

Comment Set B0003, cont. Back Country Coalition

ENDNOTES

B0003-10 cont.

1. The city of El Cajon derives its name from a mission rancho centered in Lakeside near Lakeshore Drive and River Street. The nearby river was once called "San Luis," as was a riverside rancheria.

Sanchez gives distances in "*leguas*," an unstandardized unit. His estimated distances, when compared to known straight-line distances yield a ratio of 2 1/2 miles to the league.

"*Nyipahuai*" was the native name for the second San Diego mission site. It was later supplanted by a reference to the city where the saint's body is preserved, Alcala de Henares, near Madrid's airport. Alcala in Arabic means the fort.

2. "*Arrastradero*" can be rendered either as a place of timber skidding or a place to which dead animals are dragged. San Vicente Dam, off Highway 67, submerged the Mussey Grade which was graded in the early 1870's. The mission rancho's need for roof and fence timber from the *arrastradero* canyon probably led to its name. There are large trees above the present reservoir along that road.

3. A detailed discussion of the topography and alternative trails of this difficult ascent to Ramona is given in an article by Leland E. Bibb in *Brand Book Number 9*, San Diego Corral of Westerners, p. 163-174. Also covered is an early trail eastward to Ballena, probably used by the padres.

4. No distances were given to fix the location of *Canapui*. A possible location with available water is one-third of a mile north-northeast of Rancho Maria Lane and Highway 67. The ranchero Ortega selected this site for his 1843 dwelling in his Valle de Pamo (or Santa Maria de Pamo) rancho. General Kearny's forces, needing water, stopped here in 1846 on the night before the battle of San Pascual and camped two miles toward San Pascual.

5. It is noteworthy that they encountered no significant population between Lakeside and this place. There was fertile land at Ballena. Samuel Warnock, a military mail rider, settled here in 1857 and, ten years later, in testimony attributed to John Warner, said that the "Canada de la Ballena" was reserved by Mexican authorities as a sheep and dairy ranch for Santa Ysabel mission Indians and, that cattle from the "Santa Ysabel mission house and farms" came down to Ballena when the snow at the higher ranch was one or two feet deep. The climate was apparently cooler then. Warnock had 70 acres of wheat and barley under fence. Warnock, as general "Judge of the Plains" conducted "*recojidas*" of horses in February and "*rodeos*" of cattle in April. See Ca. Private Land Claim 391, microfilm T910 roll 41, National Archives.

Some maps still indicate "Whale Mountain," a low ridge visible to westbound traffic.

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From the water hole at Ballena, which still has surface water even in dry seasons, there is a clear northeasterly view of the readily recognizable Volcan ridge beyond Santa Ysabel. Other names for sarsaparilla are *aralia californica* and *spikenard*, according to botanist Virginia Moran.

6. They probably proceeded northeast past present Golden Eagle Ranch, north of the prominent Witch Creek Mountain on a track which 1866 surveyors found to be “merely, now, a horse trail,” which joined the “main wagon road” in the present small valley of Witch Creek. It is not clear how they continued, or where they slept.

Santa Ysabel was named for the “*Rainha Santa*” (Holy Queen) of Portugal (born a princess of Aragon). Near the end of her famously beneficent life, she endowed and retired to a convent with Franciscan affiliations in Coimbra, where her body is preserved. The names Santa Ysabel and *Elcuanam* are used by Sanchez equally to mean the valley or the specific site of the mission house and its native rancheria, but not the creek or its channel.

7. As explained by Sanchez' successor Vicente Oliva, Santa Ysabel fell short of being a mission only in that no priest was in residence.

8. C2220 Cal. Mission Doc. v. 13, Geiger Calendar, Santa Barbara Mission Archives Library. See also Donald Cutter, *Writings of Mariano Payeras*, Ballerophon Books, Santa Barbara, 1995.

Directing such contributions was an onerous duty for Payeras, in this case especially vexing since the governor in Monterey had delayed for three years a license to build the chapel. See also C 1309, 1344, 1581.

9. Both water holes are still reliable even in dry years. They are visible from highway 78 stations 50.50, at a low point of the Santa Ysabel Valley, and 49.90 just north of the highway where the eastbound motorist begins a descent into the valley. The latter “spring” was cited in “Old Survey No. 6,” San Diego Co. Maps and Records (1872), where the predecessor of the present highway branched with a now-vanished segment of the “Warner's Ranch Road” leading directly to the mission site. The spring is now used for cattle watering.

10. They probably set forth on a trail north of the creek, perhaps along the alignment of a dirt ranch road visible from a trail on public land south of the creek. Sanchez observed oaks which he called *roble*, a species which exists in Spain but not in California, for which reason we can do no

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better than translate it as simply oak.

