

HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH

APPENDIX F

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

for the

DRAFT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

PDS2015-GPA-15-002

PDS2015-SP-15-002

PDS-REZ-15-003

PDS2018-TM-5626

PDS2015-MUP-15-008

Log No.: PDS2015-ER-15-08-006

MAY 2018

Prepared for:

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

5510 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 310

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123

CULTURAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FINAL VERSION

February 2017

***PDS2015-GPA-15-002, PDS2015-SP-15-002,
PDS2018-TM-5626, PDS2015-REZ-15-003,
PDS2015-MUP-15-008, PDS2015-ER-15-08-006***

Prepared by:

James T. Daniels, Jr., M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Tony Quach
Associate Archaeologist

And

Mark Becker, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator

Lead Agency:

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



2034 Corte del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011
(760) 804-5757

ASM Project Number 21800

**CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE
HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH PROJECT,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
PDS2015-GPA-15-002, PDS2015-SP-15-002, PDS2018-TM-5626,
PDS2015-REZ-15-003, PDS2015-MUP-15-008, PDS2015-ER-15-08-006**

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services
Contact: Donna Beddow
5510 Overland Avenue, Ste 110
San Diego, CA 92123

Preparers:

James T. Daniels, Jr., M.A., RPA

Tony Quach

Mark S. Becker, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator



Signature

ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011
760-804-5757

Project Prime Consultant:
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
Contact: Lisa Kay Capper
7578 El Cajon Blvd.
La Mesa, California 91942

February 2017
PN 21800

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Authors: James Daniels, Tony Quach, and Mark Becker

Firm: ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Client/Project Proponent: Ms. Lisa Capper
Helix Environmental Planning
7578 El Cajon Boulevard, Suite 200
La Mesa, California 91942

Report Date: February 2015 (Revised February 2017)

Report Title: Cultural Resource Technical Report for the Harmony Grove Village South Project, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Phase I Survey

Newly Recorded Sites: None

Sites with Updated Records: CA-SDI-18320

USGS Quads: Rancho Santa Fe 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle

Acreage: 111 Acres

Keywords: Harmony Grove Village South, Escondido, Historic Farm, SDI-18320

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION.....	i
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS	5
1.2.1 Environmental Setting	5
1.2.2 Cultural Setting	6
1.2.3 Record Search Results.....	9
1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.....	13
1.3.1 CRHR and CEQA	13
1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.....	14
2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE.....	17
2.1 CEQA GUIDELINES	17
2.2 RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE (RPO).....	19
2.3 TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES	19
3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS.....	21
3.1 METHODS	21
3.1.1 Survey Methods.....	21
3.1.2 Native American Participation	21
3.2 RESULTS.....	22
4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION..	27
4.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE	27
4.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION	27
5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS—MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS.....	29
5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS	29
5.2 RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE CONSIDERATIONS	29
5.2.1 On-site Resources.....	29
5.2.2 Off-site Resources.....	29
5.3 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES.....	29
6.0 REFERENCES.....	33
7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	37
8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS.....	39

APPENDICES	41
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX A	43
Confidential Records Search	43
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B	45
Confidential Updated Site Record for SDI-18320	45
CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C	47
Confidential Report Figures	47
APPENDIX D	49
NAHC and Native American Correspondence	49

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Harmony Grove Village South project vicinity map	2
Figure 2. Harmony Grove Village South project location map	3
Figure 3. Harmony Grove Village South project showing off-site utilities	4
Figure 4. Southwest view of main complex from northeast corner of the front porch	23
Figure 5. Overview of cistern on the southern end of the site	23
Figure 6. <i>Confidential</i> : Map of the main Farmstead complex associated with SDI-18320 (Confidential Appendix C)	24
Figure 7. <i>Confidential</i> : Map of SDI-18320 depicting the location of the irrigation ditches, stockpond dam, cistern, and main buildings (Confidential Appendix C)	25

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the APE	10
Table 1.2 Previous Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-mi. Radius of the APE	10

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
ASM	ASM Affiliates, Inc.
BOS	Biological open space
B.P.	Before the present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural resource management
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NADB	National Archaeological Database
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RPO	County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was subcontracted to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the 111-acre Harmony Grove Village South project area to determine if any cultural resources are located in the project area and if they will be impacted by the project development. The investigation included a cultural resources record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University, a search of the Sacred Lands Files at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a pedestrian survey of the project area.

The records search revealed just one previously recorded site within the limits of the project area. The site CA-SDI-18320 was recorded during a previous investigation of the project area by RECON in 2006 (Price 2006). The site consists of a historic farm, including house foundations, a cistern, a stock pond, and several shallow irrigation canals. During the current investigation, the site was re-located and found to be in similar condition as previously recorded. No other resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

RECON previously recommended site SDI-18320 as not qualifying for listing as a historical resource under the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluation criteria used in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). They also recommended that the site does not qualify as a significant cultural resource under County of San Diego guidelines, making it not eligible for the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources; nor does the site meet the criteria for a significant resource under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

ASM concurs with the previous recommendations, but also recommends that an archaeological monitoring and discovery plan be implemented during all ground disturbance activities. This will help ensure proper treatment of any inadvertently discovered cultural resources beneath the surface.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASM was subcontracted to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the 111-acre Harmony Grove Village South project area to determine if any cultural resources are located in the project area and if they will be impacted by the project development. The investigation included a cultural resources record search at the SCIC, a search of the Sacred Lands Files at the NAHC, and a pedestrian survey of the project area.

The project site is located in an unincorporated portion of San Diego County in the community of Harmony Grove, approximately 2.5 mi. west of Interstate 15) and approximately 2.6 mi. south of State Route 78 (Figure 1). The project area is shown on the Rancho Santa Fe, California, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle in township 12 south and range 2 west, in sections 30 and 31 (Figure 2). The project contains parcels with the following Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 235-011-06-00, 238-021-08-00, 238-021-09-00, and 238-021-10-00.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Harmony Grove Village South project would consist of the construction of clustered single-family and multi-family residential units, with five different design areas. Homeowner association-maintained lots would contain manufactured slopes, landscaped areas, and natural-appearing drainage opportunities. Biological open space would be located in the southern portion of the property. In addition to the on-site uses, the proposed project would require the construction of on- and off-site infrastructure improvements associated with roads, water, and sewers.

Current access to the site is provided by Harmony Grove Road (the nearest primary east-west connector) and County Club Drive, which trends north-south and abuts the project on the northwest. Project improvements would include intersection upgrades at the Harmony Grove Road and Country Club Drive junction, improvements to the Country Club Drive segment south of Harmony Grove Road, and improvements to the Escondido Creek crossing, as well as provision of project entries and internal streets.

The project would provide a community destination location just south of the primary project entry. This area would consist of a public landscaped and seating area providing visual amenities, a broad local community reference (as it could incorporate a reinforced and relocated locally well-known standing chimney that is a remnant of earlier area uses from the last century if structurally feasible), and some retail/commercial options.

Steep slopes and scrub and oak habitats on the project's southern end largely would be protected as part of project Biological Open Space (BOS). No development structures would be permitted within designated open space preserves; however, multi-use trails and nature study would be permitted. BOS areas would be fenced off from the proposed development to reduce domestic animal access. In addition, signs would be placed along the edge of the BOS and existing trails crossing the open space to deter human incursion. Passive recreational uses would be permitted within the open space. Otherwise, the only activities allowed in BOS would be open space enhancement activities and fencing.

Two project entries would be provided from Country Club Drive south of the Escondido Creek Crossing. The first would be located approximately 0.25 mi. south of the intersection with Harmony Grove Road and would provide direct access to the destination gathering location and housing. A secondary entrance would be located approximately 200 ft. north of Cordrey Drive and would provide direct access to project housing. Internal project roads would include a looping system connecting to Country Club Drive.

