

APPENDIX E
Cultural Resources Report
Part 2

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

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Frank Lienert", written over a horizontal line.

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

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

Ewilaapaay Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

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

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaav Nation
Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
(619) 766-4930

(619) 766-4957 Fax

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

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Svcuan Band of the Kumeyaav Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaavpaav Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Caion , CA 92019
ssilva@svcuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

(619) 445-1927 Fax

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
ihaden@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

(619) 445-5337 Fax

Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov
(619) 478-9046

(619) 478-5818 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaav
Jamul , CA 91935
(619) 669-4785

(619) 669-4817

Los Covotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086-01
Chapparosa@msn.com
(760) 782-0711

(760) 782-0712 Fax

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
Virgil Ovos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
mesagrandedband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818

(760) 782-9092 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.

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

**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. Luiseno
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aquilar, Chairperson

P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(760) 742-1289, Ext. 303

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Kwaavmii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas

P.O. Box 775 Diegueno-Kwaavmii
Pine Valley, CA 91962 Kumevaav
(619) 709-4207

Inaia-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman

2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 737-7628

(760) 747-8568 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation

Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
tromoero@juaneno.com
(949) 488-3484
(949) 354-5876 Cell
(949) 488-3294 Fax

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson

1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA 92081
cimojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson

5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairman

P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000

(951) 695-1778 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

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

Kumevaav Cultural Repatriation Committee
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
cilinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694

Diegueno/Kumevaav

Ewiiapaav Band of Kumevaav Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine , CA 91901
michaela@leaninarock.net
(619) 445-6315

Diegueno/Kumevaav

(619) 445-9126 Fax

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs , CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
(760) 699-6907
(760) 567-3761 Cell
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Cahuilla

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Edwin Romero Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside , CA 92040
clloyd@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612

Diegueno

(619) 443-0681

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto , CA 92581
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544 ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Luiseno
Cahuilla

Ipav Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virail Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-0845

Diegueno/Kumevaav

(760) 765-0320 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
12196 Pala Mission Road
Pala , CA 92059
rsmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500

Luiseno
Cupeno

(760) 742-3189 Fax

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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,



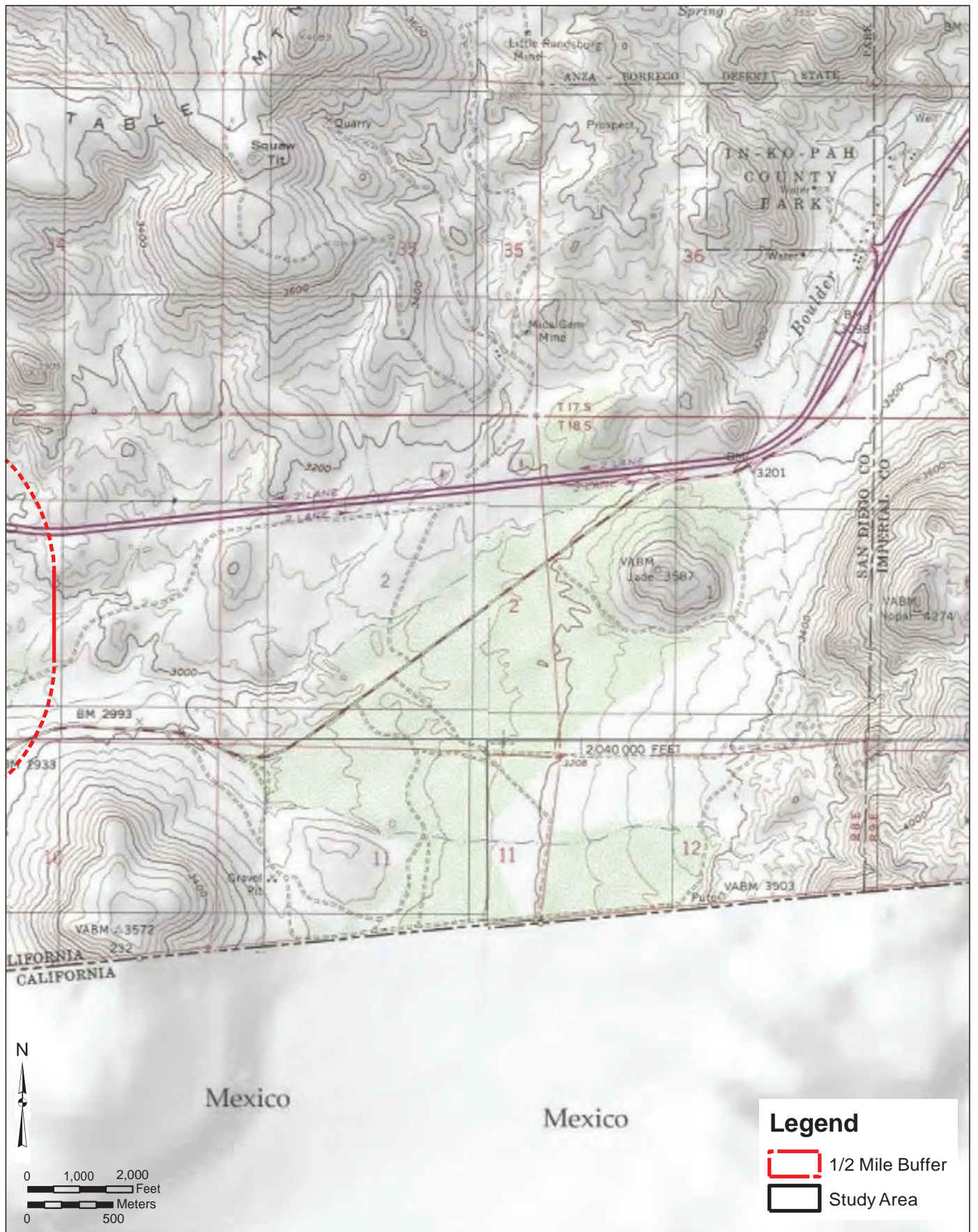
Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Jacumba Quadrangle
Township 17S, 18S; Range 8E; Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34