11. This is a singular site, readily identifiable in a naturally strategic corridor, with all prerequisites for ranching and farming. In 1851, Major Heintzelman described it as being “at the foot of a fine valley, well wooded and watered.” At the time, it was called “Rancho Volcan de Santa Isabel,” operated by “Cockney Bill” Williams, was mentioned by several gold rush diarists, and appears on the manuscript 1850 tax roll. See Simonson, Albert J., “The Volcan and Viejas Ranchos of Cockney Bill Williams,” *The Wrangler*, San Diego Corral of Westerners, Vol. 32, nr. 3, 1999. According to assessment records, the ranch was later operated by S. Neeson and then J. Horrell, Julian's first merchant. Survey field notes by Wheeler fix the house site precisely within present Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve.

This valley exhibits severe recent gullying. Cattle grazing and a famous 1916 flood destroyed the fertility of numerous upland meadows. Any rancho remains may have been washed away or may be beneath soil overlying Neeson/Horrell sites near a solitary sycamore. The presence of such a hydrophytic tree on a dry ridge suggests earlier irrigation. The tree was already mature in a 1928 aerial photograph.

12. Sanchez mentioned an irrigation ditch descending to the valley of San Jose, but this passage is difficult to read with certainty. Sanchez was in no doubt whatever about where he was or what he saw in the distance. He was perhaps unfamiliar with telescopes, seeming uncertain whether to call it a “*catalejo*” or “*antejo*.”

To ascend the mountain at a speed of two and a half miles an hour shows they neither dawdled nor lost their way.

An article in the *Daily Times-Advocate*, April 23, 1972, mentions an old trail over the ridge of Volcan Mountain, called “*ah-mo-chalk*.” The local pioneer museum has a copy.

Engelhardt, in *San Diego Mission*, p. 275, states that the native name for San Felipe was *Teguila*, first mentioned in 1818 mission records.

Sanchez described the view in detail. There is no need to repeat it all here, because the view is little changed except for the rise of the Salton Sea. He mentions various types of oaks, and, in ravines, various types of pine and “*palo colorado*” (probably incense cedar with its reddish bark).

13. A later surveyor near this location found ruins of an adobe house near a large spring. See field notes for “Final Survey of the Rancho Santa Ysabel” by M.C. Wheeler, 1871, San Diego County Maps and Records. Its location was along present Farmer Road on the east side, one-third mile north of Wynola Road, according to a triangulation by surveyor Leland Bibb.

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Guichapa is mentioned in Bancroft, *History of California*, vol. 2, p. 443.

Several diarists of the mid-nineteenth century described a trail with ample water and moderate gradients through the mountains between Santa Ysabel and the desert, following Banner Creek and Santa Ysabel Creek. The path of least resistance and ample water was determined by the Elsinore Fault which extends from the desert past Lake Henshaw to Pala.

If we read Sanchez literally, we can fix the place where, approaching the rodeo grounds, “*tomamos a la derecha y caimos al naciente o raiz de la cañada de Sn. Dieguito.*” It was a saddle between two drainages near the trailhead for Volcan Mountain.

John Durivage wrote in the *New Orleans Daily Picayune* (March 4, 1849) that his party ascended Banner Canyon and “reached a very high point of altitude and camped near a fine spring.” “A mile off to the northwest was a small rancho. . .worked by Indians where considerable wheat was raised.” “The valley is remarkably fertile, splendidly watered, and capable of supporting any number of cattle and horses.” The “half-starved” men feasted on a buck and a pronghorn antelope. That rancho can only be Rancho Volcan de Santa Isabel on the old rodeo grounds as no other place fits the description. A very similar description appeared in Major Samuel P. Heintzelman's journal, available from the Yuma or Phoenix public libraries. The major mentioned crops of peaches, melons, grapes, tomatoes, apples, cherries, gooseberries, strawberries, currents, and raspberries.

A plausible irrigable maize-field location is the low area by Farmer Road seven-tenths of a mile north of Wynola Road.

14. At the stated distance downstream from the maize field there is a pair of dependable streams which, in dry seasons, rejuvenate the dry bed of Santa Ysabel Creek. This is an ideal site for a rancheria with juncus grass, berries, willows and dark soil. This must be the site of *Geenat*.

The distance to *Tatayojai* was not stated, but a further mile and a half brings the hiker to another even more abundant tributary to the creek. Again, in the driest of seasons, this causes the main creek to resurface with a flow of 3 to 5 gallons per minute. This, too, is an ideal rancheria site, and was shown on an early survey map as “Indian rancheria” with a teepee symbol. Several old tribal houses are situated across the Santa Ysabel reservation fence slightly upstream to the northeast.

Strikingly absent from the Sanchez account are the beautiful and useful rot-resistant sycamores along streams. He may have grouped them together with alder (*aliso*) as does even an Audubon Society field guide.. Both thrive in wet soil.

