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April 6, 2020

Mr. Jimmy Ayala
Pardee Homes
13400 Sabre Springs Parkway, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92128

Reference: Cultural Resources Survey for the Meadowood Water Pipeline Infrastructure Project: Rice Canyon Transmission Pipeline, San Diego County, California (RECON Number 3706-1)

Dear Mr. Ayala:

This letter report summarizes the background, methods, and results of the cultural resources survey for the Meadowood Water Pipeline Infrastructure Project: Rice Canyon Transmission Pipeline (project). This project is associated with the previously approved Meadowood Specific Plan (Meadowood development) located in northern San Diego County within the community of Fallbrook (Figures 1 and 2). The Meadowood development entails the development of a residential community with a mix of single- and multi-family units, an elementary school site, a neighborhood park, pocket parks, multi-use trails, and supporting infrastructure. The proposed water pipeline project would serve to provide the necessary water service for the Meadowood development. The project area includes a 30-foot-wide limit of disturbance for installation of an approximately 4,500-linear-foot water pipeline within an existing Rainbow Municipal Water District (RMWD) easement. RECON archaeologists conducted a cultural resources survey of a 50-foot-wide area from the centerline of the RMWD easement, for a total of a 100-foot-wide survey area.

Water service for the Meadowood development would be provided by the RMWD. In order to provide a potable water supply to the Meadowood development, construction of 4,500 linear feet of 18-inch water main pipeline is proposed. The water main would connect proposed RMWD facilities within the Meadowood development footprint north along Monserate Mountain generally west of Rice Canyon to an existing RMWD water tank (Figure 3). The water line would follow an existing disturbed paved and dirt road within the RMWD easement.

RMWD currently owns and operates the Rice Canyon Water Tank located approximately 2,000 feet north of the Meadowood development boundary. The proposed Rice Canyon Transmission Pipeline would deliver water from the Rice Canyon Water Tank to the southwest portion of the Rainbow District. Design and construction of this line was included on the RMWD Capital Improvement Program (CIP) list in the 2016 Water and Wastewater Master Plan Update. While the facilities and service to the Meadowood development would be provided by RMWD, the proposed project is located within both RMWD and Valley Center Municipal Water District. Ultimately, a Local Agency Formation Commission reorganization is proposed so that the entire project would be within RMWD.

Installation of the water pipeline will involve a maximum 30-foot limit of disturbance through the RMWD easement. Minimal grading will be completed to achieve a flat work area for installation of pipeline within this disturbance limit. All work would be contained within the existing RMWD easement. Staging, pipe laydown, and storage would occur within the previously disturbed area associated with the Meadowood grading operation, at disturbed areas at the Rice Canyon Water Tank, and along the pipeline alignment.

Project Personnel

RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., served as principal investigator. Ms. Zepeda-Herman is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka participated as field crew. Donovan Pati from Saving Sacred Sites served as Native American monitor representing the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Stacey Higgins was in charge of copyediting. Frank McDermott managed the geographic information system (GIS) data and performed the GIS data analysis. Photographic figures were prepared by Jennifer Gutierrez and Carmen Zepeda-Herman.

Background and Existing Conditions

Natural Setting

The prehistoric cultural sequence in northern San Diego County is generally conceived as comprised of three basic periods: (1) the Paleoindian Period, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago; (2) the Archaic Period, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500); and (3) the Late Prehistoric Period, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes.

Cultural Setting

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, and 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped projectile points. The most thoroughly investigated San Dieguito component in San Diego County is found at CA-SDI-149 (the C.W. Harris site), located on a terrace overlooking the San Dieguito River. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. Archaic assemblages in interior northern San Diego County have been designated as the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958).

Both La Jolla Complex and Pauma Complex assemblages suggest a generalized subsistence focus with an emphasis on hard seeds. This emphasis is indicated by the increased frequency of slab and basin metates and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage composed primarily of crudely made choppers, scrapers, and cobble hammerstones. For coastal La Jolla Complex sites, large deposits of marine shell argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Pauma Complex sites are typically found on terraces or ridges above a water source such as a stream. They often do not have discernible midden development, but they may have subsurface deposits. While they typically have numerous portable metates and manos, they lack bedrock milling, and mortars and pestles (True and Waugh 1981).

There seems to have been some reorientation in settlement from coastal to inland settings during the latter portion of this period in northern San Diego County. This settlement shift appears to have occurred around 4,000 years ago, and is thought to relate to the final phases of Holocene sea level rise and the resulting siltation of coastal lagoons. Prior to this time, the lagoons had been highly productive sources of shellfish for La Jolla people (Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993).