Records Search Map 1

Jacumba Valley Ranch, San Diego County, California



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Jacumba Quadrangle
Township 17S, 18S; Range 8E; Sections 3, 10, 34

Records Search Map 2

Jacumba Valley Ranch, San Diego County, California

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
Ewiiapaayp 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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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

***Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in
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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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. 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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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. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

***Subject: Information Request for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Project in
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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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. 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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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. 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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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. 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
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

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
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

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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Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

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).

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. 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).

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

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).

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. 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).

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

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).

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. 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).

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. 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).

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. 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).

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

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).

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

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***

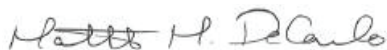
Dear Ms. Santos,

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).

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. 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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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. 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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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

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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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

**LA POSTA
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS**

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



Aug 21, 2018

Matt DeCarlo
605 3rd 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.

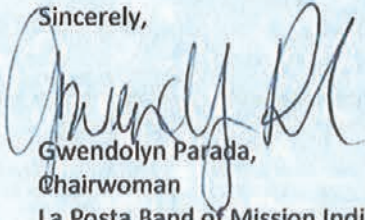
La Posta asserts that the Project area is located within part of the Diegueño traditional ethnographically documented territory, as well as part of the Tribe's aboriginal territory, and the extensive Diegueño artifactual and cultural record in the vicinity and possibly within the APE of the Project. 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 lp13boots@aol.com once you have had a chance to review these comments so that we can schedule our consultation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gwendolyn Parada", written over the printed name.

Gwendolyn Parada,
Chairwoman

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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, rteran@viejas-nsn.gov or epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, 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

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

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: BayWa R.E. Solar Projects, LLC
17901 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1050
Irvine, California 92614

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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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 Historic Places (NRHP), California 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

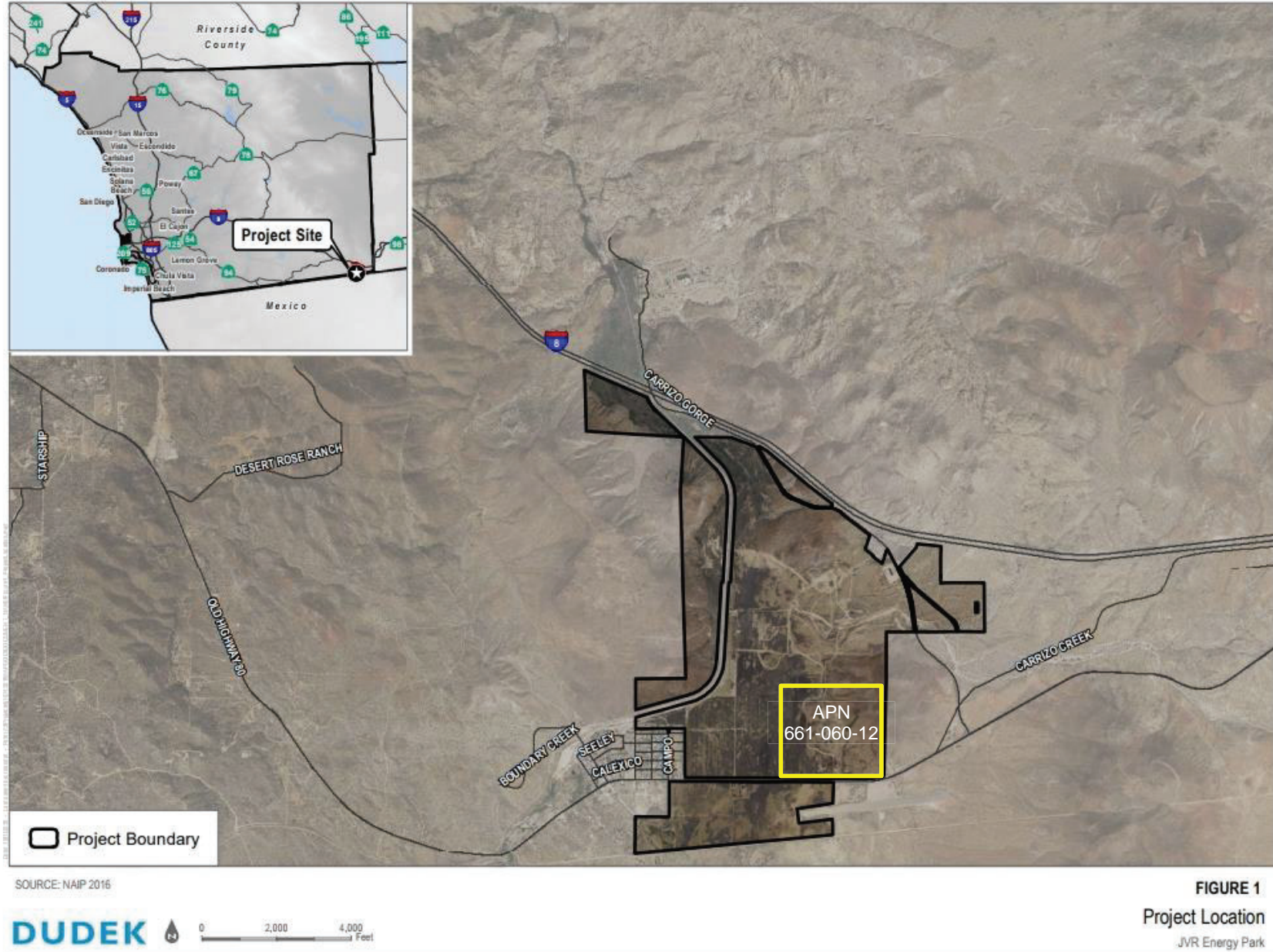
The County uses the CRHR criteria to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. In addition, other regulations must be considered during the evaluation of cultural resources. Specifically, the County of San Diego's RPO defines significant prehistoric and historic sites as follows:

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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HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR JVR ENERGY PARK



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Mountain Meadow Dairy Complex

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

- 5 - Dwelling B
- 6 - Dwelling C
- 7 - Dwelling D
- 8 - Reservoir
- 9 - Barn A

- 10 - Barn 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 Barbara 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

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 driving 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



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 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. 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-of-a-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.

5.3 Integrity Discussion

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 it 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 convey 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
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.) T 18S; R 8E; 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 ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
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.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch

Complex *NRHP Status Code 6Z

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B1. Historic Name: Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex

B2. Common Name: 45346 Old Highway 80

B3. 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)

Several buildings constructed in 1927 and additional buildings were constructed in 1933.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A

Property 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.)

Historical Overview of Jacumba

In the sixteenth-century, Yuman-speaking people known as Diegueño or Kumeyaay inhabited the Jacumba Valley. The Spanish and Mexicans knew these same people as Jacumeños, and like many other desert groups, the Jacumeño people were hostile to Spanish invasion. 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 town, and to the north, east, and south (Chace and Associates 1980). **See Continuation Sheet.**

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Nicole Frank, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: April 10, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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*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).

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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.).

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

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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

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

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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).

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

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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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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

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

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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).

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

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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-

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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

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

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*B10. Significance: (Continued)

The Jacumefio 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 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

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

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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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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 driving 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 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 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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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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/CRHP 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

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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

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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.

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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 convey 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.

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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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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

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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 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 (HREs) 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.

69th 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 breaching 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 reconnaissance-level field investigations, 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.

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.

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

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, MCCC, Oceanside, California. The MCCC 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 CEQA.

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 20th 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.

Draft National Register Nomination, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Ms. Frank 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. Additionally, 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.

Education

*The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, MS
Historic Preservation, 2018
The College of Charleston, BA,
Historic Preservation and Art History,
2016*

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.

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 Stora Affordable Housing Project, Villa Stora 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.

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

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 anthropology laboratories assistant, processed modern faunal specimens for maceration to museum/archival level quality. Performed/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 Liggett, 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 Liggett 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.

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.



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

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.

Appendix F

JVR Energy Park Project - Ground Penetrating Radar Fieldwork Study

MEMORANDUM

To: Donna Beddow
From: Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA
Subject: Jacumba Valley Ranch Energy Park Project – GPR Study Fieldwork Summary
Date: January 26, 2021
cc: Matthew DeCarlo, Micah Hale, Candice Magnus – Dudek
Attachment(s): Attachment A: Figures

This memorandum documents the results of a ground penetrating radar (GPR) study performed at the Jacumba Valley Ranch Energy Park Project (Project), located in southeastern San Diego County, California (see Figure 1). All work was performed on site November 17, 2020 by Dudek archaeologist Brad Comeau. The GPR study was conducted at the request of the Imperial Valley Desert Museum, as they expressed concerns related to potential subsurface cultural materials that may not have been identified during the previous archaeological studies for the Project.

1 GPR Methods

The GPR survey was performed in the portion of the Project site where the substation is planned to be constructed, as this area will be subject to the greatest amount of earthwork and therefore has the greatest potential to impact buried cultural resources. This location was also chosen, as very little vegetation is present, due to previous earthwork and occupation of the area as a laydown yard during the construction of the Sunrise Powerlink Project. Initially, the GPR study was proposed to include other portions of Project site where subsurface trenching for underground utilities are expected, however these areas were covered with dense grasses that distort the accuracy of the GPR data by dispersing the electromagnetic waves.

Dudek's GPR is a wheeled device approximately the size of a child's wagon, which is pushed across the ground in survey transects and is tracked by a GPS device. A Sensors and Software, Ltd., Noggin 250 GPR unit was used to collect all data, using the SmartCart configuration. This allowed investigators an opportunity to observe any potential anomalies in real time as they walked the site. The GPR was set up to record data to a maximum depth of 8 meters (approximately 26 feet), which was considered sufficient based on the potential depth of ground disturbance proposed by the Project. A Trimble Juno device and base station with sub-meter accuracy was used to collect locational information for each transect. GPR is non-invasive and uses electromagnetic fields to probe subsurface contexts for objects and changes in soil or material properties. Generally summarized, an antenna sends a finite frequency non-dispersive electromagnetic wave through the ground. This wave is then scattered and/or reflected back as "anomalies" with interpretable characteristics. While the location of anomalies can be identified in the field, and GPR survey strategies adjusted to focus on these areas in real-time, results are post-processed through software for the final results. By walking continuous linear transects and/or grids, this software allows for generation of two and three dimensional horizontal and visual mapping of subsurface features. Three dimensional mapping is most effective with historical or modern built environment features constructed of materials such as asphalt, brick, concrete, metal, wood, and other materials that would stand out against the surrounding soil matrix, but can be useful for prehistoric cultural features as well.