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15. Sanchez, having visited previously for semimonthly services, knew how the creek flowed in different seasons. There is a creekside bedrock milling site at about that distance upstream. There are riding and hiking trails through parts of the valley between Route 79 and Farmer Road and a hiking trail to the ridgeline of Volcan Mountain.

16. A survey map of the public road which evolved into Mesa Grande Road, Old Survey No. 20 (1876), S.D. Co. Maps and Records, shows a rancharia where that road met the predecessor of present Highway 79. A spring and bedrock mortars are found on ranch property immediately southwest of the present intersection.

17. No distances are given, so we are left to suppose that these rancherias were located in the several wooded drainages along the base of the western hills. The village called Juan Pablo (*Cajamal*), mentioned in an 1852 treaty and a contemporaneous army map, was probably known by Sanchez to be up the hill, and yet it remained unmentioned. It appears he commented only on places he immediately observed. Three water holes in this area are shown on a ca. 1843 *diseño* in Santa Ysabel's "*Expediente*" (land case file). See cited land claim microfilm, which additionally contains an 1866 survey map showing fenced Indian wheat fields about a mile northwest of the "ranch (or Mission) houses."

18. There exists a foundation plan for a large 250-foot by 290-foot quadrangle with rooms on 2 sides in Engelhardt's *San Diego Mission*, p. 276. The width between wall footings agrees well with portions of a floor exposed to view near a windmill at the site. An equal span is evident at a reconstructed sister chapel at Pala. Engelhardt noted the first known usage of the same Santa Isabel in an 1812 baptismal entry by Sanchez.

19. This exceptional agricultural land was later bought for \$8050 in 1863 by famous Fort Yuma ferryman "Don Diego" Louis Jaeger in order to supply his mercantile business at Yuma Crossing. See county records, deed book 2, pp. 90-92. In Wheeler's 1871 survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel, it is called Carrisita Valley. An "Indian Rancharia" is indicated along the road between two black oaks in Hancock and Wheeler surveys. This area still has a spring, 2.9 miles north of Santa Ysabel's chapel, at highway station 25.00. Jaeger testified in 1867 in defense of his land claim and alluded to a "grog shop" one-half mile north of his house. Mid-century diarists mentioned native lodges and crops. See Bibb, page 167, cited in endnote 3.

20. Apolinaria Lorenzana, an orphaned protégée of Sanchez, recalled in her old age that she used to go from San Diego Mission to the hot springs for 2 months at a time, bathing and caring for sick natives. Significantly, she mentioned a reservoir at Santa Ysabel for dry years when the creek did not reach the mission buildings. She also mentioned that the San Diego Mission in her time had three *mayordomos* (ranch superintendents); one each at San Diego, El Cajon, and Santa Ysabel. Her 1878 dictation is at the Bancroft Library and at the California Room of the San Diego Public Library.

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Virginia Moran, who has reported on biological resources of the Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve, states that the Diegueño word *islay* denotes a native holly-leaved dark plum or cherrylike fruit. She observed it also on the preserve. It is readily cultivated and was prized by the natives as food and medicine. The sweet fermented drupes made an alcoholic beverage. It is becoming popular again for ornamental hedges (*Prunus ilicifolia*).

Six years later, the valley of San Jose was reported to have mission sheep and cattle. See Engelhardt, p. 222.

21. A rancheria written as *Tah-wee* appears on an 1852 treaty “of peace and friendship” “signed, sealed, and delivered” at Santa Ysabel but never ratified by the U.S. Congress.

The precise location of the rancheria according to historian and surveyor Leland Bibb, was given by early federal surveys. Like the entire valley, it was called San Jose in much mid-century documentation. J.J. Warner had a ranch house there.

A hand-drawn color map from the National Archives, recently acquired by the San Diego Historical Society, shows native rancherias of the 1850's. From San Jose toward the west, they are written as La Puerta, La Joya, Potrero, Pauma, and Pala, in that order.

22. The stated mileage on a very bad trail in a rather short time appears incorrect. However, the stated distance to Pala from Pauma indicates that they ate lunch in Pauma.

23. The asistencia chapel at Pala has been reconstructed and it provides a good visualization of how the sister asistencia at Santa Ysabel may have appeared. There is a museum and cemetery.

24. Payaras called this a “*tropiezo*” with “*figurones y broza*.” Shrines with left offerings may look like rubbish heaps to unsympathetic observers. They are not uncommon in Mesoamerica and elsewhere, with offerings of chickens and leafy or granular food offerings. Local deposits of tourmaline and beryl may have played a role, as gems had religious significance. Such shrines were zealously destroyed in Spanish colonies.

25. An excellent edited translation of the diary, including the itinerary north of Temecula, is Jose M. Alvarez, *Diary of the Inland Excursion, etc.*, Santa Barbara Mission Archives Library, Santa Barbara, CA. A translation by Engelhardt is discontinuous and incomplete.