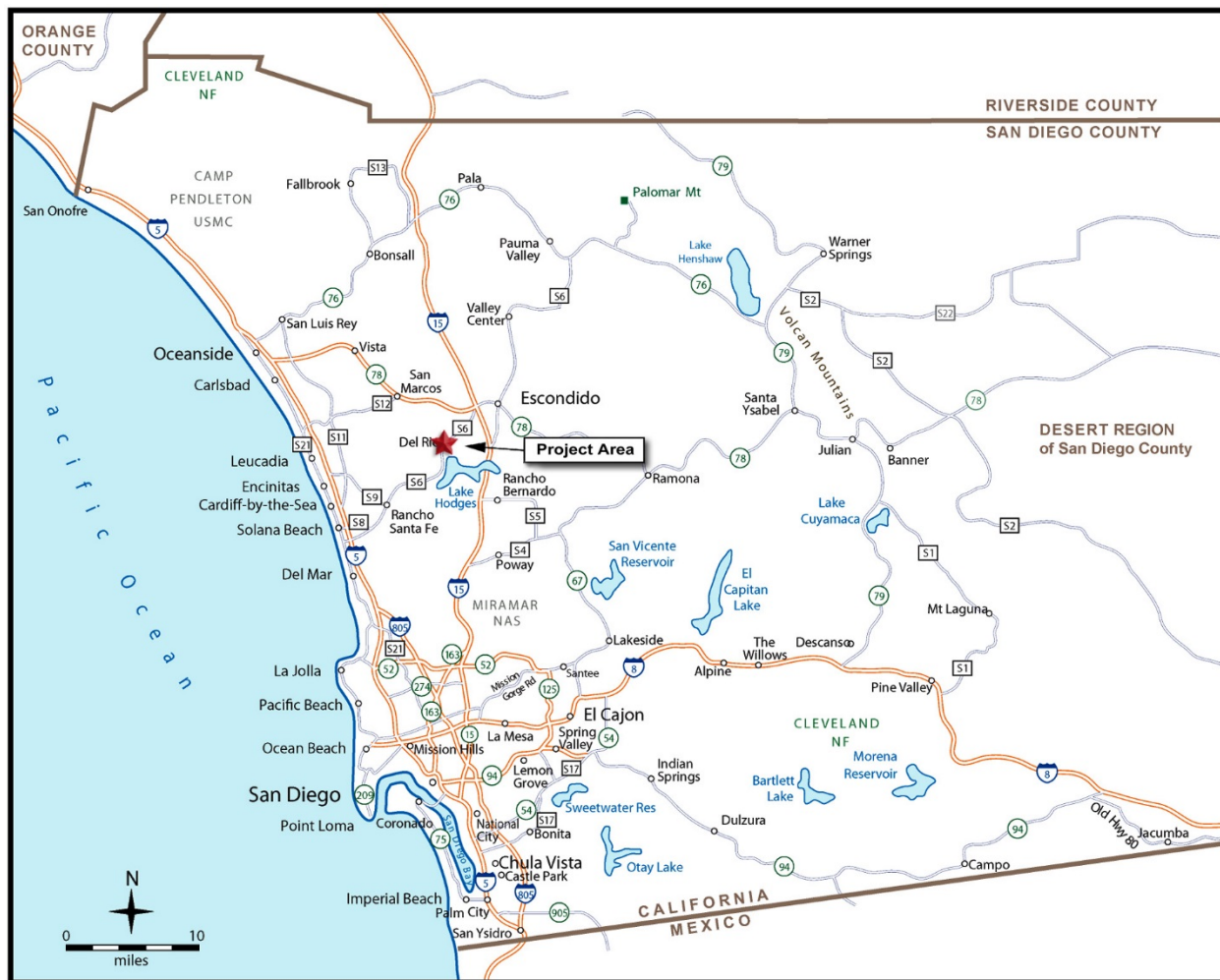


Figure 1. Harmony Grove Village South project vicinity map.

On Country Club Drive (south of Harmony Grove Road), the crossing at Escondido Creek would be improved to provide emergency access/egress from the project entries northerly. This would provide all project residents, as well as neighbors along this southern segment of Country Club Drive, Cordrey Drive and Cordrey Lane, with emergency access/egress. Currently, an Arizona crossing exists at this location along Country Club Drive and Escondido Creek, and was built prior to 1947 (Figure 3).

Off-site utility connections would be completed within existing roads holding similar utilities, and are assumed to have already been excavated to depths required for utility installation (see Figure 3). Water line extensions west and north of the site in Country Club Drive would not exceed approximately five feet in depth and would require a three-foot wide trench, to be patched to a four-foot width following installation. Reclaimed water lines would have the same general parameters. The Project sewer line(s), if needed off-site, would be in a trench five feet in width and six feet in depth, and would be sited in Country Club Drive northerly of the Project and between existing sewer lines in Harmony Grove Road. All utilities crossing Escondido Creek would do so in cables attached to the anticipated bridge, and would not result in subsurface excavation or post-bridge construction disturbance to the creek.