For the current study, data was collected on four transects (“lines”) in the field, with GPR data embedded in each (Figure 2). The Noggin data viewer records a radargram for each line in real-time, which is a two-dimensional vertical slice (profile view) of the sediments, bedrock, and subsurface anomalies (boulders, cultural features, excavated pits, etc.). In post-processing the four lines were merged to create a single data set with the GPR Slice software. Time-slice imagery was produced for the merged lines in GPR Slice, which are horizontal slices (plan view) of the subsurface at regular intervals (typically 30-40 cm).

2 Results

Time-slice imagery is shown using red-blue scale in Figure 3, with each image representing a horizontal view. X- and Y-axes for each image are UTM GPS coordinates, in meters, for the Easting and Northing, respectively. The top left image is nearest to the surface (a1; 0.0-0.3 m), with images increasing in depth across rows and columns, respectively, with the greatest depth in the bottom right image (a20; 4.0-4.2 m). The blue end of scale indicates the general background data, consisting of sedimentary deposit which comprises the majority of area, whilst red indicates strong GPR responses that are different than the sedimentary deposit.

Although many strong GPR responses are present in the first image (a1; 0.0-0.3 m), this provides little information of archaeological value, as the entire area was used as a laydown yard by SDG&E, which involved some grading to prep the land, as well as material and vehicle storage, which clearly disturbed the near-surface sediments. Images a2 (0.2-0.5 m) and a3 (0.4-0.7 m) show three linear responses (trending northeast to southwest) in red within the blue background. These three responses correspond to small washes that divert from Carrizo Creek. The largest wash extends to approximately 1 m deep (a5, top right). All three washes are visible on the ground surface and in aerial photographs. The radargram showing two transects crossing the large wash area shown in Figure 4.

With the exception of the washes, there are virtually no GPR responses from 1 m below the surface to terminal depth (although data was recorded to 8 m, only the upper 4 m are shown in Figure 5). This indicates a generally uniform, sandy deposit. Three small red anomalies are discernable in the southwest from at least a3 (0.4-0.7 m) to a20 (4.0-4.2 m), with a fourth visible through a14 (2.8-3.0 m). The four anomalies identified in Figure 4 (a9; 1.7-2.0 m).

Anomaly 1 corresponds to a false response. This reading represents a reflection off trucks parked adjacent to the transect of the GPR and can be seen in Figure 6. Anomaly 2 is a metallic reverberation, whereby the electromagnetic wave “pings” repeatedly off a metal object. Anomaly 2 is a buried object, and, based on the size of the two responses in the radargram (Figure 7), it is likely two objects, not one, which are close to 1 m below the ground surface. Anomalies 3 and 4 are located at the south edge of the GPR study area which is adjacent to large dump piles comprised of tree stumps, dirt, and other vegetation debris. Modern trash is also noticeable in this area, including metal, building material, and glass. The GPR anomalies here indicate there is also buried metal present, given the reverberating response in the radargram.

No GPR anomalies were identified that are consistent with features of Native American origin. Clusters of rock which would comprise thermal features, such as hearths and roasting pits, should be identifiable as discrete hyperbolae in the radargrams and would be present in the time-slice imagery as discrete red clusters. Such features were not observed. House pits, or other similar living surfaces, would show up as more discrete linear responses in the radargrams, similar to the soil changes observed in the washes. Features such as this would show up as a linear feature in radargrams regardless of the direction of travel for each transect, and would translate in the time-slice images as the two-dimensional shape they actually are (e.g., round for a house pit).