Comment Set B0003, cont.
Back Country Coalition

Back Country Coalition

Post Office Box 70 • Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 • 760-765-2132

April 15, 2008

Billie Blanchard, CPUC/Lynda Kastoll, BLM
c/o Aspen Environmental Group (sunrise@aspeneg.com)
235 Montgomery Street, Suite 935
San Francisco, CA 94104-3002

**SUBJECT: NEW INFORMATION - Addendum to BCC's
Letter dated April 11, 2008
Semptra/SDG&E Proposed Sunrise Powerlink
Draft Environmental Impact Report Comment Letter**

B0003-11

The Back Country Coalition's letter dated April 11, 2008 was timely submitted to your offices through the above Aspen Environmental Group's e-mail address.

Pages three through seven of our above noted letter describe valid and irrefutable reasons why the Sunrise Powerlink project is ill advised to be placed over and adjacent to active earthquake zones such as the Elsinore, San Andreas and San Jacinto fault systems. Our references to web pages within the text of the letter, as well as the attachments, underscore our concern for the well being of human populations with the addition of a volatile and dangerous 150-mile, 165-180-foot power line traversing our communities, especially along those active earthquake faults. The devastating effects of earthquakes would be magnitudes worse with the added impacts of big power line failures in those wildfire prone back country areas. There is ample evidence in the record to support these statements. Indeed, the DEIR/S for the proposed project states that the proposed project could produce "**injury and death to people, a significant impact**" because of its close proximity to **active** earthquake fault systems.

The attached article dated April 15, 2008 published in the North County Times, written by Dave Downey, titled "Active fault capable of 7.5 magnitude quake," describes studies conducted by Tom Rockwell, a San Diego State University geologist and expert on the Elsinore fault, concurs with several scientists who worked on the report including Chris Wills, supervising engineering geologist for the California Geological Survey in Sacramento, "that the [Elsinore] fault is capable of producing quakes that are three times more powerful and release five times as much energy as previously believed."

"Geologists have often said the Elsinore fault, which could cause shock waves to cascade across northern San Diego and southern Riverside counties, was capable of generating quakes of up to magnitude 7 but no larger.

Comment Set B0003, cont. Back Country Coalition

**NEW INFORMATION - Addendum to BCC's
Letter dated April 11, 2008
Semptra/SDG&E Proposed Sunrise Powerlink
Draft Environmental Impact Report Comment Letter**

Page two

“But Tom Rockwell, a San Diego State University geologist and expert on the fault, said in a telephone interview Monday that scientists now believe the Elsinore could trigger a quake as big as 7.5.

B0003-11 cont.

“There is a 97 percent chance such a quake will strike Southern California by 2038 and a 93 percent chance that one will rock Northern California, the report said.” **We note this is well within the “life span” of the proposed project.**

Moreover, the Landers earthquake of 1992 “broke all or parts of five faults,” according to Rockwell. The preferred project alternative crosses Lake Elsinore obliquely directly over the Elsinore fault, which would inflict “injury and death to people, a significant impact” by the certainty of downed power lines in the likely event of earthquake along this fault system, and specifically, the active Elsinore fault.

“‘It’s almost a sure thing in either half of the state,’ Wills said.”

BCC believes this new geologic report on predictions by experts of increased earthquake impacts must be made part of the administrative record. A new, thorough and objective study must be undertaken by CPUC/BLM to reevaluate and explain in detail the increased risks of the Sunrise Powerlink relating to hazards and possible increased deaths that would occur as a result of imposing the known hazard of the proposed powerline into the environment.

Failure to provide that minimum amount of scrutiny of a well-known significant impact now recognized by experts to be “three times more powerful and release five times as much energy as previously believed” and “more destructive than previously imagined,” would amount to criminal negligence, the consequences of which would be no less and possibly more tragic than the Cedar fire of 2003 and the Witch fire of 2007 were to residents throughout San Diego County.

Your earliest attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Gendron, BCC Coordinator
760-765-2132

George Courser, BCC Director
858-273-2426

Attachment: NCT 4.15.08
cc: Interested parties

Comment Set B0003, cont. Back Country Coalition

From: George Courser [mailto:gcourser@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2008 6:32 PM
To: Blanchard, Billie C.; lkastoll@ca.blm.gov
Subject: Sunrise : The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast

B0003-11 cont.

Please note that the forecast itself was removed to accommodate you receiving this file. The link to the report is:

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1437/>

From: gcourser@hotmail.com
To: bcb@cpuc.ca.gov; lkastoll@ca.blm.gov
Subject: Sunrise : The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast
Date: Mon, 21 Apr 2008 13:52:06 -0700

Lynda Kastoll and Billie Blanchard,

Attached for reference is new information of a compelling nature concerning major earthquake likelihood in California .

