

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
TL674A RECONFIGURATION & TL666D REMOVAL PROJECT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Report Date: August 2017

Report Title: TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Phase I Inventory and Field survey

New Sites: CA-SDI-22046, CA-SDI-22047, CA-SDI-22048, P-37-036421, P-37-036427, P-37-036428, P-37-036429, P-37-036424, P-37-36425, P-37-036426, P-37-036418, P-37-036412, P-37-036413, P-37-036415, P-37-036417, P-37-036422, P-37-036423, and P-37-036419

Updated Sites: CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-531, CA-SDI-686, CA-SDI-5957, CA-SDI-7289, CA-SDI-10143, CA-SDI-12121, CA-SDI-12122, CA-SDI-14456, CA-SDI-14457, CA-SDI-14458, CA-SDI-14460, CA-SDI-16237, CA-SDI-16653, CA-SDI-17388, CA-SDI-20839, P-37-014052, P-37-016571, P-37-016572, P-37-033076, P-37-033077, P-37-034567, P-37-035936, and P-37-036430

USGS Quadrangle: Del Mar 7.5'

Acreage: 318.66 Acres

Project Number: 60515408

Keywords: San Diego Gas & Electric Company; Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension Area; Del Mar; Del Mar Substation; San Dieguito River; San Dieguito Lagoon; Peñasquitos Lagoon; TL666D; TL674; power line; prehistoric archaeological sites; historic archaeological sites; multi-component archaeological sites; cistern; railroad; historic road alignment; prehistoric isolate; historic isolates; built environment structure.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) is proposing to construct the TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project (the Proposed Project) in portions of the cities of San Diego and Del Mar in San Diego County, California. In accordance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards, cultural resource surveys were conducted for the Proposed Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources study area for the Proposed Project consists of a 300-foot corridor around the power lines and a 100-foot buffer around temporary work areas, such as stringing sites, staging yard fly yards, guard structures, and helicopter landing zones. The survey area extends approximately 8 miles and covers approximately 318.66 acres. This report focuses upon the study area of the Proposed Project, defined in conformance to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines as an alternative's physical construction and maintenance activity corridor and any projected access roads outside that corridor. The Proposed Project will directly impact a much smaller area than the study area. No federal nexus is known or anticipated, and therefore the National Historic Preservation Act area of potential effects (APE) concept is not employed. This report identifies and discusses all known cultural resources within the Proposed Project and is intended to serve as the foundation for addressing cultural resources in the Proponent's Environmental Assessment prepared by Insignia Environmental and SDG&E to inform the CEQA process in support of the CPUC.

In September of 2016, SDG&E performed a 0.5-mile radius records search around the Proposed Project (power line center line or individual components) of records provided under contract to SDG&E by the South Coastal Information Center located at San Diego State University. Additionally, a records search for the portion of the project that falls within State Parks owned and managed land, within Torrey Pines State Natural Preserve, was conducted with the San Diego Coast District archaeologist. Records searches were conducted to determine the previous survey coverage of the study area and if there are any previously recorded sites present that may potentially be impacted by the Proposed Project. The records search results indicated that 301 studies have been conducted and 191 cultural resources have previously been recorded within the 0.5-mile area surrounding the study area.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted regarding information and concerns about cultural resources in the area. The NAHC Sacred Lands File Search indicated that no Native American cultural resources are on file within the study area. Letters to 19 Native American representatives identified by the NAHC were sent to request any additional information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the study area; four responses have been received to date. One response each was received from the Inaja Band of Mission Indians, the Campo Band of Mission Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians, and Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians.

Fieldwork was conducted by AECOM archaeologists and an architectural historian over 8 days from September 22, 2016 through October 21, 2016. Pedestrian archaeological and historic architecture surveys were undertaken to identify cultural resources in the study area and to determine potential impacts to these resources posed by the Proposed Project. The archaeological

survey identified 22 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds within the study area, while the survey of the built environment identified 11 historic period resources. The survey of land owned by State Parks occurred on October 20, 2016 and October 21, 2016 under Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 412A permit number 16-30. A Native American Monitor from Red Tail Monitoring and Research was present and accompanied the archaeologists during the survey within State Parks land. The presence of the Native American monitor was determined in consultation with SDG&E and State Parks due to the sensitivity of the area.

The Proposed Project includes four main components: the reconfiguration of Tie Line (TL) 674A, the removal of TL666D from service, converting portions of C510 from an overhead to a new underground configuration, and the additional on an underground portion of C738. All cultural resource locations and boundaries were compared with the locations and dimensions of the project design components. Proposed Project design components are located within the site boundaries of 11 resources: CA-SDI-191 (Habitation site), CA-SDI-193 (Unknown), CA-SDI-197 (Shell scatter), CA-SDI-686 (Habitation site), CA-SDI-16653 (Habitation site), P-37-036418 (Del Mar Substation), P-37-036415 (Tie Line 666D), P-37-036422 (Corrugated metal warehouse), P-37-036423 (Old Grand Avenue Bridge), P-37-036419 (Old Pacific Surf Liner Railroad), and P-37-034567 (Isolate chopper).

Preservation and avoidance of all cultural resources is the preferred treatment. Practicable and reasonable efforts will be made by SDG&E to avoid and minimize impacts to cultural resources during the design and implementation of the Proposed Project. Although only 11 cultural resources are within the direct impact area, the majority of the project area maintains a high level of sensitivity and a high to moderate level for encountering buried cultural deposits. Therefore monitoring by a qualified archaeologist is recommended in areas of proposed ground disturbance in areas of high sensitivity. This includes the three undergrounding segments, 16 new poles, 20 poles to be removed from service, and 17 guard structures. Monitoring is also recommended during topping activities at eight poles within or near archaeological sites or significant built environment resources. Although no ground disturbance is currently proposed, if any is needed, monitoring at five stringing sites, two fly yards, and one staging yard is recommended.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND STUDY AREA

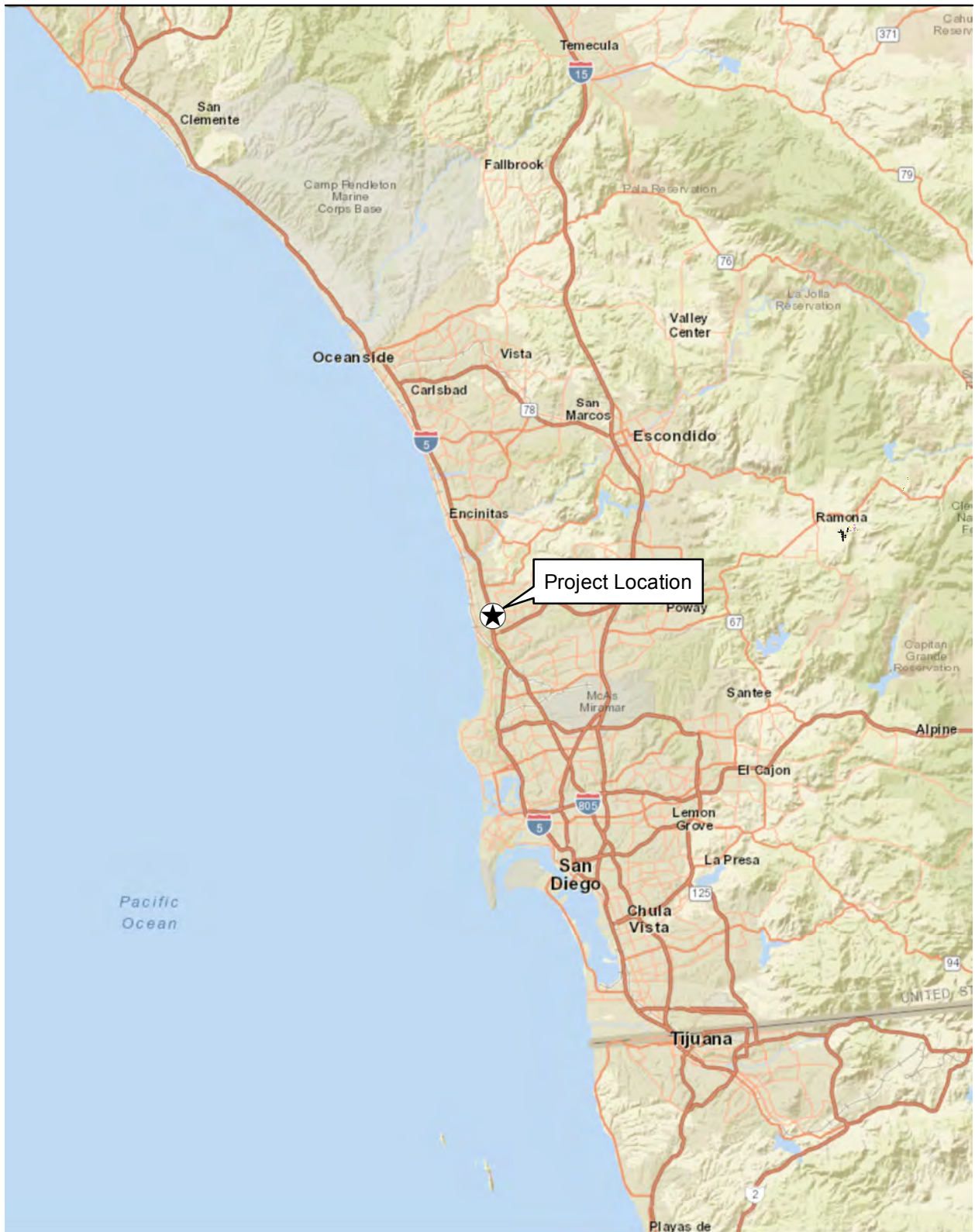
AECOM was contracted by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural resource survey of the TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project (the Proposed Project).

The Proposed Project is approximately 8 miles in total length and will be located within the cities of San Diego and Del Mar (Figures 1 and 2). The Proposed Project involves construction of four main components: the reconfiguration of Tie Line (TL) 674A, the removal of TL666D from service, converting portions of C510 from an overhead to a new underground configuration, and the addition of an underground portion of C738. The Proposed Project would cross through the City of Del Mar and the City of San Diego within the coastal zone. San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area are all within the project area. Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area and portions of Los Peñasquitos Lagoon are owned by California State Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks).

This study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.).

The Proposed Project includes the following proposed activities (Figure 3):

- In order to remove TL666D, TL674A will need to be reconfigured. This will be done in three phases.
 - Phase I includes the installation of 1.1 miles of underground duct bank and five new vaults within the eastbound lane of Via de la Valle. The undergrounding will occur between SDG&E's Del Mar Substation and a new cable pole, Location 2, which will be installed within the northwest corner of the Del Mar Horsepark.
 - Phase 2 will involve reconfiguring the existing tap at Location 1, which is located within an open space approximately 500 feet north of Via de la Valle, near the terminus of Caminito Lorren. The tap will be converted from a three-terminal line to a two-terminal line, connecting only the Rancho Santa Fe and Encinitas substations. One additional steel pole will be installed within the southern portion of the Del Mar Horsepark.



Source: ESRI, AECOM, SCE, USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, Success Dam

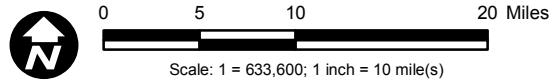


Figure 1
Regional Location

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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Source: ESRI, AECOM, USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, Del Mar

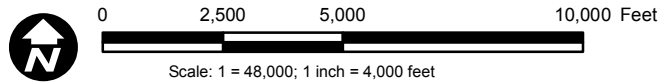
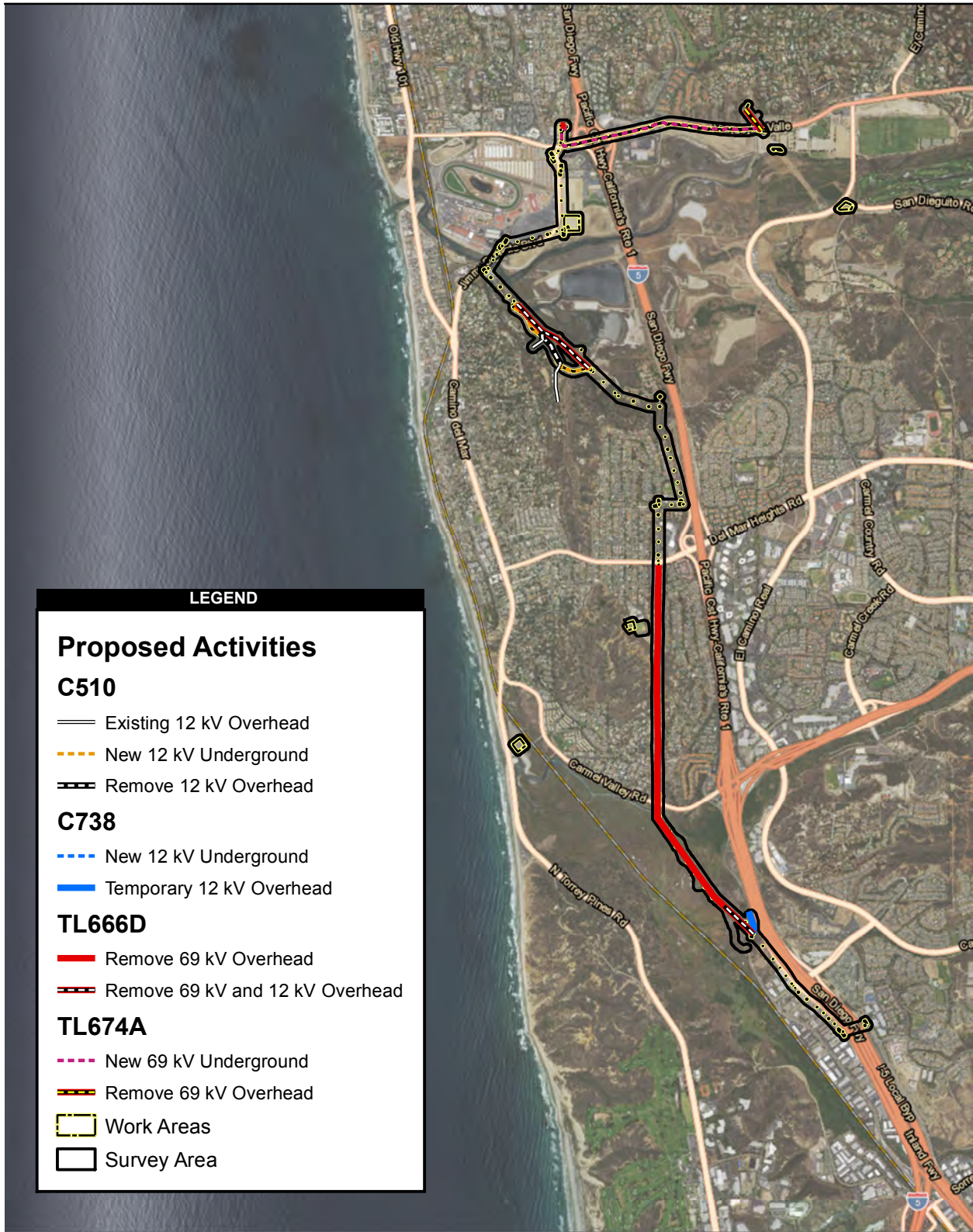


Figure 2
Project Area Location

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E

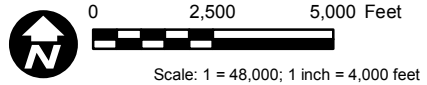


Figure 3
Project Area and Components

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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- Phase 3 will involve completing the underground portion of this component by installing approximately 600 feet of additional duct bank from Via de la Valle north to the Del Mar Substation. TL666D will then be de-energized and removed from its position at the Del Mar Substation. This phase will be conducted entirely within SDG&E-owned property.
- TL666D, a 69-kilovolt (kV) power line, will be removed from service. Approximately 6 miles of TL666D will be removed from between the Del Mar Substation and an existing steel pole located near the intersection of Vista Sorrento Parkway and Pacific Plaza Drive. This includes 95 existing poles that will be removed from service or topped at distribution. From the Del Mar Substation, the line goes south along Jimmy Durante Boulevard, through the Del Mar Fairgrounds, then heads through San Dieguito Lagoon. TL666D then goes south through residential neighborhoods, including one elementary school, and parallel to Interstate 5 (I-5) before entering Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. The line ends in a commercial area near Sorrento Valley Road and I-5.
 - Thirty-eight poles and one switch will be removed from service. This involves cutting the pole into one or more sections down to a depth of 6 to 24 inches below the surface; the pole butt will then be pulled from the ground. Poles within lagoon areas will be cut at 6 to 24 inches below the surface; the pole butt will remain in place.
 - Fifty-seven poles will be topped at distribution. No ground disturbance is proposed.
 - Fifteen new poles (steel and wood) will be installed.
- A portion of Circuit (C) 510, a 12-kV distribution line, is underbuilt on approximately six existing TL666D poles currently located in San Dieguito Lagoon. Because these six poles will be removed from the lagoon as part of the TL666D removal, the corresponding portion of C510 will be converted to an underground configuration within San Dieguito Drive and Racetrack View Drive. The underground installation will involve constructing approximately 3,000 feet of duct bank, approximately seven hand holes, and one pad-mounted transformer.
- An additional undergrounding includes a conversion of approximately 630 feet of C738, a 12 kV distribution line in an underground configuration. This work will take place within SDG&E's ROW and a bike path along Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.
- Temporary work areas will be needed for the Proposed Project. This includes 17 guard structures, one temporary wood pole, hardware configuration at two poles, 28 stringing sites, and four staging areas/helicopter fly yards. Helicopter drop zones and work areas will be utilized near the poles slated for topping. Ground disturbance is not anticipated at the stringing site, helicopter fly yards, or helicopter drop zones.
- Access to the Proposed Project will be provided by existing public roadways and a network of existing access roads, all-terrain vehicle roads, and footpaths. To enable crews and equipment to access the associated poles, smoothing or refreshing of the access road surface and/or vegetation clearing may be required prior to use. Any cleared vegetation will be removed from the Proposed Project site and disposed of at an approved off-site facility.