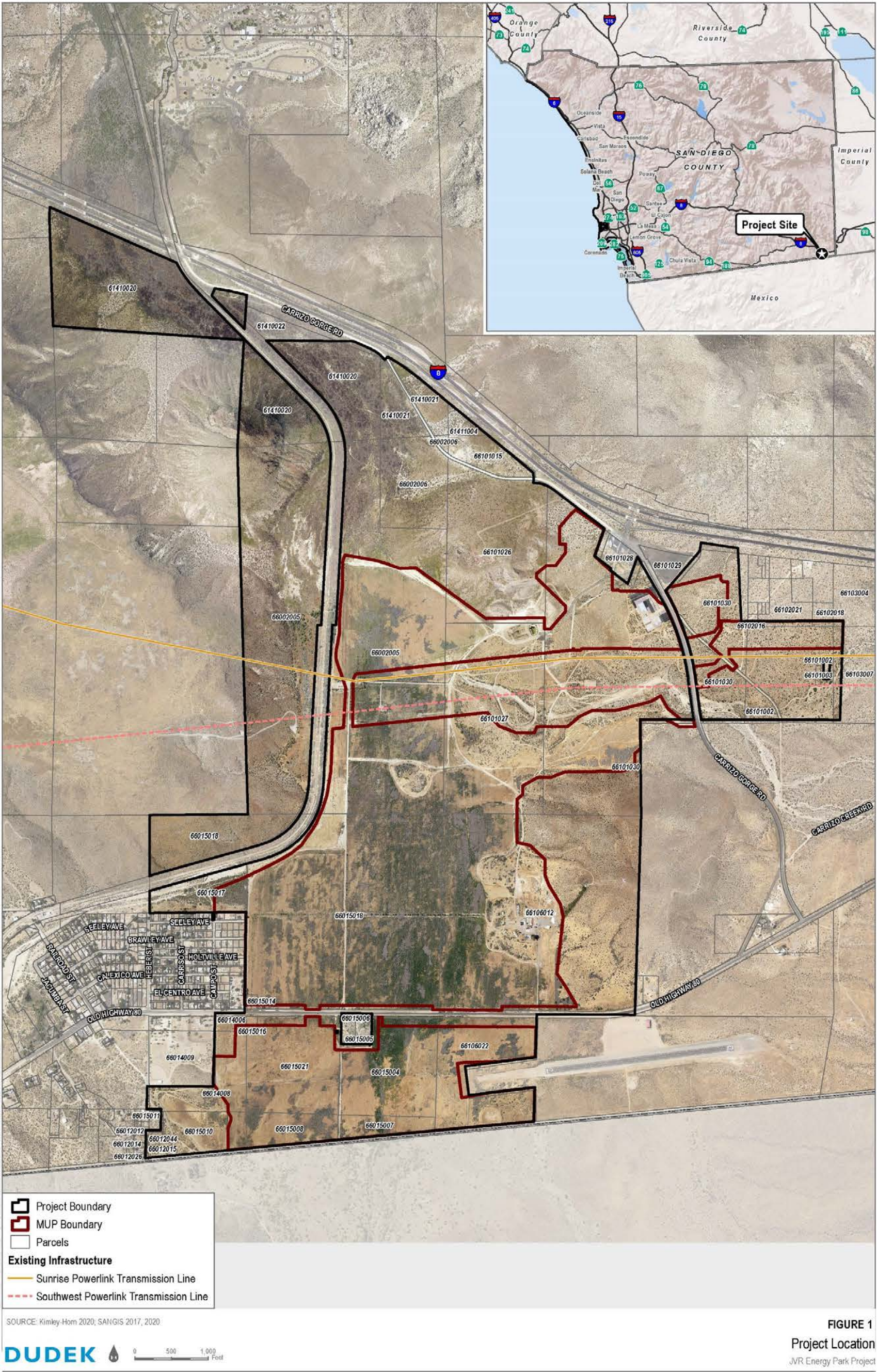
3 Summary

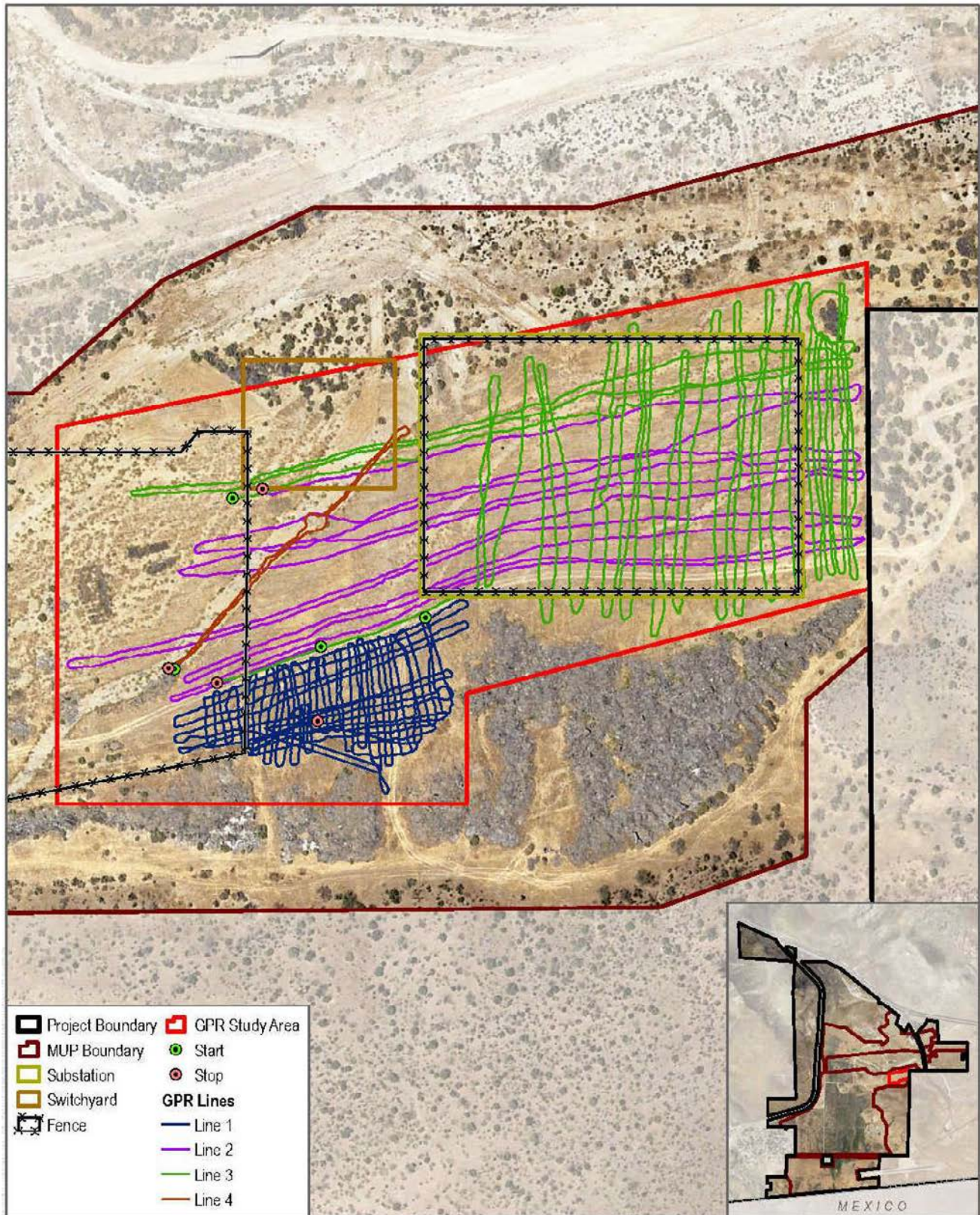
The GPR study performed for the Jacumba Valley Ranch Energy Park Project did not identify any GPR anomalies which are consistent with potential prehistoric-period archaeological features. The only discernable GPR anomalies correspond to natural features (washes, one of which can be seen on the ground and as indicated by corresponding soil changes in the GPR data), and buried metal objects. No ground-truthing excavation was performed at this time to confirm the GPR data interpretations presented herein.