The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills, beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, is characterized by two major complexes: the Cuyamaca and the San Luis Rey. The Cuyamaca Complex is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, southeast of the project. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite

pendants (some of these steatite items are incised with crosshatching), steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic “Yuman bow pipes,” ceramic rattles, miniature pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

The definition of the San Luis Rey Complex was based primarily on excavations near Pala, about 3 miles east of the project area. The San Luis Rey Complex is thought to represent the ancestors of the ethnographic Luiseño (True 1966, 1970), who arrived in northern San Diego County as part of the large series of coastward migrations of Shoshonean speakers, sometimes called the Takic Wedge (Meighan 1954; Waugh 1986). San Luis Rey I is characterized by slab metates and mortars, both of which can be found in shaped and unshaped, bedrock and portable configurations. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. In the San Luis Rey II assemblage, pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs appear. Chipped stone arrowpoints are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series but Desert side-notched, Dos Cabezas serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur.

Luiseño settlement systems have been carefully reconstructed on the basis of extensive ethnographic and ethnohistoric research (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). White states that the Luiseño lived in units and that each unit contained at least one village, which was referred to by the Spanish term *rancheria*. White (1963: 116) estimates that each *rancheria* on average was 30 square miles and all parts could be reached within a half a day’s walk from the village.

Previous Research

Prior to the survey, an in-house record search completed in 2017 for the proposed water lines was reviewed (Confidential Attachment 1). The searches included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for San Diego County, National Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, historic resources inventory files, archaeological inventory files, a bibliography of previous cultural resources investigations, and various historic maps. The information obtained from the record search was used to determine if previous surveys had been conducted in the area, what resources might be expected, and whether any cultural resources have been recorded within the project limits.

The record search identified 10 historic-era sites, 2 prehistoric sites, and 2 prehistoric isolated artifacts within the one-mile radius (see Confidential Attachment 1). Table 1 lists those sites. The historic sites include a pipe, 3 foundations, 3 trash scatters, an earthen dam, an adobe house, and a shed. The prehistoric sites include a bedrock milling feature and bedrock milling features with a lithic scatter. None of the cultural resources are within the water pipeline alignment.

Portions of the alignment were also surveyed by RECON in 2017. The results of the survey are documented in Cultural Resources Survey for the Meadowood Off-site Water Pipelines and Constraints for the Off-site Sewer Pipelines Project, San Diego County, California (RECON 2017). No cultural resources were identified during that survey.

Table 1			
Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Water Pipeline Alignment			
P-Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type
P-37-033118	n/a	Historic	Foundation
P-37-033471	n/a	Prehistoric	Isolate: core
P-37-033472	SDI-021050	Historic	House foundations, trees
P-37-033474	n/a	Historic	Pipe
P-37-033475	SDI-021052	Historic	Trash scatter
P-37-033477	SDI-021053	Historic	Trash scatter
P-37-033478	SDI-021054	Historic	Trash scatter
P-37-033511	SDI-021069	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter
P-37-035252	n/a	Historic	Adobe house
P-37-035253	n/a	Historic	Shed
P-37-035255	n/a	Historic	Well house foundation
P-37-035258	n/a	Historic	Earthen dam and pond
P-37-036299	SDI-22004	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-036300	n/a	Prehistoric	Isolate: metate fragment

Methods

The primary goal of this investigation was to systematically survey the water pipeline alignment to determine if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present and assess the current condition of area of potential effect (APE). A RECON archaeologist accompanied by a Native American monitor surveyed the APE on April 1, 2020. The project area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. The archaeologist and Native American monitor walked along road edges and surveyed approximately 10 meters beyond the road edges. A sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit provided the field team with sub-meter accuracy and real-time position correction and recording capability. Photographs were taken to document existing conditions on-site. A copy of this report will also be forwarded to the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University.

Results

No cultural resources were identified during the field survey of the water pipeline alignment. Conditions were clear, sunny, and warm. The access road, Pala Mesa Heights Drive, which is accessed from Blue Breton Drive via Horse Ranch Creek Road and leads to the southern end of the water pipeline alignment project boundary, is a narrow dirt-covered and dilapidated paved road that joins the paved and maintained Pala Mesa Mountain Drive approximately halfway through the project alignment. The project alignment continues for approximately 320 feet when it turns north on a gated and unnamed paved road which leads to the RMWD water tank. These roads are generally cut into steep slopes in excess of 25 degrees. Cut banks generally appear upslope and disturbed material is observed downslope. The road edges extending out to the disturbance buffer generally exhibit dense vegetation comprised of coastal sage scrub and present sparse pockets of bare dirt (Photograph 1). Small modern corrugated culverts are located along the paved road towards the RMWD water tank. The graded pad of the RMWD water tank was fenced and locked; therefore, no access was available to survey the area adjacent to the water tank. However, the disturbed area south of and along the southern fence line was surveyed for the presence of disturbed cultural material.