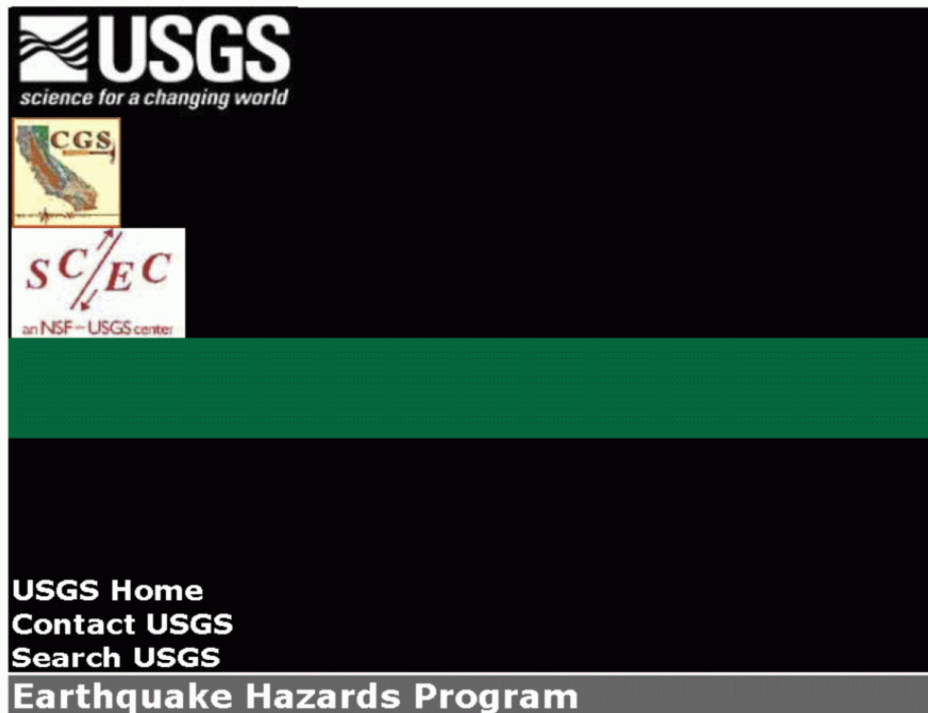
We believe you will find it useful in your overview of catastrophic seismic event potential relating to Sunrise Powerlink.

My regards and appreciation,

George Courser
858-273-2426

Comment Set B0003, cont.
Back Country Coalition

B0003-11 cont.



Prepared in cooperation with the
[California Geological Survey](#)
and the
[Southern California Earthquake Center](#)

USGS Open File Report 2007-1437
CGS Special Report 203
SCEC Contribution #1138

The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF 2)

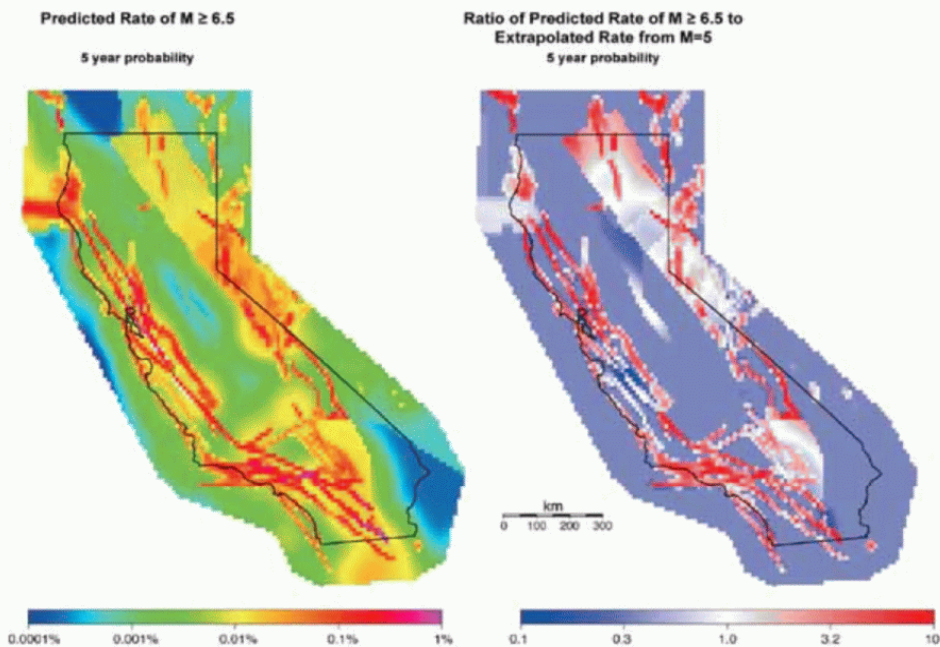
**By 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake
Probabilities***

**Comment Set B0003, cont.
Back Country Coalition**

2008

*Edward H. Field, Timothy E. Dawson, Karen R. Felzer, Arthur D. Frankel, Vipin Gupta, Thomas H. Jordan, Tom Parsons, Mark D. Petersen, Ross S. Stein, Ray J. Weldon II, and Chris J. Wills

B0003-11 cont.