Vehicles will remain within existing access roads, previously disturbed areas, and designated temporary work areas, where feasible.

For the purposes of this report, the term Proposed Project includes the project and all of its components. The term study area refers to the 300-foot buffer applied to the project corridor as well as a 100-foot buffer applied to any non-contiguous temporary work areas, such as the Pumpkin Patch staging yard/fly yard; the study area encompasses a larger area than the Proposed Project will directly impact.

The Proposed Project cultural resources study area consists of potential corridors for the Proposed Project area, which totals 8 miles and covers approximately 318.66 acres. It is located within the cities of Del Mar and San Diego, as well as conservation areas. San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area are all within the project area. It is situated on the Del Mar U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, covering portions of sections 6, 18, and 31, of Township 14 South, Range 3 West; and sections 1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 24, and 25 of Township 14 South, Range 4 West. The Proposed Project also includes unsectioned portions of the San Dieguito land grant, the Pueblo lands land grant, and the Rancho Peñasquitos land grant.

Areas that were heavily developed, residential, or waterlogged were excluded from an intensive pedestrian survey since these areas will not be affected by the project construction. The study area is located mostly along existing paved and dirt roads, except within San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area (Plate 1). Numerous residential and commercial developments are located within the project corridor. The project area will directly impact a much smaller area than the entire study area.

REGULATORY SETTING

For CEQA compliance, cultural resources must be assessed for eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. 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;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;



Plate 1. TL666D overview showing Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, facing south.

3. 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;
4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

All resources that are eligible for listing must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

No federal nexus is currently involved with the Proposed Project.

PROPOSED PROJECT PERSONNEL

Christy Dolan, M.A., RPA, provided senior oversight and review for the cultural resources study. Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, served as the project archaeologist and field director, and

Monica Mello, M.A., served as the architectural historian. This report was authored by Shannon Foglia, M.A. RPA; Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA; and Monica Mello, M.A.; with contributions by Brian Spelts, B.A.; Rachel Droessler, B.S.; Tim Wolfe, B.A.; and Earl Morales, B.A. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Attachment 1.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

Chapter 1 addresses project description, regulatory setting, and personnel. Chapter 2 discusses the physical and cultural settings of the Proposed Project. The physical setting includes physiology, geology, flora, and fauna, while the cultural setting includes the prehistoric and historic cultural contexts relevant to the Proposed Project region. Archival research, including records searches conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), is documented in Chapter 3. Field and documentation methods and site types are summarized in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 provides the results of the cultural resource surveys, a summary description of each cultural resource, and a discussion of resources in the study area. Chapter 6 provides a summary of findings, preliminary evaluations of resource eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR, and management considerations. Chapter 7 contains the references for citations in this report.

Attachment 1 contains the resumes of key personnel. Attachment 2 is the Native American contact program documentation. Confidential Attachment 3 holds the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms for cultural resources identified during the surveys. Finally, Confidential Attachment 4 contains the confidential figures for this report. Once this report has been finalized and approved by SDG&E and State Parks, a copy will be sent to the SCIC as a permanent record.

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

Physiography and Geology

The study area is situated on dissected marine terraces and adjacent to lagoons along the central San Diego coast. It extends from the mouth of the San Dieguito River, south to the lagoon present at the mouths of the Carmel Valley, Peñasquitos Canyon, and Carroll Canyon drainages. The elevation in the Proposed Project ranges from approximately 236 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northern end of the project area to approximately 118 feet AMSL at the southern end. The highest elevation is 404 feet AMSL along the Red Ridge Loop Trail, just south of Del Mar Heights Road, and the lowest elevation is 4 feet AMSL along both the San Dieguito River and Peñasquitos Creek stream channels. Current land use is a mixture of lagoon and beach-related open space, undeveloped private land, and various types of development, including the Del Mar Race Track, and numerous housing tracts and paved roadways.

Geologically, the Proposed Project is located in an area containing several geologic formations, all of which date to the Cenozoic Era. The earliest formations derive from the Eocene Epoch during the Tertiary Period, dating from circa 56 to 38 million years ago. These formations all consist of sedimentary deposits variously containing sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate. Within the project area, the most frequently occurring formation is the Torrey Sandstone Formation. Also present in the northernmost portion of the study area are fossiliferous sandstone and claystone of the Delmar Formation (Kennedy 1975); a small area of the Delmar Formation is also present in the southern end of the Proposed Project. Other geologic formations frequently occurring in the project area originated during the Pleistocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period, from circa 2.6 to 0.01 million years ago. These formations are also exclusively sedimentary deposits, and within the project area consist of either the fossiliferous sandstone of the Scripps Formation, or the nearshore or beach deposits of the Lindavista Formation (Kennedy 1975). In the remaining areas of the Proposed Project, mostly along the stream beds and lagoons at the mouths of the San Dieguito River and Peñasquitos Creek, late Pleistocene and/or Holocene undifferentiated alluvium and slopewash deposits are present (Kennedy 1975).

Flora and Fauna

Flora

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the study area vicinity likely consisted of as many as six native communities: coastal sage scrub, riparian, oak-woodland, grassland, fresh water marsh, and salt water marsh. Prehistorically, the coastal sage scrub community will have covered most of the hillsides, ridges, and canyons in the coastal areas with interspersed areas of native grasslands (*Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, *Muhlenbergia*). Over the last 200 years, however, these natural communities have been disturbed by historic development, and today introduced grasses

(*Bromus* spp., *Avena* spp.), foxtail (*Hordeum murinum*), mustard (*Brassica* spp.), and various shrubs are now present or predominate in many areas. Most developed areas have been landscaped and the vegetation consists entirely of introduced plants including lawn, non-native trees, and numerous varieties of flowering plants. Prehistorically, coastal bluff areas were probably dominated by a mixture of coastal sage scrub and grassland plants

Commonly occurring native plants of the sage scrub community are California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), San Diego sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Y. whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia occidentalis*), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), while grasses of the native grassland community consisted of *Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, and *Muhlenbergia* (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Prior to historic and modern activities, major drainages such as the San Dieguito River contained extensive stands of the riparian community with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Riparian plants were also undoubtedly present in many of the nearby smaller well-watered tributary drainages. Present at the mouths of larger drainages were lagoons surrounded by marshes and/or sloughs. Plants present in freshwater marshes include cattail (*Typha*), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.). Saltwater species include salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*), and pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*) (Beauchamp 1986).

Fauna

Prehistorically, animal life in the study area and environs included large- to medium-sized mammal species, such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller-sized mammals were also present, including jack rabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species, such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) (Peterson 1961), and various amphibian and reptile species, including a large variety of lizards and snakes, as well as western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) (Stebbins 1966).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The Proposed Project is located along the central San Diego coast, within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region of California (Moratto 1984). The following culture history outlines and

briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions in the vicinity of the study area. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, and La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) at sites outside of California in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives from less substantial sites in the southeastern areas of the state along the margins of the Great Basin and adjacent Mojave Desert (Davis 1978; Moratto 1984:79–88), and from isolated fluted point occurrences elsewhere in the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). The isolated finds, however, are widely scattered, occurring in the Sierras (Moratto et al. 2011; Zimmerman et al. 1989), the central and southern Central Valley (Dillon 2002:110–128; Peak and Weber 1978; Riddell and Olsen 1969; Rondeau et al. 2007; Wallace 1978;), and along or adjacent to the coast (Erlandson et al. 1987; Harrington 1948; Kline and Kline 2007; Simons et al. 1985). Some finds have also been made on the Baja Peninsula (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

While an isolated fluted point fragment has recently been found in San Diego County (Kline and Kline 2007), the most well-documented sites, dating to the Early Prehistoric Period, in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, now documented to be over 9,000 years old (Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted-Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal area in San Diego County as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961), with only sparse evidence for it discovered in the coastal area north of San Diego County (e.g., Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River and approximately 9.5 kilometers (5.5 miles) to the northwest of the Proposed Project, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” and which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

The subsistence system or emphasis of the San Dieguito Tradition, while not as yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren as having an orientation toward a hunting rather than gathering economy, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting associated tools, in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented “La Jolla/Pauma complex” of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated this tradition to have begun sometime prior to 9,000 years before present (B.P.) and to have ended sometime between 8500 and 7500 B.P. (1967; 1968:4). Recent calibrations, however, have indicated these dates to be significantly earlier, extending to circa 10,000 B.P. (Warren et al. 1998: II-25).

Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8600 B.P. to circa 1300 B.P. (Warren et al. 1998). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren’s (1968) “Encinitas tradition” and Wallace’s (1955) “Early Milling Stone Horizon.” In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites (True 1958, 1980). As originally defined by True (1958), the “Pauma complex” aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains, but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). Additional radiometric dating in the archaeological record has indicated that an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns may have begun during the latter half of the Archaic Period, with artifacts such as dart points and mortars and pestles becoming increasingly present in site assemblages dating after circa 5500 B.P. and being essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. This evidence in the archaeological record indicative of an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence represents a major shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region at this time (Warren et al. 1998).

Sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous along the coast, including several in proximity to the study area. Evidence in the archaeological record, however, for sites associated with the Archaic Period, in upper-elevation foothill and inland mountain areas of San Diego County, is less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (e.g., Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; May 1971; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970;). McDonald (1995:14) has observed that “most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare.” In southern San

Diego County, however, sites located in near-coastal inland areas of Otay Mesa, have been documented, clearly dating to, and associated with, both the early Archaic (i.e., circa 7000 B.P.), as well as later Archaic Period occupations circa 4000 to 2000 B.P. (e.g., Cooley et al. 1996; Kyle et al. 1990; Robbins-Wade 1990). While inland archaeological sites containing Archaic Period assemblages are not unknown in central San Diego County area (e.g., Cooley 1995; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Warren et al. 1961:10;), similar to the sites associated with San Dieguito complex during the Early Prehistoric Period, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence for Archaic Period sites in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites located in near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River (e.g., Scripps Estate Site) (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961); Baticuitos Lagoon sites (Crabtree et al. 1963); Agua Hedionda, CA-SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 (Moriarty 1967), CA-SDI-10,965/SDM--131 (Gallegos 1991; Gallegos and Carrico 1984), Allen O. Kelly Site, CA-SDI-9649 (Koerper et al. 1991); Lower San Diego River, CA-SDI-11,767 (Cooley and Mitchell 1996); San Diego Bay, CA-SDI-48 (Gallegos and Kyle 1998); San Dieguito Lagoon, CA-SDI-10,238 (Cooley et al. 2000; Smith 1986). The location of the Proposed Project along the coast places it within an area where sites that can be definitely dated to the Archaic Period and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages are the most common (Warren et al. 1998).

Several sites dating to the Archaic Period are located within, or in proximity to, the study area. Four sites recorded within the project area, CA-SDI-191 along San Dieguito Lagoon; and CA-SD-197 (the Bank Robber Site), CA-SDI-531, and CA-SDI-16653 along Peñasquitos Lagoon, have been identified through radiocarbon and/or relative dating methods as Archaic Period occupations (Gross et al. 1995; Moriarty et al. 1959; Price 2011; Smith and Moriarty 1985; Warren and Thompson 1959). Site CA-SDI-16,653 (195, 4691), in particular, has produced 27 dates ranging from approximately 2355 to 7140 B.P. (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Smith and Moriarty 1985). One of the sites mentioned previously, CA-SDI-10,238, is located on San Dieguito Lagoon, and in proximity to the north end of the study area. Investigations at this site have produced radiocarbon dates from a shell midden deposit, spanning the middle to early Archaic Period from approximately 5790 to 7690 B.P. (Cooley et al. 2000; Smith 1986). Site CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443, located in proximity to the study area on Peñasquitos Lagoon, is the recorded location for the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua* (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). Prehistoric habitation of this site, however, while extending to the end of the Late Prehistoric Period, began during the Archaic Period with radiocarbon dates from the site beginning approximately 5040 B.P. and continuing into the Late Prehistoric Period (Byrd and Reddy 2002).

Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those shifts noted for the middle and late Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period were rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant alteration in subsistence practices in what is now San Diego County circa 1500 to 1300 B.P. The changes observed in the archaeological record during the Late Prehistoric Period include shifts in settlement patterning indicative of population increases; shifts in subsistence practices such as a reduction, in some

areas, of shellfish gathering (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons), and an increase in the storage of foodstuffs such as acorns; new technologies such as the production of pottery and the use of the bow and arrow for hunting instead of atlatl and dart; and new traits such as the cremation of the dead instead of burial by inhumation (Gallegos 2002; McDonald and Eighmey 1998).

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that Yumans, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2000 B.P. Subsequently, approximately 1200 to 1300 B.P., ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2000 B.P., their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1300 B.P. with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970), two distinct archaeological complexes have been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. The Cuyamaca complex is based on analysis by True of archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and of San Diego Museum of Man collections. Based on the results of this analysis, True (1970) was able to define a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County that was distinct from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2001). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics. While ceramics are present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, they are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is now generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Yuman Diegueño/Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Shoshonean Luiseño/Juaneño. Based on archaeological data, the Proposed Project lies within the area currently defined for the Cuyamaca complex.

Compared to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states that “for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings, but are more common along river valleys and interior locations.” In contrast, numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the County through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Chace and Hightower 1979; Carrico and Cooley 2005; Cooley and Barrie 2004; McCown 1945; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004).

The best documented and nearest Late Prehistoric Period site to the Proposed Project is site CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443, the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua* (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). This site, already described above for its Archaic component, contains a significant Late Prehistoric Period Cuyamaca complex component, documented archaeologically by a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage that includes ceramics and both Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points and 38 radiocarbon dates spanning from approximately 5040 B.P. to circa 220 B.P. as well as a documented occupation of the site by the Spaniards in Anno Domini 1769 (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Carrico 1977; Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos 2002; Gallegos et al. 1989). The radiocarbon dating and the variety and quantity of cultural materials at the site indicate a pattern of settlement connected with the repeated occupation of the location and the surrounding vicinity, extending from the middle Archaic Period through to the Late Prehistoric Period and into ethnohistoric times. Another site located in the study area vicinity containing evidence of Late Prehistoric occupation is CA-SDI-4625 with both Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points recently noted at the site (Minnaugh 2015).

Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the study area is situated within the traditional territory of prehistoric Yuman people who inhabited the area at the time of European contact. These people were first designated by the Spaniards as the Diegueño (Kroeber 1925), a term derived from the mission with which they came to be associated after 1769, i.e., the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. More recently, Shipek (1982) has initiated use of a Yuman language term “Kumeyaay” for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists (e.g., Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. According to Carrico (1998:V-3):

The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'Ipai/Tipai...

Other researchers have designated the Kumeyaay living north of the San Diego River as 'Iipai (Northern Diegueño), and those living south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Hedges 1975:71-83; Langdon 1975:64-70). The southern boundary between the territories of the Shoshonean Luiseño/Juaneño and the Northern Diegueño or 'Iipai Kumeyaay extended from the coast, east along Agua Hedionda Creek as far as the northern tip of the valley of San José and Palomar Mountain (Bean and Shipek 1978:550).

The Kumeyaay maintained a large territory from the San Luis Rey River on the north, Baja California to the south, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and Imperial Valley to the east. Kroeber estimates the populations as being around 3,000 during the Mission era. The Kumeyaay depended on seeds, acorns, nuts, beans, and berries. Large and small game was hunted with bows and arrows. Fishing occurred at rivers and the Pacific Ocean. Like the Luiseño, the Kumeyaay utilized different resource areas depending on the season. They sometimes inhabited larger villages during winter or summer months. The clans had access to their own land and resources (Kroeber 1925).

Historical Background

Coastal Southern California's historic period began in September 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo reached San Diego Bay as part of his expedition up the coast north of "New Spain." Although the impact of that single event did not usher in instant changes in the region, it marks the opening of the area to new contact, colonialism, and cultural shifts. A brief discussion of the history of Del Mar and its surroundings is presented below to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of archaeological resources within the study area.

Spanish Period

It was 200 years from the time of Cabrillo's initial explorations before the native peoples of present-day San Diego County felt the major impact of Spanish colonial contact. In 1769, Gaspar de Portola's expedition was the driving force of Spanish Imperial expansion into Alta California, seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions up the coast. Built between 1769 and 1821, the San Diego presidio and the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. In 1774, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was moved from Presidio Hill to a location up the San Diego River valley, where its inhabitants and their imported livestock could better access water and land for agriculture and grazing. The European population, however, remained concentrated in the presidio, with a population of 200 by 1790 (Engstrand and Brandes 1976). Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements became the basis of the area's subsistence economy, and new methods of land use and building construction changed the landscape.

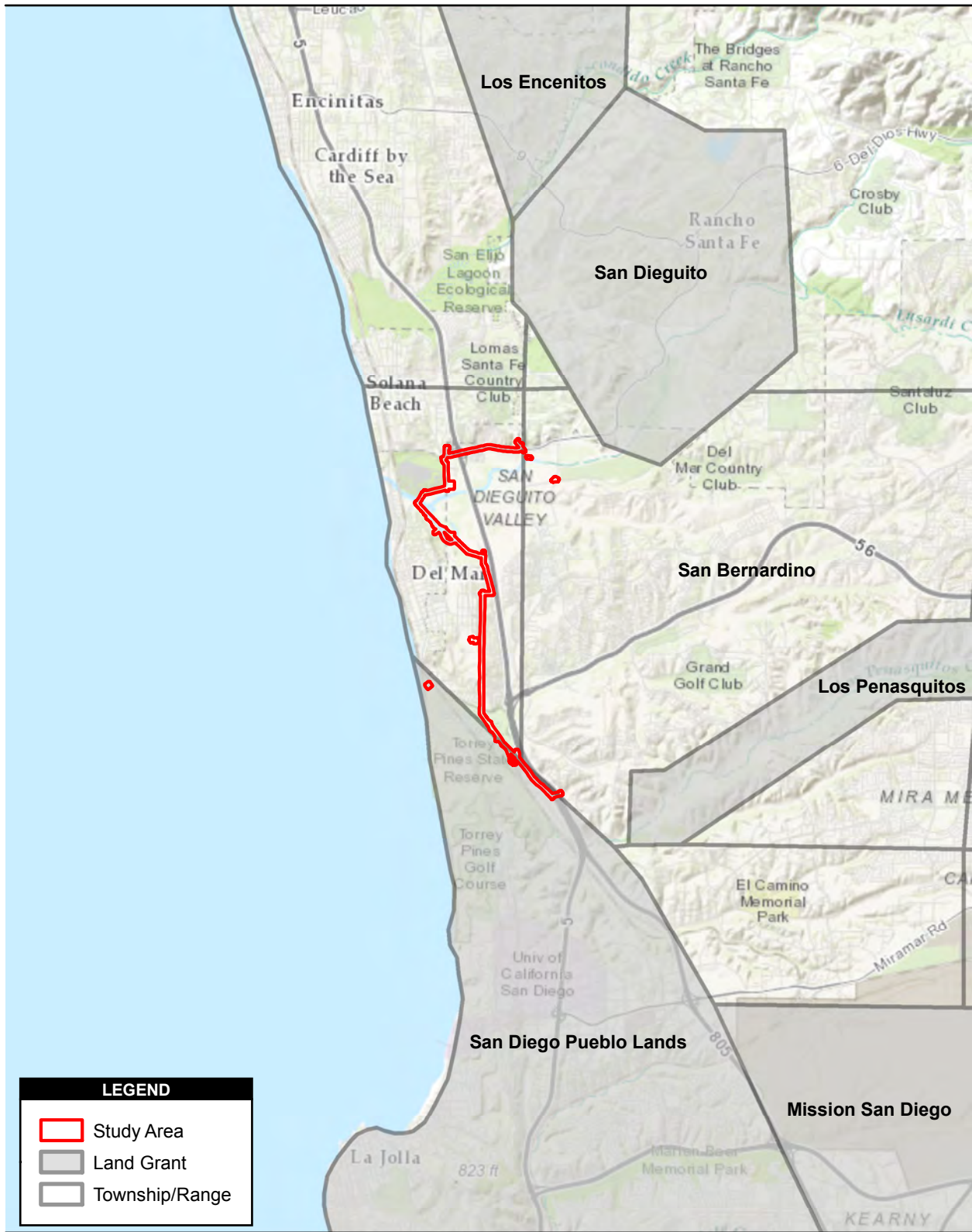
While, apparently, the Spaniards make little mention of it, according Kroeber (1925: Plate 57), a Diegueño (Iipai) Indian village, *Hapai*, was located somewhere inland from the coast in the vicinity of the lower San Dieguito River Valley (Cooley and Jordan 2008). The Spanish referred to this valley as San Jacome de la Marca. While sites such as CA-SDI-13,037 could possibly be

a location for the village of *Hapai*, no definite location has, as yet, been agreed upon. More is known historically about another Diegueño (Ipai) Indian village, documented to have been located also along the San Dieguito River Valley near the coast line. This village was noted by the de Portola expedition in 1769, as it crossed the San Dieguito River on the way north up the coast (Carrico 1977:34–35), but it does not have an ethnohistoric name. The expedition camped overnight at the river and noted “a substantial Indian village south of their camp” (Carrico 1977:34). More is known historically about several Diegueño (Ipai) villages documented along coastal estuaries. These villages were first noted by the de Portola expedition in 1769 as it traveled north up the coast, crossing several of the local drainages (Carrico 1977:34–35). At each of these locations, the Spaniards interacted with a number of the local residents and found them quite gregarious. Some confusion, however, apparently exists in the records about the villages noted by the Spaniards at each of these locations. The village at San Dieguito was often confused with the villages at Batiquitos Lagoon and San Elijo Lagoon.

Another Diegueño (Ipai) village located near the project area is *Ystagua* (CA-SDI-4513, CA-SDI-4609; CA-SDI-5443), a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed site. De Portola’s men encountered the village in 1769. They observed six brush houses at the site and interacted with the inhabitants there, even gaining a guide from *Ystagua* (Carrico 1977). The site today has been impacted by construction of homes and the railroad, but intact extensive midden deposits are known to exist throughout the site. Lithic tools, ceramics, shell beads, trade beads, bone tools, faunal bone, are just some of the artifacts that have been documented at *Ystagua*. After 1821, California came under Mexican rule, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a time. One major alteration did occur in 1835, when the missions were secularized and their large land holdings were made available to private citizens. While some large grants of land were made prior to 1834, secularization of the mission’s large grazing holdings ushered in the Rancho Era. Ranchos within the vicinity of the study area include Rancho San Dieguito, Rancho Los Peñasquitos, and the Pueblo Lands of San Diego (Figure 4). One impact was the dissolution of the mission as a residential and labor center for territorially disenfranchised Native Americans. Many mission neophytes had little option but to work on the new Mexican ranchos. Communities living farther from the ranchos were able to maintain their traditional lifeways for a bit longer. These ranches put new pressures on California’s native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the back country. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).



Source: ESRI, AECOM, SanGIS

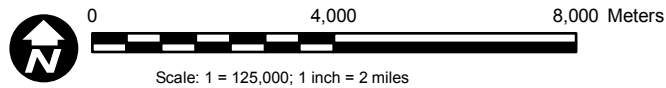


Figure 4
Land Grants in Region

At the same time, former Presidio soldiers became civilians, moving down from Presidio Hill to settle along the San Diego River in what will become the Pueblo of San Diego. Cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, and transportation routes through the region were developed to accommodate the tallow and hide trades, which increased during the early part of this period.

American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. Land ownership was thrown into turmoil as Mexican land owners faced validation of their grants by the State Lands Commission. The cost of defending their claim and the evidence required by the State Lands Commission to prove title claims meant that many Mexican-era ranchos were claimed as public land that was open to American settlement. At the same time, events both east and west made American settlers eager to move westward. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States’ manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent brought people to California after 1848.

Railway systems began to connect the people and products of Southern California to the rest of the United States. Increased American settlement and claims on the land for residential, mining, agricultural, and ranching purposes in the second half of the 19th century meant that many remaining lands sustaining Native American populations were marked, surveyed, or even fenced as private, changing the landscape once again. Native American reservations were established, ostensibly to provide land for Native American populations, but these holdings made available only the poorest of subsistence lands, and forced many indigenous peoples to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle, reliant on the Anglo economic system as an alternative to moving to a reservation (Carrico 2008).

The 1880s saw “boom and bust” cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. Anchored by schools and post offices, these often sparse settlements were the basis of the area’s farming and ranching lifestyle of the late 19th century and early 20th century. The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, moved much of the population away from this life, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II (WWII) resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers.

Following WWII, coastal residential densities spiked, supported by the north/south I-5 corridor connecting this once remote region to other urban centers of the California coastline (Mengers 2015). Prior to the 20th century, roads across California were primarily dirt tracks whose creation and maintenance were a state or local responsibility (Weingroff 1996). In the beginning of the 20th century, interest in federal support for roads grew, and the foundation of the United States Highways System was put in place with the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916. By 1925, over 250 highways had been created and named, prompting the passage of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1925. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1925 created the United

States Highway System, which sought to standardize U.S. highways using a uniform numbering system and shield symbol (Faigin 2005). Route 66, dedicated in 1926 and leading from Chicago, Illinois, to Los Angeles, California, was one of the original highways (Boyer 2001; Faigin 2005). In the 1930s, the growing number of automobiles created an urgent need for washboard roads and hard-packed trails to be surfaced with concrete or macadam. In 1937, Route 66 became the first highway to be completely paved (Boyer 2001).

Del Mar and Surrounding Area

The community of Del Mar started in 1882 when Theodore M. Loop purchased land and built a home on the north side of Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Loop had spotted the land while working as an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad and thought it to be the most beautiful place on the coast (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). He and his wife also constructed tents on the beach in the area now known as Torrey Pines State Reserve. Loop's wife named the area Del Mar after a famous poem entitled *The Fight on Paseo Del Mar* (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). Del Mar was officially founded later on in 1882, when Colonel Jacob Taylor, a resident of Rancho Peñasquitos, saw the potential in the area for a seaside resort. He and Loop purchased the land, a total of 338.11 acres, from homesteader Enoch Talbert for a price of \$1,000 (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). Taylor led the charge to lay out the town; he hoped to attract the rich and famous to Del Mar. The main focal point of the new town was Casa del Mar, a hotel. Other attractions included a train station, dance pavilion, and a bathing pool. People began to move to the area. A general store opened on 9th Street in 1884. Unfortunately for Taylor, Casa del Mar was destroyed by a fire in 1889. Further development of Del Mar did not occur for the remainder of the century (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.).

The next wave of development began in the early 1900s (Plate 2). The South Coast Land Company built a new hotel called the Stratford Inn, which opened in 1910 (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). Many Hollywood stars frequented the hotel and brought life once again to Del Mar. Within the town of Del Mar, new attractions included a pier, a bathhouse, a golf course, and a powerhouse to supply power to the town. Large, iconic homes were constructed within Del Mar. The Depression affected the growth of Del Mar. Development was stalled once again until the 1930s, when the San Dieguito Valley was selected as the site for the San Diego County Fair. The original land selected totaled 184 acres and was thought a good choice due to its accessibility and locale (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). Funding for the Proposed Project was provided by the Works Progress Administration. The first San Diego County Fair opened on October 8, 1936, and was attended by 50,000 people (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). In 1937, the Del Mar Turf Club was opened next to the fairgrounds as a place for horse racing. Bing Crosby was responsible for the club's development. Crosby even recorded the song *Where the Turf Meets the Surf* for the Del Mar Turf Club in 1938 to be used at the opening and closing of each day. The Del Mar Turf Club attracted big celebrities to the area including Pat O'Brien, Jimmy and Marge Durante, Lucy and Desi Arnaz, Burt Bacharach, and Angie Dickenson (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.; Del Mar Fairgrounds n.d.; Plate 3).



Plate 2. Los Peñasquitos Lagoon in 1915 (San Diego History Center; from San Francisco Estuary Institute 2014).



Plate 3. Aerial photograph of the Del Mar Racetrack in 1954 (Scripps Institute of Oceanography; from San Francisco Estuary Institute 2014).

During WWII, the racetrack was closed and instead the club and the surrounding fairgrounds were utilized by the U.S. military. A U.S. Marine Corps detachment and Paratroopers utilized the racetrack and stables for living quarters (Del Mar Fairgrounds n.d.). The U.S. Navy had an air facility and landing field nearby in San Dieguito Lagoon (San Dieguito River Park Joint Power Authority, U.S. Department of Interior, and Fish and Wildlife Service 2000). By 1943, the troops had left the racetrack and the area was instead utilized to manufacturer parts for the B-17 “Flying Fortress” bomber up until 1944. After WWII, life in Del Mar resumed and the San Diego County Fair opened once again. Attractions included livestock, agricultural equipment and development, rides, games, and military demonstrations and equipment (Welch et al. 2008). New marketing campaigns were launched in 1946 and 1947. This included the creation of Don Diego, a character based on Don Diego Alvarado, who once owned the Rancho San Dieguito (Del Mar Fairgrounds n.d.). The character was played by actor Tom Hernandez. The fair also introduced the promotion called the Fairest of the Fair, which was a yearly beauty contest. One of the most famous winners was Raquel Welch. She won in 1958 and later went on to become an actress (Del Mar Fairgrounds n.d.).

Del Mar became a city in 1959. During the 1960s, the city continued to flourish and change. The University of California San Diego opened in nearby La Jolla and changed the makeup of Del Mar into more socially active and environmentally aware residents (Del Mar Historical Society n.d.). Environmental preservation became a priority for the city and more open space areas were added. Further development also occurred as boutique shops and luxury hotels were built. Today, Del Mar retains its historical center where Taylor first laid up the town. It has grown into an elegant coastal city and neighborhood.