Attachment A

Figures





SOURCE: Kimley-Horn 2020; SANGIS 2017, 2021

DUDEK



0 25 50 Meters

FIGURE 2

GPR Study Area

JVR Energy Park Project

Figure 3: Time-Slice Imagery

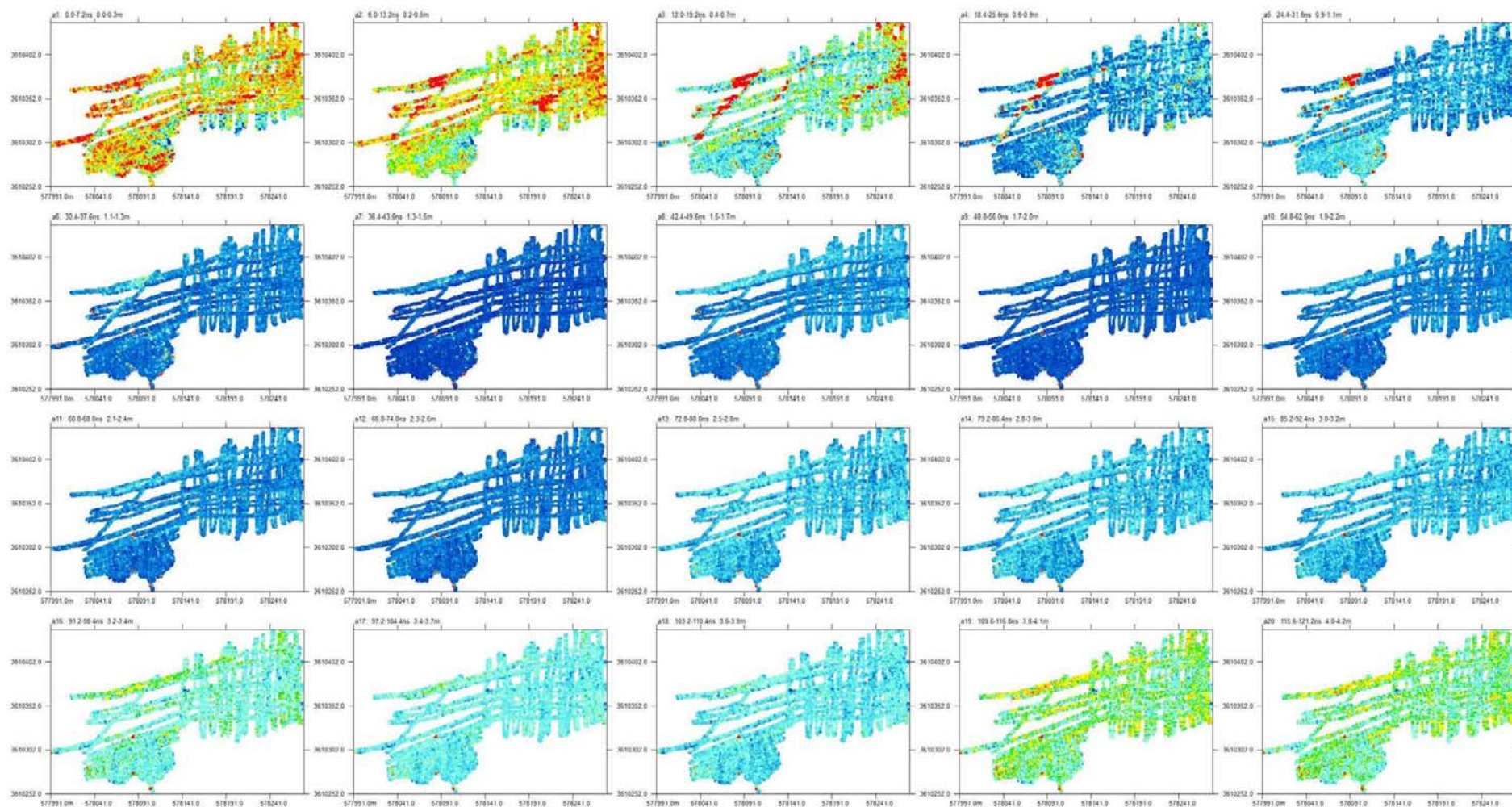


Figure 4: Line 3 Radargram Section

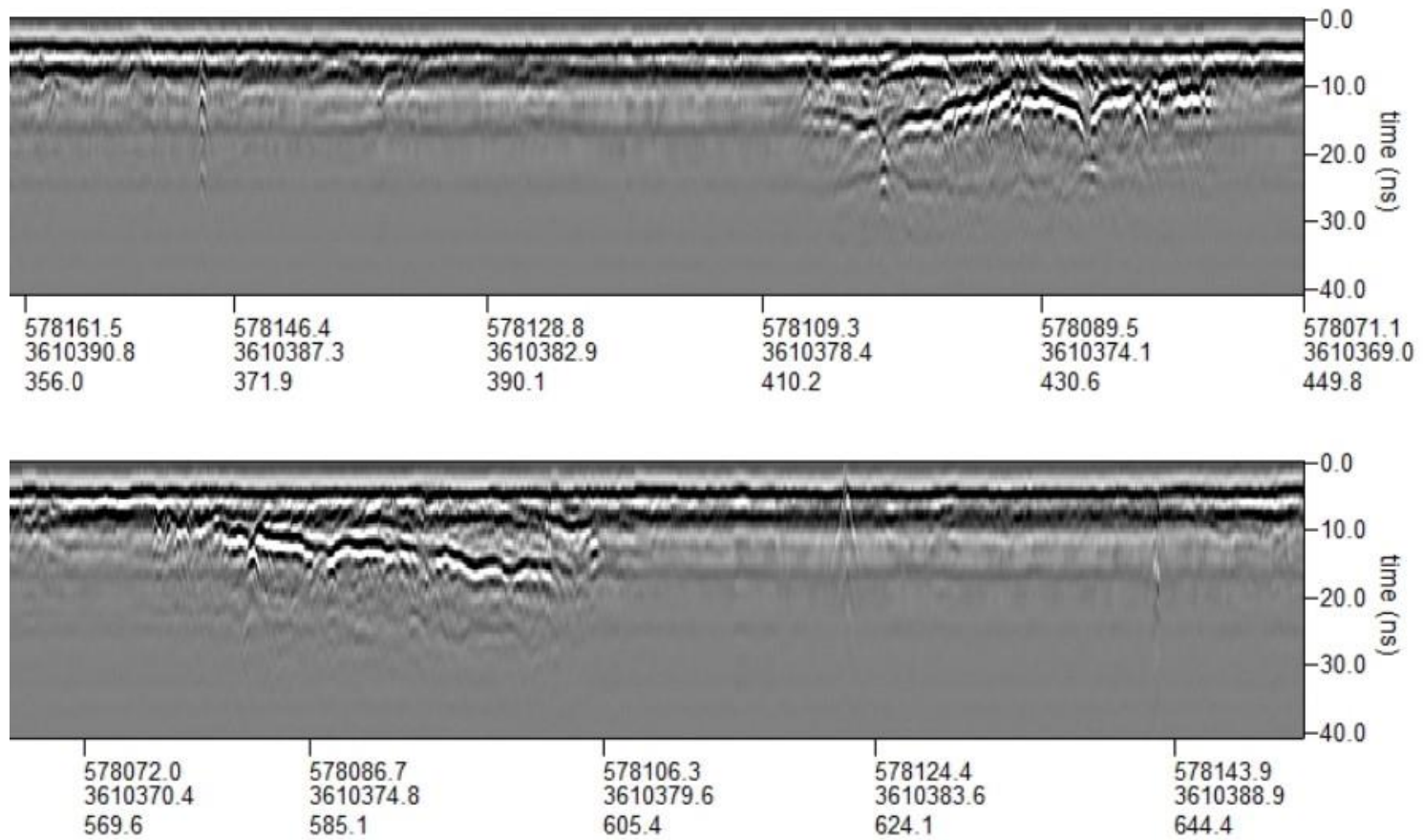


Figure 5: Time-Slice Image a9

