

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF THE 1.86-ACRE BORREGO SPRINGS PARCEL (APN-141-
384-14-00) PDS2021-STP-018 BORREGO SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA**

PROJECT PROPONENT:

**JOE CARLL
5024 VIEWRIDGE
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92058**

PREPARED BY:

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RECUERDOS RESEARCH
PO BOX 387
WARNER SPRINGS, CA
92086**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR



RICHARD L. CARRICO

Archaeological Survey of 1.86-acres Guidelines: CEQA/County of San Diego
USGS Quadrangle: Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5
Township Section 31 Township 10 South Range 06 East

**Keywords: Borrego Springs, County Highway S-22, Positive Survey, P-37-039740, Brown
Ware Sherds**

November 20, 2021

**SDC PDS RCVD 01-11-22
STP21-016**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report provides the results of an archaeological and historical inventory and survey for a 1.86-acre parcel located in Borrego Springs, California (APN141-384-14-00/PDS2021-STP-018). The property is owned by Joe Carll and the proposed project is development of a miniature golf course. The records search, field survey, and preparation of this letter report were performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act and guidelines of the County of San Diego as one element of approval of a Tentative Map for the study area.

Results of the study were positive; no archaeological or historical resources were recorded at the South Coast Information Center; however, the field survey indicated the presence of approximately ten Brown Ware sherds which were recorded as site 37-039740. The sherds were recorded within the 100-year flood zone and in an area prohibited for development because of flood risk. As a result, if the mitigation measures proposed within this report (temporary fencing and avoidance of the archaeological site) are implemented, the proposed project will not impact or adversely affect any recorded or known cultural resources.

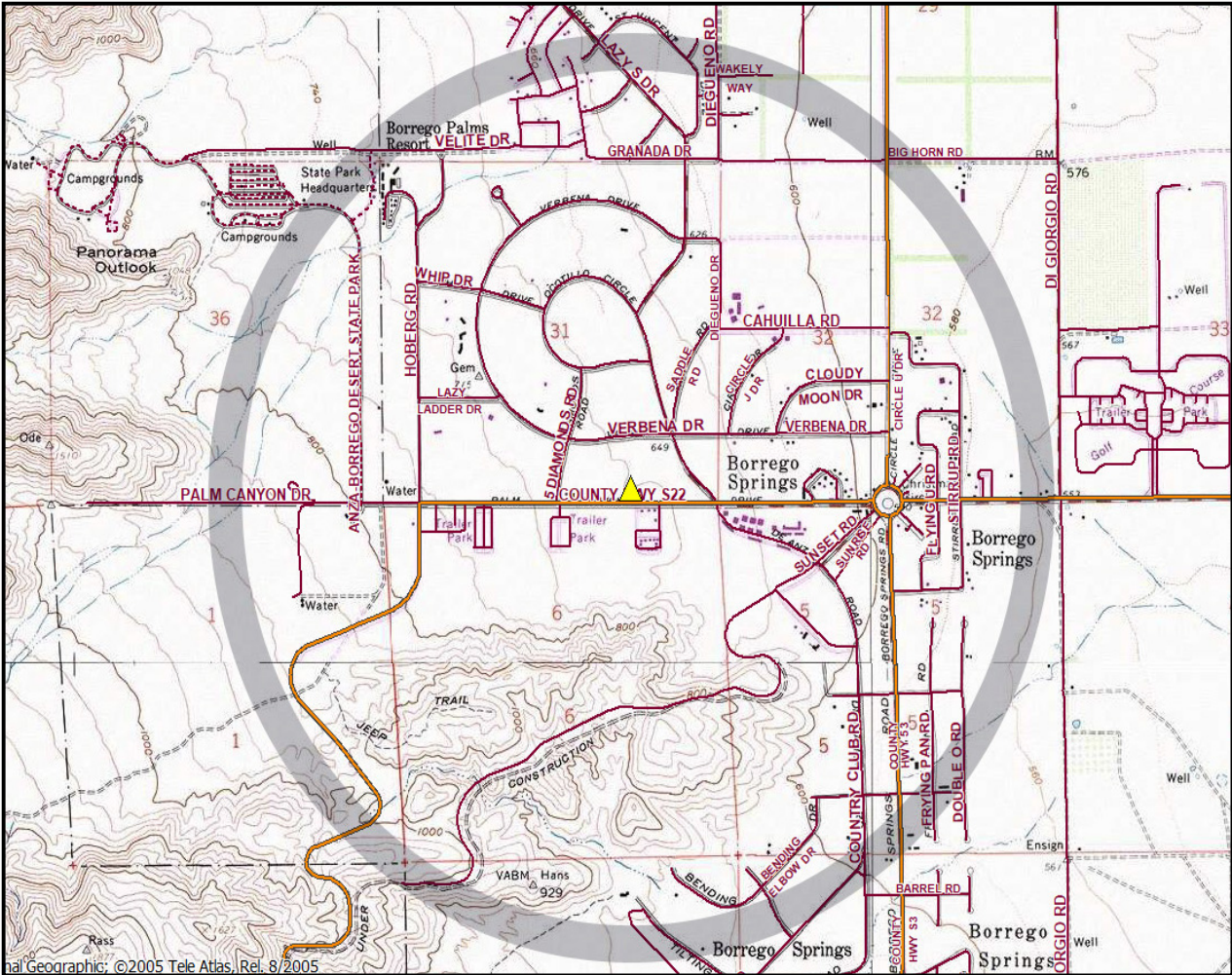
2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the community of Borrego Springs within the eastern portion of San Diego County. As shown on the Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5 USGS quadrangle, the parcel is situated within Township 10 South Range 6 East: Section 31 at an approximate elevation of 650 feet above mean sea level (msl) (Figure 1). Figure 2 depicts the proposed site plan.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH/RECORDS SEARCH