Overview of Electrical Service and Transmission Line Development in San Diego County

The following historic context regarding the development of electrical service and transmission or power line development in San Diego County is excerpted from the Historic Evaluation of Electrical Transmission and Distribution Lines in the Cleveland National Forest for San Diego Gas and Electric’s Master Special Use Permit, prepared by Jennifer Gorman, Shelby Castells, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin of ASM Affiliates, Inc. (2014); and the Final Cultural Resources Technical Report: Historic Significance Evaluation of Tie Line 649, prepared by Paul Weishar, Marjorie Nowick, Amy Gusick, and Kristin Tennesen of HDR Inc. (2015). The book *Reflections: A History of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company 1881-1991* (1991) by Iris Engstrand and Kathleen Crawford was utilized in the development of the historic contexts for this report and the aforementioned reports.

Introduction

Electrical service started in the City of San Diego in 1886 and has expanded to include service to the entire county across a power grid encompassing 4,100 square miles providing service to three million customers (SDG&E 2014). In the 1880s, providing electricity to a municipality, in the form of street lighting was still brand new. The technology of transmitting electricity on wires to street lamps developed into what we know of today as the power grid. The power grid transmits electricity from a power source through high voltage transmission lines to a power substation, where the voltage of the electricity is lowered and then disbursed through a distribution system to individual customers. Overhead electrical transmission lines were not in use until 1873 in Europe and 1886 in the United States (Tinsley Becker et al. 2015). The first

transmission lines in Southern California were constructed by the San Bernardino Light & Power Company, and consisted of a 28-mile span that only conveyed 5,000 volts. The first alternating current transmission line was a 108-mile-long span in Frankfurt, Germany, that held up to 33,000 volts. By 1904, transmission lines were becoming common place, and on average had a carrying capacity of 10,000 volts (Tinsley Becker et al. 2105). Technological advancements quickly increased the amount of voltage transmission lines could carry with the use of high tension transmission lines and suspension type insulators.

Early Gas and Electric Company Formation, 1881–1904

The City of San Diego's move from Old San Diego or Old Town to Horton's subdivision in New Town and the subsequent population boom, spurred a need for additional municipal resources, especially water, sewer, and gas services. During the 1870s, several gas distribution services were established only to fail quickly (Engstrand and Crawford 1991; Smythe 1908). Finally, in 1881, a group of City leaders, R. M. Powers, O. S. Witherby, Bryant Howard, James Gordon, and E. Morse, launched the San Diego Gas Company (Dyke 1956; Smythe 1908).

The San Diego Gas Company filed articles of incorporation on April 18, 1881, and began work with a capital stock of \$100,000. Later that year, the San Diego Gas Company began construction on a gas plant at 10th and M (now Imperial) streets, for a cost of \$30,000 (Smythe 1908). By June 2, 1881, the gas plant had been completed and 3 miles of gas mains had been constructed within Horton's Addition (Engstrand and Crawford 1991). The San Diego Gas Company began gas distribution to their initial 89 customers in the summer of 1881 (Smythe 1908). The City of San Diego quickly purchased 25 street lamp posts, bringing illumination to New Town San Diego for the first time, as was reported in *The San Diego Union* on July 30, 1881 (San Diego Union 1881). By 1882, the San Diego Gas Company was advertising both their gas distribution services and gas stoves for sale and gas lines were erected across San Diego. The San Diego Gas Company originally refined gas from crude petroleum, purchased from Peru and later Ventura, California (Dyke 1956; Engstrand and Crawford 1991). By April 1883, a coal gas plant was constructed. Rapid population growth within San Diego in the early 1880s prompted large increases in both gas production needs and new customers.

The modern day SDG&E power grid was initiated by the Jenney Electric Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1886. The City of San Diego requested bids for the construction of four electric street lights in 1884 (San Diego Union 1884). The Jenney Electric Company won the bid and constructed an electrical plant at 2nd and J streets, for approximately \$30,000 (Engstrand and Crawford 1991; Smythe 1908). The electrical plant had two 100-horse-power boilers that were able to operate four 30-light direct current arc light generators. The City of San Diego was first illuminated by electricity in March of 1886 (San Diego Union 1886; San Diego Sun 1886). San Diego's first electric street lights were arc lamps mounted on steel towers, to a maximum extent of 125 feet in height (Dyke 1956). However, the Jenney Electric Company failed later in the fall of 1886 and its plant and properties were purchased by E. S. Babcock and H. L. Story.

Babcock and Story had started development on Coronado in 1880 and, after the purchase of the Jenney Electric Company, the Coronado Gas and Electric Company was established in January of 1887, with the use of the Jenney Electric Company's modest infrastructure. They continued

providing electricity to San Diego's street lamps and made plans to supply electricity and gas to Coronado. Due to financial pressures, the Coronado Gas and Electric Company consolidated with the San Diego Gas Company in the spring of 1887, becoming the San Diego Gas, Fuel, and Electric Light Company, incorporating on May 12, 1887 (Engstrand and Crawford 1991; Smythe 1908).

The San Diego Gas, Fuel, and Electric Light Company's customer base grew rapidly across downtown San Diego and it provided services to many of the early hotels and downtown businesses, such as to the enterprises of George Marston, Horton's Hotel, Hotel del Coronado, and the San Diego Union Newspaper (Engstrand and Crawford 1991). The Company continued to expand their infrastructure and built a new electric generating plant, later becoming known as Station A, at 10th and Imperial Streets, next to their gas plant.

San Diego's population boom of the 1880s quickly crashed and the San Diego Gas, Fuel, and Electric Light Company was left with more infrastructure and the ability to produce thousands more cubic feet of gas per day than needed. During the economic downturn, San Diego went from a high of 173 electric lights to 120 (Engstrand and Crawford 1991). Throughout the 1890s, the economic downturn and competition from other companies caused rate conflicts, a feature of the utility business that will continue indefinitely.

The San Diego Gas, Fuel, and Electric Light Company's rates were forced to drop further in 1902 when the City of San Diego began the process of acquiring and operating its own gas plant; which never came to fruition. Also the company was forced to terminate the original Westinghouse generators it acquired from the Jenney Electric Company, due to their age, and replace them with two alternating current generators (Smythe 1908). Even with the new generators, the company could not meet the needs of the growing population of San Diego in 1903 and 1904, and the plant had to expand. In 1904, the San Diego Gas, Fuel, and Electric Light Company's prices had dropped from \$5.00 per cubic feet in 1881 to \$1.50 per cubic feet and they had constructed an electrical distribution system of 30 miles of pole lines with a total of 1,374 utility poles and a gas distribution system of 41.2 miles (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

Expansion of Service

In the early 1900s, the San Diego Gas, Fuel, and Electric Light Company was unable to raise enough capital to match the pace of growth in San Diego, and so in April of 1905 it was sold to H. M. Byllesby & Company of Chicago and incorporated as San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company (SDCG&E) (Dyke 1956; Lehman Brothers Collection 2012). Henry Marison Byllesby was an engineer and financier who owned utilities across the country. With an influx in funds, SDCG&E quickly began the needed expansions and provided gas and electric services to University Heights, La Jolla, Pacific Beach, Coronado, and National City.

While SDCG&E provided gas and electric services to downtown San Diego, and the neighboring municipalities, other utility companies were established in population centers across the county, such as the Escondido Utilities Company, founded in 1910.

Further growth for SDCG&E continued in the 1910s, as did the expansion of their distribution services. In 1911, gas service reached Chula Vista and electrical services reached Grossmont, El Cajon, Lakeside, Santee, and Spring Valley. The following year, gas service reached Lemon Grove and electrical service reached Sunnyside, Bonita, Nestor, and Palm City. Imperial Beach and San Ysidro were added in 1913 (Engstrand and Crawford 1991; Rush 1954). The expansion of the power grid to these communities increased their agricultural output providing an efficient way to pump water for irrigation and the beginning of the large chicken and turkey hatchery business in the County (Rush 1954). Gas and electric services also were established for some of the more rural areas of San Diego County in 1911, when SDCG&E sent engineers to tour back country areas, and to make demonstrations to rural residents about superiority of electric lights to gas or kerosene (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

Electrical Distribution Growth, 1916–1940

The first of the SDCG&E's large scale power lines across the County was constructed in 1916, when the company bought Oceanside Electric and Gas Company and extended its power line from Del Mar to Oceanside for a total cost of \$37,000 (Plate 4). Later the same year, they purchased the Escondido Utilities Company for \$40,000 (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).



Plate 4. Raising of an SDG&E Pole in San Dieguito Lagoon (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

The first high voltage power line and the company's first direct link to another major electric utility company was constructed in 1918. The power line spanned 75 miles from the City of San Diego through Del Mar and Oceanside to San Juan Capistrano to tie in with the power system of Southern California Edison (SCE).

In 1919, San Diego's City Council voted to contract with the company to build a power line for the construction of Barrett Dam, near Campo (San Diego Sun 1919). The additional growth of electric and gas distribution strained SDCG&E's production infrastructure and in 1920 they bought "Station B" at the southwest corner of Kettner and Broadway, a power plant constructed by the San Diego Electric Railway Company in 1911. Station B became the primary production plant for the company until the 1940s. In just 15 years, from the start of the Byllesby Group's control of SDCG&E in 1905 to 1920, it had grown exponentially. In 1920, SDCG&E served more than four times the number of customers than in 1905, providing 1,100 kilowatts (kW) of electricity daily with the ability to generate 11,750 kW and to more than 8 million in infrastructure and property (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

The addition of high voltage power lines and SDCG&E's connection with other major utility companies spanned upgrades across their system. They upgraded from horse drawn wagons to motor vehicles in the early 1920s and purchased all new machinery for Station B, with the goal of providing a 200 percent increase in output. The upgrades included five new steel encased Babcock & Wilcox boilers and a new turbine, the largest on the Pacific Coast.

In 1921, construction began on an additional power plant, Station C at 4th and Ash streets. Station C was finished in 1923 and was intended to furnish all commercial direct current within the city and alternating current to the underground and overhead district north of Broadway and west of Balboa Park.

In 1922, another high voltage power line was constructed to connect with another major utility, further safeguarding the power supply for the County. A 16-mile-long 88,000-volt power line from the Escondido Mutual Water Company's Power Plant on the Rincon Reservation was constructed through the San Luis Rey River Canyon to the Henshaw Dam (Klauber 1925). This also marked the start of large-scale expansion of services into the back country of San Diego County. The rough terrain across the backcountry was previously thought of as impassable, but Type – W poles, a light-weight style of wooden poles, were used to aid construction across the seemingly inaccessible county. Also at Rincon in 1923, SDCG&E connected its power lines to the Southern Sierras Power Company in the Imperial Valley to provide protection of continuous service in the Imperial Valley (Cyr 1924; Lehman Brothers Collection 2012). The Southern Sierra Power Company, organized in 1911, brought power lines to agricultural territory across California, to supply electricity for water pumping, irrigation, and industrial needs. The Southern Sierras Power Company in 1914 was involved in the construction of the longest power line in the world, extending from Bishop Creek, California, to Mexicali, Mexico, for a distance of 425 miles. The power line passed through El Centro in Imperial County and could convey 55,000 volts (Gonden 1914).

In 1923, a total of \$3,685,255 was spent on improvements across SDCG&E's territory, which at that time reached Fallbrook, Henshaw Dam, Otay Dam, and Barrett Dam (Ayres 1924). Developments during the 1920s included the construction of the Alpine Span in 1924, which stretched across 4,402 feet, and at the time broke records for a wooden terminal structure span (Ayres 1924); the construction of a 11,000-volt line from the San Pasqual Valley to Ramona in 1924; and the construction on a new line in the El Cajon Valley carrying 66,000 volts (Klauber 1925). Additional construction took place in 1927 as the El Cajon Substation was upgraded to

66,000 volts, to supply growth of services to the eastern side of San Diego County (Klauber 1927).

Concurrent with SDCG&E's growth in electrical and gas distribution were sales of electrical and gas appliances to its customers. Six new appliance stores were opened in 1927. SDCG&E actively promoted all electrical and gas usages throughout the 1920s, including radio broadcasting, theater lighting, new businesses, and military presence (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

To keep pace with the growth of customers, SDCG&E began construction on a new power plant, Station B, in 1928, which was planned to house a 28,000-kW electrical generator, the largest ever installed in San Diego (Raymond 1928a). In 1928, SDCG&E had more than 4,600 new electric customers, which equated to a 7.8 percent increase in demand for electricity (Raymond 1928b). During the end of the 1920s, SDCG&E began construction on new tie lines for transmission outside the city center and into more rural and remote parts of San Diego County. SDCG&E relocated the 66-kV power line between San Juan Capistrano and San Onofre, and extended existing power lines to include customers in Tijuana and in El Monte (Klauber 1929). During the beginning of 1929, prior to the financial collapse and the Great Depression, SDCG&E advertised that the currently serviced territory had increased faster than the population of San Diego County, and their electrical distribution was leading the way for backcountry development (Lawrie 1929).

Although the great depression curtailed some of SDCG&E's growth, they further expanded in 1930 by buying the South Coast Gas Company, which had been serving Carlsbad and Oceanside. In 1931, SDCG&E initiated a project to lay 26 miles of transmission pipe to send gas from La Jolla to Carlsbad and Oceanside. To provide more electricity to San Diego, they purchased a share of the power produced by the Boulder Dam, now known as the Hoover Dam (Lehman Brothers Collection 2012).

During this period of expansion, new technological advances in power poles were taking place. In 1930, the first steel poles were erected carrying a tie line between the power plants of Station B and Station F, located in east San Diego County. The galvanized steel poles held conduits carrying cables on the inside the pole, and were the largest steel poles ever fabricated, measuring 7 feet in circumference at the base and 65 feet high (Creveling 1930).

Further expansion into San Diego County's backcountry took place throughout the 1930s when a 23-mile, 66-kV power line between El Cajon and Escondido was completed in 1930 (Klauber 1930). In 1931, construction of a 21-mile, 11,000-volt power line from Ramona to Julian was begun. This line, which installed over 300 wooden poles, employed two crews of 15 men for construction due to the rough terrain and plethora of natural hazards in the backcountry (Creveling 1931; Krames 1931). Electricity reached Julian on January 16, 1932, from Ramona (Engstrand and Crawford 1991). SDCG&E also started work on a 35-pole extension of the electrical grid from Descanso to Pine Valley, and a 24-pole extension from the Descanso store to Descanso Junction (Krames 1931). This expansion of service became unusual as the Great Depression worsened over the early 1930s, and new distribution slowed considerably, as even a 13-pole extension became a large job for SDCG&E (Krames 1931).

The City of San Diego and SDCG&E's battle over prices continued and, on December 6, 1931, the San Diego Union reported that the city thought the utility's prices were excessive and San Diego should begin its own natural gas and electrical distribution (San Diego Union 1931). The City continued to contemplate municipal ownership of gas and electric service throughout the 1930s but was ultimately unsuccessful (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

San Diego Gas and Electric Company, 1940-Today

In 1935, the Public Utility Holding Act passed, which changed the ownership rules of holding companies and forced them to integrate and coordinate their utility systems. As a result, SDCG&E was forced to offer the sale of stock and was renamed San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

SDG&E had been owned by Engineering and Management Company since 1905 and was sold in 1940 to the Standard Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Power and Light Corporation. After the formation of SDG&E, the company became largely an independent organization, locally managed and mostly locally owned (Lehman Brothers Collection 2012).

While minimal growth took place in the 1930s, besides providing power to the backcountry areas that were previously without, the 1940s was a time of huge expansion for SDG&E, mainly due to San Diego's large military presence and the population surge it brought. Electrical sales in 1941 jumped 27 percent and SDG&E's electrical grid peaked at 24 percent above the year before (Engstrand and Crawford 1991). During this time of growth, the company faced a labor and materials shortage as they were limited by the war effort.

Maintenance across the system also fell behind during WWII as SDG&E did not have the staff to fill all positions needed. Maintaining a constant and reliable source of electricity became even more important for the utility during WWII and several new transmission lines were constructed to provide interconnections with SCE, to prevent a loss of power across Southern California. Large connections were made with Boulder Dam's (Hoover Dam) power output and SDG&E was forced to purchase power from SCE throughout the 1940s during peak usage times.

