the dairy complex. The building is a one-story rural vernacular Craftsman style residence that is U-shaped in plan. The central section faces east, is side-gabled, and has a central entry door and enclosed front porch. The two wings are front-gabled. The roofs are clad with composition shingle and have overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails (Figure 9). The exterior walls are clad predominantly with horizontal wood boards, with some vertical wood boards. Fenestration is irregular, with window styles including double-hung, sliding, single-hung, and fixed windows in wood, vinyl, or metal frames, bordered by wood casings and aprons. Two chimneys jut from the roof: one on the southern end of the central section and the second off-center on the northern wing.



Figure 9. Dwelling A, view to southwest, IMG\_ 3767

#### **Building 5: Dwelling B**

Dwelling B is a one-story rural vernacular Craftsman style duplex located near the southwest corner of the dairy complex (Figure 10). The building is rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal wood boards. Two single-leaf entry doors are located on the main (northeast) elevation. Fenestration is irregular, with window styles including double-hung, sliding, single-hung, and fixed windows in wood, vinyl, or metal frames, bordered by wood casings and aprons. The rear (southwest) elevation displays two shed-roofed additions clad with a mixture of wood siding, vertical boards, and plywood.



Figure 10. Dwelling B, view to southwest, IMG\_ 3722

#### **Building 6: Dwelling C**

Dwelling C is a one-story rural vernacular Craftsman style single-family residence located near the western edge of the dairy complex. The building is rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails (Figure 11). The exterior is clad in horizontal wood boards. Fenestration is irregular and includes double-hung, sliding, and fixed windows in wood or metal frames. The main (east) elevation has a single main entry left of center, sheltered by a partial-width flat roof supported by three posts. A shed-roofed addition projects from the southern end of the rear (west) elevation.



Figure 11. Dwelling C, view to southwest, IMG\_3580

# **Building 7: Dwelling D**

Dwelling D is a one-story single-family house located at the western end of the dairy complex. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof. The majority of the building's exterior walls and roofing materials are no longer existent, leaving exposed areas of horizontal wood boards and wood framing (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Dwelling D, view to southwest, IMG\_3626

#### **Building 8: Reservoir**

The Reservoir is located near the southwestern corner of the dairy complex, south of Dwellings C and D. It is a rectangular structure that is partially below grade and constructed of board-formed reinforced concrete (Figure 13). The interior walls slope inwards towards the bottom, while the above-grade exterior walls are vertical. Around the reservoir's edge is a wood sole plate held in place by large metal bolts. A metal pipe rises up from the floor of the reservoir, and then bends at a right angle before piercing through the north wall of the reservoir. The concrete is in poor condition, with spalled areas, exposed rebar and multiple cracks indicating issues with rust jacking. To the north of the reservoir are eight board-formed concrete foundation blocks of different sizes, typically with battered sides and metal protrusions (bolts, flattened pipes, rectangular bars, etc.).



Figure 13. Reservoir, view to north, IMG\_3651

#### **Building 9: Barn A**

Barn A is located on the western side of the dairy complex, directly west of the Silos. The building is rectangular in plan with a shed roof clad in corrugated metal. The main (north) elevation is open to the elements, with the last bay on either end clad in corrugated metal, and the wood timber-frame structure is revealed. The remaining elevations are fully clad with corrugated metal. The south elevation has a full-length pent roof clad with corrugated metal, evenly spaced rectangular openings, and the lower third of the wall is clad with vertical wood boards instead of the corrugated metal. The east and west elevations each have a large square opening with evidence of a metal track above it, indicating there were sliding doors attached at one time (Figure 14). The exterior and interior characteristics of the building indicate it was likely a horse barn originally, that was converted at some point to a workshop and mechanical repair function.



Figure 14. Barn A, view to southwest, IMG\_3669

#### **Building 10: Barn B**

Barn B is located on the southwestern corner of the dairy complex, to the direct northwest of Dwelling B. The one-and-a-half story tall building is irregular in plan with a combination monitor-style barn roof and a shed roof with exposed wooden rafters; both are sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls are primarily clad in corrugated metal, with the lower half of the walls forming the shed-roofed section being rendered CMUs and the upper half being wood-framed and clad in rendered drywall. The main entry is located on the building's northeast elevation and displays as a wide, single corrugated metal entry door. On the southwest and northeast elevations are openings exposed to the elements revealing the timber framing. Along the barn's raised center aisle are horizontal wooden vents (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Barn B, view to southwest, IMG\_3686

#### **Building 11: Barn C**

Barn C is located in the northern section of the dairy complex, to the direct south of the Cow Pens. The building is rectangular in plan with the long axis running north-south and is comprised of two wood-framed barn forms with front-facing gables. The majority of the exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal with sections of vertical wood boards. Areas of roofing and exterior cladding are missing leaving the building's wooden frame exposed. Along the east and west elevations are a series of nine openings with corrugated metal between each (Figure 16).

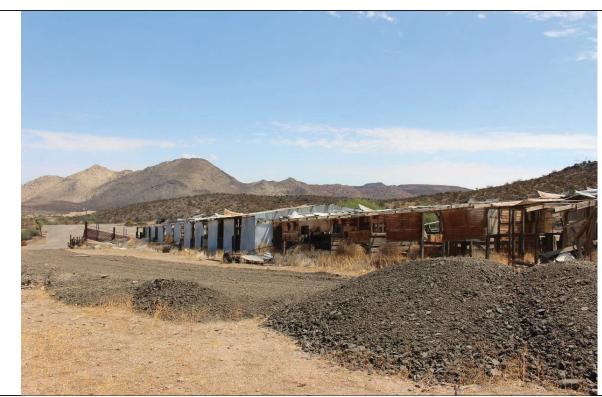


Figure 16. Barn C, view to northeast, IMG\_3564

# **Building 12: Cow Pens**

The Cow Pens are located at the northern end of the dairy complex and directly north of Barn C. The pens are square and comprised of post-and-rail wood fencing approximately measuring 90 feet by 90 feet (Figure 17). A majority of the fence is still standing with some sections either missing or having fallen down over time.



Figure 17. Cow Pens, view to southwest, IMG\_3477

# **Building 13: Collapsed Shed**

The Collapsed Shed is located at the southwest corner of the dairy complex and is to the direct west of the Cow Pens. The building appears to have had a front-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal with exterior walls clad in horizontal wood. Currently the materials that made up the majority of the building are still present but the building is no longer standing (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Collapsed Shed, view to west, IMG\_3522

# **Building 14: Collapsed Barn A**

Collapsed Barn A is located on the western end of the dairy complex to the direct west of Barn C. The building appears to have been constructed out of corrugated metal and wood framing. The building materials are still present but the building is no longer standing (Figure 19).



Figure 19. Collapsed Barn A, view to west, IMG\_3658

# **Building 15: Barn Foundation A**

Barn Foundation A is located at the northeastern end of the dairy complex to the direct northeast of the Cow Pens. The building itself is no longer extant; only the concrete foundation remains (Figure 20).



Figure 20. Barn Foundation A, view to southwest, IMG\_3472

# **Building 16: Barn Foundation B**

Barn Foundation B is located at the eastern end of the dairy complex. The building itself is no longer extant; only the concrete foundation remains (Figure 21).



Figure 21. Barn Foundation B, view to east, IMG\_3427

# **Building 17: Barn Foundation C**

Barn Foundation C is located at the eastern end of the dairy complex to the direct south of Barn Foundation B. The building itself is no longer extant; only the concrete foundation remains (Figure 22).



Figure 22. Barn Foundation C, view to east, IMG\_3880

# **Building 18: Barn Foundation D**

Barn Foundation D is located at the center of the dairy complex to the north of the Milking Barn. No building materials are extant, but the rectangular concrete foundation is still present (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Barn Foundation D, view to east, IMG\_3435

#### **Building 19: Office**

The Office is located at the southeast corner of the dairy complex to the southwest of Barn Foundation C. The building is one-story tall and irregular in plan, with a front-gabled roof section sheathed in composition shingles with exposed eaves and a flat roof section sheathed in rolled asphalt roofing material. Exterior walls are clad in vertical and horizontal wood siding. The main entry is located on the northeast elevation. Fenestration around the building includes single-leaf doors, sliding windows, and one-over-one windows. A flat-roofed addition extends off the west-northwest portion of the Office; it is clad in vertical boards and has two flush entry doors on the west elevation and a boarded-over window opening on the south elevation. (Figure 24).



Figure 24. Office, view to northeast, IMG\_3761

#### **Building 20: Weigh Station**

The Weigh Station is located at the center of the dairy complex to the east of the Tank Room. The building is utilitarian in style with a relatively square plan. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal over a wood frame; below are a series of five projecting wood beams on the east and west elevations. Exterior walls are clad in smooth painted stucco. Fenestration around the building includes two window openings and one door opening (Figure 25).



Figure 25. Weight Station, view to north west, IMG\_3868

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# 5.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The following provides an evaluation of the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex located at 45346 Old Highway 80 (APN 661-060-12) in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and County of San Diego designation criteria, including the RPO, and integrity requirements. The full set of Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Forms (DPR forms) for the complex is provided in Appendix A

# 5.1 NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

In consideration of the resource's lack of significant historical associations and compromised integrity, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex located at 45346 Old Highway 80 (APN 661-060-12) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR based on the following significance evaluation and in consideration of national and state eligibility criteria. The subject property is also not located within an established historic district.

# Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. Research indicates that the subject property site was purchased in 1927 for the use of dairy farming and stock raising by the Keller Milling Company. By 1928, the company constructed several of the present structures, including barns, housing, and other facilities, on the property. In May 1930, the Mountain Meadow Creameries Ltd. incorporated and two years later took over control of the Keller Milling Company's Jacumba land. The dairy facility was named Sunshine Ranch, totaling 750-acres in size and was one of the only large dairy product organizations in San Diego's southwest region that both produced its own milk and then distributed it. Sunshine Ranch in Jacumba and their San Diego dairy closed in 1945 because of Edwin Oscar Adam's retirement, the owner and manager of the company. The ranch remained open as a dairy until the 1960s. Although the property was associated with one of the largest producers of milk in San Diego County from 1930 until 1945, there is no indication that this had any largescale effect on the broad patterns of history. The production and delivery of milk during this period of time was part of the population growth of the area and is not associated with a historic event of importance. Furthermore, the property lacks integrity that would accurately identify the resource as being a 1930s and 1940s dairy facility. The majority of the buildings and structures having undergone large-scale alterations, additions, and/or collapse. Therefore, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex is recommended not eligible for NRHP or CRHP under Criterion A/1.

#### Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate any associations with persons important to the nation's or state's past. None of the current or former property owners or tenants were identified as significant individuals as a result of archival research. Research also indicated that the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's original owner,

Edwin Oscar Adam, did not have importance to the broad patterns of history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with important persons in history, the subject property is not eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex buildings are not important for their design or construction value. The architects of the fourteen buildings and structures still extant are unknown, as are the architects for the six collapsed and nonexistent buildings. However, it is unlikely that they would be associated with the work of a master architect due to their ubiquitous and utilitarian nature as a complex.

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex does not possess characteristics that suggest that it is an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of vernacular construction of dairy and ranch buildings in the Jacumba area or San Diego County.

Dwellings A, B, and C on the subject property are united stylistically by their common rural vernacular and Craftsman style aesthetics and construction methods, as well as their original use as housing for workers of the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery. Craftsman style details are seen in the low-pitched gabled roofs, exposed rafter tails, one-over-one double-hung windows, and one-half-story height. Each of these buildings over time have undergone a series of large-scale alterations, including replacement of windows and doors, removal of original siding, and additions. Dwelling D no longer displays any stylistic components that would indicate a style due to the removal of original materials.

The Milking Barn and Barns A, B, and C are ubiquitous examples of monitor, shed, and front-gable barns from the late 1920s and 1930s. They do not possess high artistic value or individual distinction. These barns have also undergone multiple large-scale alterations, including the removal of original materials and non-combatable additions.

The remaining buildings and structures of the Tank Room, Silos, Reservoir, Cow Pens, Office and Weigh Station do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The Tank Room is very simplistic in design, constructed out of CMUs and displays a lack of overall integrity. The Silos are a ubiquitous concrete stave type with metal turnbuckles, which can be found throughout the United States. The Reservoir does not display high artistic value and is a pervasive type of small-scale reservoir. The Cow Pens display a low level of integrity and are not a unique example of livestock fencing. The Office has undergone several alterations; including the replacement of original materials, windows, and doors, therefore it lacks integrity. The Weigh Station is a common utilitarian building, lacking a high level of artistic value to make it distinctive. The remaining structures have all collapsed and no longer retain integrity. As such, the Mountain Meadow Dairy Complex is not eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

#### Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence to suggest that the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex has the potential to yield information important to state or local prehistory or history. Therefore, the property is not eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

# 5.2 County of San Diego Statement of Significance

Based on the following significance evaluation, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex located at 45346 Old Highway 80 (APN 661-060) does not meet any of the County of San Diego designation criteria or any criteria detailed in the County RPO. The subject property is also not located within an established local historic district.

# Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego's history and cultural heritage. The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch located in Jacumba Hot Springs was part of the increasing demand for dairy farms in San Diego in the 1920s. With the population increasing and the American public accepting the automobile as a viable form of transportation, it was possible to establish a dairy far away from Mission Valley, the location of the urban creamery, as Sunshine Ranch. However, the establishment of Sunshine Ranch was not a major event in the history of San Diego and did not dramatically affect the County.

The major development made by the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery was the invention of a more sanitary milk bottle top in 1933. There is no evidence to suggest that this invention was made at Sunshine Ranch, rather it was more likely to have occurred at the urban creamery located on the Sixth Street extension constructed in 1933, which focused on the latest technologies in pasteurizing, cooling, testing, and bottling milk under sanitary conditions. Furthermore, the property lacks overall integrity. Therefore, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex is not eligible for County of San Diego Criterion 1.

# Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities

Archival research did not indicate any associations with persons important to the local, state, or national culture and history. None of the current or former property owners or tenants were identified as significant individuals as a result of archival research. The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's original owner, Edwin Oscar Adam, did not have importance to the broad patterns of history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with important persons in history, the subject property is not eligible under County of San Diego Criterion 2.

### Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value

Six of the twenty buildings and structures located on the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch in Jacumba Hot Springs have lost integrity due to their subsequent collapse. The remaining fourteen buildings, including Dwellings A, B, C and D, the Milking Barn, and Barns A, B, and C, and Tank Room, Silos, Reservoir, Cow Pens, Office, and Weigh Station, do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction. The buildings that comprise the dairy complex are simple utilitarian type structures that are commonly found throughout San Diego County, California, and the nation in agricultural areas and were constructed as early as the 1910s up until today.

Additionally, it is unlikely that they would be associated with the work of an important creative individual due to their ubiquitous and utilitarian nature as a complex. Overall, the buildings located on the property are not distinctive architecturally. As such, the subject property is not eligible under County of San Diego Criterion 3.

### Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence to suggest that this property has the potential to yield or may likely yield information important to state or local history. Therefore, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch is not eligible under County of San Diego Criterion 4.

### County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance

In addition to the County's significance criteria, the RPO stipulates three types of sites that may be considered significant for providing information related to important scientific questions about prehistoric or historic activities. When analyzed with regard to the RPO, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex is neither formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, nor has it been assigned as Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Area Regulations. Additionally, the complex is not a one-ofa-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resource containing a significant volume of data or materials. Furthermore, there is no indication that the complex is a site of past or current religious or ceremonial observances that would be protected under Public Law 95-341 or under Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, nor is it a formally designated or recognized site of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group. As such, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex is not considered a significant prehistoric or historic site under the County RPO.

#### Integrity Discussion 5.3

Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance, and the historical resource's ability to convey that significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity. Similar stipulations apply to listing at the state level, but the threshold is lower for the CRHR, particularly if the site has potential to yield significant scientific or historic information. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but is must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. In consideration of NRHP integrity requirements, historic properties either retain integrity or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1990). To retain historic integrity, a property will generally possess several, if not most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. The subject property's integrity is discussed for each building as follows:

**Location:** All twenty of the buildings, structures, and collapsed buildings are sited on their original locations of construction in their original orientation, and therefore maintain integrity of location.

**Design:** The existent buildings and structures of the Milking Barn, Tank Room, Silos, Dwellings A, B, C, D, Reservoir, Barns A, B, C, Cow Pens, Office, and Weigh Station are in various states of design integrity. The structures that retain design integrity of original materials, fenestration, and architectural forms are the Silos, Reservoir, and Weigh Station. The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Dwellings A, B, C, D, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C, and Office all have undergone alterations to their original design, including replacing and removal of original materials, additions, and replacement of original fenestration. Therefore, eleven of the extant fourteen buildings do not maintain integrity of design.

Furthermore, the Collapsed Shed and Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D no longer display their original materials, fenestration, and architectural forms. These buildings and structures do not retain integrity of design.

**Setting:** The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch was constructed approximately 1 mile east of Jacumba Hot Springs in a rural setting that was once used for farming and cattle grazing. The setting is predominately open land and rural and has remained relatively similar since the dairy complex's construction and expansion in the 1930s. Therefore, the subject property retains integrity of setting.

**Materials:** The Silos, Reservoir, and Weigh Station retain integrity of materials. These structures retain the materials original to their construction and have not undergone large-scale alterations or additions.

The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Dwellings A, B and C, Barns A, B, C, Cow Pens, and Office retain a diminished integrity of materials. Each of these buildings and structures have either had original materials removed due to subsequent alterations or have had non-historic materials introduced due to later additions.

Dwelling D no longer retains integrity of materials due to a large-scale removal of original materials and all fenestration. Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D and the Collapsed Shed also no longer retain integrity of materials. The building's original materials can no longer be determined therefore they lack integrity.

The overall complex retains a diminished amount of integrity. The majority of the buildings, ten out of twenty, have undergone notable alterations while retaining a majority of their original materials.

Workmanship: Dwellings A, B, and C retain the physical evidence of craftsmen's skills. The three Craftsman style buildings show a consistency of technique and retain enough evidence of the original methods of construction to retain integrity of workmanship. The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Silos, Reservoir, Barns A, B, C, Cow Pens, Office, Dwelling D and Weigh Station were utilitarian structures not requiring a high-level of workmanship, and have likely been repaired several times since their construction and are in various states of disrepair. As such, the buildings no longer retain integrity of workmanship. The Collapsed Shed and Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D have subsequently lost their integrity of workmanship through their subsequent either removal or collapse. In summary, the subject property no longer retains integrity of workmanship due to the majority of the buildings either being collapsed or being utilitarian in nature.

Feeling: The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Silos, Dwellings A, B, C, D, Reservoir, Barns A, B, C, Cow Pens, Office, and Weigh Station still covey the aesthetic and historic sense that clearly identify them as auxiliary, utilitarian, and housing buildings for a 1930s dairy complex. The combination of having these buildings located within a small area displays the original feeling as a dairy and creamery for the production of milk. The Collapsed Shed and Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D have subsequently lost their integrity of feeling, being altered beyond recognition, and no longer retain their aesthetic or historic sense. As such, the subject property retains a diminished amount of integrity of feeling. The buildings that are present convey a sense of what the property's historic use was, but subsequent decay and collapse have diminished this sense overtime.

Association: The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C, Office, Silos, Reservoir, Weigh Station, and Dwellings A, B, C can be readily identified as a distinctive group and endure as a distinguishable entity clearly associated with a dairy complex, and therefore they retain integrity of association. Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D, Dwelling D and the Collapsed Shed no longer possess these distinguishable entities and cannot be identified as dairy buildings. Therefore, these four collapsed or missing buildings and the heavily altered Dwelling D no longer retain integrity of association.

In summary, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch dairy complex's Silos, Reservoir, and Weigh Station retain integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling and association and a loss of integrity of workmanship.

The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C and Office retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association with a diminished amount of integrity of materials and lack of integrity of design and workmanship.

Dwellings A, B and C retain integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling and association with a diminished amount of integrity of materials and a lack of integrity of design and association.

Dwelling D retains integrity of location, setting and feeling with a lack of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association.

Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D and the Collapsed Shed retain integrity of location and setting and no longer retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Silos, Reservoir, Weigh Station, Milking Barn, Tank Room, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C and Office, Dwellings A, B and C retain enough integrity to warrant listing on the NRHP, CRHP or County of San Diego Local Register of Historic Resources. While Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D, Dwelling D, and the Collapsed Shed do not retain enough integrity to warrant listing on the NRHP, CRHR, and County of San Diego Local Register of Historic Resources.

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### 6.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The project site contains one built environment resource: the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex, which contains 20 historic-era buildings, six of which have subsequently collapsed. The site was evaluated for NRHP, CRHR, the County of San Diego designation criteria, and the County's RPO, and was assessed for integrity. One previous study (F. Mooney and Associates, 1991) reviewed the Mountain Meadow Dairy complex and determined that the dairy complex did not qualify as significant under CEQA although there was not sufficient evidence provided to adequately support the rationale behind the findings.

As a result of the updated evaluation, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex is not eligible for listing under any designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and compromised integrity. As such, the Mountain Meadow Dairy complex is not considered an historical resource under CEQA.

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# APPENDIX A

DPR Forms for Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch

# State of California & The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION DDIMARY DECORD

#### PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # HRI # Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 26 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex P1. Other Identifier: 45346 Old Highway 80

**\*P2.** Location: □ Not for Publication ■ Unrestricted

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Jacumba Date 1997 (2003 ed.) T18S; R8E; 9 □ of Sec ; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address 45346 Old Highway 80 City Jacumba Hot Springs Zip 91934

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S , 577811 mE/ 3609582 mN

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

Latitude 32°37'15.8"N, Longitude 116°10'14.3"W; AIN 661-060-12

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch complex (the dairy complex) is
located in Jacumba Hot Springs, California. The property is comprised of one parcel (APN
661-060-12) and contains the remains of a dairy, creamery and ranch with a total of 20
existent buildings and structures constructed more than 45 years ago and in various states
of disrepair. These buildings are referenced in the discussion of individual buildings
that follows. See Continuation Sheet.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 (Single family property), HP22

(Lake/river/reservoir), HP33 (Farm/ranch)

**\*P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ■ Structure □ Object ■ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View to south, 8/10/2018, IMG 3474

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

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ■ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

1928-1934 (Historic Aerials)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Jacumba Valley Ranch
2423 Camino Del Rio S #212
San Diego, CA 92108

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Kara R. Dotter and Jessica Colston, Dudek 605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** August 10, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

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

Historical Resources Technical Report for Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Energy Park, Jacumba Hot Springs, California. Prepared by Dudek 2019.

*Attachments: □NONE	■Location Map	■Continuation Sheet ■Bu	սilding, Structure, and Obje	ct Record
□Archaeological Record	□District Record	□Linear Feature Record	☐Milling Station Record	□Rock Art Record
□Artifact Record □Photo	ograph Record	□ Other (List):		

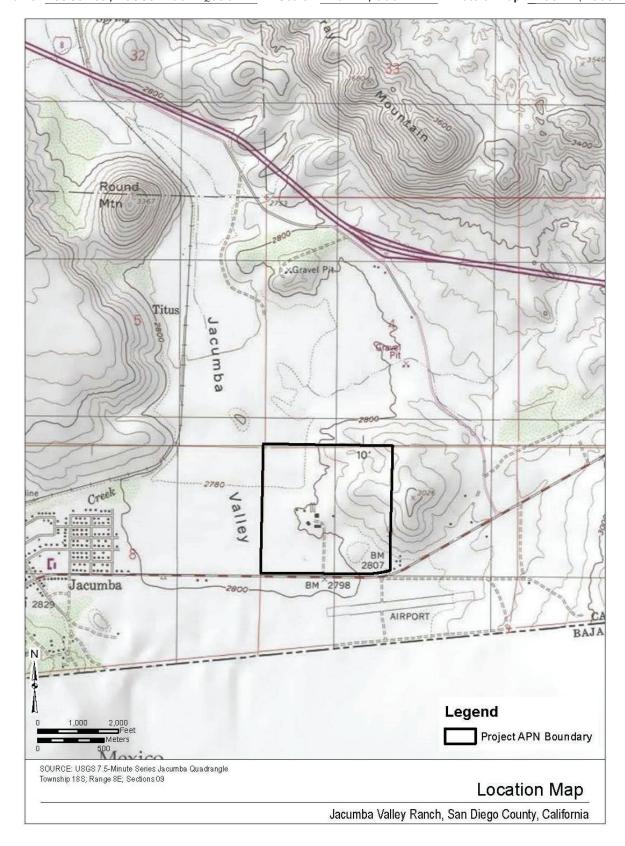
DPR 523A (9/2013) \*Required information

Primary # HRI#

LOCATION MAP Trinomial

Page 2 of 26 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

\*Map Name: Jacumba, USGS 7.5' Quad \*Scale: 1: 24,000 \*Date of map: 1997 (2003 ed.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