A virtual on-line self-search records search was conducted at the South Coast information Center on July 27, 2021 (Attachment A: Records Search Request). Results of the search were negative; no archaeological or historical resources were previously recorded on or near the subject parcel (Attachment B: Verification of Records Search). Although the County of San Diego will serve as the Lead Agency and will be ultimately responsible for conducting a Sacred Lands review through the Native American Heritage Commission and complying with SB 18, a search of the

NAHC files was requested (Appendix C); results of the NAHC were negative; there are no recorded or listed sacred sites within or adjacent to the project site.



**FIGURE 1:
PROJECT SITE AS DEPICTED ON THE BORREGO PALM CANYON
7.5 MINUTE USGS QUADRANGLE
YELLOW DELTA IN CENTER OF THE CIRCLE MARKS THE PROJECT SITE**

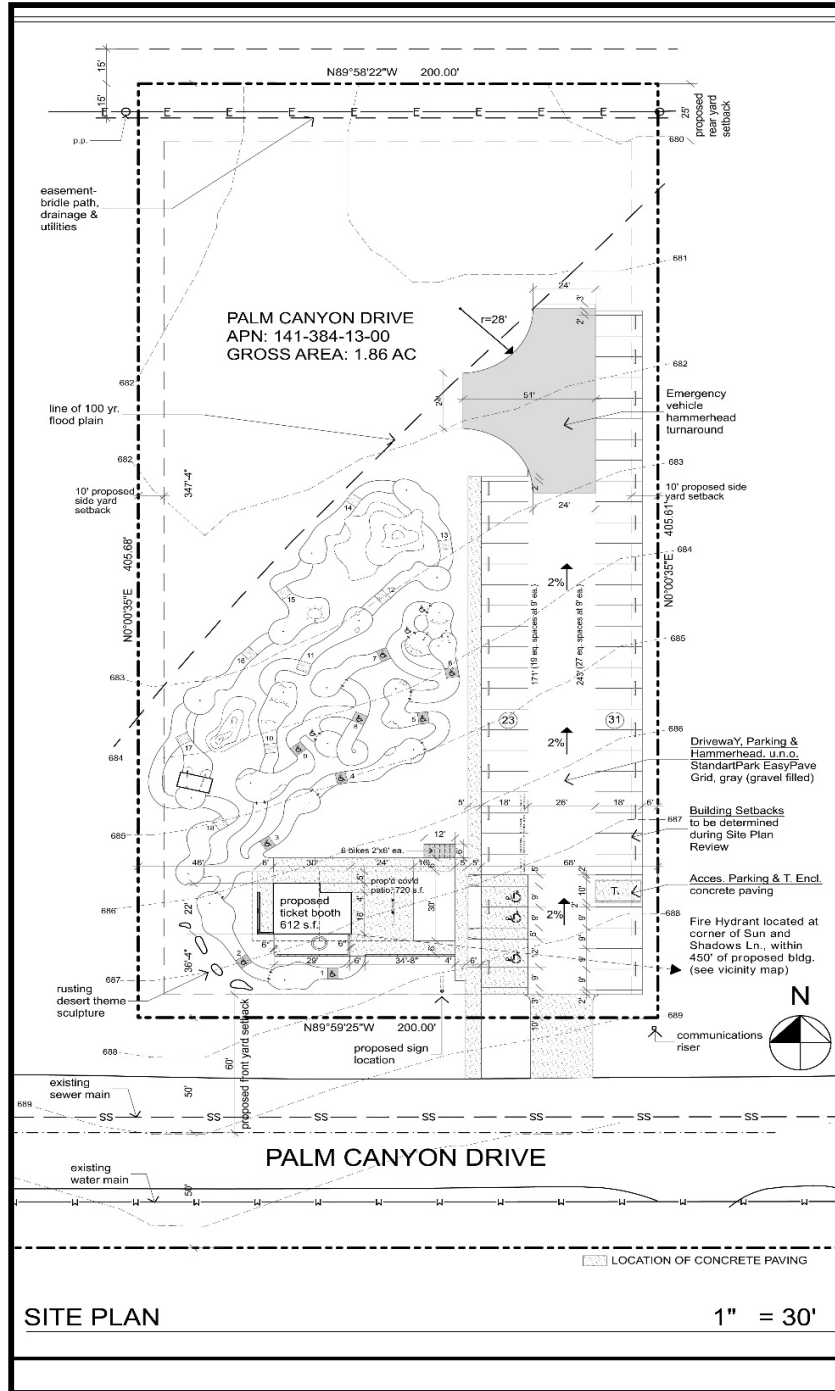


FIGURE 2
PROJECT SITE AS SHOWN ON SITE PLAN

Recorded sites in the vicinity consist almost entirely of ceramic scatters and historic trash. The nearest recorded site (37-038787) produced 27 ceramic sherds from the surface collection and had no evidence of subsurface deposits (Garrison and Smith 2019). A review of historic maps and background data did not indicate that any historical roads or buildings existed within the parcel.

4.0 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Consistent with the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use requirements and the County stipulations for Project Design and Review, the regulations that apply are the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register). Additionally, Section 65352.3 of the Government Code requiring the County of San Diego to enter into consultation with local Tribes and non-federally recognized Tribes/persons will be adhered to by the County.

As discussed below, the guidelines for determining the significance of the resources within the parcel adhere to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

Because the current report is a presentation of survey results and does not address testing or data recovery, a Research Design is not required or appropriate.

5.0 SETTING

5.1 Natural Setting

The subject parcel is a gradually sloping piece of land with slopes trending towards the north. Elevation in the parcel varies from 680 feet above mean sea level (msl) on the northern lowest point to 689 feet above msl on the south. Existing residences were noted northwest of the project and south across the road to the southeast and southwest. The soils within the parcel are sandy/loamy soils classified as Rositas Sandy Loam. Vegetation on the parcel is largely desert creosote bush with some ocotillo.

5.2 Cultural Setting

Given that a single isolated artifact was noted on the subject parcel, a detailed cultural history is not provided in this report. A summary is provided below and the reader is directed to Chapter I in *Strangers in a Stolen Land* (Carrico 2018) for a regional cultural history and to Laylander et al 2016 for a review of archaeological landscapes of this region of the desert.