Much of the growth of SDG&E's transmission and distribution system in the 1940s was focused on connecting new customers in outlying areas where SDG&E distribution lines had not yet reached. The government supported expanding the grid to the rural areas of the county as farming districts were encouraged to produce more food for the war effort, which increased the demand for electricity to support additional irrigation. In 1945, SDG&E earmarked \$8 million dollars for expansion to update their generators, improve distribution lines, and extend distribution lines to rural areas, such as Borrego Springs. By the late 1940s, more than 1,741 miles of utility lines were added to SDG&E's distribution system, mainly in rural areas (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

Through the 1950s, additional expansion took place on pace with the growth of population in San Diego County. Additional power stations were constructed, others updated, and the gas distribution system was expanded. SDG&E's rates were again contested and they requested and received a rate increase in 1954 (Lehman Brothers Collection 2012).

After the rapid expansion of service during the post-WWII period, SDG&E began research into alternative forms of energy from nuclear power in the 1960s, to solar and wind power in the 1990s (Lehman Brothers Collection 2012). From the post-war period onward, SDG&E worked to modernize their power grid to meet increased electricity needs across San Diego County.

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CHAPTER 3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

This chapter outlines the results of research conducted to obtain existing information on cultural resources within and/or adjacent to the study area. Various archival sources were consulted, including historic maps, documents, and photographs on file with different agencies and institutions and a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University. A Native American contact program was initiated with a letter to the NAHC requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American individuals and groups to approach for input. The Native American contact program was further developed under the direction of, and with full participation by, SDG&E personnel.

RECORDS SEARCH

On September 13, 2016, SDG&E performed a records search of the records on file at the SCIC, provided to SDG&E under contract, and delivered the results to AECOM. The records search included all components of the Proposed Project plus a 0.5-mile surrounding radius. These searches were conducted to determine previous survey coverage, identify previously recorded resources, and assess the likelihood of impacting archaeological resources. A portion of the project falls within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area within State Parks-owned land. An additional records search of State Parks' records was performed by San Diego Coast District Archaeologist Nicole Turner on October 18, 2016; no additional resources were found by this records search.

Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 301 previous cultural resource studies (Table 1). Of these, 116 studies are entirely or partially within the Proposed Project study area. Maps of the records search results are provided as Figure 5.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-00007	1979	Day, Sandra	Archaeological Investigation at Site W-1761: Torrey Pines Science Park Unit 3
SD-00012	1979	Multi Systems Associates, Inc.	Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Unit 8
SD-00043	1989	Dominici, Debra A.	Extended Phase I Results of Ca-SDI-9697 and Ca-SDI-10,435 Investigations for the Carmel Valley Creek Restoration and Enhancement Project City of San Diego
SD-00044	1988	Dominici, Debra A.	Archaeological Survey Report and Extended Phase I Results for the Carmel Valley Creek Restoration and Enhancement Project City of San Diego
SD-00074	1981	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fairbanks Country Club

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-00143	1977	Berryman, Stanley R.	Results of Archaeological Test at Sun Valley Bluffs, Rancho Santa Fe, California
SD-00182	1986	Barter, Eloise Richards	Torrey Pines State Reserves Resource Management Plan
SD-00209	1984	Cardenas, Sean D. and Mary Robbins Wade	Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Assessment: North City West Town Center (PDU 9)
SD-00212	1977	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Investigations of the Dalfio Property, San Diego, California
SD-00219	1983	Cardenas, Sean D.	Widening of Del Mar Heights Road Overcrossing at I-5, 11-Sd-I5
SD-00243	1977	Bull, Charles S. and M. Jay Hatley	An Archaeological Survey of the Highland Estates Project Area
SD-00249	1976	Bull, Charles S.	An Archaeological Survey of Arroyo Sorrento
SD-00251	1978	Bull, Charles S.	An Archaeological Survey of San Dieguito Estates
SD-00253	1977	Bull, Charles S.	An Archaeological Survey of the Seawind-Del Mar Property
SD-00269	1974	Bull, Charles	An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Route 56
SD-00312	1986	Cardenas, Sean R.	Cultural Resource Assessment: El Camino Real Realignment Right-of-Way EQD N.84-0636
SD-00419	1982	Carrico, Richard	Appendix E Archaeological and Historical Survey Report Sorrento Hills Community Plan
SD-00533	1974	Cupples, Sue Ann	A Report on an Archaeological Survey of San Andres Housing Development
SD-00596	1986	Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey of Brown-Leary Office Site, Sorrento Valley, California
SD-00605	1986	Dugan, Diana L.	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration: Sorrento Northridge
SD-00672	1988	Gallegos, Dennis, Roxana Phillips, and Andrew Pigniolo	A Cultural Resource Overview for the San Dieguito River Valley San Diego, California
SD-00809	1985	Laylander, Don	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County
SD-00993	1983	Hanna, David	Appendix E: Archaeological Testing of Six Sites at the Proposed North City West Seventh Development
SD-01010	1988	Gallegos, Dennis, Carolyn Kyle, and Richard Carrico	CEQA Test and Evaluation of Prehistoric Site SDI-197 Sorrento Valley, San Diego, California
SD-01091	1979	Flower, Douglas, Janet P. Eidsness, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	Archaeological Investigation of the Sorrento Valley Road Pipeline Project Limited Linear Test, City of San Diego, California SDI-4513
SD-01113	1983	Hector, Susan	Excavation of SDM-W-19 In the PDU-2a Project Area
SD-01242	1975	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	An Archaeological Survey Report on "the Point"

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-01273	1986	Peter, Kevin J. and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Ukegawa Brothers Agricultural Use Permit Project, Sector R, Carmel Valley Region Sector, San Diego, California
SD-01292	1980	Norwood, Richard H. and Carol J. Walker	The Cultural Resources of San Dieguito Estates
SD-01332	1988	Pigniolo, Andrew	Peñasquitos Substation 230/kV Addition: Cultural Resource Investigation
SD-01360	1975	Ryzdyski, Mark	Archaeological Investigation of Rancho De La Valle, Lomas Santa Fe County of San Diego, California
SD-01367	1989	Rosen, Martin D.	Archaeological Test Excavation Report Ca-SDI-9678 A La Jollan Period Campsite In Carmel Valley, San Diego, California
SD-01441	1986	Smith, Brian F.	A Report of an Archaeological Sampling Program at Site W-36 (SDI-10238), La Vida Del Mar Project, Solana Beach, California P-85-55 EAD Log #85-13-17
SD-01583	1985	Wade, Sue A.	Excavation of Five Sites In the Sorrento Hills Gateway Project Area SDM-W-2480, SDM-W-2481, Sh-81-1, Sh-81-2, and Sh-81-3
SD-01628	1978	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Archaeological Reconnaissance for Torrey Pines Science Park Unit No. 3
SD-01660	1985	Wade, Sue A.	Excavation of Five Sites in the Sorrento Hills Gateway Project Area SDM-W-2480, SDM-W-2481, SH-81-1, SH-81-2, and SH-81-3
SD-01667	1988	Wade Sue A.	Archaeological Test Excavations at SDM-W-36 City of Solana Beach, California
SD-01695	1981	Polan, H. Keith	Soledad Valley West: An Archaeological Assessment
SD-01794	1987	Schaefer, Jerry and Michael C. Elling	An Assessment of Cultural Resources In Los Peñasquitos Canyon Reserve San Diego, California
SD-01795	1981	RECON-Regional Environmental Consultants	Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports for the San Andres Project County of San Diego
SD-01853	1989	Hector, Susan, Dayle Cheever, and McMillan Davis	Significance Testing of a Portion of SDI-197: Torrey Enterprises-Sorrento Valley Property
SD-01864	1987	Hector, Susan	Archaeological Investigations on the Calle Cristobal Assessment District and Genstar Assessment District Parcel 16 City of San Diego
SD-01891	1983	Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc.	National Register Assessment of SDI-8225
SD-02003	1984	RBR & Associates, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the El Camino Real Extension Alignment Study, EQD No. 84-0636
SD-02249	1990	Eighmey, James	The Stallions Crossing Project: Cultural Resource Significance Testing at SDI-7290,SDI-7293, SDI-7298, SDI-7300, SDI-10118,SDI-10535
SD-02394	1990	TMI Environmental Services	Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Unocal Site
SD-02421	1992	Roth, Linda	Archaeological Survey and Testing Results for the 10.2 Acre Rhodes Project Assessor's Parcel Number 304-010-20/34. North City West Planning District, San Diego, CA
SD-02451	1991	Collette, Russell and Sue Wade	Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Testing of Site SDI-12122h Sorrento Hills Phase 1 Coastal Development Area, City of San Diego, California
SD-02489	1982	Cottrell, Marie	Archaeological Resources Survey Conducted for the Baldwin North City West Project Neighborhoods 4, 5, and 6

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-02537	1992	Gallegos, Dennis	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test of Site Ca-SDI-10218 Locus B for the Loma-Sorrento Partnership
SD-02560	1982	Norwood, Richard H.	A Cultural Resource Investigation of the North City West Employment Center, San Diego
SD-02697	1990	Gross, Timothy and Mary Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the Sorrento Valley Road Realignment and Utility Improvements, San Diego, California
SD-02698	1993	Gallegos, Dennis, Ivan Strudwick, and Roxana Phillips	Historic/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Subarea 111 Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California
SD-02699	1992	Carrico, Richard et al.	Phase 1 Historic Properties Inventory of the Mid-Coast Corridor Transportation Alternatives, San Diego, California
SD-02700	1992	Alter, Ruth and Mary Robbins-Wade	Historic Properties Inventory for the North City Water Reclamation Plant Effluent Pipeline Project (North City and East Mission Bay Pipelines) Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California
SD-02725	1981	Cook, John	Appendix C Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fairbanks Country Club, San Diego County
SD-02733	1993	Whitehouse, John, Frank Ritz, and Dayle M. Cheever	Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Excavations at SDI-8121, 531, 8117, 10685 on Torrey Reserve Heights Parcel, City of San Diego
SD-02770	1993	City of San Diego	Sorrento Hills Community Plan Amendment/Torrey Reserve Heights/Sorrento Hills Phase 11, Unit 4. San Diego County, California
SD-02826	1994	City San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Carmel Valley Neighborhood, San Diego County, California
SD-02845	1985	Leach, Dr. Larry L.	Cultural Resource Survey Report: Proposed Access to Del Mar Fairground Parking Area on the West Side of I-5
SD-02871	1995	City of San Diego	Proposed Negative Declaration: Bame
SD-02872	1995	Strudwick, Ivan	Letter for Cultural Resource Report for the Bame Property 94-0623
SD-02873	1995	City of San Diego	Proposed Negative Declaration: Krause Residence. Coastal Development Permit
SD-02958	1994	Caltrans	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-Sd-5, P.M. R35.2, 189161
SD-02959	1994	Caltrans	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, First Addendum, 11-Sd-5, P.M. R35.2,189616
SD-02969	1993	Cheever, Dayle E.	Cultural Resources Survey for the Torrey View Allreds/Sorrento Hills Project in the City of San Diego, California
SD-02986	1995	Kyle, Carolyn, Larry Tift, and Dennis Gallegos	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for the Rancho Santa Fe Golf Practice Range and Park Project, City of San Diego, California
SD-03001	1995	Gallegos, Dennis, Ivan Strudwick, and Roxana Phillips	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Del Mar Highlands Estates, San Diego, California
SD-03025	1994	Smith, Brian and Stephen Burke	A Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the Arroyo Sorrento Road Improvement Project, San Diego, California
SD-03135	1996	City of San Diego	Environmental Impact Report: Villas at Stallions Crossing
SD-03139	1996	Shultz, Richard	Archaeological Resource Inventory for Nogales Drive Property Del Mar San Diego California

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-03140	1995	Eighmey, James and Dayle Cheever	The Villas at Stallion Crossing Cultural Resource Testing at SDI-687 Archaic Occupations within the San Dieguito Valley (Dep No. 93-0441)
SD-03151	1996	Smith, Brian F	Cultural Resources Constraints Survey for the Arroyo Sorrento Precise Plan an Archaeological Constraints Survey of the 108.23 Acre Parcel, A Portion of the North City West Community Plan
SD-03240	1992	Hix, Ann B.	Neighborhood 8a Precise Plan/Del Mar Highlands Estates/Lorenz Parcel Compromise Plan and Neighborhood. A Acquisition Program
SD-03255	1995	Chace, Paul	an Archaeological Constraint Study of the T.C. Hu Property, the North County Riding Center, on Via De La Valle, City of San Diego
SD-03268	1996	Gallegos, Dennis, Roxana Phillips, Ivan Strudwick, James Eighmey, and Petei McHenry	Final: Archaeological Testing of Site Ca-SDI-13094/H for Del Mar Highlands Estates, San Diego, California
SD-03304	1995	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Survey of the Torrey Reserve Terrace Project and Includes the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
SD-03305	1993	Cheever, Dayle, John L.R. Whitehouse, and Frank Ritz	Torrey Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Excavation: Technical Appendices
SD-03327	1996	Cook, John	Archaeological Survey of 12950 Via Esperia
SD-03338	1995	Rosen, Martin and Karen Crafts	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Second Addendum, 11-Sd-5 P.M. R35.2 189161
SD-03351	1995	City of San Diego	Draft EIR Pacific Highlands Ranch (Subarea 3) Subarea Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area (NCFUA)
SD-03352	1998	Strudwick, Ivan H., Roxana Phillips, and Dennis R. Gallegos	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for North City Future Urbanizing Area, Subarea 3
SD-03434	1993	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Armstrong/Flower Hill Property, Del Mar, California
SD-03459	1998	Gallegos, Dennis and Ivan Strudwick	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test of Site SDI-10218 for the Loma-Sorrento Partnership (Neighborhood 8a)
SD-03503	1992	De Barros, Phillip	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of the Soledad Creek Village Project Including Test Excavations at W-29
SD-03523	1999	Cheever, Dayle M and Russell O Collett	Results of Extended Phase II Sampling at CA-SDI-197, Sorrento Point Project, San Diego, Cal (LDR No 98-0677)
SD-03542	1998	Pierson, Larry J.	An Archaeological Survey of the Sander Residence Project, 13770 Pine Needles Drive, San Diego, California
SD-03634	1998	Pierson, Larry J	An Archaeological Survey of the Stevenson Residence Project, Via Esperia, San Diego, California
SD-03643	1998	Bissell, Ronald M.	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Property Located at 1688 Lugano Land, San Diego County, California, Reported Using San Diego County Form 1
SD-03676	1999	Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Michael Baksh	Cultural Resource Inventory for the El Camino Real Road/Bridge Widening
SD-03701	1999	Wade, Sue A. and Stephen Van Wormer	Cultural Resource Survey and Mitigation Monitoring Recommendation for the Village at Euclid (LDR No.96-7689), City of San Diego, California

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-03768	1998	Cheever, Dayle M., John L.R. Whitehouse, and Frank Ritz	Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Excavations at SDI-8121/SDI-531, SDI-8117, and SDI 10,685 on the Torrey Reserve Heights Parcel City of San Diego, California
SD-04076	1993	Buysse, Johnna L and Brian F Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Health Care Group Project
SD-04174	2000	Gallegos, Dennis R. and Nina M. Harris	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for 11388 Sorrento Valley Road City of San Diego, California
SD-04177	1999	Berryman, Judy Ph.D. and Craig Woodman, M.A.	Archaeological Investigations for the San Dieguito Wetland Restoration Project EIR/EIS
SD-04235	2000	Mooney-Lettieri and Associates	National Register Assessment of SDI-8225
SD-04236	1983	APEC (American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.)	Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan
SD-04319	1981	WESTEC Services, Inc. and Andrew Pignuolo	Peñasquitos Substation 230/kV Addition: Cultural Resource Investigation
SD-04398	1988	Kyle, Carolyn	North Torrey Pines Bridge over Los Peñasquitos Creek
SD-04414	1995	ASM, Inc.	Archaeology Survey and Report Svip#8 County of San Diego (Via Sorrento Valley Industrial Park #8)
SD-04466	1979	Cottrell, Marie and Richard Norwood	Preliminary Test Investigations of Nine Sites Located in the Baldwin: North City Wet Project Area
SD-04480	1982	Rosen, Martin	2nd Supplemental Historic Property Survey - 11-Sd-5, P.M. R29.51
SD-04485	1987	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Investigations of the Dalfio Property, San Diego, California
SD-04490	1977	Hix, Ann B. and City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Environmental Impact Report for Torrey Reserve Terraces
SD-04511	1995	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Torrey Reserve Gateway
SD-04547	1997	Pierson, Larry	Archaeological Survey of the Casa Palmera Project
SD-04572	1998	Gross, Timothy G.	Archaeological Data Recovery Program: Airtouch Cellular Project at the Bank Robber Site, Ca-SDI-197 Sorrento Valley, San Diego, CA
SD-04605	1995	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Environmental Impact Report Rhodes Vesting Tentative Map
SD-04622	1993	Wahoff, Tanya and James Cleland	Cultural Resources Survey Sorrento Valley Trunk Sewer Project San Diego County, California
SD-04658	2001	City of San Diego	Formation of Underground Utility Districts: Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
SD-04715	2002	City of San Diego	Appendices to the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Master Plan
SD-04753	1992	Day, Sandra	Archaeological Investigation at Site W-1761: Torrey Pines Science Park Unit 3
SD-04754	1977	Carrico, Richard	Results of Surface and Subsurface Testing and Mapping of Archaeological Sites on Torrey Pines Science Park Unit No. 2
SD-04760	1977	City of San Diego	Environmental Impact Report Rancho Santa Fe Golf Range and Park