Primary # HRI#

### **BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

БОІ	EDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT	KLCOKD				
*Resou	urce Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mountain Meadow	Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch				
	_ex_*NRHP Status Code 6Z_					
Page	3 <b>of</b> <u>26</u>					
B1.	Historic Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Crea	merv's Sunshine Ranch Complex				
	Common Name: 45346 Old Highway 80	mory o dunonime namen complex				
	Original Use: Dairy Farm	B4. Present Use: Vacant				
	B5. Architectural Style: rural vernacular Craftsman, utilitarian					
*B6.	Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date	of alterations)				
Sever	ral buildings constructed in 1927 and add	ditional buildings were constructed in 1933.				
*B7.	Moved? ■No □Yes □Unknown Date:	Original Location:				
	Related Features:					
D0-	Auglithant. TT 1	b Duilden vy 1				
B9a. <b>*B10.</b>	Architect: Unknown Significance: Theme N/A	b. Builder: Unknown Area N/A				
D10.	olymnicance. Theme N/A	N/A				
	Period of Significance N/A Property 7	Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A				
	(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as	defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address				
	integrity.)					
Histo	orical Overview of Jacumba					
In th	ne sixteenth-century, Yuman-speaking peop	ole known as Diegueño or Kumeyaay inhabited				
the J	Jacumba Valley. The Spanish and Mexicans	knew these same people as Jacumeños, and				
		people were hostile to Spanish invasion. The				
	cal geography of Jacumba at the edge of t					
	cans to remain in isolation, undisturbed al Anglo American settlers moving to the	by Spanish and Mexican colonizers. Despite				
		over the land through 1880. The specific				
	zions of Jacumba Valley villages are unkr					
	spread out near the natural hot springs,					
east,	and south (Chace and Associates 1980).	See Continuation Sheet.				
D44	ALICE ID					
B11. * <b>B12</b>	Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)  References:					
	1.0.0.0.000					
See C	Continuation Sheet.					
B13.	Remarks:					
		A STATE OF THE STA				
		TO NOT THE N				
		Jane 1 Committee of the				
		HARRIST TO THE RESERVE OF THE SECOND				
*B14.	Evaluator: Nicole Frank, MSHP					
D 17.	*Date of Evaluation: April 10, 2019					
	11 <u>01111 10</u> , 2013					

DPR 523B (9/2013) \*Required information

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>4</u> of <u>26</u>

#### \*P3a. Description: (continued)

#### Building 1: Milking Barn

The Milking Barn is located at the center of the dairy complex, with the long axis running north-south. The building is comprised of four wood-framed barn forms under a contiguous roof with front-facing gables. The two barn forms to the east are monitor-style barns approximately 15 feet shorter than the third gable-roofed barn form, with the fourth eastern-most barn form being approximately half the width of the other three and recessed a further 10 feet. Exterior walls are clad in wood and corrugated metal with the roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Along the north elevation are two sliding metal doors. Areas of roofing and exterior cladding are missing (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Milking Barn, view to south, IMG 3501

#### Building 2: Tank Room

The Tank Room is located at the center of the dairy complex, to the direct south of the Milking Barn. The building is one-and-a-half stories tall and rectangular in plan. Exterior walls are made up of concrete masonry units (CMUs) the roof is flat with a surrounding parapet. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation and is approached by a single concrete landing. Two pent roofs clad in red half-barrel clay tiles project from the front on either side of a shed roof extension over the primary entry door, also clad in red half-barrel clay tiles. The windows no longer have glass but retain their wooden frames. The west elevation displays a large square opening, possibly a loading dock of some sort (Figure 2).

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>5</u> of <u>26</u>



Figure 2. Tank Room, view to northeast, IMG 3728

#### Building 3: Silos

The Silos are located at the center of the dairy complex, to the west of the Milking Barn. They are two-story vertical concrete stave silos connected at the top by a wooden board walkway. The exterior is composed of concrete with round metal bands closed with metal turnbuckles at approximately every foot. On both silo's eastern elevation are small semicircular additions with ladders inside (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Silos, view to east, IMG 3672

#### Building 4: Dwelling A

Dwelling A is located at the southern end of the dairy complex. The building is a one-story rural vernacular and Craftsman style residence that is U-shaped in plan. The central

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page 6 of 26

section faces east, is side-gabled, and has a central entry door and enclosed front porch. The two wings are front-gabled. The roofs are clad with composition shingle, and have overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails (Figure 4). The exterior walls are clad predominantly with horizontal wood boards, with some vertical wood boards. Fenestration is irregular, with window styles including double-hung, sliding, single-hung, and fixed windows in wood, vinyl, or metal frames, bordered by wood casings and aprons. Two chimneys jut from the roof: one on the southern end of the central section and the second off-center on the northern wing.



Figure 4. 3672 Dwelling A, view to southwest, IMG 3767

Building 5: Dwelling B

Dwelling B is a one-story rural vernacular Craftsman style duplex located near the southwest corner of the dairy complex (Figure 5). The building is rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal wood boards. Two single-leaf entry doors are located on the main (northeast) elevation. Fenestration is irregular, with window styles including double-hung, sliding, single-hung, and fixed windows in wood, vinyl, or metal frames, bordered by wood casings and aprons. The rear (southwest) elevation displays two shed-roofed additions clad with a mixture of wood siding, vertical boards, and plywood.

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>7</u> of <u>26</u>



Figure 5. Dwelling B, view to southwest, IMG 3722

#### Building 6: Dwelling C

Dwelling C is a one-story rural vernacular and Craftsman style single-family residence located near the western edge of the dairy complex. The building is rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails (Figure 6). The exterior is clad in horizontal wood boards. Fenestration is irregular and includes double-hung, sliding, and fixed windows in wood or metal frames. The main (east) elevation has a single main entry left of center, sheltered by a partial-width flat roof supported by three posts. A shed-roofed addition projects from the southern end of the rear (west) elevation.



Figure 6. Dwelling C, view to southwest, IMG 3580

#### Building 7: Dwelling D

Dwelling D is a one-story single-family house located at the western end of the dairy complex. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof. The majority of the building's exterior walls and roofing materials are

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 8 of 26

no longer existent, leaving areas of horizontal wood boards and exposed wood framing (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Dwelling D, view to southwest, IMG 3626

#### Building 8: Reservoir

The Reservoir is located near the southwestern corner of the dairy complex, south of Dwellings C and D. It is a rectangular structure that is partially below grade, and constructed of board-formed reinforced concrete (Figure 8). The interior walls slope inwards towards the bottom, while the above-grade exterior walls are vertical. Around the reservoir's edge is a wood sole plate held in place by large metal bolts. A metal pipe rises up from the floor of the reservoir, and then bends at a right angle before piercing through the north wall of the reservoir. The concrete is in poor condition, with spalled areas, exposed rebar and multiple cracks indicating issues with rust jacking. To the north of the reservoir are eight board-formed concrete foundation blocks of different sizes, typically with battered sides and metal protrusions (bolts, flattened pipes, rectangular bars, etc.).

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>9</u> of <u>26</u>



Figure 8. Reservoir, view to north, IMG 3651

#### Building 9: Barn A

Barn A is located on the western side of the dairy complex, directly west of the Silos. The building is rectangular in plan with a shed roof clad in corrugated metal. The main (north) elevation is open to the elements, with the last bay on either end clad in corrugated metal, and reveals the wood timber-frame structure. The remaining elevations are fully clad with corrugated metal. The south elevation has a full-length pent roof clad with corrugated metal, evenly spaced rectangular openings, and the lower third of the wall is clad with vertical wood boards instead of the corrugated metal. The east and west elevations each have a large square opening with evidence of a metal track above it, indicating there were sliding doors attached at one time (Figure 9). The exterior and interior characteristics of the building indicate it was likely a horse barn originally, that was converted at some point to a workshop and mechanical repair function.



Figure 9. Barn A, view to southwest, IMG 3669

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page 10 of 26

#### Building 10: Barn B

Barn B is located on the southwestern corner of the dairy complex, to the direct northwest of Dwelling B. The one-and-a-half story tall building is irregular in plan with a combination monitor-style barn roof and a shed roof with exposed wooden rafters; both are sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls are primarily clad in corrugated metal, with the lower half of the shed roof section being rendered CMUs and the upper half wood-framed and clad in rendered drywall. The main entry is located on the building's northeast elevation and displays as a wide, single corrugated metal entry door. On the southwest and northeast elevations are openings exposed to the elements revealing the timber framing. Along the barn's raised center aisle are horizontal wooden vents (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Barn B, view to southwest, IMG 3686

#### Building 11: Barn C

Barn C is located in the northern section of the dairy complex, to the direct south of the Cow Pens. The building is rectangular in plan with the long axis running north-south and is comprised of two wood-framed barn forms with front-facing gables. The majority of the exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal with sections of vertical wood boards. Areas of roofing and exterior cladding are missing leaving the building's wooden frame exposed. Along the east and west elevations are a series of nine openings with corrugated metal between each (Figure 11).

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>11</u> of <u>26</u>



Figure 11. Barn C, view to northeast, IMG 3564

#### Building 12: Cow Pens

The Cow Pens are located at the northern end of the dairy complex and directly north of Barn C. The pens are square and comprised of post-and-rail wood fencing approximately measuring 90 feet by 90 feet (Figure 12). A majority of the fence is still standing with some sections either missing or having fallen down over time.



Figure 12. Cow Pens, view to southwest, IMG 3477

#### Building 13: Collapsed Shed

The Collapsed Shed is located at the southwest corner of the dairy complex and is to the direct west of the Cow Pens. The building appears to have had a front-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal with exterior walls clad in horizontal wood. Currently the materials that made up the majority of the building are still present but the building is no longer

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 12 of 26

standing (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Collapsed Shed, view to west, IMG 3522

Building 14: Collapsed Barn A

Collapsed Barn A is located on the western end of the dairy complex to the direct west of Barn C. The building appears to have been constructed out of corrugated metal and wood framing. The building materials are still present but the building is no longer standing (Figure 14).



Figure 14. Collapsed Barn A, view to west, IMG 3658

Building 15: Barn Foundation A

Barn Foundation A is located at the northeastern end of the dairy complex to the direct northeast of the Cow Pens. The building itself is no longer extant; only the concrete

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page  $\underline{13}$  of  $\underline{26}$ 

foundation remains (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Barn Foundation A, view to southwest, IMG 3472

Building 16: Barn Foundation B

Barn Foundation B is located at the eastern end of the dairy complex. The building itself is no longer extant; only the concrete foundation remains (Figure 16).



Figure 16. Barn Foundation B, view to east, IMG 3427

Building 17: Barn Foundation C

Barn Foundation C is located at the eastern end of the dairy complex to the direct south of Barn Foundation B. The building itself is no longer extant; only the concrete foundation remains (Figure 17).

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 14 of 26

Figure 17. Barn Foundation C, view to east, IMG 3880

#### Building 18: Barn Foundation D

Barn Foundation D is located at the center of the dairy complex to the north of the Milking Barn. No building materials are extant, but the rectangular concrete foundation is still present (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Barn Foundation D, view to east, IMG 3435

#### Building 19: Office

The Office is located at the southeast corner of the dairy complex to the southwest of Barn Foundation C. The building is one-story tall and irregular in plan, with a front-gabled roof section sheathed in composition shingles with exposed eaves and a flat roof section sheathed in rolled asphalt roofing material. Exterior walls are clad in vertical and horizontal wood siding. The main entry is located on the northeast elevation. Fenestration around the building includes single-leaf doors, sliding windows, and one-

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 15 of 26

over-one windows (Figure 19).



Figure 19. Office, view to northeast, IMG 3761

#### Building 20: Weigh Station

The Weigh Station is located at the center of the dairy complex to the east of the Tank Room. The building is utilitarian in style with a relatively square plan. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal over a wood frame, below are a series of five projecting wood beams on the east and west elevations. Exterior walls are clad in smooth painted stucco. Fenestration around the building includes two window opening and one door opening (Figure 20).



Figure 20. Weight Station, view to north west, IMG 3868

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>16</u> of <u>26</u>

#### \*B10. Significance: (Continued)

The Jacumeño lived relatively undisturbed until the start of the California Gold Rush, when "Forty-Niners" would travel through the southern Gila Trail, entering San Diego through Warner's Pass crossing through Jacumba. A few emigrants began traveling through Jacumba Valley to San Diego, usually to catch a ship up to San Francisco. In 1849, the U.S. military established a post at Yuma Crossing on the Colorado River resulting in the military also using the trials via Jacumba to get from Yuma to San Diego. By 1851, a mule train route between the military supply depot at San Diego and the post on the Colorado River had been established. Steamships replaced the expensive and inefficient mule trains after 1852, while the route continued to be used by mail carriers (Frazer 1974). A year later, a stone fort was built at Jacumba Hot Springs to protect mail carriers, which was the first documented Western structure in the valley (Chace and Associates 1980).

Following the end of the Civil War, emigration to the west was renewed and visitors began returning to the Jacumba Valley. In 1870, the San Diego-Fort Yuma Turnpike Company improved the steep road known as the Smith-Groome route and a toll station was established at Mountain Springs. Settlers established the area by 1868 and began either farming or cattle ranching, although this caused friction with the Native Americans who often killed grazing cattle. In 1880 to punish the Native Americans, the so-called "McCain Massacre" took place on February 17. The death of William McCain initiated the "McCain Massacre" a mile and a half northeast of present day Jacumba. Local ranchers then proceeded to seek out the Native Americans, killing a number of them. A few days later Army observers found the village in the east end of the valley abandoned (Chace and Associates 1980).