Management Recommendations

The regulatory framework and methods for determining impacts on cultural resources associated with the project include compliance with the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources (CEQA Guidelines). The project is subject to state and RMWD environmental

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regulations. The RMWD is the lead for the CEQA guidelines and regulations. Thus, the project is also subject to CEQA guidelines. Significance criteria are found in CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a) and Section 5024 of the Public Resources Code and CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(c).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets one of the following criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1):

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

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity. Integrity is necessary for the property to convey its proposed significance. Enough integrity must remain to convey the reasons for the property's significance. Unless demonstrated otherwise, archaeological sites with only a surface component are not typically considered significant. The determination of an archaeological site's significance depends on a number of factors specific to that site including size, type, integrity, presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostic artifacts, or datable material; artifact/ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

According to CEQA, a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Section 15064.5.4b of the CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Section 21083.2 of the CEQA Code).

Conclusion and Recommendations

The proposed project will not significantly impact known historical resources or result in substantial adverse changes to unknown historical resources; therefore, impacts would be less than significant under CEQA guidelines. The topography of the project area is too steep to lend itself to contain significant historical resources. No mitigation measures are recommended.

If you have any questions, please call me at 619-308-9333 extension 133 or e-mail me at czepeda@reconenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,



Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Project Archaeologist

CZH:sh

Confidential Attachment

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Waugh, M. Georgie

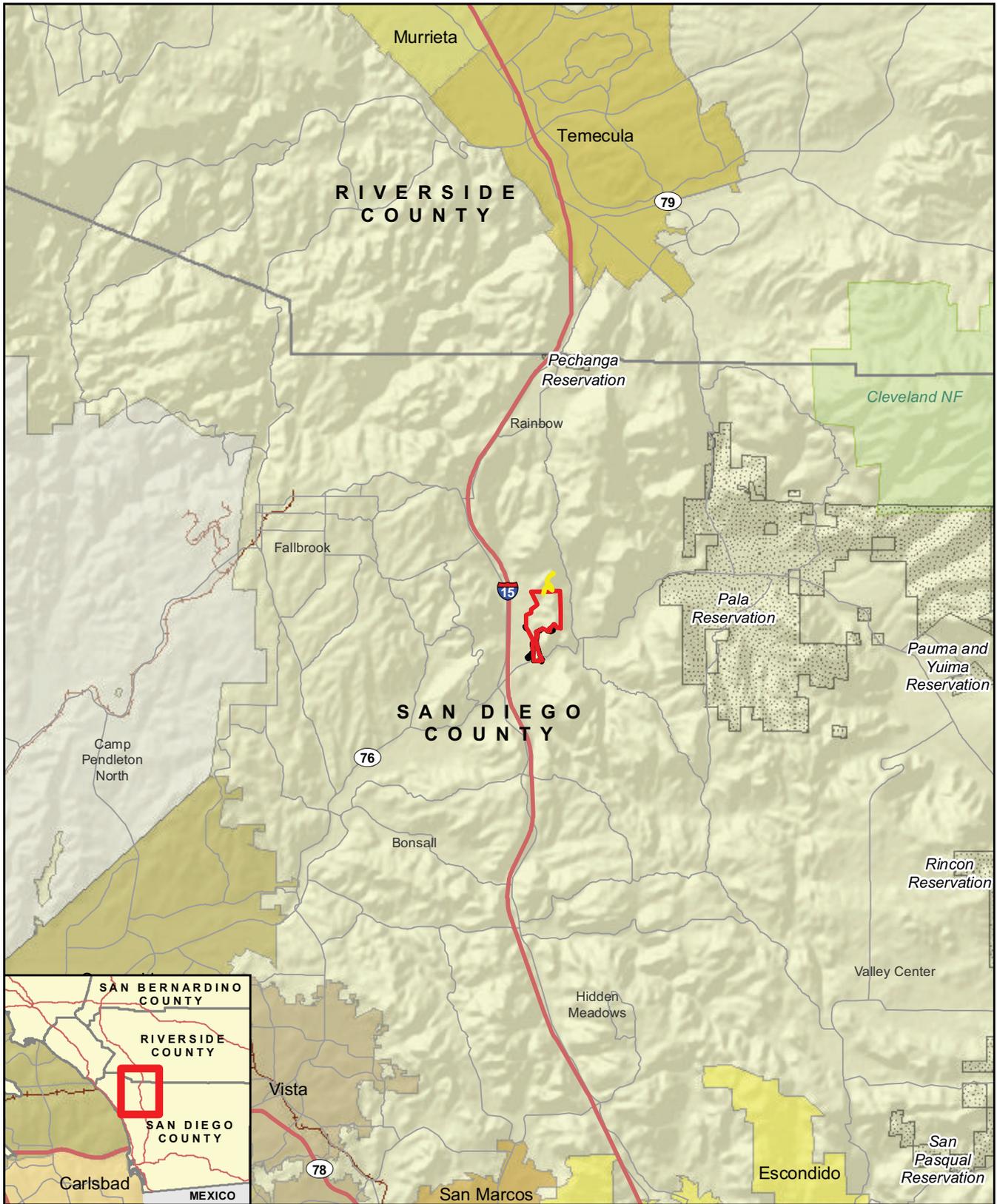
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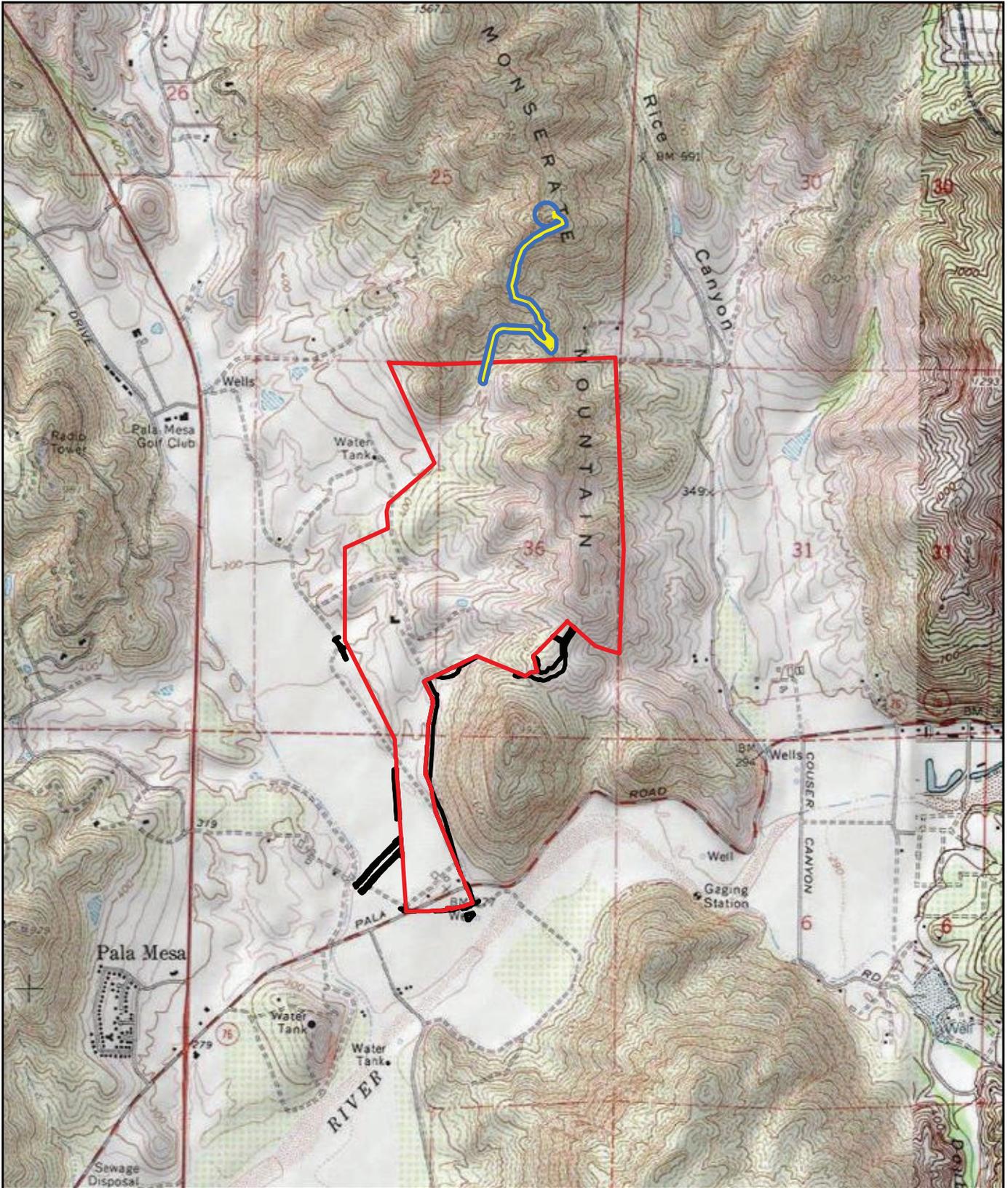
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- Meadowood Project Boundary
- Meadowood Off-site Features
- RMWD Easement