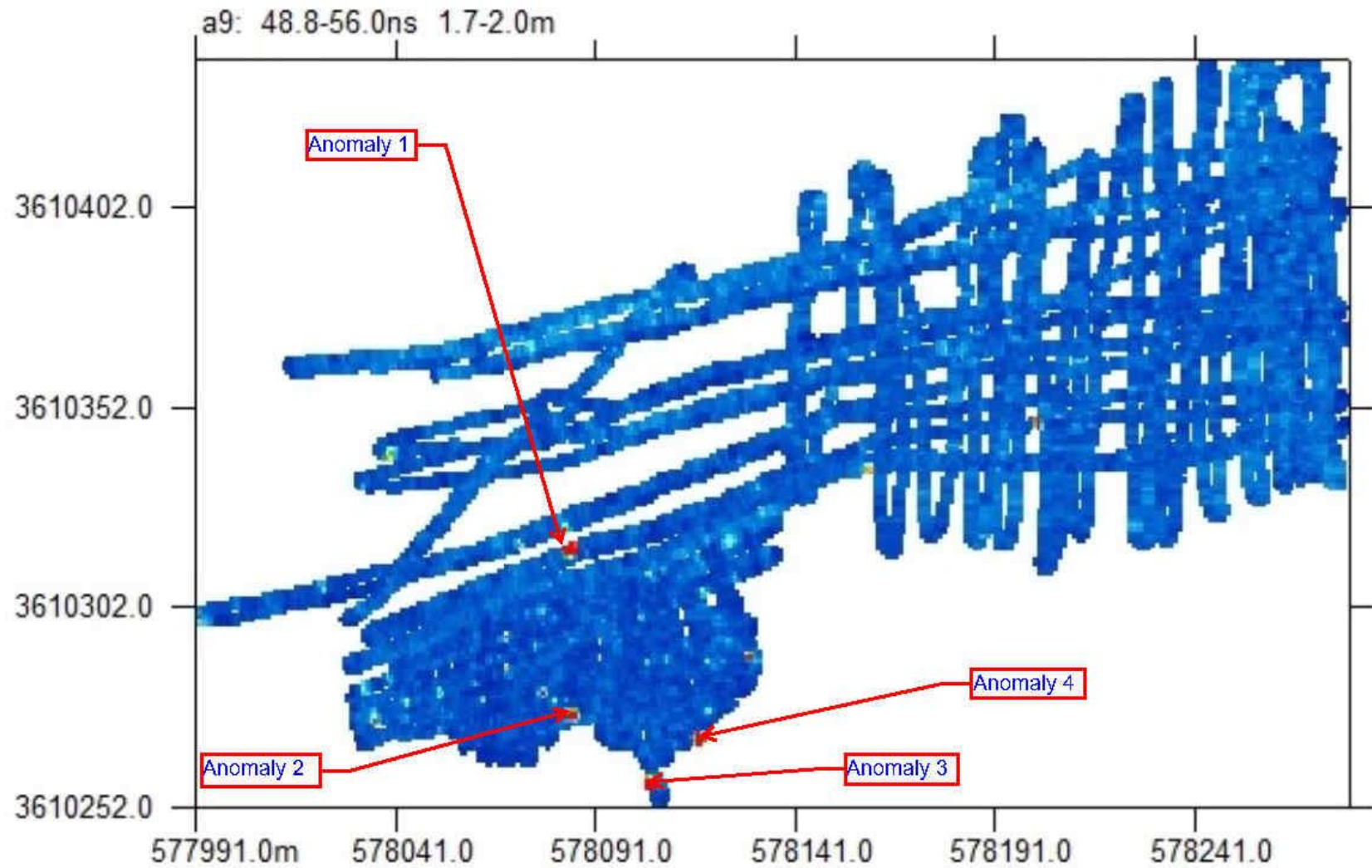


Figure 6: Anomaly 1 Truck Reverberation

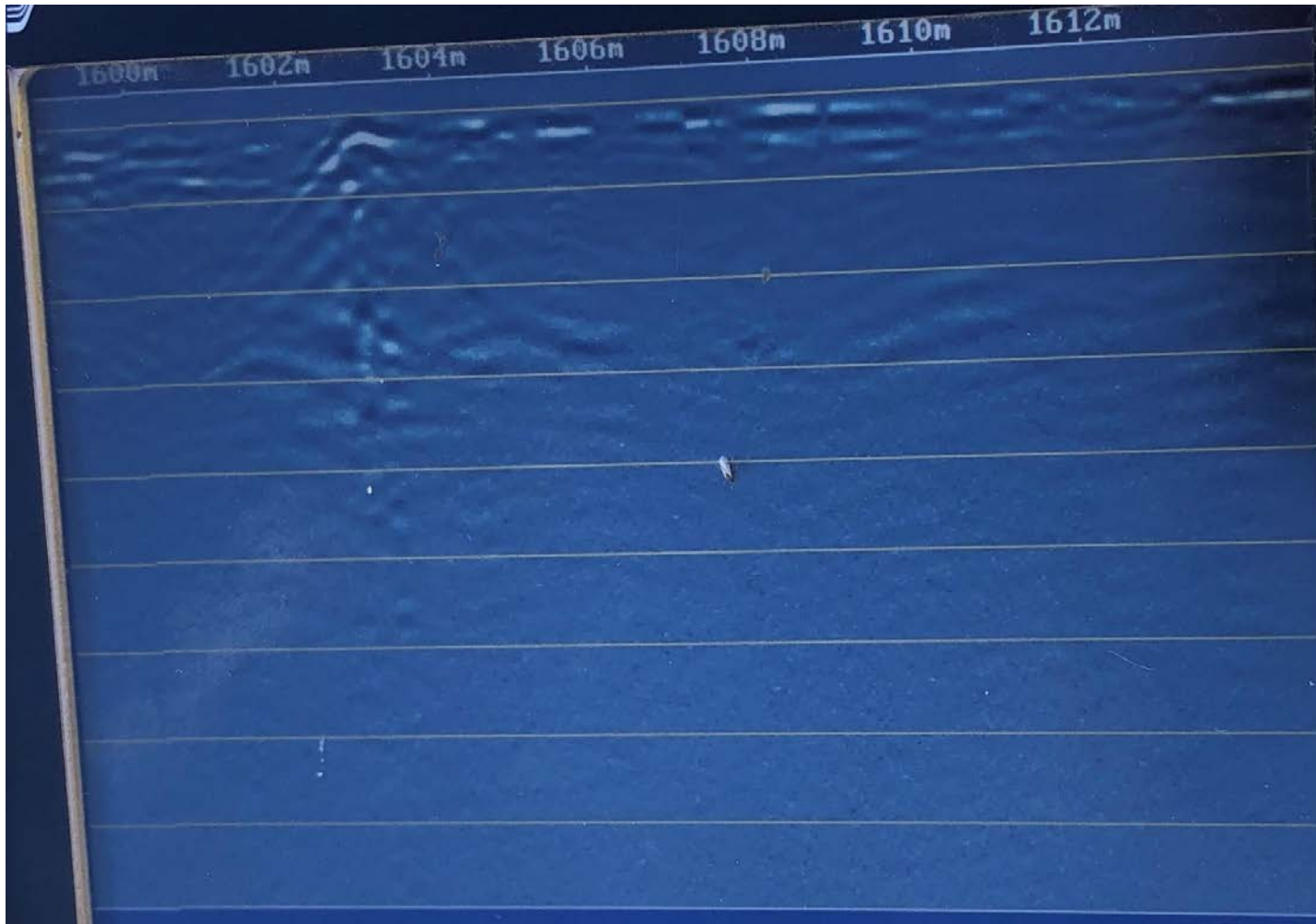


Figure 7: Anomaly 2 Metal Object Reverberations