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-04813	1999	Mealey, Marla	Statewide Resource Management Program Project Status Report: Archaeological Site Reevaluation and Mapping at Torrey Pines State
SD-04887	1997	RBR and Associates	Draft Environmental Impact Report for North City West Seventh Development Unit
SD-04911	1983	Laylander, Don	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening & Ramp Construction Route I-5/ Carmel Valley Road San Diego County
SD-04968	1985	Recon	Draft EIR for the Mickellar Joseph Development
SD-05040	1982	Caltrans	Historic Property Survey 11-Sd-5 R30.0-R34.1
SD-05042	1985	Rosen, Martin	Archaeological Test Excavation Report, Ca-SDI-197, a La Jollan Period Campsite in Sorrento Valley
SD-05067	1987	Pierson, Larry	An Enhanced Archaeological Survey of the Asbeck Residence Project 2234 El Amigo Road San Diego, California 92014
SD-05114	2000	Monserate, Lawrence	EIR: Pacific Highlands Ranch Subarea Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area
SD-05119	1998	Hix, Ann	Draft Environmental Impact Report Del Mar Highlands Estates
SD-05189	1994	Cook, John	Cultural Resource Update Report for Torrey Reserve Gateway
SD-05223	1997	City of San Diego	DEIR for Del Mar Highlands Estates
SD-05262	1996	Moomjian, Scott	Historical Assessment of the 12817 Via Latina Residence San Diego, California
SD-05441	2000	Cardenas, Sean D.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report District II County of San Diego Route I-5 Post Mile R.34.1
SD-05518	1983	Gilmer, Joanne	Results of Cultural Resource Survey for the Dumka Property
SD-05644	2001	City of San Diego	DEIR for Sorrento Hills Community Plan Amendment II/Torrey View
SD-05736	1993	Cardenas, Sean D.	Proposed Negative Declaration: Del Mar Heights
SD-05793	1998	Strudwick, Ivan	Historical/Archaeological Survey: Test Report for North City Future Urbanizing Area Subarea 3, San Diego
SD-05968	1993	City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for DMT Residence
SD-05993	2001	City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Backus Residence
SD-06191	2000	Moriarty, James Robert Iii	Archaeological/Historical Mitigation Plan Proposed for the Carmel Valley Estates at Carmel Valley Road and Highway 5, San Diego, California
SD-06198	1978	Laylander, Don	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 P.M.R30.0-R34.5 11222-030100
SD-06208	1986	City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for DMT Residence
SD-06250	2001	Pierson, Larry J.	An Archaeological Survey of the Casa Palmera Project, San Dieguito Valley, California
SD-06258	1998	Lewis, Jeffrey	Negative Historic Property Survey Report-I-5/Lomas Santa Fe Dr Interchange
SD-06383	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft EIR-Ranch at Stallions Crossing
SD-06388	1996	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Subsequent EIR-Neighborhood 10 Plan Amendments

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-06426	1997	City of San Diego	DEIR Ranch at Stallions Crossing
SD-06427	1996	Eighmey, James	The Village and the Ranch at Stallions Crossing: Cultures Resources Survey and Testing at SDI-5957, SDI-7287, SDI-7290, SDI-7291, SDI-7293, SDI-7298, SDI-7300, SDI-10118, SDI-10535
SD-06440	1993	Berryman, Judy and Craig Woodman	Draft Archaeological Investigations for the San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration Project EIR/EIS
SD-06444	1999	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and San Dieguito River Park Joint Authority	Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration Project
SD-06629	2000	Rosen, Martin	Historic Property Survey Report Oceanside to San Diego-Rail to Trail
SD-06645	1999	Rosen, Martin	Negative Archaeological Survey Grand Avenue & Old Del Mar Airport
SD-06695	1994	Gallegos, Dennis and Andrew Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey for the Sorrento West Property
SD-06735	1986	Wade, Sue	Archaeology Survey Mar Scenic Drive Property
SD-06918	1997	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Sorrento Pointe
SD-06926	1999	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation to Prepare a Joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment El Camino Real Road/Bridge Widening
SD-06931	1999	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR-Carmel Valley Road Enhancement Project
SD-06941	1999	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR-Sorrento Valley Road
SD-06945	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Sorrento Pointe
SD-06994	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Sorrento Creek Drainage Channel
SD-07002	2000	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration Marshall Guest House
SD-07017	2000	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Elga Residence
SD-07024	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Addendum to a Mitigated Negative Declaration Mueller Residence
SD-07059	1998	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-Sorrento Creek Drainage Channel
SD-07109	2000	Warren, C. N.	Test Excavations at the Del Mar Site (SDI-191)
SD-07150	1959	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration the Bump Project
SD-07174	2000	City of San Diego	Newby Residence Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
SD-07177	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Survey and STP Excavation for a Parcel Located at 12747 Via Borgia in the Torrey Pines Community Plan Area City of San Diego, California
SD-07178	2002	Alter, Ruth C.	Letter Report: Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 12747 Via Borgia, San Diego, California 92014

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-07180	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Nobel Research Park
SD-07199	1999	City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Oakhurst
SD-07417	2001	Pigniolo, Andrew and Dustin Kay	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for a 1.6 Acre Revegetation Project within the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Park San Diego, California, LDR No. 41-0207
SD-07429	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration 3377 Carmel Mountain Road Project, Torrey Pines
SD-07436	2002	Gilbert, Carlys and Gary Reinoehl	Archaeological Investigations for Parking Lot Improvements at Torrey Pines State Beach and Reserve
SD-07529	1987	Moriarty, James	Archaeological Historical Survey of Carmel Valley Estates at Carmel Valley Road and Highway 5, San Diego
SD-07641	1977	City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Sorrento Valley Road Reuse Project
SD-07675	2002	Larry Pierson	An Archaeological Survey of the Evangelical Fromosa Church Project; 14900 El Camino Real, San Diego, California 92130
SD-07724	2000	Caltrans	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-Sd-5 P.M. R 35.2
SD-07733	1995	Westec	Sorrento Hills Community Plan Draft EIR
SD-07739	1982	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Survey and Trenching for the Via Aprilia Property, San Diego, California (LDR No. 42-0272)
SD-07805	2001	Curt Duke	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10001a
SD-07878	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
SD-07887	2002	Ruth Alter	Letter Report: Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 12747 Via Boriga, San Diego, CA 92014
SD-08003	2002	Hanna17	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance at the Torrey Reserve 69.9 Area Parcel within the City of San Diego, CA
SD-08005	1991	PRC Toups Corporation	Draft Environmental Impact Report for North City West Precise Plan Development Units 4, 5 & 6
SD-08134	1982	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Carmel Valley, Neighborhood 7, Unit 7, Old El Camino Real, San Diego, CA
SD-08138	2002	Palette, Drew	Letter Report Presenting the Results of an Archaeological Records Search and Monitoring of Construction at 3377 Carmel Mountain Road, San Diego County, CA
SD-08202	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration; Sorrento Valley Trunk Sewer and Pump Station 89
SD-08275	2002	Caltrans and Martin Rosen	Section 106 Compliance & Filing of Negative HPSRS
SD-08280	2002	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for Sorrento Valley Road Reuse
SD-08330	2002	Mason, Roger	Cultural Resources Records Search and Field Survey Report for a Version Telecommunications Facility Known as San Dieguito Park in the City and County of San Diego, California
SD-08354	2003	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Hu Residence
SD-08356	2003	Rosen, Martin	North Torrey Pines Bridge Bio
SD-08376	2003	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration- Oakhurst

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-08425	2001	Rosen, Martin D.	Historic Property Survey Report Interstate 5 Northbound Auxiliary Lane Project 11-Sd-5 Kp R 56.0/R57.5 Pm R334.81/R35.7; Ea. 065100
SD-08488	2002	Dominici, Debra	Carmel Del Mar, Neighborhoods 5 & 6
SD-08489	1987	Marsh, Debra H.	Environmental Impact Report for the North City West Neighborhoods 4, 5, 6.
SD-08504	1982	PRC Engineering	Environmental Impact Report for Land Development In North City West, Carmel Valley, San Diego, CA
SD-08532	1982	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	An Archaeological Impact Survey for North Sorrento Valley West Industrial Park
SD-08533	1976	Hector, Susan M.	Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports for the San Andres Project, County of San Diego, CA
SD-08534	1981	Smith, Brian F.	Results of an Archaeological Data Recovery Program at Sites Ca-SDI-4618a, Ca-SDI-4619, and Ca-SDI-10915
SD-08535	1989	Fink, Gary	The Cultural Resources of Los Peñasquitos Regional Park, San Diego, California
SD-08536	1983	Rydynski, Mark	Sun Valley Bluffs, Lomas Santa Fe, County of San Diego, CA
SD-08664	1974	Cottrell, Marie, Richard Norwood, and Kathleen De Chario	Preliminary Test Investigations of Nine Sites Located in the Baldwin: North City West Project Area San Diego, CA
SD-08837	1982	McGinnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh	Cultural Resource Inventory for the El Camino Real Road/ Bridge Widening, Project Permit No. L2928, Log No. 97-14-1
SD-08857	2003	Mason, Roger D. and Jeanette A. McKenna	Indexing Program at CA-SDI-5372/H Del Mar Highlands Estates Project, City of San Diego, California
SD-08870	1998	Smith, Brian F.	A Cultural Resources Survey of Carmel Valley Neighborhood 8, North City West
SD-08929	1983	Pierson, Larry J.	An Archaeological Survey of the Evangelical Formosa Church Project
SD-08989	2003	McGinnis, Patrick	Cultural Resource Inventory for the El Camino Real Road/Bridge Widening Project, Permit No. L2928, Log No. 97-14-1 (Update)
SD-09029	2004	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for a Parcel Located on Carmel Valley Road in the Torrey Pines Community Plan Area City of San Diego, California
SD-09145	2002	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project San Diego, California
SD-09309	1991	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural Resource Inventory for Cingular Howard Anderson Site (Sd-690-01), City of San Diego, California
SD-09329	2002		EIR for the Gad and Schroeder Residences Project
SD-09331	2004	Crawford, Kathleen	Historical Assessment of the Residence at 351 13th Street
SD-09361	2004	Byrd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5 San Diego County, CA
SD-09362	2002	Laylander, Don and Mark Becker	Archaeological Testing at Twelve Prehistoric Sites (SDI-603, -628, -4553, -6831, -6882, 10965, -12,120, -12670, 13484, 15678, 15679, 15680) on the Central San Diego Coast, San Diego County, CA
SD-09372	2004	Rosen, Martin D.	Completion of Section 106 Requirements, Filing of 2nd Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report
SD-09516	2005	Caterino, David	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-09518	2005	Mealey, Marla	Archaeological Site Condition Assessment within Torrey Pines State Reserve for Storm Damage Following the 2004/2005 Rainfall Season
SD-09558	2005	Guerrero, Monica and Gallegos, Dennis	Cultural Resource Survey for the Torrey Pines Reserve Habitat Restoration Site, San Diego, California
SD-09580	2002	Guerrero, Monica C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the Via De La Valle Project San Diego, California
SD-10131	2003	Baksh, Michael and Patrick McGinnis	Historic Property Survey Report for the El Camino Real Road/Bridge Widening/Replacement Project, San Diego County, El Camino Real Bridge 57c0042
SD-10296	2006	Pignolo, Andrew R. and Heather L. Kwiatkowski	Cultural Resource Survey of the Carmel Valley Residence Inn, City of San Diego, California
SD-10348	2006	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Maron Property at Old El Camino Real, San Diego, California
SD-10384	2005	De Barros, Philip	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Gevantha Residence Including Test Excavations at SDI-195/H Coastal Development Permit No. 28180 Del Mar Terrace, San Diego, California
SD-10415	2004	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resources Assessment Del Mar Fairgrounds Project Cities of Del Mar and San Diego, San Diego County, California
SD-10550	2006	May, Vonn Marie	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Canfield-Wright House
SD-10755	2002	Cook, John R.	Torrey Pines Gateway Resources Study Ldr 96-0464/35-0389
SD-10885	1997	Mattingly, Scott A.	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-Altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California
SD-11144	2007	Hector, Susan	Encina -Peñasquitos Transmission Line Records Search
SD-11176	2007	Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	An Archaeological Assessment Report Form for the Gomez, Residence Project; APN 301-093-09-00
SD-11198	2007	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Carmel Valley Road Enhancements Project
SD-11218	2007	Price, Harry J.	Results of Cultural Resource Survey for the Racetrack View Drive Property (City of San Diego Project Number 99387, Recon Number 4442a)
SD-11364	2007	Hector, Susan M., Drew Pallette, and Mark Becker	Archaeological Evaluation of the Rancho Valley Farms Project: Maritime Resource Exploitation In the Lower San Dieguito River Valley
SD-11499	2005	Gross, Timothy G.	Test Excavations at Ca-SDI-9588 and Ca-SDI-14447, Two Sites on Torrey Pines State Reserve
SD-11623	2005	Hector, Susan M. and Alice Brewster	San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources
SD-11641	2002	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation for the Hanna Residence, Del Mar, California
SD-11691	2008	Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	Archaeological Resource Report Form: an Archaeological Assessment for the Wallace Residence Project
SD-11761	2008	Dominici, Deb	Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project
SD-11783	2007	Laylander, Don and Linda Akyuz	Archaeological Survey for the Caltrans I-5 North Coast Corridor Project Biological Mitigation Parcels, San Diego County, California
SD-11811	2008	Price, Harry J. and Jackson Underwood	Results of a Cultural Resources Survey for the River Park Equestrian Center In Del Mar, San Diego, California