California's 35 million people live among some of the most active earthquake faults in the United States. Public safety demands credible assessments of the earthquake hazard to maintain appropriate building codes for safe construction and earthquake insurance for loss protection. Seismic hazard analysis begins with an earthquake rupture forecast—a model of probabilities that earthquakes of specified magnitudes, locations, and faulting types will occur during a specified time interval. This report describes a new earthquake rupture forecast for California developed by the 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP 2007).

Main Text

**Comment Set B0003, cont.
Back Country Coalition**

B0003-11 cont.

[Download the main text of this 104-page report](#) (of2007-1437_text.pdf; 11.5 MB).

[Download just the Executive Summary as a 7-page report](#) (of2007-1437_summary.pdf; 0.7 MB).

[Download a supplemental Excel workbook](#). This workbook contains supplementary materials in 13 spreadsheets (of2007-1437_data.xls; 0.3 MB):

- Sheet (1) Rupture Magnitudes & Rates
- Sheet 2: Total 30-year Rupture Probabilities
- Sheet 3: Total 5-year Rupture Probabilities
- Sheet 4: $M \geq 6.7$ 30-year Rupture Probabilities
- Sheet 5: Segment Rates & Mean Recurrence Intervals
- Sheet 6: Total 30-year Segment Probabilities
- Sheet 7: Total 5-year Segment Probabilities
- Sheet 8: $M \geq 6.7$ 30-year Segment Probabilities
- Sheet 9: $M \geq 6.7$ Probabilities in WGCEP (2003: Box
- Sheet 10: Total 30-year Probabilities on Faults
- Sheet 11: $M \geq 6.7$ 30-year Probabilities on Faults
- Sheet 12: B-Fault Data
- Sheet 13: Region Polygons

Appendixes

[Appendix A](#): California Fault Parameters for the National Seismic Hazard Maps and Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities 2007, by *C.J. Wills, R.J. Weldon II, and W.A. Bryant*

[Appendix B](#): Recurrence Interval and Event Age Data for Type A Faults, by *T.E. Dawson, R.J. Weldon II, and G.P. Biasi*

[Appendix C](#): Monte Carlo Method for Determining Earthquake Recurrence Parameters from Short Paleoseismic Catalogs: Example Calculations for California, by *T. Parsons*

[Appendix D](#): Magnitude-Area Relationships, by *R.S. Stein*

[Appendix E](#): Overview of the Southern San Andreas Fault Model, by *R.J. Weldon II, G.P. Biasi, C.J. Wills, and T.E. Dawson*

[Appendix F](#): Summary of Geologic Data and Developments of *A-Priori* Rupture Models for the Elsinore, San Jacinto, and Garlock Faults, by *T.E. Dawson, T.K. Rockwell, R.J. Weldon II, and C.J. Wills*

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[Appendix G](#): Development of Final A-Fault Rupture Models for WGCEP/NSHMP Earthquake Rate Model 2.3, by *E.H. Field, R.J. Weldon II, V. Gupta, T. Parsons, W.J. Wills, T.E. Dawson, R.S. Stein, and M.D. Petersen*

[Appendix H](#): WGCEP Historical California Earthquake Catalog, by *K.R. Felzer and T. Cao*

[Appendix I](#): Calculating California Seismicity Rates, by *K.R. Felzer*

[Appendix J](#): Spatial Seismicity Rates and Maximum Magnitudes for Background, by *M.D. Petersen, C.S. Mueller, A.D. Frankel, and Y. Zeng*

[Appendix K](#): A-Priori Rupture Models for Northern California Type-A Faults, by *C.J. Wills, R.J. Weldon II, and E.H. Field*

[Appendix L](#): Cascadia Subduction Zone, by *A.D. Frankel and M.D. Petersen*

[Appendix M](#): Empirical Estimation of Regional Time Variation in Seismicity, by *K.R. Felzer*

[Appendix N](#): Conditional, Time-Dependent Probabilities for Segmented Type-A Faults in the WGCEP UCERF 2, by *E.H. Field and V. Gupta*

[Appendix O](#): Paleoseismic Investigations of the Walnut Site on the San Jacinto Fault, by *T.E. Fumal and K.J. Kendrick* (three large sheets)

[Appendix P](#): Compilation of Surface Creep on California Faults and Comparison of WGCEP 2007 Deformation Model to Pacific-North America Plate Motion, by *B.A. Wisely, D.A. Schmidt, and R.J. Weldon II*

For questions about the content of this report, contact [William Ellsworth](#)

[Suggested citation and version history](#)

Also of Interest

[USGS Fact Sheet 2008-3027](#) *Forecasting California's Earthquakes—What Can We Expect in the Next 30 Years?* by Edward H. Field, Kevin