Cattle ranching continued to be the primary economic source through 1900. People with respiratory health problems were also attracted to the area due to the dry heat and cool breezes. The Imperial Valley continued to grow as an agricultural empire and Jacumba became a way station between the valley and San Diego. The construction of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway also added stimulation to Jacumba's economic growth. The railway was constructed by the Southern Pacific and John D. Spreckels, a businessman from San Francisco, with the purpose of connecting San Diego to the east and carrying Imperial Valley produce to the city in 1918 (Chace and Associates 1980; SDC 2011).

With the construction of the railroad, Bert L. Vaughn, who had owned El Centro's Barbara Worth Hotel, became interested in developing Jacumba Hot Springs as a resort. Construction of the Vaughn Hotel began in 1923 and also included a bathhouse and a two-story apartment building, opening in the summer of 1925 (SDU 1925). Vaughn also purchased several plots of land from Speckles and subdivided them for the construction of stores, cafes, and residences. Visitors often came from the Imperial Valley to escape the summer heat, allowing the normal population of 500 to rise to 5,000 during the summer months. The resort also attracted travelers on the highway through town, specifically Old Highway 80, then known as Imperial Avenue. Vaughn sold his portions of the town in the 1930s and eventually sold the resort in 1944, which was renamed Jacumba Hotel. The resort's popularity continued through World War II with frequent visits from movie stars and celebrities (Bell 2012; Chace and Associates 1980).

However, after WWII was over, as the southernmost California hot spring Jacumba began to feel the competition from more northern ones, including Murrieta and Palm Springs. Along with the invention of air conditioning, which allowed residents of the Imperial Valley comfort when staying home during the summers, and the construction of a new Interstate 8 that bypassed the town in 1967, most roadside businesses folded and the community entered into economic decline. The Jacumba Hotel closed and in 1985 fell victim to an arson fire, remaining as ruins until 1991 when the building remnants were torn down. By the 1980s, the Jacumba Motel, located to the southeast of the collapsed Jacumba Hotel, was the only

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page \_\_<u>17</u>\_\_ of \_\_<u>26</u>\_\_

place tourists could lodge. The Jacumba Motel was built in 1959 and today is known as the Jacumba Hot Springs Spa and Resort, which still attracts tourists coming for health and relaxation (SDC 2011; Chace and Associates 1980).

County planning documents have long incorporated plans for the revitalization and growth of Jacumba by using some of its unique entities. Along with the Jacumba Motel, the town also features the only County of San Diego airport in the Mountain Empire Subregion. In 2006, the American government constructed a fence between Jacumba and the Mexican town of Ejido Jacume, located just a mile and a half to the south, which had long been a point of trade between the two countries. As recently as 2013, in hopes of revitalizing tourism, leaders in the community changed Jacumba's name back to Jacumba Hot Springs, which it was originally known as but was shortened on maps throughout its history (Raftery 2013). Members of the community hoped this change would encourage tourists to travel down the still existent Old Highway 80 and visit the Spa, which reopened March of 2013 by the town's owner, David Landman (McManis 2015; Chace and Associates 1980).

Landman is the most recent owner in a line of people that have had majority ownership of Jacumba Hot Springs. This started with Bert Vaughan, who built the Vaughn Hotel in 1923, purchased several plots of land from Spreckles, and constructed multiple residences and businesses. Vaughan, after making these improvements, sold his plots of land to Henry LaZare, an electrical contractor from Los Angeles, in 1954. LaZare purchased the land for \$750,000. After the construction of Interstate 8, which bypassed Jacumba, LaZare looked to sell the town, eventually selling it to local newspaper publisher Bob Mitchel. Mitchel's ownership of the town was short-lived and in 1986 sold Jacumba to a German group from Chicago. Felix Bachmeier represented this group, which purchased more than 200 acres of land and the Jacumba Hot Springs Spa and Resort. The Chicago-based investment group had not made payments on the promissory owned by LaZare for multiple years, which was then purchased by David and Helen Landman in 2012. The Landman's currently own about 750 acres of Jacumba, including the Jacumba Hot Springs Spa and Resort, storefronts, single-family homes, and the partially empty Lake LaZare, in total about 80% of the town (Sorensen 1978; Daugherty 1990; Deal 2016).

#### Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch

By 1910, the population of San Diego was increasing at a rapid pace, and along with it, the demand for milk increased. This resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of dairy farms in San Diego County. As population growth continued through the 1920s, the demand for milk continued to grow. During the same time, the American public quickly adopted the automobile, which led to improved road conditions and suburban sprawl. Improved roads, such as Old Highway 80, and motorized trucks made it possible to establish a dairy farm as far away as Jacumba Hot Springs, approximately 60 miles east of downtown San Diego. The Mountain Meadow Dairy's Sunshine Ranch in the Jacumba Valley was a direct result of population growth and the rise of new technologies during the early twentieth-century, while in previous decades the location would have been deemed too far from the urban center to be a viable option (Mooney 1991).

In 1927, the Keeler Milling Company, based out of California, purchased the dairy complex for the use of dairy farming and stock raising. By 1928, the company constructed several of the extant structures, including barns, housing, and other facilities on the property. In May 1930, the Mountain Meadow Creameries Ltd. incorporated and two years later took over control of the Keller Milling Company's Jacumba land (Mooney 1991). Edwin Oscar Adams, a native of Michigan, owned and managed the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery of Jacumba, also known as Mountain Meadow's Sunshine Ranch (SDU 1958, 1981). Adams moved to Jacumba in 1918 and acted as both owner and manager of the property until his retirement in 1945.

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page \_\_<u>18</u>\_ of \_\_<u>26</u>\_

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch totaled 750-acres in size and was one of the only large dairy products organizations in San Diego's southwest region that both produced its own milk and then distributed it (Figure 21) (ET 1933). This was possible by several innovations made by the company. The first being the presence of an urban creamery located in Mission Valley, San Diego, constructed in 1933 with the latest technologies in pasteurizing, cooling, testing, and bottling milk under sanitary conditions (ET 1933). The second being the fleet of 80 employees working at the two locations, which helped operate twelve retail and three wholesale routes. Two early morning deliveries were made daily before 6 a.m. and after 8 a.m. by a fleet of milk deliverymen diving motorized trucks (Figure 22) (SDU 1934b). The aluminum painted delivery trucks serviced thousands of homes in San Diego, La Jolla, and Coronado every morning due in part to the company's third innovation of a specialized metal bottle cap. In 1933, Mountain Meadow introduced a 100-percent sanitary metal bottle cap and a new type of milk bottle that would better protect the milk inside. In 1934, this earned the company a gold medal for the highest testing Grade "A" raw milk at the California State Fair in Sacramento (SDU 1934e).

Sanitation and ensuring high quality was a large part of Mountain Meadow Dairy's success. The dairy's heard was comprised of more than 450 Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein cattle at the Sunshine Ranch that were fed the highest quality grain in carload lots, mixed to provide the proper ration according to the season (SDU 1934a). General Manager Edwin Oscar Adams utilized selective feed types and herds to ensure that Mountain Meadow would have the highest quality milk flavor. Each cow was carefully washed and the Jacumba milking barn was kept "spick and span at all times" (Figure 23) (SDU 1934c). A 1934 article reported, "As the public is more and more anxious to know the conditions under which the milk they use is produced and bottled the Mountain Meadow Creameries issue a standing invitation for anyone to visit the local plant or the Sunshine Ranch at any time" (SDU 1934d).

Sunshine Ranch in Jacumba and their San Diego plant in Mission Valley closed in 1945 because of Adam's retirement. Louis L. Serano leased the Jacumba plant until about 1951, and then the plant reopened five years later under the supervision of a Mr. Kroon who produced milk for Foremost Dairies, based out of Los Angeles. Kroon closed the plant as early as the 1960s and was the last to run a commercial dairy on the premises (Mooney 1991).

#### Significance Evaluation

NRHP/CRHP Statement of Significance

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. Research indicates that the subject property site was purchased in 1927 for the use of dairy farming and stock raising by the Keller Milling Company. By 1928, the company constructed several of the present structures, including barns, housing, and other facilities, on the property. In May 1930, the Mountain Meadow Creameries Ltd. incorporated and two years later took over control of the Keller Milling Company's Jacumba land. The dairy facility was named Sunshine Ranch, totaling 750-acres in size and was one of the only large dairy product organizations in San Diego's southwest region that both produced its own milk and then distributed it. Sunshine Ranch in Jacumba and their San Diego dairy closed in 1945 because of Edwin Oscar Adam's retirement, the owner and manager of the company. The ranch remained open as a dairy until the 1960s. Although the property was associated with one of the largest producers of milk in San Diego County from 1930 until 1945, there is no indication that this had

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page 19 of 26

any large-scale effect on the broad patterns of history. The production and delivery of milk during this period of time was part of the population growth of the area and is not associated with a historic event of importance. Furthermore, the property lacks integrity that would accurately identify the resource as being a 1930s and 1940s dairy facility, with the majority of the buildings and structures having undergone large-scale alterations, additions, and/or collapse. Therefore, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex is recommended not eligible for NRHP or CRHP under Criterion A/1.

#### Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate any associations with persons important to the nation's or state's past. None of the current or former property owners or tenants were identified as significant individuals as a result of archival research. Research also indicated that the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's original owner, Edwin Oscar Adam, did not have importance to the broad patterns of history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with important persons in history, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex buildings do not appear to be important for their design or construction value. The architects of the fourteen buildings and structures still extant are unknown, as are the architects for the six collapsed and nonexistent buildings. However, it is unlikely that they would be associated with the work of a master architect due to their ubiquitous and utilitarian nature as a complex.

The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex does not possess characteristics that suggest that it is an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of vernacular construction of dairy and ranch buildings in the Jacumba area or San Diego County.

Dwelling A, B, and C on the subject property are united stylistically by their common rural vernacular and Craftsman style aesthetics and construction methods, as well as their original use as housing for workers of the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery. Craftsman style details are seen in the low-pitched gabled roofs, exposed rafter tails, one-over-one double-hung windows, and one-half-story height. Each of these buildings overtime have undergone a series of large-scale alterations, including replacement of windows and doors, removal of original siding, and additions. Dwelling D no longer displays any stylistic components that would indicate a style due to the removal of original materials.

The Milking Barn and Barn A, B, and C are ubiquitous examples of monitor, shed, and front-gable barns from the late 1920s and 1930s. They do not possess high artistic value or individual distinction. These barns have also undergone multiple large-scale alterations, including the removal of original materials and non-combatable additions.

The remaining buildings and structures of the Tank Room, Silos, Reservoir, Cow Pens, Office and Weigh Station do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The Tank Room is very simplistic in design, constructed out of CMUs and displays a lack of overall integrity. The Silos are a ubiquitous concrete stave type with metal turnbuckles, which can be found throughout the United States. The Reservoir does not display high artistic value and is a pervasive type of small-scale reservoir. The Cow Pens display a low level of integrity and are not a unique example of livestock fencing. The Office has undergone several alterations; including the replacement of original materials, windows, and doors, therefore it lacks

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

Page <u>20</u> of <u>26</u>

integrity. The Weight Station is a common utilitarian building, lacking a high level of artistic value to make it distinctive. The remaining structures have all collapsed and no longer retain integrity. As such, the Mountain Meadow Dairy Complex does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

## Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence to suggest that the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex has the potential to yield information important to state or local prehistory or history. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

#### County of San Diego Statement of Significance

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

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego's history and cultural heritage. The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch located in Jacumba Hot Springs was part of the increasing demand for dairy farms in San Diego in the 1920s. With the population increasing and the American public accepting the automobile as a viable form of transportation, it was possible to establish a dairy as far away from Mission Valley, the location of the urban creamery, as Sunshine Ranch. However, the establishment of Sunshine Ranch was not a major event in the history of San Diego and did not dramatically affect the County.

The major development made by the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery was the invention of a more sanitary milk bottle top in 1933. There is no evidence to suggest that this invention was made at Sunshine Ranch, rather it was more likely to have occurred at the urban creamery located on the Sixth Street extension constructed in 1933, which focused on the latest technologies in pasteurizing, cooling, testing, and bottling milk under sanitary conditions. Furthermore, the property lacks overall integrity. Therefore, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery complex is recommended not eligible for County of San Diego Criterion 1.

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

Archival research did not indicate any associations with persons important to the local, state, or national culture and history. None of the current or former property owners or tenants were identified as significant individuals as a result of archival research. The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's original owner, Edwin Oscar Adam, did not have importance to the broad patterns of history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with important persons in history, the subject property does not appear eligible under County of San Diego Criterion 2.

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

Six of the twenty buildings and structures located on the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch in Jacumba Hot Springs have lost integrity due to their subsequent collapse. The remaining fourteen buildings, including Dwelling A, B, C and D, the Milking Barn, and Barn A, B, and C, and Tank Room, Silos, Reservoir, Cow Pens, Office, and Weigh Station, do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction. The buildings that comprise the dairy complex are simple utilitarian type structures that are commonly found throughout San Diego County, California, and the nation in agricultural areas and were constructed

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 21 of 26

as early as the 1910s up until today.