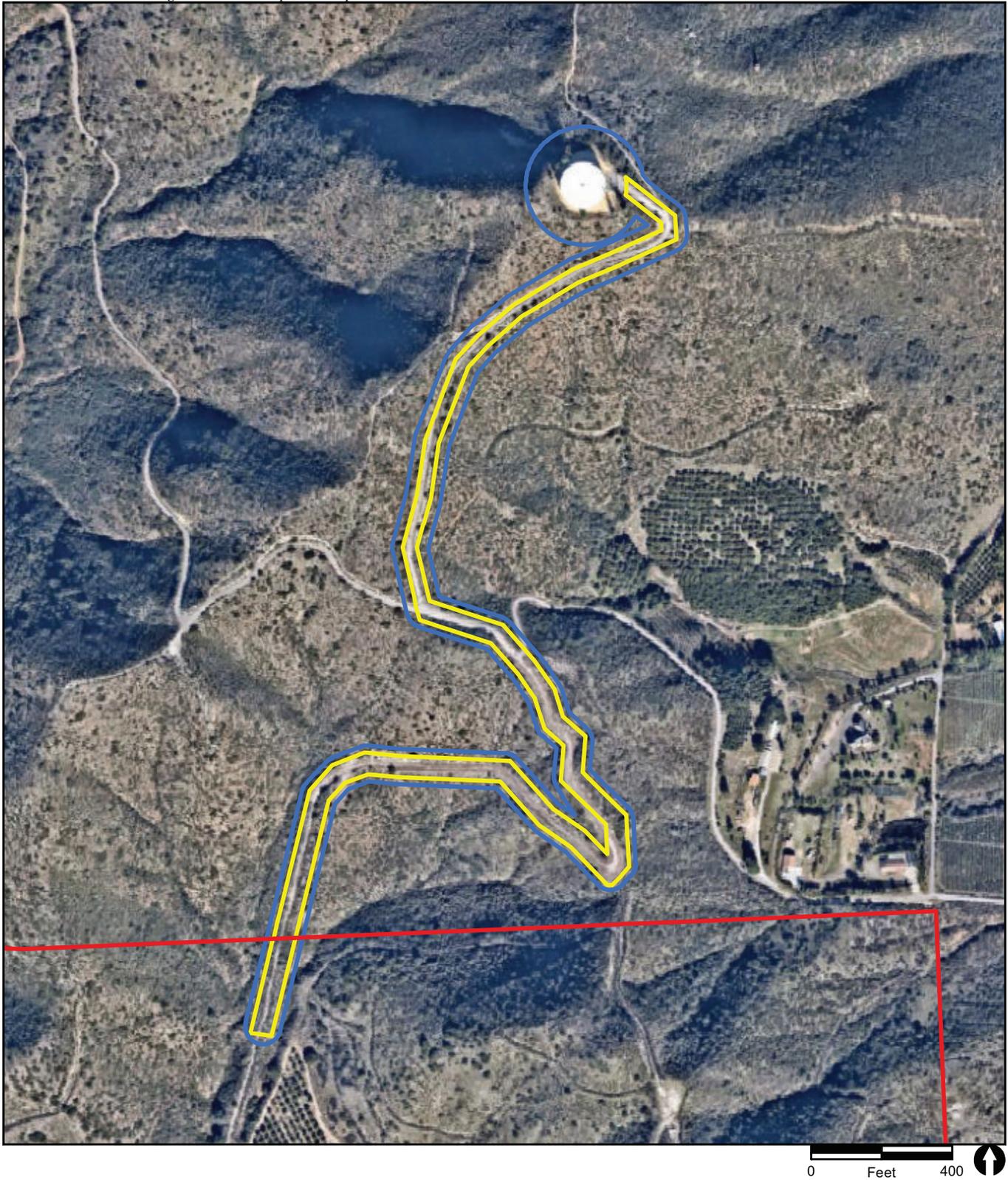
FIGURE 1
Regional Location



-  Meadowood Project Boundary
-  RMWD Easement
-  Meadowood Off-site Features
-  Survey Area

FIGURE 2

Project Location on USGS Map



- Meadowood Project Boundary
- RMWD Easement
- Survey Area

FIGURE 3

Rice Canyon Transmission Pipeline Project on Aerial Photograph



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Southern Terminus of Project Area, Looking North-Northeast

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Not for Public Review