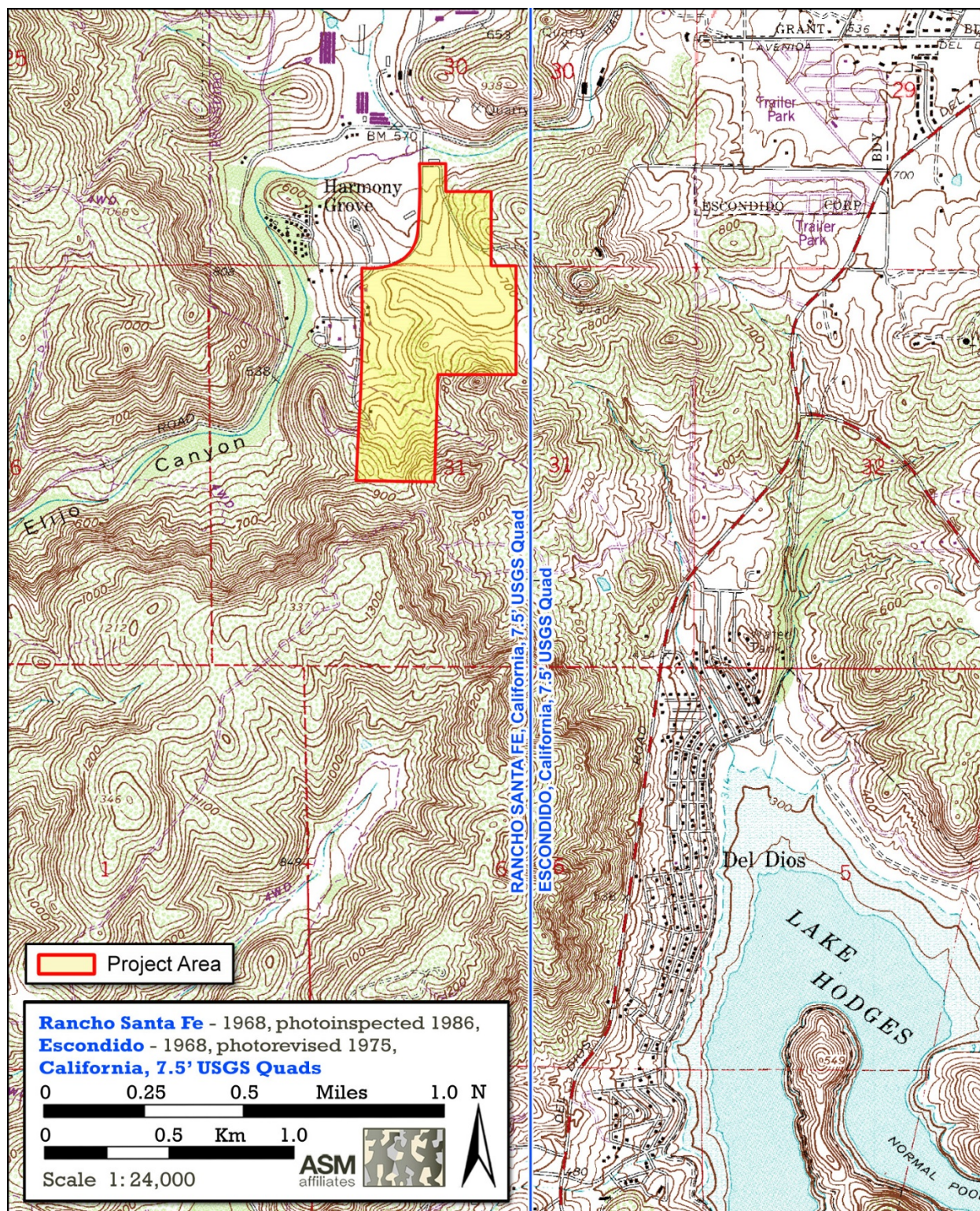


Figure 2. Harmony Grove Village South project location map.

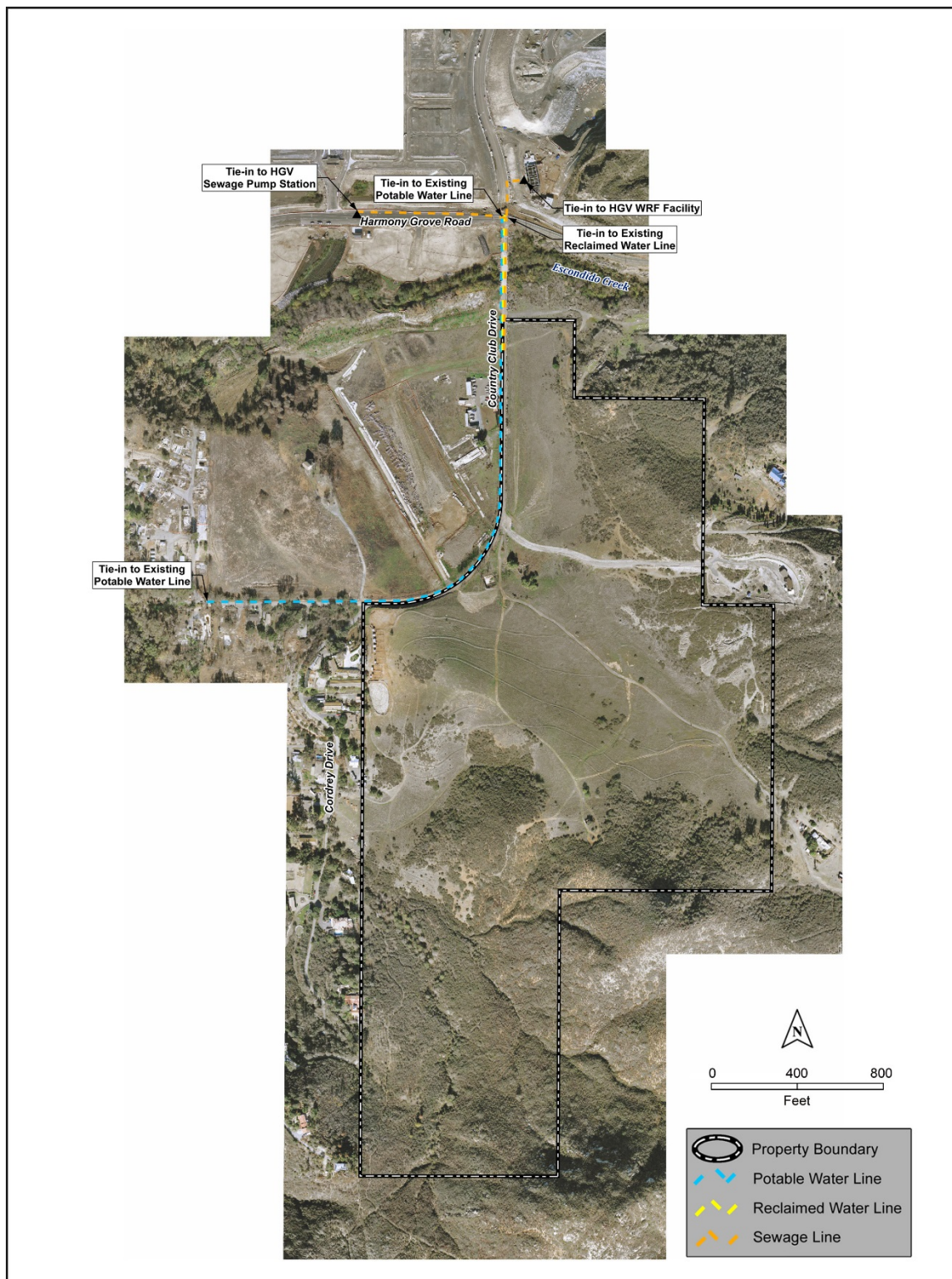


Figure 3. Harmony Grove Village South project showing off-site utilities.

1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

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

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The project area is situated within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California, which is locally manifested as a series of finger ridges laden with large granitic boulders. Elevations vary dramatically from over 6,000 ft. at Palomar Mountain to less than 600 ft. in the Escondido Valley. Escondido Creek drains north of the site, and San Dieguito River flows south of the site into Lake Hodges. Vegetation is conditioned by a Mediterranean steppe climate (Bowman 1973). Precipitation varies from 225 to over 400 mm per year and is concentrated in the winter (from December to April). Modern vegetation associations have been subjected to several different classifications (e.g., Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974; Oberbauer 1978). The prominent vegetation association is coastal sage scrub (Munz 1974), and important associated species include oak (*Quercus* spp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), squaw bush (*Rhus trilobata*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). In the valley floors, freshwater marsh species include cattail (*Typha* sp.), spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.), while common salt marsh plants include pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), and sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*). Willow (*Salix* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees are common in valley floor riparian habitats. Currently, natural vegetation has been impacted by a combination of development and the introduction of exotic species. Many of the surrounding hillside areas have been developed as avocado orchards, with remnant patches of chaparral clustered around bedrock outcrops or on steep slopes. It is likely that the lower-elevation ridges contained various species of oak in addition to dense chaparral prior to development.

Paleovegetation Reconstructions

Late Holocene paleovegetation reconstructions in the San Diego region have been very limited. The 4,000 year paleoenvironmental record from a 4.75-m alluvial section in the lower reaches of Las Flores Creek provided a reconstruction of vegetation and climatic changes taking place in a near-coast late Holocene setting (Anderson and Byrd 1998). Five pollen zones were distinguished, based on pollen concentration and composition (Anderson 1996), and these zones correlate well with the section's six major stratigraphic units and three buried paleosols (Waters 1996). The Las Flores Creek pollen results indicate that the environment near the end of the middle Holocene was considerably different from modern conditions. Pollen from riparian plants, including cattail (*Typha* sp.) and sedges (Cyperaceae) was common between 4,000 and 2,600 years ago. Cypress (*Cupressus* sp.) or a closely related tree may have grown along this riparian corridor, suggesting formerly a larger range for this plant and wetter conditions than today, which allowed this tree to grow at lower elevations. By 2,600 years ago, a vegetation mosaic including elements of the coastal sage, chaparral, and grassland communities was established, and these conditions were then largely maintained. The most notable changes were elevated *Chenopodium* and *Amaranthus* pollen due to human disturbance, and the introduction of exotic weed and tree species in the last century. Coring in this area (Byrd et al. 2000) has extended this record back to 9,000 years ago. Coring revealed elevated percentages of fern spores and tree pollen, and an early Holocene wet climate, followed by an increasingly dry and unstable climate. In the central and southern San Diego coast region,

shallow coring at Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and Mission Bay documented similar regional climatic trends that may be time transgressive from north to south (Cole and Wahl 2000; Mudie and Byrne 1980).