Additionally, it is unlikely that they would be associated with the work of an important creative individual due to their ubiquitous and utilitarian nature as a complex. Overall, the buildings located on the property are not distinctive architecturally. As such, the subject property does not appear eligible under County of San Diego Criterion 3.

4. Has yielded, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence to suggest that this property has the potential to yield or may likely yield information important to state or local history. Therefore, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch is recommended not eligible under County of San Diego Criterion 4.

#### Integrity Discussion

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP designation criteria, but it also must have integrity. Historic properties either retain integrity (convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the NRHP criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities that define integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are locations, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. In order to retain historic integrity "a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002).

**Location:** All twenty of the buildings, structures, and collapsed buildings are sited on their original locations of construction in their original orientation, and therefore maintain integrity of location.

Design: The existent buildings and structures of the Milking Barn, Tank Room, Silos, Dwelling A, B, C, D, Reservoir, Barn A, B, C, Cow Pens, Office, and Weigh Station are in various states of design integrity. The structures that retain design integrity of original materials, fenestration, and architectural forms are the Silos, Reservoir, and Weigh Station. The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Dwelling A, B, C, D, Cow Pens, Barn A, B, C, and Office all have undergone alterations to their original design, including replacing and removal of original materials, additions, and replacement of original fenestration. Therefore eleven of the extant fourteen buildings do not maintain integrity of design.

Furthermore, the Collapsed Shed and Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D no longer display their original materials, fenestration, and architectural forms. These buildings and structures therefore do not retain integrity of design.

Setting: The Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch was constructed approximately 1 mile east of Jacumba Hot Springs in a rural setting that was once used for farming and cattle grazing. The setting is predominately open land and rural and has remained relatively similar since the dairy complex's construction and expansion in the 1930s. Therefore, the subject property retains integrity of setting.

**Materials:** The Silos, Reservoir, and Weigh Station retain integrity of materials. These structures retain the materials original to their construction, and have not undergone large-scale alterations or additions.

The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Dwelling A, B and C, Barn A, B, C, Cow Pens, and Office retain a diminished integrity of materials. Each of these buildings and structures have either had original materials removed due to subsequent alterations or have had non-historic materials introduced due to later additions.

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 22 of 26

Dwelling D no longer retains integrity of materials due to a large-scale removal of original materials and all fenestration. Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D and the Collapsed Shed also no longer retain integrity of materials. The building's original materials can no longer be determined therefore they lack integrity.

The overall complex retains a diminished amount of integrity. The majority of the buildings, ten out of twenty, have undergone notable alterations while retaining a majority of their original materials.

Workmanship: Dwellings A, B, and C retain the physical evidence of craftsmen's skills. The three Craftsman style buildings show a consistency of technique and retain enough evidence of the original methods of construction to retain integrity of workmanship. The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Silos, Reservoir, Barn A, B, C, Cow Pens, Office, Dwelling D and Weigh Station were utilitarian structures not requiring a high-level of workmanship, and have likely been repaired several times since their construction and are in various states of disrepair. As such, the buildings no longer retain integrity of workmanship. The Collapsed Shed and Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D have subsequently lost their integrity of workmanship through their subsequent either removal or collapse. In summary, the subject property no longer retains integrity of workmanship due to the majority of the buildings either being collapsed or being utilitarian in nature.

Feeling: The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Silos, Dwelling A, B, C, D, Reservoir, Barn A, B, C, Cow Pens, Office, and Weigh Station still covey the aesthetic and historic sense that clearly identify them as auxiliary, utilitarian, and housing buildings for a 1930s dairy complex. The combination of having these buildings located within a small area displays the original feeling as a dairy and creamery for the production of milk. The Collapsed Shed and Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D have subsequently lost their integrity of feeling, being altered beyond recognition, and no longer retain their aesthetic or historic sense. As such, the subject property retains a diminished amount of integrity of feeling. The buildings that are present convey a sense of what the property's historic use was, but subsequent decay and collapse have diminished this sense overtime.

Association: The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C, Office, Silos, Reservoir, Weigh Station, and Dwellings A, B, C can be readily identified as a distinctive group and endure as a distinguishable entity clearly associated with a dairy complex, and therefore they retain integrity of association. Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D, Dwelling D and the Collapsed Shed no longer possess these distinguishable entities and cannot be identified as dairy buildings. Therefore, these four collapsed or missing buildings and the heavily altered Dwelling D no longer retain integrity of association.

In summary, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch dairy complex's Silos, Reservoir, and Weigh Station retain integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling and association and a loss of integrity of workmanship.

The Milking Barn, Tank Room, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C and Office retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association with a diminished amount of integrity of materials and lack of integrity of design and workmanship.

Dwellings A, B and C retain integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling and association with a diminished amount of integrity of materials and a lack of integrity of design and association.

Dwelling D retains integrity of location, setting and feeling with a lack of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association.

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 23 of 26

Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D and the Collapsed Shed retain integrity of location and setting and no longer retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Silos, Reservoir, Weigh Station, Milking Barn, Tank Room, Cow Pens, Barns A, B, C and Office, Dwellings A, B and C retain enough integrity to warrant listing on the NRHP, CRHP or County of San Diego Local Register of Historic Resources. While Collapsed Barn A, and Barn Foundations A, B, C, and D Dwelling D, and the Collapsed Shed do not retain enough integrity to warrant listing on the NRHP, CRHR, and County of San Diego Local Register of Historic Resources.

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Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 24 of 26

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Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 25 of 26



Figure 21. View of Mountain Meadow Creamery in the Jacumba Valley, c. 1934, Courtesy San Diego Historical Society



Figure 22. Milkmen standing in front of their delivery trucks at Mountain Meadow Creameries, c. 1934, Courtesy San Diego Historical Society

Primary# HRI # Trinomial

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex Page 26 of 26

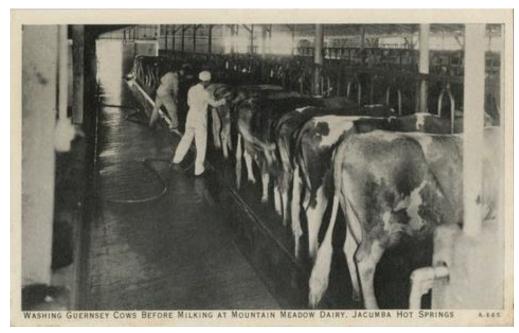


Figure 23. Washing Guernsey cows before milking at Mountain Meadow Dairy, c. 1915-1930, Courtesy UC San Diego Library Digital Collections

# APPENDIX E

Preparer's Qualifications

# Samantha Murray, MA

## Historic Built Environment Lead / Senior Architectural Historian

Samantha Murray is a senior architectural historian with 13 years' professional experience in in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive-level field investigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted hundreds of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, medical, ranching, mining, airport, and cemetery properties, as well as a variety of engineering structures and objects. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

#### Education

California State University, Los Angeles MA, Anthropology, 2013 California State University, Northridge BA, Anthropology, 2003

#### **Professional Affiliations**

California Preservation Foundation Society of Architectural Historians National Trust for Historic Preservation Registered Professional Archaeologist

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and Archaeology. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, state and local government, and the private sector. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She also prepared numerous Historic Resources Evaluation Reports (HRERs) and Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSRs) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

### Dudek Project Experience (2014-2018)

### Development

HABS Written Documentation for Camp Haan, Riverside County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the County of Riverside Economic Development Agency (EDA) to prepare HABS documentation for approximately 28 building foundations associated with the Camp Haan property located on March Air Reserve Base. Ms. Murray provided project management and QA/QC of the final HABS documentation and submittal package.

Normal Street Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California (2014). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and co-author of the Historical Resources Technical Report for properties located at 3921-3923; 3925-3927; 3935 Normal Street for the City of San Diego's Development Services Department Ms. Murray assisted with the final round of comments from the City and wrote the historical significance evaluations for all properties included in the project.

#### Education

MiraCosta Community College District Oceanside Campus, San Diego County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the MiraCosta Community College District (MCCCD) to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Oceanside Campus Facilities Master Plan. Of the original 11 buildings constructed in the early 1960s, nine are still extant and required evaluation for historical significance. The campus was ultimately found ineligible for designation due to a lack of important historical associations and integrity issues. Ms. Murray provided QA/QC of the final cultural report.

SDSU Tula Pavilion and Tenochca Hall Renewal/Refresh, San Diego, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the San Diego State University (SDSU) to evaluate potential impacts to historical resources associated with the proposed Tula Pavilion and Tenochca Hall Renewal/Refresh project located in San Diego, California. The historic resources technical memorandum provides the results of that evaluation. Ms. Murray provided quality assurance/quality control of the final work product and provided input on impacts to historical resources.

San Diego State University (SDSU) Open Air Theater Renovation Project, SDSU and Gatzke Dillon & Balance, LLP, San Diego, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and prepared a technical memorandum that analyzed the project's potential to impact the OAT theater (a contributing property to the San Diego State College NRHP Historic District). This included conducting a site visit, reviewing proposed site and design plans, and preparing a memorandum analyzing the project's conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Mt. San Jacinto College (MSJC) Master Plan Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian, archaeologist, and lead author of the cultural resources study. As part of the study she evaluated 11 buildings for NRHP, CRHR, and local level criteria and integrity requirements. The buildings were constructed prior to 1970 and proposed for demolition as part of the project. The study also entailed conducting extensive archival and building development research at District offices, a records search, and Native American coordination.

San Diego State University (SDSU) Engineering and Sciences Facilities Project, SDSU and Gatzke Dillon & Balance, LLP, San Diego, California (2014). Ms. Murray served architectural historian, archaeologist, and lead author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the SDSU Engineering and Interdisciplinary Sciences Building Project. The project required evaluation of 5 historic-age buildings in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, an intensive level survey, Native American coordination, and a records search. The project proposes to demolish four buildings and alter a fifth as part of the university's plan to update its engineering and science facilities.

The Cove: 5th Avenue Chula Vista Project, E2 ManageTech Inc., City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California (2014). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and co-author of the CEQA report. The project involved recordation and evaluation of several properties functioning as part of the Sweetwater Union High School District administration facility, proposed for redevelopment, as well as an archaeological survey of the project area.

### Energy

J-135I Electrical Distribution and Substation Improvements and J-600 San Dieguito Pump Station Replacement Project, Santa Fe Irrigation, San Diego County, California (2014). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and prepared the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and associated memo concerning replacement of the original 1964 San Dieguito Pump Station. Ms. Murray recorded and evaluated the pump house for state and local significance and integrity considerations. As part of this effort she conducted background research, prepared a brief historic context, and a significance evaluation.

#### **Expert Witness**

Robert Salamone vs. The City of Whittier (2016). Ms. Murray was retained by the City of Whittier to serve as an expert witness for the defense. She peer reviewed a historic resource evaluation prepared by another consultant and provided expert testimony regarding the contents and findings of that report as well as historic resource requirements on a local and state level in consideration of the City of Whittier's Municipal Code Section 18.84 and CEQA. Judgement was awarded in favor of the City on all counts.

#### Municipal

San Carlos Library Historical Resource Technical Report, City of San Diego, California (2014). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and author of the Historical Resource Technical Report for the San Carlos Library. Preparation of the report involved conducting extensive building development and archival research on the library building, development of a historic context, and a historical significance evaluation in consideration of local, state, and national designation criteria and integrity requirements. The project proposes to build a new, larger library building.

#### State of California

Department of General Services Historical Resource Evaluation for the Normal Street Department of Motor Vehicles Site at 3960 Normal Street, San Diego, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the State of California Department of General Services to complete a Historical Resources Technical Report for a project that proposes demolition and replacement of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) building located at 3960 Normal Street in the City of San Diego. To comply with Public Resources Code Section 5024(b), DGS must submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) an inventory of all structures over 50 years of age under DGS's jurisdiction that are listed in or that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or that may be eligible for registration as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). The DMV was found not eligible. Ms. Murray provided QA/QC of the historical resource technical report.

#### Water/Wastewater

San Diego PUD Citywide Historic Context Statement and Evaluation of Dam Infrastructure (in progress). Dudek is currently in the process of preparing a citywide historic context statement and significance evaluation of all dam and reservoir infrastructure owned/operated by the City's Public Utilities Department. Dudek is also preparing detailed impacts assessments for proposed modification to dams, as required by DSOD. The project involves evaluation of at least 10 dams for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City designation criteria and integrity requirements, and requires extensive archival research and pedestrian survey. Upon completion of the project, the City will have a streamlined document for the management of their historic dam and reservoir infrastructure. To date, Dudek has completed a draft historic context statement and three dam historical significance evaluations.

Morena Reservoir Outlet Tower Replacement Project, City of San Diego, California (2016). Ms. Murray evaluated the 1912 Morena Dam and Outlet Tower for NRHP, CRHR, and local level eligibility and integrity requirements. The project entailed conducting extensive archival research and development research at City archives, libraries, and historical societies, and preparation of a detailed historic context statement on the history of water development in San Diego County.