Exactly when the First People appeared in what is now San Diego County is uncertain. Ipai and Kumeyaay creation stories and travel songs tell of a gradual migration from the northeast from a place known as *Wikamee*. This magical, mystical place is probably near Needles, California close to the nourishing waters of the Colorado River. This region is the homeland for many Yuman-speaking tribes of Alta and Baja California including the Mojave, Quechan, Pai Pai, and Cocopah. To the native people to live in San Diego County today they strongly believe that “they have always been here” and that the categories and constructs developed by archaeologists are useful only to those persons who need such divisions.

The early people, labeled by many archaeologists as the San Dieguito and by others as those people who lived in the Early Archaic Period were largely hunters and gatherers. Most of the artifacts from 10,000 to 8,000 years ago are stone knives, spear points, small scrapers, and tools associated with chopping and cutting. The best evidence for the culture and technology of the San Dieguito comes from archaeological sites less than ten miles west of San Pasqual Valley and below Lake Hodges on the south bank of the San Dieguito River. Artifacts from this era have been discovered throughout the Anza Borrego desert especially near ancient lake beds and water sources..

These early people were ancient master craftsmen of stone tools. Their spear points and knife blades rival those of ancient Europe. Faunal remains that would tell us what they ate and how they butchered their game are rare. Based on analogies to other hunters of the same time period, they probably hunted game such as antelope and ground sloths.

Archaeologists have not yet discovered even fragmentary human remains with artifacts specifically from the San Dieguito pattern. We know nothing of their physical characteristics, or

burial patterns. Similarly, beyond their stone tool-making capabilities, we know little of their technology.

By 8,000 years ago the ancient people responded to drastic environmental changes. Called the La Jolla pattern by some scholars and as occupants of the Middle Archaic by others, burial switched to inhumation (placement of the body in an excavated grave) with grave goods, probably dependent on class or wealth.

Ornamentation, often found within burials, includes beads made from clams, Olivella shells, and stone. Trade with the Channel Islands (Canaliño) tribes included importation of a soapstone unique to those islands and a variety of pipes, sucking tubes, effigies, and stone knife blades made by Canaliño. Trade with tribes far to the north included glassy obsidian stone from the Coso region near present-day Ridgecrest, California.

On the coast shellfish, fish, rabbits, and marine life from the bays were intensively hunted and collected. These people made and used either balsa rafts or canoes and extended their fishing into the deeper waters off San Diego's coast. Further inland, rabbits, hares, pond turtles, and wood rats provided meat. Plants were collected and processed especially seeds and berries such as chia, buckwheat, holly-leafed cherry, chokecherry, and elderberry. Near the study area, ocotillo, cacti, and big horn sheep would have been prized.

The Late Precontact/Prehistoric Era of the Kumeyaay is thought to begin around 2,000-2,500 ybp in San Diego. This era is typified by cremation of the dead, pottery manufacturing (Tizon Brown Ware) of the type found within the Borrego parcel, use of the bow and arrow, sedentary villages typically near permanent water sources. A wider exploitation of the coast, inland valleys, and mountains, a dramatically increased population, and extensive use of acorns typified this era.

Cremation gradually came into the county sometime around 1,000 years ago with the introduction of pottery. Two other traits typify this period: the use of the bow and arrow and extensive exploitation of acorns and mesquite in the desert regions. Acorn processing is labor intensive and includes cracking the acorn open, pulverizing the nut in a mortar, milling the pulverized pieces on a metate or bedrock milling basin/slick, winnowing, and leaching. Similarly, mesquite must be processed before consumption and provided important nutrients and protein.

The Ipai/Tipai (Kumeyaay) of the immediate region lived in bipolar rancherías with one village serving as a summer home in the mountains to the west and one being occupied at the lower elevations in the winter. The immediate study area would have been a source of desert plants, mineral resources, and protein from the big horn sheep. In 1925 John P. Harrington recorded several Kumeyaay placenames in the area including Hamis/Jamis/Qamis for Borrego Springs itself, meaning “poor water” (Harrington 1925). He also noted that Borrego Palm Canyon was known as Hawalh/Qawalh meaning Washingtonian palms, which once proliferated in the canyon.