Comment Set B0003, cont.
Back Country Coalition

R. Milner, and the 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities

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Page Last Modified: April 15, 2008

Responses to Comment Set B0003

Back Country Coalition

- B0003-1 The commenter's support for the New In-Area All-Source Generation Alternative and opposition to any route for the Proposed Project is acknowledged.
- B0003-2 The commenter suggests the Proposed Project would impact many of San Diego County's biological, cultural, and visual resources. Please see Section D.2 in Volume 1 of the Draft EIR/EIS for impacts to biological resources, Section D.7 in Volume 2 of the Draft EIR/EIS for impacts to cultural resources, and Section D.3 in Volume 2 of the Draft EIR/EIS for impacts to visual resources. Please see General Response GR-7 regarding the Sunrise Powerlink Project potential connection to Mexican generation including LNG importation.
- B0003-3 The expertise of historian Albert J. Simonson is acknowledged with respect to his considerable research and publications about the Santa Ysabel portion of the Central Link of the Proposed Project. The detail provided by Mr. Simonson about this historic area could not be duplicated in the Draft EIR/EIS for each of the more than 100 Links and alternatives, across much of southern California that required analysis. Rather, the broad historic context of each region is provided in Appendix 9A in sufficient detail to anticipate the kinds and importance of archaeological remains and structures that would be encountered in the study corridors and that might be impacted should the Proposed Project or any of the alternatives be built. If a project is selected, the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as mitigation measures in the EIR/EIS will require that much more intensive historical research and an intensive survey of 100 percent of the project impact areas be conducted prior to construction. Additionally, Impact C-3 of the Draft EIR/EIS discusses impacts associated with unknown cultural resources. Mitigation Measures C-1c, C-1d, C-1f, C-2a, and C-3a have been imposed to help mitigate this impact. (See also *Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance v. Norton* (D.D.C., 2004) 326 F.Supp.2d 102 [new studies which documented previously unrecorded sites were not considered new information when the Proposed Project imposed mitigation measures designed to prevent harm to any undiscovered [cultural] resources].) The historical detail that you have provided would be used at that time, should the project cross the Santa Ysabel Valley. As well, a professional historian would contact Mr. Simonson for any additional detail he could provide regarding specific resources that might be impacted by the project.
- Please also see revisions made in the RDEIR/SDEIS regarding new significant and unmitigable impacts to human remains which would occur in the Central Link. (RDEIR/SDEIS, "Other Modifications to the Draft EIR/EIS," Section 4.1.1) Additionally, the RDEIR/SDEIS discusses mitigation measure reroutes which would reduce impacts to cultural resources near the Santa Ysabel Mission. (RDEIR/SDEIS, "Revisions to Proposed and Alternative Transmission Line Routes," Section 3.2.2.)
- B0003-4 The BLM and CPUC concur that the implementation and success of all mitigation measures must be monitored, not by the project proponent, but by the Lead Agencies under NEPA and CEQA. If the CPUC approves the project or an alternative route, a mitigation monitoring program as discussed in Section I in Volume 5 of the Draft EIR/EIS would be established by CPUC staff and implemented its consultant, Aspen. The miti-

gation measures are detailed fully in Section D.7.9 of the Draft EIR/EIS. As well, Table D.7-41 in Section D.7.43 and Appendix 12 of the Draft EIR/EIS provides more detail about what activities or reports would require approval of the CPUC and BLM, and how success of the mitigation activities will be measured and ensured.

Mr. Simonson's request for a Native American monitor and a qualified archaeologist are addressed specifically in the Draft EIR/EIS as follows:

C-1e Monitor construction at known ESAs. The Applicant shall implement full-time archaeological monitoring by a professional archaeologist during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). These locations and their protection boundaries shall be defined and mapped in the HPTP.

Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist familiar with the types of historical and prehistoric resources that could be encountered within the project, and under direct supervision of a principal archaeologist. The qualifications of the principal archaeologist and archaeological monitors shall be approved by the BLM and CPUC.

A Native American monitor may be required at culturally sensitive locations specified by the BLM following government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes. The monitoring plan in the HPTP shall indicate the locations where Native American monitors will be required and shall specify the tribal affiliation of the required Native American monitor for each location. The Applicant shall retain and schedule any required Native American monitors.

B0003-5 The Draft EIR/EIS indicates that there will be many more specific impacts to cultural resources than could be identified at this time if a project is constructed. Indeed, the Draft EIR/EIS anticipated that a high density of Native American and historical sites would be found in the Santa Ysabel Valley. However, restrictions on access to private property during the surveys for the EIR/EIS precluded field verification of many of these sites.