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

Malcolm Rogers (1945) was one of the first local archaeologists to synthesize his data into general culture history and chronological frameworks. Rogers' work was very influential in California archaeology, and many of his theories and classifications remain popular in the literature. Although he revised his proposed chronologies several times over the years, he died before presenting a clear and substantive model for the region. The numerous regional chronologies and some larger syntheses that have been formulated since that time cannot be adequately reviewed here (but see Bettinger and Taylor 1974, Wilke 1978:Figure 15, Warren 1984, and Warren et al. 2008 for comparative descriptions). The following synthesis represents the basic themes of these models as they are most commonly set forth in the regional archaeological literature.

The prehistory of northern San Diego County is often divided into three very general temporal periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and the Late Prehistoric or San Luis Rey. These divisions are based on both temporal and cultural criteria and are thought to represent distinct regional trends in the economic and social organization of prehistoric groups. The Paleoindian period, dating from 12,000 to 8000 years before the present (B.P.), is typified by artifact assemblages of the San Dieguito complex. This complex is represented almost entirely by flaked stone tools, including scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points. The near absence of a milling technology was, until recently, seen as the major difference between the San Dieguito period and the subsequent Archaic period. This complex is hypothesized to have been produced by a band-level, generalized hunter gatherer society that occupied the inland and coastal areas of San Diego during a climatic period of somewhat cooler and moister conditions than presently exist.

Local archaeologists have questioned the traditional definition of the San Dieguito complex as consisting solely of flaked lithic tools and lacking milling technology. There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987; Wade 1986). Gallegos (1987) proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture. The differing site types can be "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30).

The Archaic period (also referred to as Early Milling) existed at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as early as 9000 B.P. (Rogers 1966). Traditionally, the Archaic lifeway was generally considered to have differed from the earlier San Dieguito in two ways: their gathering activities predominated over hunting, with an emphasis upon shellfish and seed collecting, and they possessed a robust ground stone technology employing portable milling slabs. Early occupation in the San Diego area is most apparent along the coast and major drainage systems extending inland. The coastal Archaic sites, characterized by shell middens, cobble tools, basin milling stones, hand stones, discoidals, a small number of Pinto and Elko series points, and flexed burials, represent the La Jolla complex.

In the inland area of northern San Diego County, True identified a number of Archaic period sites that appeared to exhibit an assemblage different from the coastal Archaic material (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982). These Pauma complex sites typically occurred on small saddles and hills overlooking stream drainages and were characterized mainly by surface artifact scatters of basin and slab milling stones, hand stones, some scraper planes, flaked lithic debitage, and, rarely, discoidal shaped hand stones. Further analysis suggests that the Pauma complex is an inland counterpart of the coastal La Jolla complex (Gallegos 1987; True and Beemer 1982). Given that the distance between the two very different environments (coastal and inland) is only a few dozen kilometers and the sites appear to be

contemporaneous, it seems most probable that the different materials are seasonal manifestations of a single Archaic mobility strategy using both coastal and inland resources. Similar environmental variability exists in the Archaic in the Southwest and other regions, and all varying sites are considered to be different aspects of the annual positioning strategies of the same hunter gatherer groups (Bayham et al. 1986; Sayles and Antevs 1941, 1983).

The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County differs from the Archaic period in the occurrence of small, pressure flaked projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection, processing, and storage, especially for acorns. Inland semisedentary villages may have been established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. However, recent research indicates that coastal environments of northern San Diego County continued to be heavily exploited and occupied throughout the Late Prehistoric period (Byrd 2003; Byrd and Reddy 2002).

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex (Meighan 1954; True et al. 1974) in the northern part of San Diego County and by the Cuyamaca complex (True 1970) in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Uto-Aztecan (Takic) predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño, and the Cuyamaca complex reflects the material culture of the Yuman ancestors of the Kumeyaay (also known as Diegueño, or Ipai and Tipai).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2000 B.P. to 500 B.P. (True et al. 1974; but see Griset 1996). The material culture of this phase includes small, triangular, pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, *Olivella* spp. shell beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented, but is generally accepted between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1300. Evidence compiled by Griset (1996) indicated that the introduction and/or diffusion of ceramic technology throughout San Diego was more complex than previously thought.

The Cuyamaca complex, according to True (1970), is similar to the San Luis Rey complex but is differentiated by having greater frequencies of side-notched points, flaked stone tools, ceramics, and milling stone implements, a wider variety of ceramic forms, a steatite industry, and cremations placed in urns. Investigations in San Luis Rey complex sites, however, have suggested that milling stone implements are very similar and occurred in similar frequencies. Gross and associates (1989) have suggested that the observed differences may not serve as indicators of cultural affiliation and some may be due to differences in levels of organization.

Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The following section is a short synopsis derived from various ethnographic and historic documents and publications.

The Shoshonean Takic inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission. Luiseño territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shippek 1978). In northern San Diego County, the southern boundary of the Luiseño extended in a north-northeasterly direction from Agua Hedionda Lagoon to the southern slopes of the Palomar Mountains above San Jose Valley. The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Ipai to the south. All but the Ipai (Northern Diegueño) are

linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into many autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978), a Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp or village in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may have existed only during the ethnohistoric period. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in its procurement territory, and trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns are reported to be the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used, along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted, and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted, but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978). Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas, and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Shell and bone hooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz, metavolcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion was a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies, and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals, and the clothes burning mourning ceremony (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño and Kumeyaay villages in 1769 with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The Franciscans later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, 4 mi. inland from the mouth of the San Luis Rey River. The missions recruited the Native Americans to use as laborers and to convert them to Catholicism.

The Spanish explorer Grijalva recorded a series of Luiseño villages or "rancherías" along the San Luis Rey River in 1795 (White 1963:Figure 1). Some of these villages, such as Paume (Pauma), may have represented semipermanent residences. An additional village, Tomka', was described by informants as a way station for the people of Pauma during their periodic visits to the ocean for clams, fish, and other marine life. Supporting this last point is the fact that the site contains a much higher percentage of crustacean shell (presumably dropped or discarded on the homeward trip) than does Pauma itself [White 1963:123].

Pachito, a "captain" or "chief" of Pauma, also claimed that Tomka' was "Pauma's only good source of arrow stone" (White 1963:123). True and associates (1991:40) suggested that the ethnographic village of Tomka' (Tom Kav) is represented in the archaeological record by the Pankey Site (SDI-682). However, they argued that "Pachito's information, while important, is probably the result of a misunderstanding," and suggest that "there is little basis for a direct Pauma affiliation. Likewise, there is nothing in the local geology that suggests a source of stone in the vicinity of Tom Kav suitable for flaking" (True et al. 1991:40).

For the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s, California came under independent Mexican rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized, resulting in political instability that caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Kumeyaay and Luiseño left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements (Cuero 1970).

When California became a state in 1850, the Luiseño and Kumeyaay were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some villages, such as Pala and Sycuan. Other mission groups were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted the newly acquired social organization and settlement patterns that evolved to accommodate missionization, yet many aspects of the original culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained, and traditional games, songs, and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca, and wild game.

1.2.3 Record Search Results

In order to ascertain the proximity of existing cultural resources to the proposed project area, a record search was undertaken by the SCIC (see Confidential Appendix A). The search encompassed a 1-mi. radius around the proposed project APE. This record search was completed to determine the general character of the cultural resources within the area as well as to gauge the potential effects of proposed construction activities.