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Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-11823	2007	Kick, Maureen S.	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project
SD-11826	2007	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891
SD-11915	2008	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Carmel Valley Market Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California
SD-12067	2008	Mattingly, Scott and Lynn Gamble	Archaeological Investigations at Ca-SDI-9595, Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension
SD-12071	2007	Burke Lia, Marie	Historical Assessment of 3344 Industrial Court
SD-12117	2008	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen and Harry Price	Results of the Archaeological Monitoring Program for the San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration Project, San Diego County, California
SD-12155	2009	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Monitoring: Pump Station 79 Force Main, San Diego, California
SD-12200	2009	Herrmann, Myra	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)
SD-12204	2009	Gardner, Jill	Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E Encina-Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project from Carlsbad to Carmel Valley, and Guard Structure Pole Field Checks for the SDG&E Encina-Peñasquitos Reconductor Project
SD-12259	2009	Smith, Brian F.	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the El Camino Real Road Widening Project
SD-12270	2008	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Barnard Residence, 13753 Pine Needles Drive - Update Archaeology Report
SD-12273	2009	Gross, Timothy G.	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Riverpark Office Project, City of Del Mar, California
SD-12279	2004	Mock, Kevin, Mike Kelly, and Shelby Gunderman	Archaeological Survey Report Cavallo Farms Improvement Project City of San Diego, San Diego County, California
SD-12338	2008	Pignuolo, Andrew and Frank Dittmer	Cultural Resource Survey, Testing, and Evaluation of the Muller Residence Located at 12730 and 12744 Via Donada, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California
SD-12422	2009	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Drew Palette	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed Pf. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside To San Diego, California
SD-12458	2001	Gardner, Jill and Elizabeth Potter	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego Polo Club Project, Del Mar, California
SD-12577	2009	Bonner, Wayne and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate Ca-Sdg5517a/Sd03xc177b (Polo Fields), 3675 Via De La Valle, Del Mar, San Diego County, California
SD-12662	2009	Gross, G. Timothy	Archaeological Resources Survey, Dyson Property, Del Mar Estates, San Diego, California
SD-12762	2003	Dominici, Deborah	Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project
SD-12814	2010	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Cultural Resources Survey for Gas Regulator Station, Del Mar Area of San Diego County, California
SD-12817	2010	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Cultural Resources Survey for 57 Wood to Steel Pole Undergrounding and Pole Replacements along Tl667 and Tl610 and Staging Yard Areas along Via De La Valle and El Camino Real, Del Mar Area of San Diego County, California
SD-12844	2010	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Resource Report Form; Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-12933	2010	Smith, Brian F. and James Moriarty	The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20, Sierra Del Mar
SD-12989	1985	Giletti, Andrew and Mary Robbins-Wade	Solana Beach Senior Archaeology
SD-13006	2011	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program
SD-13134	2011	City of San Diego	Sorrento Pointe
SD-13135	2011	Cheever, Dayle and Russell O. Collett	Results of Extended Phase II Sampling at CA-SDI-197, Sorrento Point Project San Diego, California
SD-13280	1998	Price, Harry J.	Updated Historical Resources Information for the Sorrento Pointe Project (Recon Number 2925-1)
SD-13283	2009	Ruston, Rachel S.	Cultural Resources Review and Records Searches for Line 3010 Operations & Maintenance Potholing and Phase I & 2 Pipeline Integrity/ Retrofit Activities
SD-13337	2011	Giletti, Andrew and Mary Robbins-Wade	Residential Care Facility, 959 Genevieve Street- Archaeology (Affinis Job No. 2428)
SD-13371	2011	City of San Diego	Old Paseo, a Main Street for Carmel Valley
SD-13445	2012	Laylander, Don and Scott Wolf	Extended Phase I Testing for a Proposed Highway Soundwall at Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-16653, San Diego, California
SD-13520	2011	Historic Resource Associates	Cultural Resources Study of the Encinitas, Ca Project Externet Systems, Inc. Site No. Sw-Ca-Misc-01, Near Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California 92024
SD-13528	2007	Opus Bank	Branch Opening, 2720 Via De La Valle, Del Mar, CA
SD-13626	2011	Morgan, Nichole B.	TCM Access Road Grading Project, Cultural Resources Inventory Report
SD-13909	2011	Tsunoda, Koji, Karen Crafts, and Kevin Hovey	Revised First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 5/ State Route 56 Interchange Project San Diego County, California
SD-13916	2012	Caltrans	Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement
SD-13941	2012	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Survey for the Bellisario Residence, San Diego, California
SD-13959	2000	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Villa Paraiso Project, San Diego, California
SD-14049	2002	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Cultural Resource Survey Update Bridge 243.0 Revetment Project, Del Mar, California
SD-14065	2011	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Negative Cultural Resource Survey for the Sorrento Valley Double Track Project Mitigation Area, San Diego County, California
SD-14066	2012	Gunderman, Shelby, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resources Report for the Sorrento Valley Double Track Project
SD-14086	2012	Pham, Angela N. and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resources Constraints Report for the San Dieguito Bridge Replacement and Second Track Project; Del Mar Tunnel Alternatives Analysis

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-14092	2012	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Sarah Stinger Bowsher, and James Daniels	Cultural and Historical Resource Inventory and Evaluation Report for the San Dieguito River Bridge Replacement and Second Track Project, Del Mar, Sana Diego County, California
SD-14104	2009	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Sarah Stinger-Bowsher	Cultural and Historical Resources Existing Conditions Report for the North County Transit District Bridge Replacement Project
SD-14174	2009	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Letter Report: Ets 21402- Cultural Resources Monitoring for New Anchors at Two Poles, South of El Camino Real, Del Mar, San Diego County, California
SD-14189	2011	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Letter Report: Ets 21968- Cultural Resources Monitoring for Pole Inspection and Maintenance Activities for Two Poles, San Dieguito River, Del Mar, San Diego County, California- Io 7011103
SD-14257	2012	Wilson, Stacie	Ets 21039- Cultural Resources Monitoring for Gas Line 3010/MLv 3009 Pipeline Integrity Retrofit Project, Del Mar Area of San Diego County, California- Io 200418241
SD-14327	2012	Price, Harry J.	Results of the Test Excavations for the Via De La Valle Road Widening Project City of San Diego
SD-14354	2013	City of San Diego	Via De La Valle Street Widening
SD-14397	2013	Pigniolo, Andrew R.	Record Search Results for the Underground Utility District Via De La Valle Project
SD-14495	2010	Caltrans	Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement and Section 4(F) Evaluation
SD-14523	2013	Bietz, Spencer	Letter Report: Ets 20354- Cultural Resources Monitoring for Transmission Line Undergrounding and Pole Installation for Tie Line 610 and Tie Line 667 Along Via De La Valle, City of Del Mar, San Diego County, California- Io 200410700
SD-14537	2013	Droessler, Rachel	Letter Report: Ets 22035- Cultural Resources Monitoring for Row Maintenance for Five Tie Lines, City of Del Mar, San Diego County, California- Io Fe5711322100
SD-14615	2013	Caltrans	I-5 North Corridor Project Supplementals
SD-14739	2013	City of San Diego	St. John Garabed Church Project San Diego, California Draft Environmental Impact Report
SD-14784	2014	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site N7 San Diego Das 2425 1/3 Malibu Way San Diego, San Diego County, California 92014
SD-14801	2013	Smith, Brian F.	Archaeological Study for the 12730 Via Donado Project, City of San Diego, California
SD-14971	2014	Andrew R. Pigniolo	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Reiger Residence at 13707 Durango Drive, City of San Diego, California
SD-14974	2013	Brian F. Smith and Clarence L. Hoff	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Via Del Mar Project
SD-15029	2014	Andrew R. Pigniolo and Carol Serr	Cultural Resource Survey for the Via Grimaldi Project Located at Via Grimaldi Project Located at Via Grimaldi and Via Merano, Carmel Valley City of San Diego, California
SD-15179	2014	Brian F. Smith and Mary E. Garrett	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Arroyo Sorrento Estates Project
SD-15568	2014	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, Llc Candidate Sd06288a (Crest Way Water Tank) 14098 Crest Way, Del Mar, San Diego County, California

Table 1. Summary of Previous Surveys within the Proposed Project Study Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-15569	2013	William H. Bronner and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, Llc Candidate Sd06288a (Crest Way Water Tank) 14098 Crest Way, Del Mar, San Diego County, California
SD-15682	2013	Harry J. Price	Results of the Controlled Destruction of CA-SDI-197 at the Sorrento Pointe Project, Sorrento Valley, San Diego
SD-16161	2016	Andrew Pignuolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Costa Azul Mixed Use Project Carmel Valley City of San Diego, California (Project No. 400127)

Bold indicates within the Proposed Project study area.

Almost the entirety of the Proposed Project is covered by previous studies. Petra Resource Management (Petra) performed a survey of portions of the Proposed Project area in 2013. The survey only covered a small radius around some of the utility poles. However, the project design could not be finalized at that time and Petra’s draft report was never finalized or submitted to the SCIC. Petra’s survey located 12 previously recorded resources within the project area. These unpublished results were compared to AECOM’s survey results and incorporated into the final report.

Previously Recorded Sites

The records search identified 191 cultural resources within either the Proposed Project or the 0.5-mile buffer radius of the study area (Table 2, see Figures 6 through 6n). These resources include 124 prehistoric archaeological sites and 41 prehistoric isolates; nine multi-component (prehistoric and historic) archaeological sites; and 14 historic sites, structures, or buildings, and two historic isolates. The temporal affiliation of one resource, a rock cairn, is indefinite. The 14 historic resources include one standing building residence, two cisterns, one railroad bridge, one railroad line, one well, one water control feature, one water tank, and six trash scatters. The 124 prehistoric archaeological sites include one bedrock milling site, one cairn, one rock art site, and 10 sites recorded as hearths. The remaining 112 sites, depending on content, represent either temporary or permanent habitation locations or locations where resource procurement and/or processing occurred. Four of the sites have an unknown function due to the original description not being included on the site form. Most of the 41 prehistoric isolates likely also represent locations where some, more minimal, resource procurement and/or processing activity occurred.

Figure 5
Record Search Studies

Confidential, located in Attachment 4

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-000191	CA-SDI-000191	Site	Habitation Site	Prehistoric	n.d.
P-37-000192	CA-SDI-192	Site	Unknown	Prehistoric?	n.d.
P-37-000193	CA-SDI-193	Site	Unknown	Prehistoric?	n.d.
P-37-000195	CA-SDI-195 (combined with CA-SDI-4629, now CA-SDI-16,653)	Site	Habitation Site (SDM-W-20)	Prehistoric	07/03/2003
P-37-000196	CA-SDI-196	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	5/5/2005
P-37-000197	CA-SDI-197	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	8/20/2011
P-37-000198	CA-SDI-198	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	5/5/2005
P-37-000293	CA-SDI-293	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	2/2/1993
P-37-000531	CA-SDI-531	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	9/16/1959
P-37-000613	CA-SDI-613	Site	Shell Midden	Prehistoric	7/25/1959
P-37-000685	CA-SDI-685	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	2/1/1993
P-37-000686	CA-SDI-686	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	6/29/2015
P-37-000687	CA-SDI-687	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	3/29/1984
P-37-001103	CA-SDI-1103	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	11/2005
P-37-004605	CA-SDI-4605	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	11/2005
P-37-004625	CA-SDI-4625	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	12/3/2015
P-37-004626	CA-SDI-4626	Site	Shell Midden	Prehistoric	5/5/2005
P-37-004627	CA-SDI-4627	Site	Unknown	Prehistoric?	11/2005
P-37-004629	CA-SDI-4629 (combined with CA-SDI-195, now CA-SDI-16,653)	Site	Habitation Site (SDM-W-20)	Prehistoric	11/27/2012
P-37-004647	CA-SDI-4647	Site	Unknown	Prehistoric?	11/2005
P-37-005154	CA-SDI-5154	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	1977
P-37-005155	CA-SDI-5155	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	Unknown
P-37-005225	CA-SDI-5225	Site	Rock Art	Prehistoric	11/2005

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-005226	CA-SDI-5226	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	4/19/1977
P-37-005369	CA-SDI-5369	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	8/24/2015
P-37-005370	CA-SDI-5370	Site	Shell Midden	Prehistoric	5/20/2013
P-37-005371	CA-SDI-5371	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	5/20/2013
P-37-005957	CA-SDI-5957	Site	Habitation Midden	Prehistoric	2/2009
P-37-007225	CA-SDI-7225	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Midden	Prehistoric	Unknown
P-37-007287	CA-SDI-7287	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	2/2009
P-37-007288	CA-SDI-7288	Isolate	Scraper	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-007289	CA-SDI-7289	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	8/17/2010
P-37-007290	CA-SDI-7290	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-007291	CA-SDI-7291	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter, Historic Ceramics	Multi-component	11/27/1984
P-37-007292	CA-SDI-7292	Isolate	Core	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-007293	CA-SDI-7293	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/27/1984
P-37-007296	CA-SDI-7296	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	5/9/2008
P-37-007297	CA-SDI-7297	Isolate	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-007298	CA-SDI-7298	Isolate	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-007299	CA-SDI-7299	Isolate	Mano	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-007300	CA-SDI-7300	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	2/2009
P-37-007302	CA-SDI-7302	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	9/13/1979
P-37-008050	CA-SDI-8050	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/20/1979
P-37-008051	CA-SDI-8051	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/20/1979
P-37-008117	CA-SDI-8117	Site	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone Tools	Prehistoric	10/30/1979
P-37-008121	CA-SDI-8121	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	6/1980
P-37-008122	CA-SDI-8122	Site	Trash Scatter	Historic	11/2/1979
P-37-008123	CA-SDI-8123	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11/2/1979

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-008225	CA-SDI-8225	Site	Seasonal Habitation / Historic Trash	Multi- component	3/9/1983
P-37-008591	CA-SDI-8591	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	12/31/1980
P-37-009265	CA-SDI-9265	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/18/1979
P-37-009266	CA-SDI-9266	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/18/1979
P-37-009588	CA-SDI-9588	Site	Seasonal Habitation/ Historic Trash	Multi- component	10/25/2014
P-37-009595	CA-SDI-9595	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	9/22/2015
P-37-009596	CA-SDI-9596	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/22/2015
P-37-009597	CA-SDI-9597	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	3/18/2015
P-37-009603	CA-SDI-9603	Site	Seasonal Habitation/ Historic Trash	Multi- component	5/5/2005
P-37-010117	CA-SDI-10117	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	2/2/1993
P-37-010143	CA-SDI-10143	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/26/2005
P-37-010144	CA-SDI-10144	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/2005
P-37-010238	CA-SDI-10238	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	9/9/2002
P-37-010684	CA-SDI-10684	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	9/27/1984
P-37-010685	CA-SDI-10685	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	9/27/1984
P-37-010686	CA-SDI-10686	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	10/24/1984
P-37-010687	CA-SDI-10687	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	9/26/1984
P-37-011787	CA-SDI-11787	Site	Trash Scatter	Historic	5/31/1990
P-37-012120	CA-SDI-12120	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter, FAR	Prehistoric	2/24/2003
P-37-012121	CA-SDI-12121	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	3/2006
P-37-012122	CA-SDI-12122	Site	Trash Scatter	Historic	9/26/2005
P-37-012309	CA-SDI-12309	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	10/14/1991
P-37-012519	CA-SDI-12519	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	1/16/1992
P-37-013484	CA-SDI-13484	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/2006
P-37-014112	None	Isolate	Pottery Sherd	Prehistoric	7/3/1995

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-014758	None	Isolate	Scraper	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014759	None	Isolate	Metate Fragment	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014760	None	Isolate	Lithic Flakes	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014761	None	Isolate	Mano Fragment	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014762	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake, Core	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014763	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake, Core	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014764	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014765	None	Isolate	Core	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014766	None	Isolate	Core	Prehistoric	10/9/1984
P-37-014786	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake, Shell	Prehistoric	11/27/1984
P-37-014112	None	Isolate	Pottery Sherd	Prehistoric	7/3/1995
P-37-015855	CA-SDI-14451	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	3/26/2002 (See CA-SDI-9595)
P-37-015857	CA-SDI-14452	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	5/10/2005
P-37-015858	CA-SDI-14453	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	5/23/2001
P-37-015859	CA-SDI-14454	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	3/26/2002 (See CA-SDI-9595)
P-37-015861	CA-SDI-14456	Site	Cistern	Historic	9/22/2015
P-37-015862	CA-SDI-14457	Site	Shell Scatter / Trash Scatter	Multi-component	5/10/2005
P-37-015863	CA-SDI-14458	Site	Cistern, Trash Scatter	Historic	9/22/2015
P-37-015865	None	Isolate	Mano Fragment	Prehistoric	8/23/1996
P-37-015866	None	Isolate	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	2/1997
P-37-015867	CA-SDI-14460	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/22/2015
P-37-016324	CA-SDI-14795	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	8/21/1984
P-37-016567	CA-SDI-16695	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	6/19/2006
P-37-016568	CA-SDI-16696	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/5/1998
P-37-016569	CA-SDI-16697	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	9/5/1998