Pictographs (rock paintings) were painted using natural minerals, pigments, and oils and several examples of this artwork can be found in the desert regions including in Little Blair Valley and in Carrizo Gorge. The prehistoric Ipai were not only master painters, but they were also chemists. Paint pigments were derived from clay soils (gray and white), from charcoal or manganese oxide (black), from hematite or ochre or ferric oxide from iron-bearing springs, (red/orange), and from plants (green). The oils came from wild cucumbers or cactus and other sappy or oily plants and the fixative came from several sources including stink bug juice.

The 10,000 years of Indian occupation in San Diego County is rarely matched anywhere else in the United States. The descendants of these ancient people, the various bands of Mission Indians can proudly point to their deep and enduring roots in southern California.

6.0 FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was conducted on August 5, 2021 by Richard L. Carrico acting as the Principal Investigator and Frank Salazar of the Campo Indian Reservation as the Native American Monitor. The survey was conducted by transecting the acreage in north to south transects along the contours spaced at 3 meter intervals. Ground visibility was excellent to moderate with only the presence of small scrubs and bushes impairing visibility in small areas on the edges of the dry water course. As an estimate, more than 95% of the ground was visible and the entire parcel was intensively surveyed.

7.0 RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Results of the field survey were positive; precontact (prehistoric) archaeological resources were noted within the northwestern portion of the parcel. A dispersed scatter of ceramic sherds was

recorded at the South Coastal Information Center as site 37-039740. The archaeological resources consisted of approximately 10-15 sherds of Brown Ware. The sherds varied in size but on average had a thickness of 5.5mm to 5.9mm. Two rim sherds were noted. The rim sherds possessed a slight curvature to them possibly indicating a relatively large opening as might be expected on a bowl or dish with at least a 30cm diameter.

Typically classified as Tizon Brown Ware or Peninsular Brown Ware, the vessels from which these sherds originated were probably locally manufactured using nearby clay sources. The sherds exhibited no internal carbon streak associated with poor firing or with an oxidizing atmosphere. The core of the sherds contained small amount of angular and rounded quartz pieces and an even smaller amount of muscovite/mica. These sheards appear to be comparable to those recorded by Harrison and Smith at a nearby surface site (2009). The age of such sherds is commonly believed to be post-A.D. 900, a date associated with the introduction of ceramics into the regions west of the Colorado River.

Although subsurface testing was not conducted, it is unlikely that the archaeological deposit possesses a subsurface deposit or midden soils. This assumption is based on the results of testing at similar recorded sites in the immediate area and the nature of the soils (Garrison and Smith . These sherds, and those recorded nearby are probably the remnants of a vessel or vessels that were broken in use and then abandoned. Sheet wash and erosion would have dispersed the artifacts across the landscape with an emphasis being on movement downslope from higher elevations to lower elevations.

With the exception of the ceramic sherds noted in the parcel, absence of historic or prehistoric resources within the subject parcel is consistent with previous surveys in the region and with the landform within the parcel. Overall, the immediate area may have served as a gathering area where native plants would have been collected for medicinal purposes and as foods.

8.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

The dispersed ceramic sherds in the northwestern portion of the parcel do not possess the potential to provide information important to furthering our understanding of pre-contact/prehistory in the region. Assumed to be surface artifacts without depth, they have limited research potential beyond noting their presence on the parcel and their similarity to other isolates and ceramic scatters in the area. In the absence of testing, and assuming that the ceramic sherds can be avoided during construction and operation of the project, these artifacts are provisionally not considered as important or significant under CEQA or RPO standards although they may possess some level of cultural importance to the Kumeyaay people. If the project is found to potentially impact the resources because of further planning and design, subsurface testing may be appropriate.

9.0 TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Native American Heritage Values

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

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

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

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

In addition to the recordation of what may be termed a ceramic scatter of “pot drop,” no information related to Traditional Cultural Properties has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitor during fieldwork. Of the thirty-seven letters sent to Tribal groups/members identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, responses were provided by two groups. The Agua Caliente Band responded that the Borrego parcel was beyond its area of perceived patrimony and the Jamul Village requested to be kept informed of the project.