69<sup>th</sup> and Mohawk Pump Station Project, City of San Diego, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and lead author of the Historical Resource Technical Report for the pump station building on 69th and Mohawk Street. Preparation of the report involves conducting extensive building development and archival research on the pump station building, development of a historic context, and a historical significance evaluation in consideration of local, state, and national designation criteria and integrity requirements.



Pump Station No. 2 Power Reliability and Surge Protection Project, City of San Diego, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and prepared an addendum to the existing cultural resources report in order to evaluate the Pump Station No. 2 property for NRHP, CRHR, and local level eligibility and integrity requirements. This entailed conducting additional background research, building development research, a supplemental survey, and preparation of a historic context statement.

Otay River Estuary Restoration Project (ORERP), Poseidon Resources, South San Diego Bay, California (2014). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian for the documentation of Pond 15 and its associated levees. The project proposes to create new estuarine, salt marsh, and upland transition habitat from the existing salt ponds currently being used by the South Bay Salt Works salt mining facility. Because the facility was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, the potential impacts caused by breeching the levees, a contributing feature of the property, had to be assessed.

## Relevant Training

- CEQA and Historic Preservation: A 360 Degree View, CPF, 2015
- Historic Designation and Documentation Workshop, CPF, 2012
- Historic Context Writing Workshop, CPF, 2011
- Section 106 Compliance Training, SWCA, 2010

## Kara R. Dotter, MSHP

# Senior Historic Preservation Specialist and Architectural Historian

Kara Dotter is a senior historic preservation specialist with more than 15 years experience in historic preservation and architectural conservation. Her historic preservation experience spans all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive- and reconnaisance-level field invesigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Places (CRHR), and local-level designation criteria.

Ms. Dotter's background in geology informs many aspects of her architectural conservation work, including insight into the deterioration of building materials over time, which helps inform preservation strategies for various types of construction materials. She has experience with a variety of materials, in particular stone, brick, mortar, and concrete. Her materials analysis skills include petrographic analysis of stone, mortar, and concrete; paint analysis; wood species identification; and applicable American Society for Testing and Materials standards, as well as proficiency with Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS), back-scattered electron imagery (BSE), atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS), differential thermal analysis (DTA), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and ion chromatography techniques.

#### Education

Queen's University of Belfast PhD Candidate (ABD) University of Texas, Austin MS, Geological Sciences, 2006 MS, Historic Preservation, 2004 University of Houston BS, Geology, 1996

#### Certifications

CEQA Practice Certificate (in progress)

#### Professional Affiliations

Association for Preservation Technology

American Institute for Conservation California Preservation Foundation Construction History Society of America

Society of Architectural Historians

Ms. Dotter exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of land development, state and local government, and the private sector. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She also prepared numerous Historic Architectural Survey Reports (HASRs) and Findings of Effect (FOE) reports for the California High-Speed Rail Authority.

## Project Experience

#### Development

Salt Bay Design District Historical Resources Technical Report, Gonzalez, Quintana & Hunter, LLC, Chula Vista, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report. The project proposed to develop 46.6 acres of land as an industrial development. The project area included the South Bay Salt Works facility, known historically as the Western Salt Company. The work involved updating historical resources documentation in order to comply with NEPA and CEQA regulations relating to the potential redevelopment of the property. Contributions included updating existing documentation, including DPRs, relating to the Western Salt Company, as well as a site visit and extensive archival research.

Village Three Active Recreation Area Constraints Analysis, HomeFed Otay Land II LLC, Chula Vista, California. Served as cultural resources project lead for the Constraints Analysis, as well as architectural historian and author of the Historical Resources Technical Report. The project proposed to develop approximately 100 acres of land south of the Otay River as an active recreation site. Contributions included architectural history field surveys; conducting archival research; recording and evaluating historical resources in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, and in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA.

North River Farms Historical Resources Technical Report, Integral Communities, Oceanside, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Historical Resources Technical Report. The project proposed to develop approximately 175 acres of land east of Oceanside as a small farming community. Contributions included architectural history field surveys; conducting archival research; recording and evaluating historical resources in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, and in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA.

Jefferson La Mesa Historic Evaluation, JPI, Inc., La Mesa, California. The project proposed developing four adjacent parcels, changing the use from commercial to high-density residential. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the Historical Resources Technical Report. Performed architectural history field survey; conducted archival research; and recorded and evaluated the property in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, and in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA.

Montebello North Historic Evaluation, A.P.T.S. Inc., La Mesa, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report. Conducted research into the history of the area and its relation to the 4.16 acre subject property, documented existing conditions, and liaised with the City of La Mesa Planning Department to bring about a successful result for the client.

HABS Written Documentation for Camp Haan, Riverside County, California. Dudek was retained by the County of Riverside Economic Development Agency (EDA) to prepare HABS documentation for approximately 28 building foundations associated with the Camp Haan property located on March Air Reserve Base. Served as architectural historian and lead author on the HABS Level III documentation report. Contributions entailed managing subconsultant for HABS photography services; conducting site surveys; extensive archival research at March Air Reserve base archives and the National Archives and Records Administration, as well as local historical societies and repositories; and preparation and submittal of the final HABS documentation package.

#### Education

SDSU Aztec Recreation Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California. SDSU is embarking on the expansion and rehabilitation of the existing Aztec Recreation Center. The project area is adjacent to two historical resources. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the historical resources technical report. Documented the existing conditions of the two historical resources, conducted a detailed impacts assessment, and developed appropriate mitigation measures. The study also entailed conducting archival and building development research and a records search.

MiraCosta Community College District Master Plan Update, Oceanside Campus, MCCCD, Oceanside, California. The MCCCD is undertaking a comprehensive improvement and building program to make upgrades and repairs to existing buildings, as well as to construct new facilities to improve the safety and education experience of those attending MiraCosta Community College. The College proposed to update the Master Plan to more effectively meet the space needs of the projected on-campus enrollment through the next decade and beyond, while constructing and renovating facilities to meet the District's instructional needs. Co-authored and oversaw the cultural resources study. All buildings and structures on campus over 45 years old and/or proposed for demolition/substantial alteration as part of the proposed project were photographed, researched, and evaluated in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, and in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA. The study also entailed conducting extensive archival and building development research, a records search, Native American coordination, and detailed impacts assessment.

Morse High School Historical Resources Technical Report, San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD), San Diego, California. SDUSD is undertaking modernization of the Morse High School campus. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the historical resources technical report. Recorded and evaluated the Morse High School campus for NRHP, CRHR, and local level criteria and integrity considerations. The study also entailed conducting archival and building development research and a records search.

SDSU Tula Pavilion and Tenochca Hall Renewal/Refresh, San Diego State University, San Diego, California. SDSU proposed replacing an existing building with two separate buildings to better meet the growing needs of the student body. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the historical resources technical memorandum. Performed architectural history field survey; conducted archival research; and recorded and evaluated the property in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, and in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEOA.

### Energy

Jacumba Valley Solar Project, San Diego County, California. The project proposes a 100 megawatt solar farm that included photovoltaic solar panels, a 1,500-volt DC underground collection system, a 34.5 kilovolt overhead and underground collection system, and a 20 megawatt energy storage facility, among other features. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the historical resources constraints analysis to comply with CEQA and in preparation of technical studies conducted for the Environmental Impact Report. The constraints analysis identified one potential historical resource, what appears to be the remains of a substantial early 20<sup>th</sup> century cattle operation, and recommended a full Historical Resources Evaluation Report of the property in compliance with CEQA.

### Municipal

Normal Street Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Facility Replacement, San Diego, California. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the Historical Resources Technical Report. The work involved cultural resources documentation in order to comply with NEPA and CEQA regulations relating to the proposed facilities replacement. Contributions included recording and evaluating the Normal Street DMV building for NRHP, CRHR, and local level criteria and integrity considerations, completion of DPR forms, and responding to SHPO comments.

#### Transportation

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Imperial Avenue Bikeway, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., San Diego, California. The SANDAG project proposed approximately four miles of roadway improvements, including sidewalks and bicycle lanes, along Imperial Avenue roughly between I-5 and I-805. Served as principal architectural historian and lead author on the Historical Resources Evaluation Report, that entailed identification of historic properties/historical resources within and adjacent to the project alignment; intensive site surveys; a records search; identification of existing and potential historical properties/historical resources; updating DPRs; determinations of effect; and management recommendations. The project qualified for a Categorical Exemption under CEQA and was determined to have no effect on historic properties under Section 106.

#### Water/Wastewater

The Pure Water Project, City of San Diego, California. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the Historical Resource Technical Report for the proposed pipeline route as part of the award-winning EIR/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Preparation of the report involved conducting extensive building development and archival research on historic-era structures along the proposed 56-mile-long route; development of related historic contexts; historical significance evaluations for each historic-era structure in consideration of national, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements; and determining appropriate mitigation measures.

Historical Resources Evaluation of Public Utilities Department Reservoir Structures, City of San Diego, California. The project proposes upgrades to ten historic-era dams, an historic-era flume, and various attendant structures, within the San Diego water supply network. Serving as architectural historian and co-author of a multiple-property historical resources evaluation report. Project includes development of a network-wide historical context, as well as contexts for each individual contributor; multiple intensive field surveys; extensive archival research; recordation and evaluation of the properties in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements, and in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA; proposal of appropriate mitigation measures; and review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Municipal Waterways Maintenance Plan Project, City of San Diego, California. The MWMP is intended to establish an effective and streamlined program that allows for waterway facilities to be maintained, thus reducing flood risk while minimizing impacts and potential adverse effects of maintenance. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the Historical Resources Inventory Report, in support of the Environmental Impact Report. The inventory included consideration of types of proposed activities; identification of buildings or structures that might require review under NRHP, CRHR, and City of San Diego; potential impacts to historical resources; and appropriate mitigation measures.

Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the San Dieguito Reservoir Dam Handrail Improvement Project, Santa Fe Irrigation District, Rancho Santa Fe, California. Served as architectural historian and lead author of the Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the proposed handrail replacement project. Preparation of the report involved conducting extensive engineering development and archival research on dams, development of an historic context, and historical significance evaluation for the historic-era structure in consideration of local, state, and national designation criteria and integrity requirements.

## Nicole Frank, MSHP

## Architectural Historian

Nicole Frank is an architectural historian with two years' professional experience as an architectural historian conducting historic research, writing landmark designations, performing conditions assessments and working hands-on in building restoration projects throughout the United States. Ms. Frank also has governmental experience with the City of San Francisco's Planning Department and the City of Chicago's Landmark Designations Department. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History.

## Relevant Previous Experience

Edwardian Flats Historic Context Statement, San Francisco Planning Department, San Francisco, California (2018). Ms. Frank was the sole writer and researcher to complete the 80-page Edwardian Flat typology context statement for the City of San Francisco to aid with Citywide survey efforts.

Cornice Restoration Project, Restoric LLC, Chicago, Illinois. Ms. Frank served as field technician in a six-week-long residential cornice restoration project for a building constructed in 1920.

#### Education

The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, MS Historic Preservation, 2018 The College of Charleston, BA, Historic Preservation and Art History, 2016

**Draft National Register Nomination, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.** Ms. Frnak acted as sole researcher and writer for draft NRHP nomination of the Jacques Building on Michigan Avenue in Chicago.

Recent Past Cook County Survey Data Clean Up, Landmarks Illinois, Chicago, IL. Ms. Frank served as architectural historian and conducted archival research, documented demolished buildings within the survey, and generated a list of missing survey information. The project included individual review of 3,756 properties in 98 municipalities. Additionall, 131 buildings were identified as demolished since their survey date and 25 missing architects and builders were added to the database.

Paint and Finishes Analysis, Frances Willard House Museum and Archive, Evanston, Illinois. Ms. Frank served as conservator, working with a team to determine original paint colors and finishes that correlated with the room's period of significance.

Historic American Building Survey, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois. Ms. Frank served as teacher's assistant and illustrator of measured drawings for several sites, including All Saints Episcopal Church, the Havlicek Monument, the Fountain of the Great Lakes, and the Chicago Loop Synagogue.

#### **Publications**

Frank, Nicole. 2018. "Mid-Century Glass Block: The Colored Patterned and Textured Era." Graduate Thesis. September 2018.



### Presentations

"Mid-Century Glass Block: The Colored Patterned and Textured Era." 2018. Presented at the Association for Preservation Technology (APT) Annual Conference. Buffalo, New York

"Mid-Century Glass Block." 2018. Presented at the APT Western Great Lakes Chapter and DOCOMOMO US/Chicago 2018 Symposium: Preservation Challenges of Modernist Structures. Chicago, Illinois

# Appendix E

Resumes of Key Personnel

## Jessica Colston

## Associate Archaeologist and Paleontological Technician

Jessica Colston is an archaeological and paleontological field monitor and technician with 10 years' experience. Ms. Colston has extensive field experience that builds upon her educational background. Her specific expertise includes identification and comparative analysis of faunal assemblages, both past and present. Ms. Colston's research interests include zooarchaeology of Pacific coast hunter-gatherers, including examination of trauma and pathology, bone tool production, utilization of faunal materials beyond subsistence, morphometric analysis, taphonomic processes in coastal environments, and human impacts on local fauna.