Previous Studies

A total of 61 previous reports have addressed areas within a 1-mi. radius of the project area. Seven of those reports address all or a portion of the current project area (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the APE

NADB No.	Authors	Date	Title
1128588	City of Escondido	1980	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility
1131623	Hector, Susan M., and Alice Brewster	2002	San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources
1131924	Hector, Susan, and Linda Akyuz	2008	Management Plan for Archaeological Resources within the Del Dios Highlands Preserve, San Diego County
1132843	Price, Harry J.	2007	Results of Cultural Resources Survey for the Harmony Grove Meadows Project, San Diego, California, GPA05-004, SP05-001, R05-007, VTM 5430 RPL, ER No. 05-08-013
1133857	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, Shelby Gunderman, and Michelle Dalope	2011	Archaeology Survey Report for Pascoe, Helix-Lambron, and Cielo Azul Parcel Additions to the Del Dios Highlands Preserve San Diego County, California
1134060	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, Shelby Gunderman, and Michelle Dalope	2011	Archaeology Survey Report for Pascoe, Helix-Lambron, and Cielo Azul Parcel Additions to the Del Dios Highlands Preserve San Diego County, California
1134287	Wilson, Stacie	2013	Letter Report: ETS 24332- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P217356 and Overhead Wire Span, Escondido, San Diego County , California.

Previously Recorded Sites within the Study Area

The results of the records search at the SCIC revealed that a total of 62 previously recorded cultural resources are within a 1-mi. radius of the current project area (Table 1.2). Of those resources, just one site, SDI-18320, intersects the current project area.

[illegible]

1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

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

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

1.3.1 CRHR and CEQA

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

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

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

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

- (1) Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego and our communities;
- (3) Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
- (4) Resources that have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

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

1.3.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or 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 (NRHP) 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 and 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 Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), 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.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County of San Diego jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County of San Diego standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria for prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with the County's standards.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 CEQA GUIDELINES

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change: “Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.”

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
- demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

- When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from: the general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and the requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Cultural resources were evaluated according to the criteria presented in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, as amended, and the County of San Diego guidelines, as described below. A cultural resource would be considered significant if it is:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5024.1; Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in the local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), including the following:
 - (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in the California Register, determined not to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), and not identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(i) or 5024.1.

In accordance with CEQA, any cultural resources must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact them. Under this scenario, impacts to cultural resources not deemed important according to the above criteria would be considered less than significant. A summary of on-site and off-site cultural resources is provided below, along with a determination as to the significance of the impact pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

2.2 RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE (RPO)

A significant impact to cultural resources would occur if the Proposed Project would:

Propose activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the County RPO and the project fails to preserve those resources.

The significance guideline listed above has been selected for the following reasons:

This guideline is derived from the County's RPO, which does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. The project is required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria for prehistoric sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant prehistoric resources as defined by this guideline would be considered a significant impact.

2.3 TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

2.3.1 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;

2.0 Guidelines for Determining Significance

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.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 METHODS

The following section presents the methods used in the execution of the archaeological site reconnaissance and Native American participation. The constraints and appropriate adaptations to extenuating field conditions are outlined below.

3.1.1 Survey Methods

In the current survey, the ground surface of the impact area was visually inspected for cultural resources. The ground surface was scanned in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart. In areas that were thickly vegetated, the survey transect was redirected through areas that did not contain as much brush. Steep slopes with grades over 20 degree were not surveyed with systematic transects, but were checked when accessible for possible quarry sites. Bedrock outcrops were also examined for signs of milling. Digital photographs were taken to document the character of the project APE and survey conditions. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site form was prepared to document survey information and was submitted to SCIC.

3.1.2 Native American Participation

Coordination with knowledgeable representatives of Native Americans is an important component of site identification, assessment of potential site sensitivity, and identification of appropriate mitigative actions required for any resources potentially impacted by a proposed project.

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 65352.3, the NAHC was contacted, as were Native American individuals/bands/organizations potentially knowledgeable regarding cultural resources in the area. On March 5, 2014, ASM Archaeologist Tony Quach requested a sacred lands search from the NAHC for information on any recorded Native American cultural sites located within the vicinity of the project APE. On March 12, 2014, Dave Singleton of the NAHC responded that no tribally significant Native American cultural resources have been documented within the APE, but that the area is known to be culturally sensitive. Recommendations were made by the NAHC as to the appropriate tribal authorities to contact for a follow-up contact. Copies of the NAHC request and response letters can be found in Appendix D of this report. Pursuant to SB-18 and AB-52 consultation requirements, the County of San Diego has reached out to potentially affected Tribes. Consultation will be on-going throughout the discretionary processing of this project.

During the survey, a Native American monitor also accompanied ASM in order to observe the survey and to report the findings to the tribal authority or organization. Native Grounds Monitoring and Research was contacted, and Michael Peralta was assigned to accompany the ASM field archaeologist during the survey.

During a County consultation meeting with San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, the tribe raised the issue that a traditional viewshed would be impacted by the project. Additionally, during County consultation with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, they indicated traditional cultural resources were located on the property, the village of Chaymay within the geographic location of Uulama. ASM conducted tribal outreach with both groups in November and early December of 2016 to request additional information, and is awaiting a response (see Appendix D). This potentially concludes tribal outreach. However, the County remains available to consult with interested Tribal representatives regarding the proposed project.

3.2 RESULTS

On March 12, 2014, ASM archaeologist Tony Quach conducted a survey of the 111-acre property while accompanied by Native American monitor, Michael Peralta from Native Grounds Monitoring and Research. This study included a 15-meter transect pedestrian survey of all relatively flat terrain, a visual inspection of steep slopes, and an investigation of canyons, benches, ridges, and saddles in rugged terrain. During the survey, ground surface visibility was noted to be low, as almost all of the surfaces on the property were obscured by low-lying grasses. Additionally, visibility in the southern portion of the project area was limited due to thickly matted chaparral vegetation.

During the survey, a previously recorded resource (SDI-18320) was reexamined, with no significant changes observed since its original recording. The site was found to be in the same condition as previously recorded by RECON in 2005. Price, Collett, and Sowles of RECON recorded the site as a historic farm with two house foundations, a barn foundation, a cistern, a stock pond, and several shallow canals possible used for irrigation. All of the features recorded by the RECON team were re-located during the current survey (Figure 4). Some additional graffiti was noted on the chimney and cistern (Figure 5). A scatter of historic artifacts were also located on the southeast side of the back porch. The scatter is approximately 14 x 10 m in size and consists of historic ceramic sherds, various glass bottles and glass bottle shards, nails, and other historic trash and debris.

The locations and extent of each structural foundation and the historic trash scatter were recorded using a Trimble GPS unit for this project (Figure 6). Several of the possible irrigation ditches and the stock pond dam were also recorded using the GPS unit (Figure 7). A DPR 523 cultural resource update was prepared for this previously recorded resource, and this information was then submitted to the South Coast Information Center (Confidential Appendix B).

During RECON's investigation of SDI-18320, no information could be found to associate the farmstead with a significant event in California's history or cultural heritage. Information was found about two of the owners of the land, Jerry and Rosie Ferrera, who ran a winery on at least part of the property from 1925 to 1934. The Ferreras were known in the Escondido area, but nothing could be found to link them to significant events in Harmony Grove, Escondido, San Diego County, or California's past. Additionally, because none of the structures associated with the site is intact and there are no distinctive characteristics associated with the remnants of the structures, no valuable information could be discerned regarding the history of the region.

No other cultural material outside of the boundaries for SDI-18320 were identified in the project area.



Figure 4. Southwest view of main complex from northeast corner of the front porch.