During the current archaeological evaluation, the ceramic sherds were noted as elements of Kumeyaay culture and potential everyday use. It should be noted though, that some traditional elders believe that all objects from past may carry some level of spiritual or non-material value. As such, no Traditional Cultural Properties are known to exist within the project area that currently serve religious or other community practices. It should be noted, however, that during the on-going Native American consultation between the County of San Diego and the Tribes new information or concerns may be documented.

10.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Impacts

Because the precontact Kumeyaay resources are within the 100-year flood plain in an area prohibited from construction, the resources will not be impacted by construction, maintenance, and use of the proposed miniature golf course. This assumption is based on limiting all construction activities including egress and ingress, trenching for utility lines, and other ground disturbances to areas south and east of the flood plain zone.

10.2 Mitigation of Impacts

If the current plans and/or avoidance of the area within the 100-year flood plain are modified to include grading or landform alteration in that area which contains the archaeological resources, it is recommended that the site be testing for potential subsurface deposits. The following recommendations assume that no ground disturbance is proposed in the 100-year flood plain.

To ensure that the areas in and around the recorded location of the archaeological site are avoided and protection during construction, it is recommended that a temporary fence be installed along the perimeter of the site. Additionally, construction documents should carry notes specifying the prohibition of excavation and access within the demarked area. Further, a qualified archaeologist and Native American (Kumeyaay) monitor should be on-site during initial brush clearing and soil removal to ensure that potential subsurface artifacts and cultural items are not destroyed.

In the event of the discovery of such artifacts during grading monitoring, soil removal must be halted in the immediate area to allow the opportunity for the archaeologist and Native American to evaluate the newly discovered artifacts for their potential significance. If such materials are deemed significant or important, further evaluation through controlled testing or artifact recovery may be required. No additional mitigating measures or requirements for further study are recommended.

11.0 REFERENCES

Carrico, Richard L.

2018 *Strangers in a Stolen Land*. Sunbelt Publications San Diego.

Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith

2009 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Borrego Springs 141 Project. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Harrington, John P.

1925 Field notes for the Diegueno, United States. Unpublished notes on file at the National Anthropological Archives and online through the Smithsonian Institution web site.

Laylander, Don, Jerry Schaefer, Nick Doose, Jessica Hennessey, and Ian Scharlotta.

2015 Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes in the Ocotillo Region, Imperial and San Diego Counties, California. Report prepared by ASM Affiliates for the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office.

**ATTACHMENT A:
REQUEST FOR SELF SEARCH AT SCIC**

**RECUERDOS RESEARCH
PO BOX 387
WARNER SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
92086
760-518-1471**

Jaime Lennox
SCIC
San Diego State University

July 27, 2021

Re: Request to Conduct an Online Self Search for the Borrego Springs Lot 286 Project,
Recuerdos Project 021-06

Jaime per your instructions for an online virtual self-search, I would like to have SCIC conduct an online self-search of the records and documents for the 1.86-acre parcel shown on the attached portion of the Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5 minute map. The parcel is within the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31 in Township 10 South, Range 6 East at UTM 11S 557091mE 3679925mS. The study area is a one mile radius from the yellow triangle sited immediately north of County Highway S22 and west of the community of Borrego Spring, California. I am completing an archaeological and historical report for the Client for their submittal to the County of San Diego as one element of the environmental review process.

Thank you for the opportunity to conduct this self-search.