## Project Experience

### Development

**16970** Sunset Boulevard Cultural, Crest Real Estate, Los Angeles, California. Responsible for identification and documentation of archaeological and historical features on historic property.

**235** North La Luna, Thomas and Kelly Adams, Ojai, California. Serving as archaeological technician. Responsible for excavation, documentation and collection of archaeological materials during phase II shovel testing.

Newland Sierra Project, Newland Sierra LLC, San Diego, California. Responsible for cataloging and data entry for collection previously housed with Palomar College.

#### Education

California State University, Los Angeles

MA, Anthropology (Archaeology emphasis), 2017

University of California, Santa Cruz

BA, Anthropology

(Archaeology emphasis), 2009

#### Certifications

CPR/First Aid

24-Hour HAZWOPER

Archeological Technician Certificate, Cabrillo Community College

Technician Level Amateur Radio License, Call Sign K16NTC

Driver's License, Classes C and M1

#### **Professional Affiliations**

Lambda Alpha National Honors Society

Society for American Archaeology Society for Biological Anthropology Society for California Archaeology

**Del Mar Beach Resort, Del Mar Beach Resort Investors LLC, San Diego County, California.** Responsible for excavation, identification and recording of archaeological materials recovered during phase II testing on site. Vertebrate and invertebrate analysis was performed in lab.

Highland Mesa Development II, Highland Mesa Development II Corp., Escondido, California. Archaeological technician. Responsible for monitoring for cultural resources during construction development for residential use.

The Yokohl Ranch Company Environmental Impact Report, Tulare County, California. Responsible for cataloging and sorting records of artifacts and features collected by project for analysis.

Villa Storia Affordable Housing Project, Villa Storia CIC LP, City of Oceanside, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for identifying and recording cultural resources in the project area, which included on-site coordination with Native American monitors and subconsultants.

Twin Oaks Valley Road Residential Project, Pacific Real Estate Services, City of San Marcos, California. Responsible for the writing/preparation of the Negative Monitoring Report.



Villa Storia Monitoring, Beazer Homes Holding Corporation, City of Oceanside, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for monitoring ground disturbance in native soils adjacent to the Mission San Luis Rey during construction activities. This involved identification of ceramics, faunal bone, and historic ranching artifacts and impacts. Coordination with multiple subconsultants and Native American Monitors was also required.

**Discovery Village South, City of San Marcos, California.** Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for identification of historic and prehistoric cultural resources during survey of undeveloped project area.

**973 K Street, SimonCRE Alpha III LLC,** City of **San Miguel, California.** Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for pre-construction survey of lot purposed for commercial development. Responsible for coordination with the Native American monitors and evaluation of surface deposits of cultural materials. Proximity to the San Miguel Mission indicated likely subsurface deposits. Responsible for the preparation of Negative Findings Letter.

#### Energy

LNTP PreCon Activities, Tule Wind LLC, San Diego County, California. Co-lead on-site archaeologist. Responsible for coordination of monitors for full and appropriate coverage of ground-disturbing activities. Also responsible for identification, documentation, and collection of at-risk cultural resources present within the limits of the LNTP provided for the fence line.

California Flats Fairy Shrimp Project, First Solar Electric (CA) Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. Responsible for mapping perimeter of vernal pool habitat for fairy shrimp. Occasional on-site inspection to reaffirm perimeter is in good condition.

Infrastructure Mapping on San Bernardino National Forest, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Performed LADWP field survey as an archaeological technician. Responsible for identification and documentation of cultural resources, both archaeological and historical.

**Drew Solar Project, Drew Solar LLC, Imperial County, California.** Performed phase I survey of proposed area for solar development. Documented and recorded historic canals and associated resources.

**PP1&2 Transmission Line Conversion, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California.** Responsible for field survey and record search associated with new transmission line work.

Blythe Unite 4, NextEra Energy Resources, Riverside County, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground-disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage, as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs, and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological resources.

Tule Wind Compliance Monitoring, U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), San Diego County, California. Responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of permit conditions in relation to cultural resources. This included detail oriented mapping, communication with on-site archaeological and cultural monitors, and documentation of incidents qualifying as violations of the established permit conditions or written agreements.

Jacumba Solar Archeological Project, BayWa Renewable Energy, San Diego County, California. As an archaeological monitor, responsibilities included identification, documentation, and collection of culturally significant artifacts and features. Monitoring was conducted in summer weather and required consistent movement to provide coverage for the ground disturbing activities.



McCoy Solar LLC Environmental Services, City of Blythe, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological as well as paleontological resources.

California Flats Project, First Solar Electric (CA) Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground-disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage, as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs, and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological and paleontological resources.

Jacumba Solar, Swinerton Builders, San Diego County, California. Served as archaeological monitor and was responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological monitoring coverage. Also responsible for the scheduling and recording of archaeological materials discovered in the course of monitoring.

**BLM Monitoring, Tule Wind LLC, San Diego County, California.** Served as third-party archaeological monitor. Responsible for verifying compliance of construction with BLM and County permits and Conditions of Approval.

**McCoy Solar Energy Project, City of Blythe, California.** Served as archaeological lead monitor and was responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological monitoring coverage as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field technicians and paleontological monitors.

#### Military

Camp Wilson Infrastructure Upgrades, RQ Berg JV, City of Twentynine Palms, California. Responsible for coordinating archaeological monitoring with multiple subconsultants on an active military base. Unexploded ordnance training was a key element, as well as historic artifact identification.

### Municipal

**City of Yucaipa On-Call Contract, California.** Responsible for field survey of proposed impact areas for watershed projects. Recorded newly discovered cultural resources and the updating of existing records.

**DS 86 BESS, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California.** Record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

As-Needed Watershed and Resource Protection, City of San Diego, California. Wrote Barrett Lake reports.

San Diego Association of Governments Continuing Services Agreement, AECOM Technical Services Inc., San Diego County, California. Monitoring excavations in beach environment requiring railway safety training. Monitoring for this project required both paleontological and archaeological expertise. Responsibilities included identification, documentation and collection of prehistoric, historic and fossiliferous resources.

## Resource Management

**Double D Mine Project, Mitchell Chadwick, Blythe, California.** Performed phase I Field survey around talc mine. Identification of historic and prehistoric resources was required, as well as recording and notifications.

#### Transportation

High Speed Rail Geotechnical, Dragados-Flatiron Joint Venture, Fresno, California. Performed excavation and identification of human osteological remains. Responsible for appropriate treatment and recording practices with sensitive remains.

Mid-Coast Corridor Projects, PGH Wong Engineering Inc., San Diego County, California. Approved as both an archaeological and paleontological monitor. Responsibilities focused on the identification, collection, and documentation of multiple ground disturbing activities during the course of the day. Railway training and strict adherence to safety protocols was vital. Prioritization of activities was required to provide appropriate coverage to various activities. Detailed documentation for both disciplines was required. Communication with multiple companies was required not only for technical documentation but also efficient use of time in the work day. Finds covered the spectrum from historic features and isolates to paleontological features.

Orange County Transportation Authority Additional Parking at Golden West Transportation Center, City of Huntington Beach, California. As archaeological technician, monitored construction and earth-moving operations for disturbances to archaeological/paleontological resources. Recorded any disturbed materials found. Workdays included working closely and safely around large construction equipment, which required good visual and verbal communication skills with construction personnel.

#### Water/Wastewater

Emergency Technical Support, Montecito Water District, Santa Barbara County, California. Responsible for field survey for assessment of impacts to archaeological resources during emergency efforts following the Montecito mudslides for FEMA compliance. Coordinated with emergency services for appropriate access and safety.

Hanson El Monte Pond Cultural Monitoring, Sierra Pacific West Inc., San Diego County, California. Responsible for preparation of the negative monitoring letter.

Inland Empire Brineline Reach V Rehabilitation, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, City of San Bernardino, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for the monitoring of ground disturbing activities for archaeological resources.

North Broadway Pipeline Cultural Monitoring, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District, San Diego County, California. Responsible for the writing/preparation of the Negative Monitoring Report.

## Relevant Previous Experience

## Development

**Bilstein Southwest Rally Cup Series, City of Yuma, Arizona.** As an archaeological liaison, advised on proposals for the expansion of current rally series routes through state, federal and privately owned lands in California and Arizona. Conducted research and performed permitting for the rally series via the appropriate owners in compliance with Section 106. (2010–Present)

Catalina Island Metropole Project, Catalina Island, California. Screened back dirt from previous excavations with emphasis on identification of grave goods and the distinction between human and faunal remains. Participated in data analysis and entry into the Microsoft Access database. This data entry involved preliminary identification quality checks as well as metadata quality assurance within the database.



Various Monitoring Projects, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor on multiple projects in Riverside and San Bernardino counties during excavation activities such as grading and trenching, for items of any historical, archaeological, or paleontological significance. Identified and prepared paleontological samples in plaster in the field for transit to lab facilities.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Project, City of Simi Valley, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor and primarily monitored for paleontological resources in canyon excavation. Daily field identification, recording, and preparation of fossiliferous or archaeological materials were required.

#### Education

California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) Coastal California Archaeological Lab Comparative Faunal Collection, City of Los Angeles, California. As founder and manager, established maceration lab compliant with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. The lab specializes in providing students and professionals with an osteological comparative collection for species endemic and introduced along the California coast. This lab is also designed as a teaching lab where students can gain experience in maceration techniques and comparative anatomy.

ANTH 424 Archaeological Research Techniques, CSULA, Point Mugu Field School, Ventura County, California. As graduate assistant/field co-coordinator, taught field school survey, mapping, and excavation techniques as well as monitored the excavation of test units.

**ANTH 310** Evolutionary Perspectives on Sex and Gender, CSULA, City of Los Angeles, California. As graduate assistant, assisted the course professor in the form of data entry, grading of papers, proctoring of exams, and chaperoned on the class field trip to the Los Angeles Zoo for primate observations.

**Field School, CSULA, Point Mugu State Park, California.** As field school crew leader/compass skills instructor, taught undergraduates mapping and orienteering techniques using topographic maps, compass, pace measurement and GPS skills. As a crew leader Ms. Colston facilitated the excavation of a test unit and the accompanying analysis of excavated materials.

**ANTH 300** *Evolutionary Perspectives on Emotion*, **CSULA**, City of **Los Angeles**, **California**. Served as graduate assistant and aided the course professor in the form of data entry, grading papers, and the proctoring of exams.

Anthropology Department Assistant, University of California, City of Santa Cruz, California. As anthopology laboratories assistant, processed modern faunal specimens for maceration to museum/archival level quality. Preformed/supervised and taught the speciation of common osteological animal remains. Received extensive experience in the curation and cataloguing of incoming material from varying locations, contexts and categories. Made catalogues in both hard copy as well as digitally, with specific experience in FileMaker software. Skills in the use of scalpel blade maceration as well as dermestid beetles were extensively utilized. This position promoted a strong understanding of preservation techniques for different materials if they are to be used as an academic comparative.

Field School Cataloguing System, Cabrillo Community College, City of Aptos, California. Served as student collections analyst. During this final month of the field school learned how to utilize a cataloguing system whose input method was DOS, but also to create new cataloguing systems that were appropriate and commensurate with the scale of the project at hand. Also introduced to basic skills of field identification for historic items, appropriate references, and methods of classifying bone, stone and shell artifacts.



Presidio Field School, Cabrillo Community College, City of San Francisco, California. Served as student excavator. During this portion of the field school, Ms. Colston lived at the San Francisco Presidio and participated in the ongoing field project of excavating the area adjacent to the Officers' mess hall, but was historically the chapel. Methods learned here included using breaking bars and picks to dig through the melted adobe, as well as trowels, shovels, etc., to create pedestals and draw profiles.

Archaeological Technician Certification Course, Cabrillo Community College, Fort Hunter Ligget, Jolon, California. This was the first month of the three month course for earning the Archaeological Technician Certification. As student field surveyor, Ms. Colston was taught to use both basic and advanced methods of orienteering with topographic maps, compass, and GPS. Skills learned included utilization of latitude/longitude coordinates and Universal Transverse Mercators, township and range, and ethnographic narrative. For practical experience the team camped at Fort Hunter Ligget and performed transect surveys and shovel test pits.

#### Energy

NRG Power Plant Project, City of El Segundo, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor and monitored for archaeological and paleontological materials in a coastal environment with excavations exceeding 20 feet below sea level. OSHA compliance and other environmental compliance regulations were emphasized.