Figure 5. Overview of cistern on the southern end of the site.

CONFIDENTIAL MAP REMOVED

Figure 6. *Confidential:* Map of the main Farmstead complex associated with SDI-18320
(Confidential Appendix C).

CONFIDENTIAL MAP REMOVED

Figure 7. *Confidential:* Map of SDI-18320 depicting the location of the irrigation ditches, stockpond dam, cistern, and main buildings (Confidential Appendix C).

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE

The historic remnants of SDI-18320 were evaluated in a draft cultural resources report entitled *Results of Cultural Resources Survey for the Harmony Grove Meadows Project* in October 17, 2006 by Harry Price. This resource was evaluated as not significant, and County staff agreed with the findings (2007 County of San Diego Assessment Letter). As noted above, and based on 2014 survey by ASM, the site remains in the same condition and with the same components. The resource continues to be identified as less than significant.

4.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

Given the lack of identified prehistoric resources, and the determination(s) that site SDI-18320 elements are not significant, the current project would have no adverse effects to any known cultural resources. However, given the density of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area, it is recommended that both archaeological and Luiseno Native American monitors should be present during ground disturbing activities.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS—MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the number of recorded sites in the vicinity, and consistent with staff recommendations in 2007, ASM recommends that an archaeological monitoring and discovery plan be implemented during ground disturbing activity associated with the project. This will ensure proper mitigation for all potential impacts to any previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources. The archaeological monitoring program should include both an archaeological monitor and a Luiseno Native American monitor.

5.2 RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE CONSIDERATIONS

5.2.1 On-site Resources

None of the superstructure of the farmstead buildings remains, and as noted above, no individuals particularly significant to this locale were associated with the property. There is no research potential remaining from the concrete and stone foundations, fireplace or cistern areas, as they do not exhibit unusual or unique construction styles or materials. Rather, these structures were common, practically constructed structures. Additionally, no surficial artifact scatter was observed in association with the farmstead. Although some buried resources may exist on site, given the lack of surficial resources, it is unlikely that information important to local or state history would be found in these deposits. The historic resource of SDI-18320 located within the Project footprint has been determined not significant under the County RPO. Therefore, no impact would occur to any known on-site RPO significant cultural resources for this project.

5.2.2 Off-site Resources

Impacts to RPO-protected resources are considered highly unlikely given the lack of surface indications, results of Project surveys, and the disturbed nature of potential alignments. Therefore, an assessment is being made that impacts to off-site RPO-protected cultural resources from off-site road upgrades or utilities would not be significant. There is a small potential for an impact to occur if subsurface prehistoric resources are inadvertently located during construction of off-site facilities (such as focused road or utility improvement). Cultural resources monitoring is recommended to ensure the lack of such resources. If located, mitigation identified below would mitigate for potential impacts.

5.3 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Prior to approval of the Final Map, Grading or Improvement Plans, the Applicant shall implement an Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered, buried archaeological resources to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS and to a level below significant. The Archaeological Monitoring program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- Pre-Construction
 - o Provide evidence that a County approved archaeologist has been contracted to implement the Archaeological Monitoring program.
 - o The Project Archaeologist shall contract with a Luiseno Native American monitor.

- o The pre-construction meeting shall be attended by the Project Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American monitor to explain the monitoring requirements.
- Construction
 - o Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American monitor are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseno Native American monitor. Monitoring of previously disturbed soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseno Native American monitor.
 - o If cultural resources are identified:
 - Both the Project Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American monitor have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
 - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
 - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
 - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.
 - Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Luiseno Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
 - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseno Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources of Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).
 - o Human Remains.
 - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
 - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
 - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
- Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Rough Grading
 - o Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered.
- Final Grading
 - o A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered.
 - o Disposition of Cultural Material.
 - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively has been repatriated to a culturally affiliated Tribe.
 - The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.

6.0 REFERENCES

Anderson, R. Scott

- 1996 Pollen Analysis from Las Flores Creek, Camp Pendleton Marine Base, San Diego County. In *Coastal Archaeology of Las Flores Creek and Horno Canyon, Camp Pendleton, California*, edited by Brian F. Byrd. ASM Affiliates. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

Anderson, R. S., and B. F. Byrd

- 1998 Late-Holocene Vegetation Changes From the Las Flores Creek Coastal Lowlands, San Diego County, California. *Madrono* 45(2):171-182.

Baksh, Michael, and Jackson Underwood

- 1998 Ethnohistory and Native American Consultation for the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Project. Tierra Environmental Services. Prepared for ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California.

Bayham, Frank E., Donald H. Morris, and M. Steven Shackley

- 1986 Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of South Central Arizona: The Picacho Reservoir Archaic Project. Anthropological Field Studies No. 13, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shippek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beauchamp, R. Mitchel

- 1986 *A Flora of San Diego County, California*. Sweetwater River Press, National City, California.

Bettinger, Robert, and R. E. Taylor

- 1974 Suggested Revisions in Archaeological Sequences of the Great Basin in Interior Southern California. *Nevada Archeological Survey Research Paper* 5:1-26.

Bowman, Roy H.

- 1973 *Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Bull, Charles S.

- 1987 A New Proposal: Some Suggestions for San Diego Prehistory. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 35-42. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Byrd, Brian F.

- 2003 Coastal Views of Prehistoric Middens: Archaeological Investigations and Paleoecological Reconstructions along Las Flores Creek, Camp Pendleton, California. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California.

Byrd, Brian F., and Seetha N. Reddy

- 2002 Late Holocene Adaptations along the Northern San Diego Coastline: New Perspectives on Old Paradigms in *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp. 41-62. University of California, Los Angeles.

- Byrd, Brian F., Owen K. Davis, and Kevin O. Pope
2000 Diachronic Trends in Human Adaptation: Reconstructing a 9000 Year Paleoenvironmental Record for the Lower Las Flores Creek on Camp Pendleton. Paper presented at the 34th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Riverside, California.
- Cole, K. L., and E. Wahl
2000 A Late Holocene Paleoecological Record from Torrey Pines State Reserve, California. *Quaternary Research* 53:341-351.
- County of San Diego
2007 *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works, San Diego County, California.
- Cuero, Delfina
1970 *The Autobiography of Delfina Cuero*; as told to Florence Shipek. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.
- Gallegos, Dennis R.
1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis R. Gallegos, pp. 23-34. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.
- Griset, Suzanne
1996 Southern California Brown Ware. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Gross, G. Timothy, M. Steven Shackley, and Constance Cameron
1989 Archaeological Investigations at CA-Ora-910A: A Late Prehistoric Hunting Field Camp in Southern Orange County, California. Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego.
- Meighan, Clement W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10:215-227.
- Mudie, P. J., and R. Byrne
1980 Pollen Evidence for Historic Sedimentation Rates in California Coastal Marshes. *Estuarine and Coastal Marine Science* 10:305-316.
- Munz, Philip A.
1974 *A Flora of Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley
- Oberbauer, Thomas
1978 Vegetation Map of San Diego County. Ms. on file, County of San Diego.
- Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King
1998 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Price, Harry J.

- 2007 Results of Cultural Resources Survey for the Harmony Grove Meadows Project, San Diego, California, GPA05-004, SP05-001, R05-007, VTM 5430 RPL, ER No. 05-08-013. RECON. Submitted to Suncal Companies. Unpublished Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

- 1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1):157-198.
1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Union-Tribune Publishing, San Diego.

Sayles, E. B., and Ernst Antevs

- 1941 *The Cochise Culture*. Medallion Papers No. 29, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona.
1983 *The Cochise Cultural Sequence in Southeastern Arizona*. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona No. 42. Tempe.

True, Delbert L.

- 1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23:255-263.
1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1-39.

True, Delbert L., and Eleanor Beemer

- 1982 Two Milling Stone Inventories from Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4:233-261.

