

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
for the
ROSEMARY'S MOUNTAIN QUARRY,
FALLBROOK,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PDS2013-MUP-87-021W2, PDS-RC87-001W2; APNs 125-061-09, 125-062-06, 128-010-37,
and 108-122-13

Log No: 87-2-13

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Department of Planning and Land Use

Contact: Donna Beddow

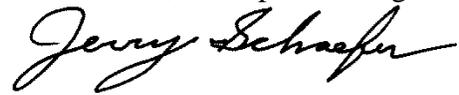
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Approved by:

Jerry Schaefer, Ph.D., RPA, Principal Investigator



ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011
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Project Proponent:

Gary Nolan
Granite Construction
440 Melrose Drive
Vista, California 92081

September 2013
PN 20450

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Authors: Angela N. Pham, Ian Scharlotta

Firm: ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Client/Project Proponent: Granite Construction

Report Date: September 2013

Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Rosemary's Mountain Quarry, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Phase I Archaeological Survey

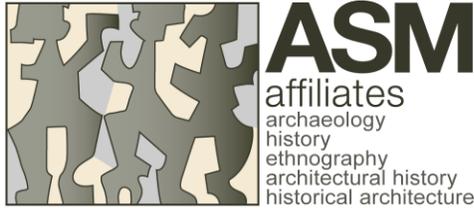
New Sites: N/A

Updated Sites: N/A

USGS Quads: Bonsall 7.5-minute

Acreage: 10 acres

Keywords: Archaeological Inventory, Bonsall 7.5' USGS quadrangles, negative survey



September 18, 2013

RE: Rosemary's Mountain Quarry; 20450
Cultural Resources - Negative Findings

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that a survey has been conducted on the above referenced project. It has been determined that there are no cultural resources present on this property. The project has been plotted on the attached USGS 7.5 minute topographical map for your information.

County: San Diego

USGS 7.5' Quad: Bonsall 1968 (Photo-revised 1975): Sections: 36: Township: 9S Range: 3W

Address: 5606 Pala Rd.

City: Fallbrook: California

Major Use Permit: P87-021-04

Reclamation Plan RP87-001-02

Assessor Parcel Number(s): 125-061-09, 125-062-06, 128-010-37, and 108-122-13

UTM: 11 486845 mE/ 3689519 mN NAD83- taken from southwest portion of the project using a Trimble GPS unit

Elevation: 523 feet

Owner and Address: Granite Construction

5606 Pala Road

Fallbrook, CA, 92028

Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian Survey

Date of Survey: 18 April 2013

Field Crew: Michelle Dalope, Angela Pham, and Native American monitor, Ray Castañeda from San Luis Rey

This letter report summarizes the results of a Phase I inventory for the proposed Rosemary's Mountain Quarry, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. The investigation included a records search with the South Coast Information Center (SCIC), consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, and a pedestrian survey of the current area of potential effect (APE). The investigation found that no cultural resources were identified within the current project's APE.

Project Location

The proposed project site is located in Fallbrook, San Diego County, California, (Figure 1). The project site is located north of the SR-76/ Pala Road and 1.25 miles east of I-15 (Figure 2). The project area is located within a portion of four parcels. The affected County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) are 125-061-09, 125-062-06, 128-010-37, and 108-122-13. Primary access to the site would occur from the south via SR-76/Pala Road.

Proposed Project

The project proposes an amendment to a Major Use Permit (MUP) and Reclamation Plan (RP) for an existing construction aggregate quarry (Rosemary's Mountain Quarry) and materials processing site (Figure 3). The project is located within a portion of four parcels (APNs 125-061-09, 125-062-06, 128-010-37, and 108-122-13) which total approximately 198 acres. The project proposes to increase the MUP boundary by 7.4 acres and the RP boundary by 6.5 acres in order to expand the existing processing area. The MUP boundary currently measures 93.4 acres. The amended MUP boundary will total 101.8 acres. The RP area currently measures 37.97 and will increase to 44.47 acres.

The first phase of the quarry operation includes excavating the initial cut of the mountain beginning at 915 feet above mean sea level down to approximately 825 feet above sea level. Once the final rock face is to be blasted, reclamation begins and continues as each increment is completed. The second phase continues mining down to approximately 340 feet above mean sea level, near the elevation of the highway. Mining continues below the surface of the road to approximately 268 feet above mean sea level in the third and final phase. Earthwork will consist of removal of an estimated 24,000,000 tons of aggregate.