For the Proposed Project and alternatives, a records search was conducted for 100 percent of the corridor for the EIR/EIS analysis. On the ground surveys were completed for at least 30 percent of each Link and each alternative in order to verify the nature and density of resources that were likely to be impacted by the project. These studies were intended as a basis to compare the relative impact a project would have on each alternative. They were not intended to identify each specific resource that would be affected by a project. As described in Response to Comment B0003-3, intensive archaeological and historical studies and surveys would be conducted prior to final project design and construction. In accordance with the mitigation measures detailed in Section D.7.9 of the Draft EIR/EIS, all efforts would be made to avoid impacts to significant resources. If it would be operationally infeasible to avoid impacts, regardless of cost, site treatments would be undertaken in consultation with the Lead Agencies, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and local Native Americans and historical groups. Please also see Response to Comment B0003-3.

B0003-6 The commenter's opposition to the Sunrise Powerlink Project is acknowledged.

- B0003-7 Figure B-5 of the Draft EIR/EIS provides a detailed description of the Proposed Project and alternative routes in the Central Link. Figure 3-4 in the Recirculated Draft EIR/Supplemental Draft EIS also provides a detailed description of the Proposed Project and alternative routes through Santa Ysabel. As detailed in Response to Comment B0003-3, above, we acknowledge that there is a rich and well-documented history in the Santa Ysabel Valley. These sources and the expertise of Mr. Simonson would be consulted for a much more in-depth historical study if and when a specific transmission project is built using the alignments along Highway 79 between Highways 76 and 78 near Santa Ysabel. The high probability that resources related to historically significant events and people of the Santa Ysabel Valley would be impacted by the Proposed Project or alternatives is fully disclosed in the Draft EIR/EIS, although verification of specific resources was handicapped by private property access restrictions.
- B0003-8 The historical references provided, especially regarding the locations of named ethnographic villages in the Santa Ysabel Valley would be consulted by the professional archaeologists and historians conducting research and surveys if this valley is selected for building the project. The goal would be to identify any of these ethnographic villages, or other related resources, that actually lie within the transmission corridor, and would be impacted by the project. Actual on the ground surveys of 100 percent of the build alternative would be required to ascertain whether these locations are within the corridor, or nearby.
- No maps or specific locational data were provided in the comment or the attached manuscript. There are references to other historical documents that may provide locations, but such data from the turn of the century is notoriously imprecise. There is no way of knowing whether these villages or other ethnographic places are anywhere near the Proposed Project, any of the alternatives, or access roads. Additional research would be done as part of the mitigation program for any route selected, and might suggest that something ethnographically documented is nearby. Please also see Response to Comment B0003-3.
- B0003-9 As detailed in Response to Comment B0003-3, intensive surveys of any selected build alternative would be conducted to locate and avoid significant cultural resources.
- B0003-10 A narrative entitled *An Expedition Among Natives of Southern California's Interior, 1821*, which is a translation of Friar Jose Bernardo Sanchez's expedition diary by Albert J. Simonson (2007), has been included as an attachment to the comment letter and is acknowledged. Please refer to Response to Comment B0003-8.
- B0003-11 The commenter notes that Proposed Project would be placed adjacent to active earthquake faults and that new information suggests increased earthquake threats. SDG&E indicates in the PEA that project structures would be designed to withstand geologically induced stresses and that appropriate tower design accounting for lateral wind loads and conductor loads would likely exceed any creditable seismic loading, minimizing potential damage to tower structures from groundshaking. In addition, the Impacts in the Geology, Mineral Resources, and Soils in Section D.13 in Volume 3 of the Draft EIR/EIS recognizes that earthquake related impacts are significant and these impacts, Impact G-4 (Project would expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects as a result of seismically induced groundshaking and/or ground failure) and Impact G-5

(Project would expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects as a result of surface fault rupture at crossings of active faults), are classified as significant but mitigable.

Although the new reports by the CGS/USGS (Special Report 203/OF2007-1437) indicate greater potential magnitudes for earthquakes on the local segment(s) of the Elsinore fault, this increase in magnitude is not significantly different than that analyzed in the EIR/EIS and does not change the result of the impact analysis. Mitigation Measure G-4a would require site specific seismic analyses to determine if the anticipated seismic forces (high calculated peak vertical and horizontal ground accelerations due to severe groundshaking) are greater than anticipated wind load stresses on project structures, and if so the measure would require design of project structures to be modified/strengthened, as appropriate. The potential for ground rupture would occur along the Elsinore Fault regardless of the change in potential maximum earthquake magnitude, with the only difference being that the potential offset may be greater than that discussed in the Draft EIR/EIS, but it would still be within the same scope of magnitude that was included in the impact analysis. Implementation of mitigation to reduce the effects of groundshaking (Mitigation Measures G-4a, G-4b, and G-6a), to conduct geotechnical investigation of liquefaction (Mitigation Measure G-4b), and minimize project structures within active fault zones (Mitigation Measure G-5a) would be required regardless, and as a result, the impact classifications would remain the same.