True, Delbert L., Clement W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew

- 1974 *Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego, California*. University of California Publications in Anthropology No. 11. Berkeley.

True, Delbert L., Rosemary Pankey, and Claude N. Warren

- 1991 Tom-Kav, a Late Village Site in Northern San Diego County, California, and Its Place in the San Luis Rey Complex. Anthropological Records No. 30. University of California, Berkeley.

Wade, Sue A.

- 1986 Archaeological Testing Program at SDI-10185, Loci A-C, and SDI-10186. Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California. RECON, San Diego.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by Michael J. Moratto, pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude, Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer

- 2008 Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*, pp. 13-107. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.

6.0 References

Waters, Michael R.

- 1996 Geoarchaeological Investigations at Horno Canyon and Las Flores Creek on Camp Pendleton. In *Coastal Archaeology of Las Flores Creek and Horno Canyon, Camp Pendleton, California*, edited by Brian F. Byrd, pp. 47-56. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California.

White, Raymond C.

- 1963 Luiseño Social Organization. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 48:91-194. Berkeley.

Wilke, Philip J.

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

Winterrowd, Cathy L., and Florence C. Shipek

- 1986 Ethnographic Investigation: Pala Sand and Gravel Extraction Project. RBR and Associates, San Diego.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Tony Quach (ASM Affiliates) acted as Field Director, performed the archaeological field survey, and co-authored the technical report and site forms.

James Daniels (ASM Affiliates) co-authored the technical report and produced the site maps.

Mark Becker (ASM Affiliates) acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator,

David Singleton (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands record search.

Michael Peralta served as Native American monitor for the archaeological field survey.

Zee Malas produced the report figures.

8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

A qualified archaeologist and Luiseno Native American monitor shall monitor all ground disturbing activities as outlined in the conditions of approval.

APPENDICES

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX A
Confidential Records Search

(Bound separately)

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B
Confidential Updated Site Record for SDI-18320

(Bound separately)

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C
Confidential Report Figures

(Bound separately)

APPENDIX D
NAHC and Native American Correspondence



March 5, 2014

Dave Singleton
California Native American Heritage Division
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request for the Harmony Grove Meadows Project, West Ridge, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Singleton,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting an archaeological study for the Harmony Grove Meadows Project, located in West Ridge, San Diego County, California directly south and east of the intersection of Cordrey Drive and Country Club Drive. This study is being undertaken under the current framework in compliance with CEQA for the County of San Diego. The current project will entail a one day pedestrian survey of the proposed project area. ASM has already conducted a records search with the South Coast Information Center in San Diego County.

I am writing to place a request for a Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request from the California Native American Heritage Commission in order to identify and locate any previously documented cultural resources or areas of concern within the Harmony Grove Meadows Project area depicted below as a means to assess potential adverse affects to cultural resources in the area. The search should include the project area and a half-mile radius surrounding it. The project area is located on the 7.5 USGS Quadrangle of Rancho Santa Fe in Sections 30 and 31 of Township 12 South, Range 2 West. Attached to this request are maps of the project area.

Our investigation will include direct consultation with local tribal entities in a manner that ensures complete confidentiality. To facilitate this dialogue I would like to make a request for a listing of the appropriate individuals to contact for this project. You can reply to me at the ASM Carlsbad office, listed above or through any of the other means of contact listed below. Feel free to call, write, Fax, or e-mail if you have any questions.

Thank you for your help in this endeavor.

Sincerely,



Tony T. Quach

Associate Archaeologist
ASM Affiliates Inc.,
2034 Corte del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011
(760) 804-5757
tquach@asmaffiliates.com

Attachment:

Figure 1. Vicinity map of the project area.

Figure 2. Location map of the project area

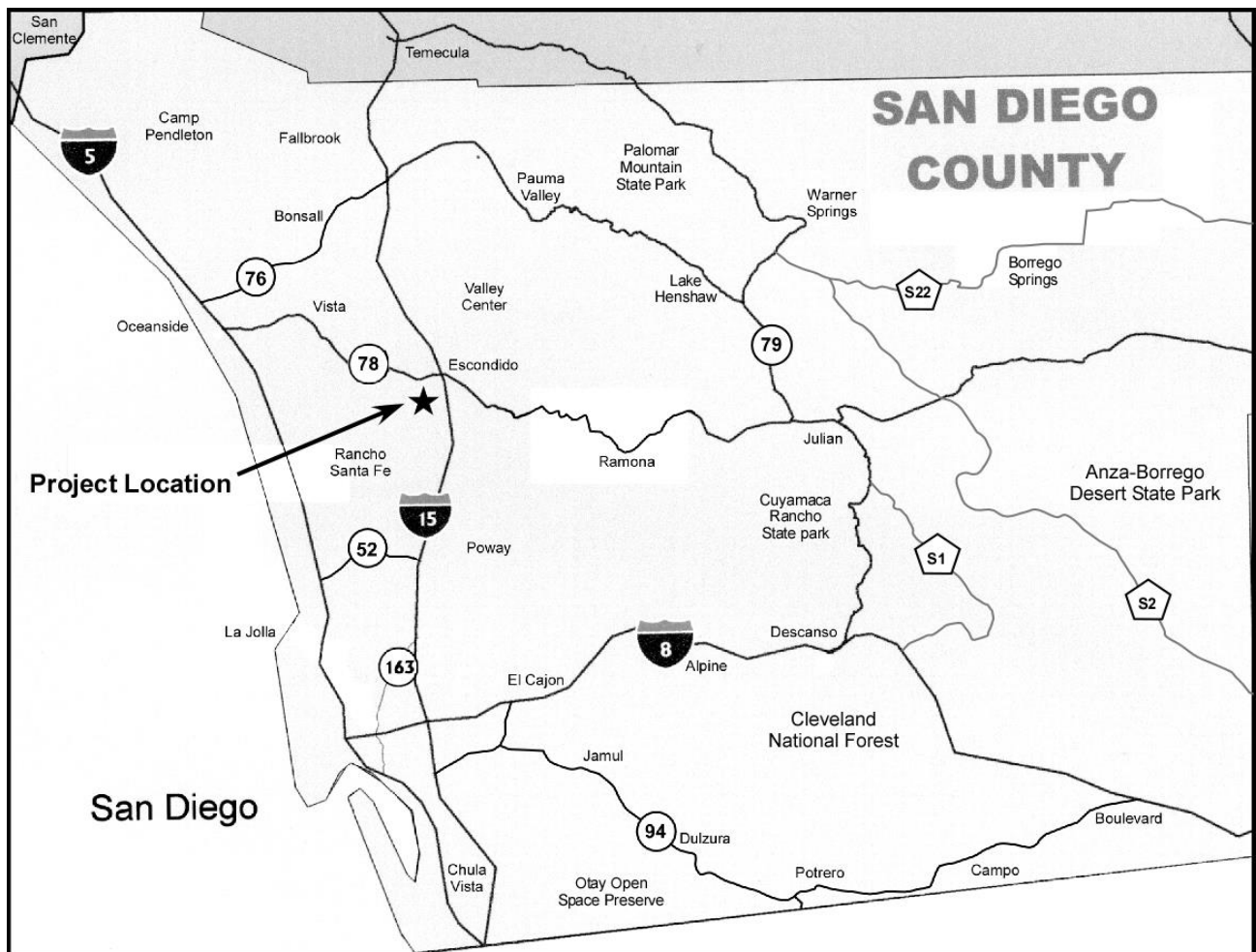


Figure 1. Vicinity map of the project area.