The expansion of the project area will include extending the haul road northward and the expansion of the upper elevation pad to accommodate stockpiles and load out facilities. The expansion of the upper elevation pad and the relocation of the road will impact 6.5 acres of the lemon grove located just north of the quarry. The expanded pad will include installation of a detention pond for storm water control for the project area. The truck weigh scales and loading silos will be relocated adjacent to the existing crushing plant. A designed, tensor wall will be placed between the mid and upper level pads where a 1:1 slope is planned. The screening plant located on the mid-level pad will be removed and the pad will be utilized for material stockpiles used to feed the asphalt and concrete batch plants via conveyor.

Purpose and Need

The amendment to the Major Use Permit (MUP) boundary and Reclamation Plan (RP) for an existing construction aggregate quarry would allow for the expansion of the project area. Expansion of the pad will allow better traffic flow on the site and ease congestion in the plant area, thus improving worker safety. Material stockpiles to supply the load out facility will be located on the upper pad near the secondary crushing/screening plant. The screening plant on the mid-level pad will be eliminated and the pad utilized for material stockpiles used to feed the asphalt and concrete batch plants via conveyor. No changes to the amount of materials to be mined or the phasing of the project are proposed. The expansion would allow for the project area

to be moved away from the close proximity to the SR-76, ease congestion on the project, increase site efficiency, and improve the overall safety at the site.

Archaeological Record Search

ASM Affiliates Inc. requested a records search of the proposed project location and a one mile radius surrounding it from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Twenty nine cultural resource studies or surveys have been conducted within a one mile radius, and 11 cultural resources were identified.

While no previously recorded sites were identified within the APE, one site has been identified south of the APE within the 198 acre Rosemary's Mountain Quarry project area. CA-SDI-773 is approximately 140 meters south of the APE. The site was originally recorded by True in 1948 and 1960 and was described as a milling site with small to medium bedrock mortars. The site was resurveyed in 2009 by S. Rosenburg and it was determined to have been destroyed by the grading and excavation activities within the quarry; however, the site may still be located east of the quarry boundary. The remaining 10 cultural resources which are within the one-mile radius and not within the APE are at such a distance from the currently proposed project APE that they will not be directly impacted by the project.

A copy of the record search is included in confidential Appendix A.

Sacred Lands Record Search and Native American Outreach

No Sacred Lands were identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). ASM contacted the Native American groups and individuals provided by the NAHC to further investigate whether they have knowledge of Sacred Lands occurring on the subject parcels. Representatives from the Pala, Pechanga, and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded, expressing concerns regarding the project given the proximity of the property to SDI-682 along Horse Creek Ranch Road. Representatives were sent copies of the draft negative findings letter in order to confirm that the project area was appropriately surveyed and that there was no indications of cultural resources that would be impacted. To date no further responses from the tribes have been received. Confidential Appendix B provides a copy of inquiry with the NAHC and an example of the Native American contact letters.

Results of Archaeological Survey

The field survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques (Figure 4). Continuous parallel transects (20 meters) were walked in a west/east direction. Survey conditions in these areas were good to fair, with some areas partially obscured by ground cover in the form of lemon trees and native grasses. In areas possessing dense vegetation, the survey methodology was adjusted to accommodate surface examination of clearings and pathways that were created within the lemon orchard. The area surveyed was approximately 10 acres (40469 m²) in size. A cinder block and poured concrete foundation for a water tank or similar feature was identified in the southwestern portion of the APE (Figure 5). The feature measured 3x2 meters in length and width and 1 meter in height. Five PVC pipes were observed within the cement foundation, each measuring 1 to 5 inches in diameter. The feature most likely represents a very-late-historic-to modern structure. As such, this feature does not meet the California

Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. No new or previously recorded cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey of the APE.

Traditional Cultural Properties

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

A traditional cultural property 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. 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.

Historic use of the region began during the mission-era and was followed with the Rancho Monserate land grant in 1846. At least two buildings were present on properties neighboring Monserate Mountain during an 1869 survey of Rancho Monserate. Archaeological remains from the Pankey Ranch Complex (CA-SDI-16,890) indicate continuous historic period habitation and agricultural use of the area from the later 19th Century onwards. It is possible that historic and current landownership may have prohibited public access, including use by Native Americans

for any traditional purposes; however, there are no ethnographic or historic accounts of native groups specifically trying to access the mountain for traditional purposes. Monserate Mountain has been under private land ownership since before 1846, through the formation of orchards, and through to the present. Ethnographic research with Luiseño groups established the village name of Tom-Kav in relation to CA-SDI-682, but indicated that the site had not been in regular use for some time, having been abandoned during the mission-era. Archaeological work at CA-SDI-682 confirmed this fact, showing no evidence for a protohistoric occupation that would indicate the continued use of the site after the arrival of Spanish or Mexican settlers. As such, while there are prehistoric archaeological sites in proximity to Monserate Mountain, these locations have not been identified as places used for contemporary Luiseño, or other Native American, practices or rituals.