Richard L. Carrico
Recuerdos Research

ATTACHMENT B:
VERIFICATION OF SELF SEARCH AT SCIC



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320 Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Recuerdos Research

Company Representative: Richard Carrico

Date: 7/28/2021

Project Identification: Borrego Springs Lot 286 Project, Project # 021-06

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: N/A

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

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	IsVoided	IsMissing	OtherIDs
P-37-011248	CA-SDI-011248		No	No	
P-37-011249	CA-SDI-011249		No	No	
P-37-011250	CA-SDI-011250		No	No	
P-37-017966			No	No	Other - Anza Borrego Desert State Park General Plan Office
P-37-017967			No	No	Other - Colorado Desert District State Park Headquarters Offices
P-37-019278	CA-SDI-015927		No	No	Other - BG-S-1
P-37-019279	CA-SDI-015928		No	No	Other - BG-S-2
P-37-019280	CA-SDI-015929		No	No	Other - BG-S-3
P-37-028073	CA-SDI-018266		No	No	Other - JM-1
P-37-028074	CA-SDI-018267		No	No	Other - JM-2
P-37-028075	CA-SDI-018268		No	No	Other - JM-4
P-37-028076	CA-SDI-018269		No	No	Other - JM-5
P-37-028077	CA-SDI-018270		No	No	Other - JM-6
P-37-028078	CA-SDI-018271		No	No	Other - JM-7
P-37-028079			No	No	Other - JM-8
P-37-028080	CA-SDI-018272		No	No	Other - JM-9
P-37-028081	CA-SDI-018273		No	No	Other - JM-11
P-37-038786			No	No	IC Informal - RNID-4361
P-37-038787	CA-SDI-022826		No	No	IC Informal - RNID-4361

RECORDED SITES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF PROJECT SITE

ATTACHMENT C:
REQUEST LETTER TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN
HERITAGE COMMISSION

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Borrego Springs Lot 286

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5'

Township:10 South Range 10 East Sections: Southeast ¼ of Southeast ¼ of Section 31

Company/Firm/Agency: Recuerdos Research

Street Address: PO Box 387

City: Warner Springs, CA 92086

Phone: 760-518-1471

Fax: N/A

Email: recuerdosresearch@gmail.com

Project Description: The project is a proposed miniature golf course to be built upon a 1.8 acre parcel in an undeveloped portion of land near the community of Borrego Springs, California. The attached map shows the yellow as marked with a yellow symbol. The outlying circle is the extent of the Records Search requested from the South Coastal Information Center.

Thank you,

Richard L. Carrico

ATTACHMENT D:
RESPONSE FROM THE NATIVE AMERICAN
HERITAGE COMMISSION

Jeff Grubbe
Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

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

Edwin Romero
Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Doug Welmas
Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, California 92203

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

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, California 91906

Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

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

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources

P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 – 7628

Jamul Indian Village

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

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

***Kwaaymii Laguna Band of
Mission Indians***

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 919620

La Posta Band of Diegueno

Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

La Posta Band of Diegueno

Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

***Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians***

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation***

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

***Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

***Morongo Band of Mission
Indians***

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA, 92220

***Morongo Band of Mission
Indians***

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
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***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

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***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

ATTACHMENT E:

**EXAMPLE OF CONSULTATION LETTERS PROVIDED TO
INTERESTED TRIBES/TRIBAL MEMBERS**

Recuerdos Research
P.O Box 387
Warner Springs, CA
92086
recuerdosresearch@gmail.com
760-518-1471

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

Dear Ms. Cumper:

The purpose of this letter is request any input you may wish to provide regarding development of a proposed miniature golf course on a 1.8 acre parcel located in Borrego Springs, California. The parcel is currently undeveloped and is bounded on the south by County Highway S22 (Palm Canyon Drive) and between Hoberg Road and 5 Diamond Road.

A search of the Sacred Files at the California Native American Heritage Commission produced negative results; their files did not include sensitive or sacred sites/resources within or near the parcel. In addition, a records search at San Diego State University (South Coastal Information Center) also produced negative results.

In compliance with County of San Diego Guidelines and with the California Environmental Quality Act, a field survey will be conducted on the parcel and a cultural resources inventory and assessment report will be completed. Further, the County of San Diego in compliance with SB 18 and 52, will be contacting interested Native American parties as one element of their environmental review process. If you have any input or wish to be part of the comment and review process please contact me at your earliest convenience.

Regards,

Richard L. Carrico
Principal Investigator
Recuerdos Research

APPENDIX F
SITE FORM & LOCATION OF SITE WITHIN PROJECT SITE
(Provided Separately in Confidential Appendix