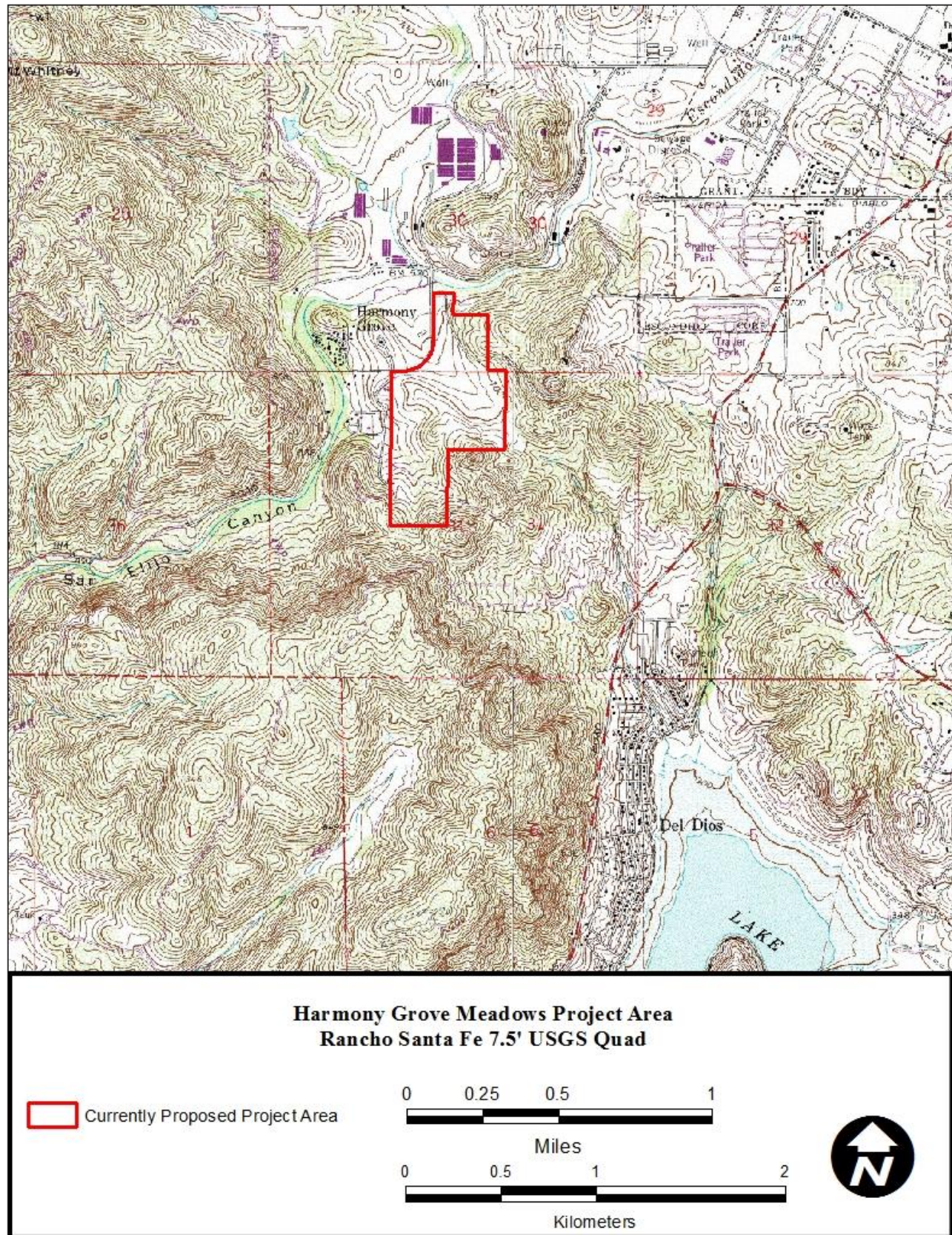


Figure 2. Location map of the project area.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project:	<u>Harmony Grove Meadows Project</u>
County:	<u>San Diego County</u>
USGS Quadrangle:	<u>7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle</u>
Quad Name:	<u>Rancho Santa Fe</u>
Township: <u>12 S.</u>	Range: <u>2 W</u>
Section (s):	<u>Section 30 and 31</u>
Company/Agency:	<u>ASM Affiliates Inc.</u>
Contact Person:	<u>Tony Quach</u>
Street Address:	<u>2034 Corte del Nogal</u>
City:	<u>Carlsbad, CA 92011</u>
Phone:	<u>760-804-5757</u>
Fax:	<u>760-804-5755</u>
Email:	<u>tquach@asmaffiliates.com</u>

Project Description: The Harmony Grove Meadows Project is proposing to construct a housing development on 110-acres in West Ridge, California.

Additional Location Information:

Approximate Center UTM's (NAD83): 487840 mE, 3661490 mN

Road Intersection: Project area is south and east of Cordrey Drive and Country Club Drive

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
Da_nahc@pacbell.net



March 12, 2014

Mr. Tony T. Quach, Associate Archaeologist

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Sent by FAX to: 760-804-5755
No. of Pages: 3

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "**Harmony Grove Meadows Project;**" located on 110-acres for a Housing Development in the West Ridge Community, in the San Marcos area; San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Quach:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory **failed to indicate** the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the Project site(s) or 'areas of Potential effect' (APE), submitted to this office. However, there are Native American cultural places in close proximity to the APE. Note also that the absence of archaeological and/or Native American cultural resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

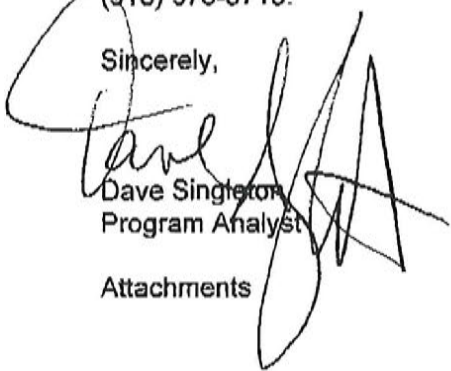
Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area (APE). As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and native American individuals on the list in order to determine if the proposed action might impact any cultural places or sacred sites. If a response from those listed on the attachment is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC request that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Sections 65040.12(e) defines 'environmental justice' to provide "fair treatment of people...with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies." Also, Executive Order B-10-11 requires that state agencies "consult with Native American tribes, their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments in order to

provide meaningful input into...the development of legislation, regulations, rules and policies on matter that may affect tribal communities."

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County California
March 12, 2014**

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaughen
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
PMB 50
(760) 891-3515
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Randall Majel, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
jmurphy@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635
(760) 297-2639 Fax

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 - FAX

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
760-724-8505
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
760-724-2172 - fax

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3796
(760) 742-1704 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.95 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Harmony Grove Meadows Project; located on 110 acres in West Ridge, California for a housing development; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Request for Information:

ASM Affiliates Native American Contact List Based on County of San Diego Consultation

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (SLR)

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga)

Contact	Method	Date	Time	Outcome
SLR	Phone call. Left voice message for Cami Mojado	11/17/16	11:00am	No answer. Left message
Pechanga	Phone call to Anna Hoover	11/17/16	11:05am	No answer
SLR	Phone call to Cami Mojado	11/21/16	11:35am	No answer
SLR	Email to Cami Mojado	11/21/16	3:00pm	No reply
Pechanga	Phone call to Anna Hoover	11/21/16	11:30am & 3:00pm	No answer
Pechanga	Email to Anna Hoover	11/21/16	3:13pm	No reply
SLR	Phone call to Cami Mojado	12/2/16	3:50pm	Spoke with Cami Mojado. Said SLR will send ASM a letter addressing concerns by 12/9/16
Pechanga	Phone call to Anna Hoover	12/2/16	3:55pm	Spoke with Anna Hoover. She will review her files to see what she can send me. Had indicated she would call me back on 12/5/16.

**additional phone calls made but not documented. There was no answer at those times.