#### Federal

**U.S. Forest Service Crew Chief, Modoc National Forest, California.** As crew chief, supervised and trained a crew of 3–4 people while conducting Section 110 compliance site recordation of both prehistoric and historic sites. Crew included 2–3 unpaid volunteers and at least one GS-03. This position required the independent completion of federal Environmental Impact Report forms. Detailed proofreading of technical reports for government use was required. The team used GPS navigation, topographic maps in latitude/longitude and Universal Transverse Mercators coordinates, in addition to compass navigation for archaeological site recognition and mapping. This position also included helping train, lead and supervise a Passport in Time (PIT) project, which introduced over 20 volunteers to the archaeological resources of Modoc National Forest. The PIT project had two sessions, which were each one week in duration.

**U.S. Forest Service Field Survey, Modoc National Forest, California.** Served as an archaeological technician. The majority of the job was field survey, recording new sites, monitoring known sites, and completing a federal monitoring form when visiting sites that had not been updating in 10 years or more. Responsible for detailed and accurate completion of federal site forms, positive artifact identification, material identification of artifacts (mostly lithics), ability to hike a minimum of 5 miles in extremely rocky terrain while carrying a 40 pound field pack.

### Military

**CA-SNI-40 Excavation Project, San Nicolas Island Naval Base, California.** As archaeological field and lab assistant, assisted with excavation of CA-SNI-40, a coastal indigenous archaeological site on San Nicolas Island, off the southern coast of California. Analysis of excavated cultural material including bone from sea mammals and birds, shell, and lithics.

Phase 2 Survey Project, Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Greely, Alaska. Served as archaeological technician. The team was completing Phase 2 surveys of probable sites while using shovel test pitting techniques to investigate subsurface deposits. Experience in using many tools for excavation depending on soil solidity, including: mattock, pickaxe, shovel, trowel, and ice pick, etc. Due to remote location of survey area, as well as working on military lands, multiple training certifications were received, including bear training, unexploded ordinance training, ARGO amphibious vehicle driving, and excavation through glacial till.

#### Resource Management

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Monitoring, City of Granada Hills, California. Served as air quality monitor and patrolled a neighborhood downwind of the landfill for offensive odors and recorded the findings. This job required that monitors also be on the lookout for anything unusual in the neighborhood, thus patrollers would act as unofficial members of the neighborhood watch.

#### Transportation

San Gabriel Mission Alameda Corridor–East Project, City of San Gabriel, California. Screened and excavated area immediately adjacent to Mission San Gabriel. The identification of human and faunal remains was invaluable.

## Specialized Training

- Flint Knapping, 2012
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Zooarchaeology Workshop, 2011
- SCA Workshop Archaeochemistry Workshop, 2010
- Biohazard/Lab Safety, 2009
- Wilderness Bear Training, 2008
- Unexploded Ordinance Training, 2008

#### Conference Presentations

- "A Spatial Analysis of the Distribution of Bone Tools at CA-SNI-25." 2014. Poster presented at the Society for American Archaeology 79th Annual Meeting. Austin, Texas.
- "California Spiny Lobster (Panulirus interruptus) in the Archaeological Record." 2014. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 48th Annual Meeting. Visalia, California.
- "Small Island, Big Connections: An Investigation into the Cultural Network Implications of the Redwood Box Cache." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.
- "Quilted Subsistence Patterns: A Middle Holocene Food Tradition on San Nicolas Island, California." 2013.

  Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.
- "Preliminary Analysis of a Mainland Shell Midden: CA-VEN-395." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.
- "Analyzing the Hafted and Unhafted Bifaces from the Redwood Box Cache Feature, San Nicolas Island, California." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.
- "Historic Artifacts Recovered from the Redwood Box Cache on San Nicolas Island, California." 2013. Program of the 8th California Island Symposium. Ventura, California.
- "Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island." 2012. Program of the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. San Diego, California.
- "Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island." 2012. Presented at Southern California Academy of Sciences. Los Angeles, California.
- "Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island." 2012. Presented at Student Research Conference, California State University, Los Angeles. Los Angeles, California.



### Awards

- Above and Beyond Volunteerism Award, Bilstein Southwest Rally Cup, 2013
- CSULA Emeriti Fellowship, 2012
- Fund to Support Graduate Students in Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activities, 2012
- CSULA Travel Support Scholarship, 2012
- Ladies Auxiliary Continuing Education Scholarship, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #2075, Hawthorne,
   California, 2010
- Academic Jacket Award, Los Angeles Unified School District, California, 2005
- Advanced Placement Scholar Award, 2004

# Matthew DeCarlo

## Archaeologist

Matthew DeCarlo is an archaeologist with more than 8 years' professional experience leading archaeological surveys and excavations, performing lithic and faunal analyses, constructing and analyzing geographic information system (GIS) data, and producing cultural resource management reports.

As acting district archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Mr. DeCarlo worked intensively with federal regulations and Native American tribal representatives and from this experience, has developed the ability to work collaboratively with consulting groups on multi-phase projects. Within the private sector, Mr. DeCarlo has managed the cultural resource requirements for large-scale utility projects which required extensive cooperation with utility managers, construction efforts, and Native American tribal representatives.

#### Education

California State University, Bakersfield M.A., Anthropology, pending University of California, Irvine B.A., Anthropology, 2006

#### Professional Affiliations

San Diego Archaeological Society Society for American Archaeology Society for California Archaeology

Project Experience

Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation for the West of Devers Upgrade Project (WODUP), Southern California Edison (SCE), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Served as project manager for a cultural resource impact assessment for a dual transmission line upgrade spanning from North Palm Springs to San Bernardino, California. Tasks included implementing archaeological surveys and excavations, producing a cultural resource evaluation report, and participation in construction site visits with SCE staff and construction specialists to resolve construction/resource conflicts. The WODUP preconstruction activities are nearing completion.

Construction Monitoring for Devers to Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Transmission Line Project, SCE, Riverside County, California. Served as field director for the construction of a 500 kV transmission line spanning from Blythe to Romoland, California. Tasks included conducting archaeological surveys and excavations; managing construction monitoring teams; producing cultural resource records and reports; and consulting with SCE, construction, and Native American representatives. The final cultural resource report has been submitted and is awaiting approval.

Mountain Top Healthy Trees Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for a proposed tree thinning project. To ensure that no previously recorded resources were impacted during the tree mastication, Mr. DeCarlo conducted a records search, delineated mastication boundaries, and monitored the mastication activities.

ARRA Wilderness Trails Restoration Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist. Fulfilled cultural resource requirements for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance to ensure the Mount Pinos Ranger District of the Los Padres Forest received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) federal funds to conduct trail work within wilderness areas. This required consultation with USFS supervisors to construct a viable timetable, completion of a records search, intensive survey of trails, and collaboration with trail maintenance crew chiefs to protect threatened cultural resources.



Cultural Resources Management for the Day Fire Reforestation Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for the reforestation of areas burned during the 2007 Day Wildfire. Prior to the planting of pine tree saplings, Mr. DeCarlo performed a records search, conducted an archaeological inventory, and evaluated the post-fire condition of previously identified archaeological sites. A survey report and archaeological site records were submitted to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters and tree saplings were planted in the spring of 2010.

Sierra Madre Ridge Archaeological Survey and Rock Art Recordation Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara County, California. Served as the field chief for the Sierra Madre Ridge Project, a Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) project consisting of three one-week expeditions to update site records and survey previously unrecorded portions of a known archaeological district. Tasks included leading and training volunteer teams in survey and site recordation methods, updating previously recorded archaeological sites, identification of new sites, surveying previously unrecorded land, and managing fuels near significant sites to prevent possible fire damage. A survey report, site records, and GIS mapping were completed and submitted to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

NEPA Compliance for the New Chuchupate Ranger Station, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist. To ensure NEPA compliance and ensure acquisition of ARRA federal funds, conducted a records search, collaborated with the Forest Tribal Liaison, updated previously recorded sites, mapped the existing Chuchupate Ranger Station, conducted an intensive survey, contracted an architectural historian, and submitted a report to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

Sapaski (Painted Rock) Tribal Protection Meeting, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for the Sapaski Tribal Protection Meeting, a collaborative effort with tribal representatives and USFS supervisors to protect a significant rock art resource. Conducted a records search and suggested possible protection strategies to tribal representatives.

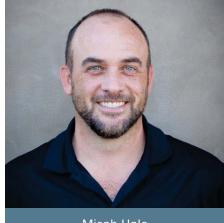
Archaeological Investigation for the Yellow Jacket Fire Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for the archaeological investigation after the Yellow Jacket Fire. Conducted a records search to identify any previously identified cultural resource within burned or staging areas, appraised sites impacted by both fire and fire-fighting measures, consulted with fire personnel to determine possible impacts, and submitted a report to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

## Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

Micah Hale is Dudek's cultural resources lead principal investigator, with technical expertise as a lithic and groundstone analyst, invertebrate analyst, and in ground penetrating radar. Over the course of his 19-year career, Dr. Hale has served as a principal investigator in the public and private sector for all levels of archaeological investigation, as a public outreach coordinator and as an assistant professor at the University of California, Davis (U.C. Davis). He currently functions as a principal investigator in project oversight including proposals, research designs, fieldwork, artifact analysis, and report authorship.

Dr. Hale's experience is both academic and professional spanning California, Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon, including work for Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California State Parks, various city and county agencies, and directly for Native American groups. Dr. Hale has supervised numerous large-scale surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, and geoarchaeological investigations, served as a third party review consultant, and an expert witness in legal proceedings. He has authored research designs, management and treatment plans, proposals, preliminary and final reports, and technical analyses. Dr. Hale has integrated his personal research interests into projects and participated in professional symposia at local and national venues, including the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology. Additionally, he has conducted academic research in the Polar Arctic, Greenland. Dr. Hale's current focus is on hunter-gatherer archaeology of California and the Great Basin, applying theoretical premises of cultural evolution and human behavioral ecology.



Micah Hale

#### Education

University of California, Davis PhD, Anthropology, 2009 California State University, Sacramento MA, Anthropology, 2001 University of California, Davis BS, Anthropology, 1996

#### Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 2001

#### Professional Affiliations

Society for American Archaeology Society for California Archaeology Antelope Valley Archaeological Society

San Diego Archaeological Society

## Project Experience

Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery for the Newland Homes Sierra Project, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervising data recovery investigations at two significant prehistoric archaeological sites and historic archival research of a homestead in support of the Newland Sierra Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Phase I Archaeological Inventory and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for the Yokohl Ranch Project, Tulare County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised completion of 12,000 acre survey and archaeological evaluation of 85 prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in support of the Yokohl Ranch EIR.



Phase I Inventory and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Star Ranch Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA inventory and evaluation for private development.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites, Torrey Pines Glider Port, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA evaluation of two prehistoric archaeological sites for the Torrey Pines City Park General Development Plan.

Data Recovery of One Prehistoric Site for the Rhodes Property, Sea Breeze Properties, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA compliant data recovery of a large prehistoric site for a residential development.

Archaeological Survey of the Paramount Mine Exploratory Drilling Project, Essex Environmental, Mono County, Nevada. As principal investigator and field director, conducted archaeological survey for mining exploration and prepared the technical report.

Phase I Inventory of 1,544 Acres and Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Sites along the Western and Northwestern Boundaries, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California. As field director, supervised a Phase I inventory of 1,544 acres. Recorded 30 new archaeological sites, more than a dozen "sub-modern" refuse dumps, and a variety of isolate finds. Notable sites include several early Holocene lithic scatters (Lake Mojave-, Silver Lake-, and Pinto-age deposits), a rhyolite lithic quarry, and a complex of historic dumps associated with homesteading activities around Lone Butte.

Archaeological Survey of the La Mesa Meadows Residential Development Project, Helix Environmental, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, conducted a survey of a proposed residential development in San Diego County.

Pankey Ranch Testing, Pardee Homes, Northern San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised excavation of shovel test pits to delineate the boundaries of site CA-SDI-682, the prehistoric village of Tom-Kav. Managed field personnel, conducted excavation, and wrote portions of technical report.

Oceanside Hilton EIR, Dudek Associates, Oceanside, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, conducted a survey of the proposed Hilton Hotel at the eastern end of Buena Vista Lagoon in Carlsbad and prepared portions of technical report for an EIR.

Data Recovery of Locus O, Star Canyon Development, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. As field director, supervised field crews for data recovery mitigation of an archaeological deposit and human remains near Tahquitz Canyon. Coordinated with Native American representatives and prepared portions of the technical report.

Linda Vista Survey, City of San Marcos Planning Department, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted a Phase I cultural resource inventory of the proposed road realignment in San Marcos. Prepared technical reports and made recommendations for additional work to be done within the project area.

Kaiser Permanente Murrieta Valley Medical Center Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), City of Murrieta, California. Dr. Hale acted as Principal Investigator on the Kaiser Murrieta project, overseeing a Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II archaeological significance evaluation of one prehistoric resource. Dr. Hale assisted the City with Tribal communication and analysis of potential impacts to a viewshed considered sensitive by local Native Americans. All studies were completed to comply with CEQA guidelines in support of an EIR.