Conclusions

The closest cultural resource to the project APE is located over 100 meters away. Given the distance of any cultural resources from the APE, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated. Additionally, agricultural activities have previously disturbed soils within the APE and no cultural resources were observed, indicating a very low probability that they will be found at this location. If monitoring is to occur during grading or cutting of soils, activities should be limited to the top five feet of native soils, below which soils are anticipated to minimally date to pre-human occupation and no monitoring would be necessary.

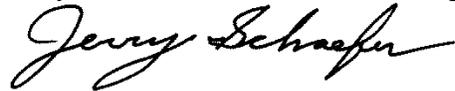
Sincerely,



Angela N. Pham
Supervisor Archaeologist
ASM Affiliates

Approved by:

Jerry Schaefer, Ph.D., RPA, Principal Investigator



Attachments

- Figure 1. General Vicinity Map
- Figure 2. USGS Topographical Map
- Figure 3. Site Preparation Plan
- Figure 4. Site Overview
- Figure 5. Concrete Feature
- Confidential Appendix A. Record Search
- Confidential Appendix B. NAHC Consultation

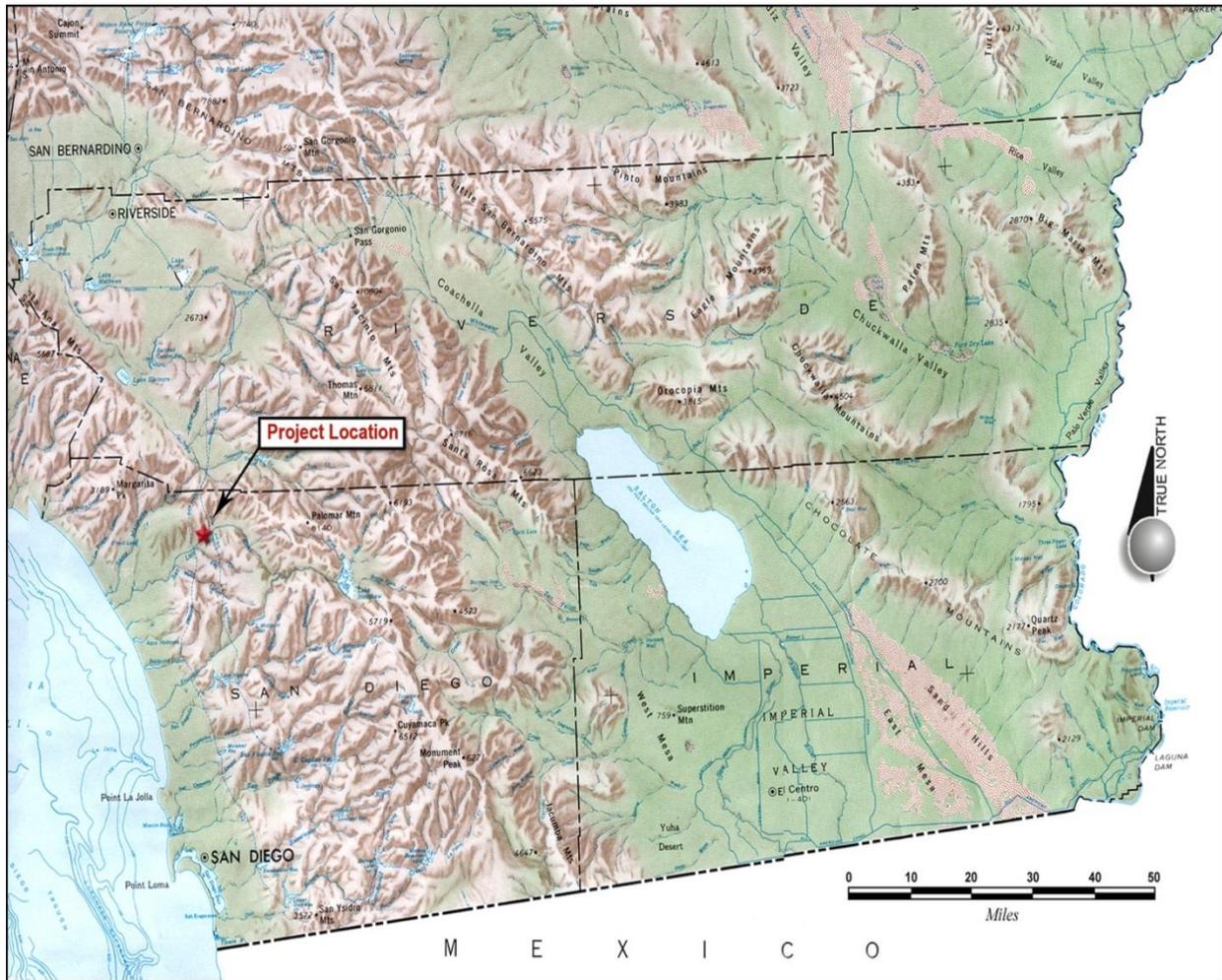


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

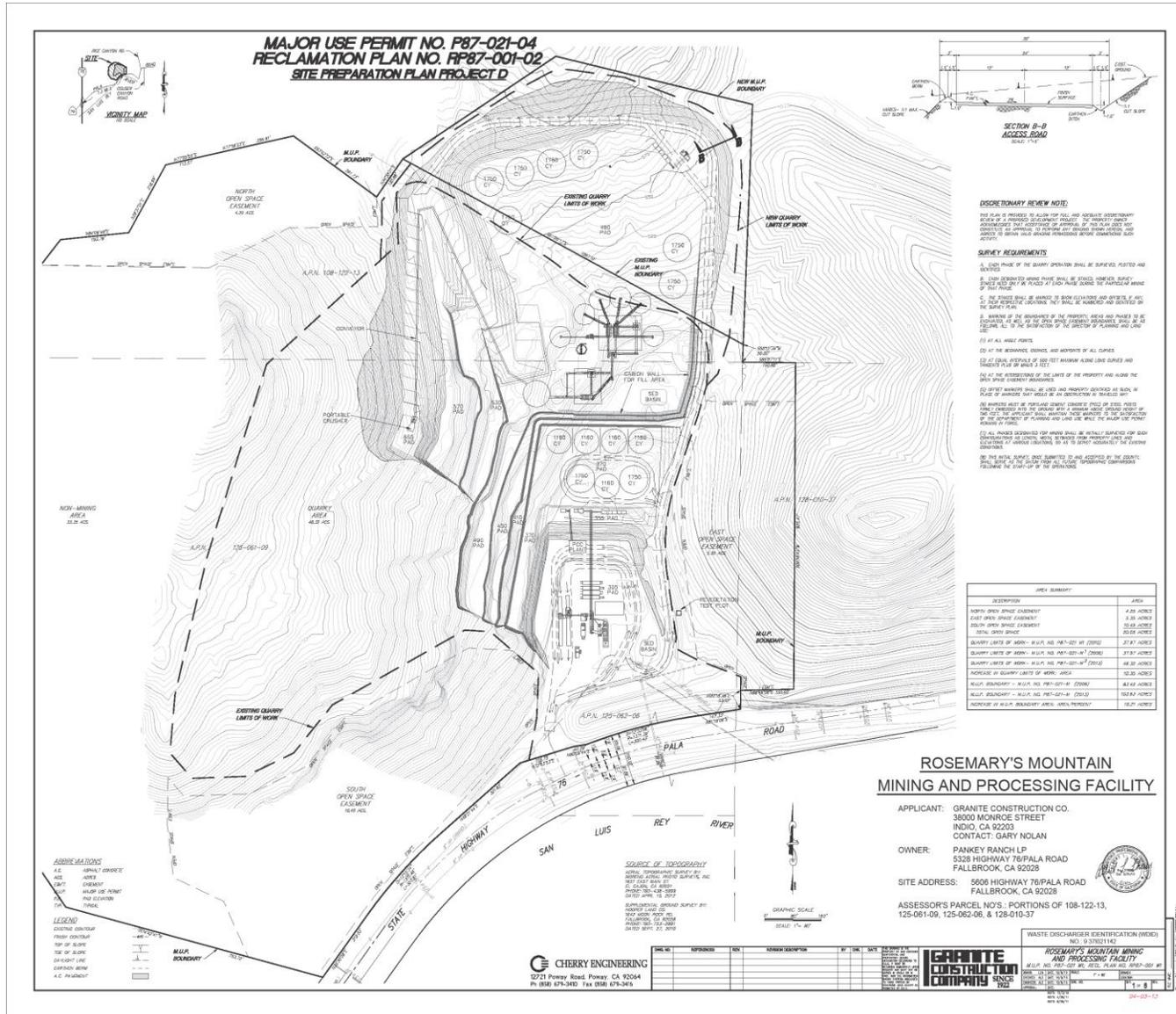


Figure 3. Site Preparation Plan



Figure 4: Overview of the project area, view to the west.



Figure 5: Cinder block and poured concrete feature containing modern PVC piping.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Records Search - Confidential

APPENDIX B

Native American Consultation - Confidential