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-016570	CA-SDI-14971	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	6/12/2006
P-37-016571	None	Isolate	Shell	Prehistoric	9/5/1998
P-37-016572	None	Isolate	Shell	Prehistoric	9/5/1998
P-37-017053	CA-SDI-15093	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	1/6/1999
P-37-017121	CA-SDI-15121	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/18/2007
P-37-017122	CA-SDI-16,653 (CA-SDI-195 combined with CA-SDI-4629)	Site	Habitation Site (SDM-W-20)	Prehistoric	9/12/2011
P-37-017590	CA-SDI-15376	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	8/27/1999
P-37-018328	CA-SDI-15557	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	5/11/2005
P-37-018807	CA-SDI-15885	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/6/2000
P-37-019012	CA-SDI-13704	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	3/31/1993
P-37-024484	CA-SDI-16236	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	4/16/2015
P-37-024485	CA-SDI-16237	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/10/2005
P-37-024486	CA-SDI-16238	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/11/2005
P-37-024487	CA-SDI-16239	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	11/6/2012
P-37-024488	CA-SDI-16240	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	3/26/2002
P-37-024489	CA-SDI-16241	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/11/2005
P-37-024490	CA-SDI-16242	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	3/26/2002
P-37-024491	CA-SDI-16243	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	11/16/2015
P-37-024492	CA-SDI-16244	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/11/2005
P-37-024493	CA-SDI-16245	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	3/27/2002
P-37-024494	CA-SDI-16246	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	11/7/2012
P-37-024495	CA-SDI-16247	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	3/27/2002
P-37-024496	CA-SDI-16248	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	3/27/2002
P-37-024497	CA-SDI-16249	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	3/27/2002

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-024498	CA-SDI-16250	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	3/28/2002
P-37-024499	CA-SDI-16251	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	3/28/2002
P-37-024500	CA-SDI-16252	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	3/28/2002
P-37-024501	CA-SDI-16253	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	5/10/2005
P-37-024502	CA-SDI-16254	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	3/28/2002
P-37-024503	CA-SDI-16255	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/10/2005
P-37-024504	CA-SDI-16256	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	3/28/2002
P-37-024505	CA-SDI-16257	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/11/2005
P-37-024506	CA-SDI-16258	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	5/11/2005
P-37-024483	CA-SDI-16259	Site	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
P-37-024507	None	Isolate	Trash Scatter	Historic	3/26/2002
P-37-024739	CA-SDI-16385	Structure	Railroad Line	Historic	6/12/2015
P-37-024762	None	Isolate	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/14/2002
P-37-024763	None	Isolate	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/14/2002
P-37-024765	None	Isolate	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	11/14/2002
P-37-024771	CA-SDI-16405	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	11/13/2002
P-37-025021	CA-SDI-16561	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	6/2/2003
P-37-026428	None	Isolate	Mano	Prehistoric	2/8/2005
P-37-026429	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake	Prehistoric	2/8/2005
P-37-026430	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake	Prehistoric	2/8/2005
P-37-026431	None	Isolate	Mano	Prehistoric	2/8/2005
P-37-026432	None	Isolate	Lithic Flakes	Prehistoric	2/8/2005
P-37-026433	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake	Prehistoric	2/8/2005
P-37-026491	CA-SDI-17387	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	3/18/1977
P-37-026492	CA-SDI-17388	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	Unknown

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-026493	CA-SDI-17389	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	Unknown
P-37-029050	CA-SDI-18608	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	4/23/1975
P-37-029577	None	Site	Cairn	Prehistoric	5/9/2008
P-37-029949	None	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Unknown
P-37-029954	None	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Unknown
P-37-031575	None	Isolate	Cobble Tool	Prehistoric	8/10/2010
P-37-031576	None	Isolate	Lithic Flake	Prehistoric	8/10/2010
P-37-031577	None	Isolate	Shell	Prehistoric	8/10/2010
P-37-031580	CA-SDI-20031	Site	Seasonal Habitation	Prehistoric	8/11/2010
P-37-031581	CA-SDI-20032	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	8/10/2010
P-37-031582	CA-SDI-20033	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	8/10/2010
P-37-033073	None	Isolate	Lithic flakes	Prehistoric	10/17/2012
P-37-033074	CA-SDI-20825	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	10/16/2012
P-37-033075	CA-SDI-20826	Site	Well	Historic	10/16/2012
P-37-033076	None	Isolate	Lithic Flakes	Prehistoric	3/3/2016
P-37-033077	None	Isolate	Lithic Flakes	Prehistoric	11/20/2012
P-37-033078	None	Isolate	Core	Prehistoric	11/5/2012
P-37-033079	CA-SDI-20827	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11/5/2012
P-37-033080	None	Site	Water Control Feature	Historic	11/5/2012
P-37-033081	CA-SDI-20828	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	11/20/2012
P-37-033082	CA-SDI-20829	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	11/5/2012
P-37-033083	CA-SDI-20830	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	11/5/2012
P-37-033085	CA-SDI-20832	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell	Prehistoric	10/16/2012
P-37-033086	None	Isolate	Mano Fragment	Prehistoric	10/17/2012
P-37-033087	None	Isolate	Trash Scatter	Historic	11/5/2012

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Study Area

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-033088	CA-SDI-20833	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11/27/2012
P-37-033089	CA-SDI-20834	Site	Trash Scatter	Historic	10/16/2012
P-37-033090	CA-SDI-20835	Site	Trash Scatter	Historic	11/5/2012
P-37-033091	None	Isolate	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11/5/2012
P-37-033092	CA-SDI-20836	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter/Trash Scatter	Multi-component	11/6/2012
P-37-033093	CA-SDI-20837	Site	Lithic Scatter, Hearths	Prehistoric	11/6/2012
P-37-033094	CA-SDI-20838	Site	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11/6/2012
P-37-033095	CA-SDI-20839	Site	Lithic Scatter/Trash Scatter	Multi-component	11/7/2012
P-37-033096	CA-SDI-20840	Site	Lithic Scatter / Trash Scatter	Multi-component	11/7/2012
P-37-033097	CA-SDI-20841	Site	Hearths	Prehistoric	11/7/2012
P-37-033783	CA-SDI-21221	Site	Trash Scatter	Historic	4/23/2014
P-37-033784	None	Isolate	Projectile Point	Prehistoric	4/22/2014
P-37-034567	None	Isolate	Chopper	Prehistoric	1/12/2015
P-37-034956	None	Structure	Railroad Bridge	Historic	2/19/2009
P-37-035160	None	Structure	Water Tank	Historic	11/20/2013
P-37-035484	CA-SDI-21796	Site	Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	9/10/2015
P-37-035638	CA-SDI-21812	Site	Foundation	Historic	8/20/2015
P-37-035681	CA-SDI-21820	Site	Lithic Scatter, Sandstone Ladders/Trash Scatter, Graffiti	Multi-Component	11/16/2015
P-37-035837	CA-SDI-21865	Site	Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter	Prehistoric	4/6/2016

FAR = fire-affected rock

Bold indicates within the Proposed Project study area.

Prehistoric cultural resources within the study area or the 0.5 mile records search radius overwhelmingly consist of locations where some amount of habitation occurred ranging from large village sites to temporary camps. These latter sites were likely associated with localized resource procurement and possibly limited processing activities. The most common evidence for all of these sites is shellfish shell indicating that this was a major food source for the prehistoric inhabitants. Lithic scatters and the remains of hearth features are also present. Rare

Figure 6
Record Search Sites

Confidential, located in Attachment 4

sites include one rock art site (CA-SDI-5225). As noted above in the culture history, several large prehistoric village sites are present within and/or immediately adjacent to the study area. Most prominent of these are site CA-SDI-16,636 (195, 4629; W-20) and site CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443 (the ethnohistoric Village of *Ystagua*).

Twenty-four cultural resources have been recorded within the Proposed Project study area, including 19 sites and five isolates. The 19 sites include the prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-16,653 which consists of sites CA-SDI-195 and CA-SDI-4629. If the old numbers are counted separately, instead of as single combined site, then there will be 20 sites instead of 19. This combined site now roughly corresponds to the habitation site originally recorded as SDM-W-20. Also included in the 19 sites are two multi-component sites, CA-SDI-14,457 containing a prehistoric shell scatter and a historic trash scatter, and CA-SDI-20,839 containing a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter. Three historic sites include CA-SDI-14,456 containing a cistern, CA-SDI-14,457 containing a cistern and a trash scatter, and CA-SDI-12,122 containing a trash scatter. The remaining 14 sites are prehistoric and include sites CA-SDI-191 (habitation), CA-SDI-192 (unknown), CA-SDI-193 (unknown), CA-SDI-197 (habitation), CA-SDI-531 (lithic scatter), CA-SDI-686 (habitation), CA-SDI-5957 (seasonal habitation), CA-SDI-7289 (seasonal habitation), CA-SDI-10,143 (lithic scatter, shell scatter), CA-SDI-12,121 (lithic scatter, shell scatter), CA-SDI-14,460 (seasonal habitation), CA-SDI-16,253 (lithic scatter, hearths), CA-SDI-16,653 (habitation [see note above]), and CA-SDI-17,388 (seasonal habitation).

None of the resources in the study area or the 0.5-mile buffer area are listed on or have been determined eligible for the CRHR or NRHP, and none are listed as a California Historical Landmark or California Point of Historical Interest.

OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted. These include historic topographic maps, photographs, and archival records on file at the San Diego History Center Library, the Del Mar Historical Society, and the Del Mar Fairgrounds website as well as historic topographic maps in the California Historic Topographic Map Collection. The historic photographic collection at the Library of Congress was also searched. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

Collections of the California State Archives, the Bancroft Library, the University of California Library System, the Huntington Digital Library, California Room of the San Diego Public Library, and the Online Archive of California online resources were examined. Staff also utilized secondary sources for individual biographical information and local area history. The results of the archival research are discussed below. Selected maps consulted are listed in Table 3.

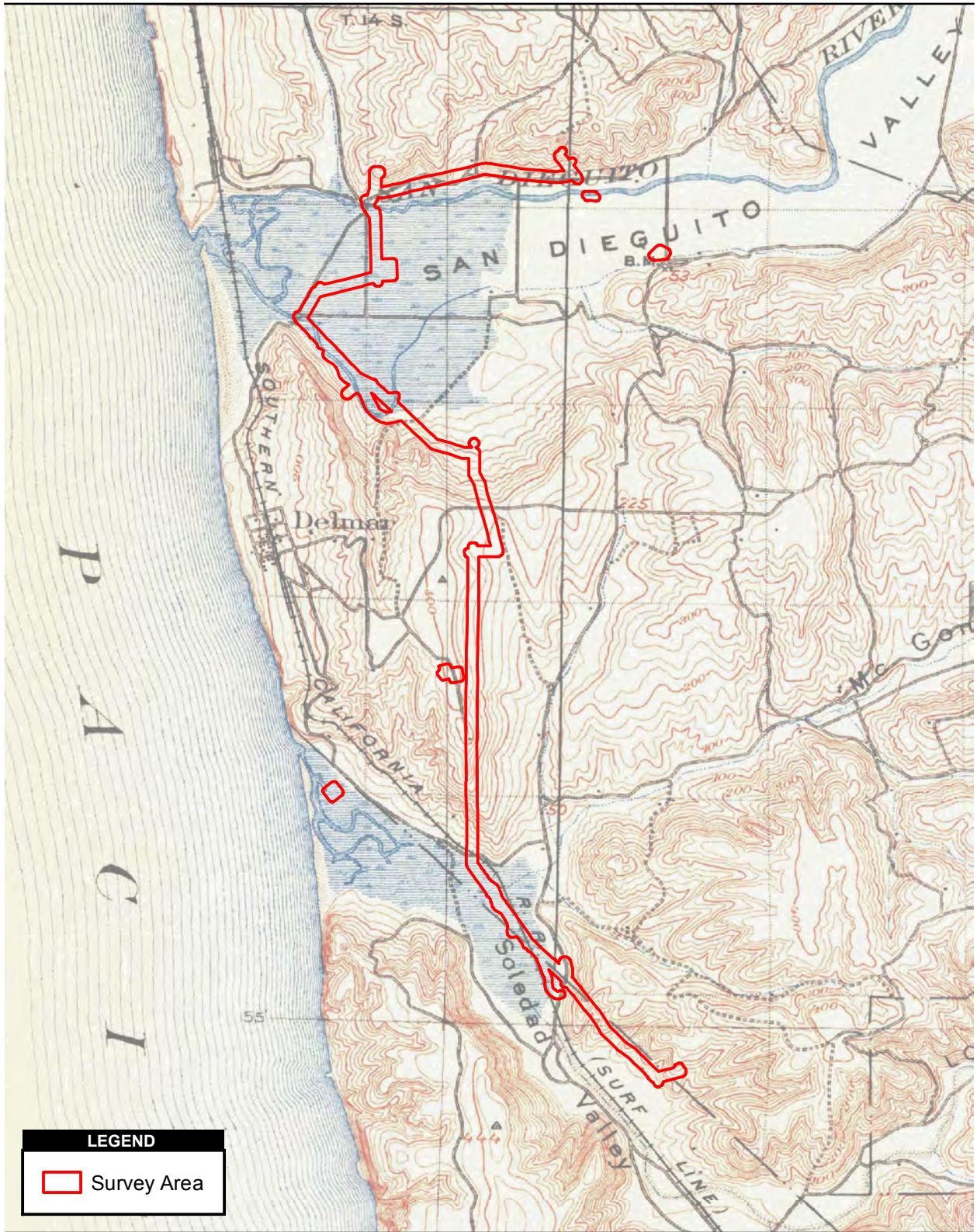
Table 3. Historic Maps

Map Name/Year	Scale	Source	Coverage
Historic Topographic Maps			
La Jolla (1903)	1:62,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
San Diego (1904)	1:250,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
La Jolla (1930)	1:62,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
Del Mar (1953)	1:24,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
San Diego (1950)	1:250,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
Historic Aerials			
1953	Not available	NETR online*	Overview of the project area
1964	Not available	NETR online	Overview of the project area
1966	Not available	NETR online	Overview of the project area
1967	Not available	NETR online	Overview of the project area
Other Historic Maps			
San Diego County California (1872)	1,100,00	SCIC	San Diego County California (1872)
Historic Roads, San Diego County (1769–1885)	1:100,000	SCIC	Historic Roads, San Diego County (1769–1885)
Modern Topographic Maps			
Del Mar (1967)	1:24,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
Del Mar (1975)	1:24,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area
Del Mar (1994)	1:24,000	USGS; ESRI	Overview of the project area

* Historic Aerials by NETRonline; <http://www.historicaerials.com>

Historic Maps

Historic topographic maps consulted include the 1903 USGS La Jolla Quadrangle, 1904 USGS San Diego Quadrangle, 1930 USGS La Jolla Quadrangle, 1953 USGS Del Mar Quadrangle, and 1950 USGS San Diego Quadrangle. Other historic maps consulted include the 1872 Map of San Diego County California and the 1769 to 1885 Map of Historic Roads in San Diego County. The 1903 and the 1930 USGS La Jolla and the 1904 Del Mar Quadrangle show the San Dieguito River and Valley within the northern portion of the Proposed Project. Some major and minor roads are also depicted. To the west of the project area, the town of Del Mar is shown laid out. Other than roads, the only feature within the project area is the California Surf Line Railroad that crosses by Peñasquitos Lagoon. By the 1953 USGS Del Mar Quadrangle, the project area vicinity appears more developed but there are only a small number of buildings within the survey area. Via de la Valle is within the northern part of the Proposed Project as it is currently mapped. The Del Mar Racetrack is visible with several outer buildings, some within the project area. Jimmy Durante Boulevard is shown next to the racetrack, which is not how it is currently aligned. Within Section 12, the Del Mar Airport is delineated. Within Section 25, the railroad has been realigned and is now directly south of the project area. Selected topographic maps are shown in Figures 7a through 7f.



Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E, USGS

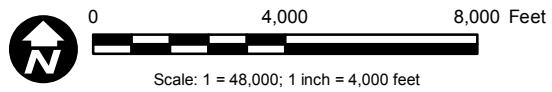
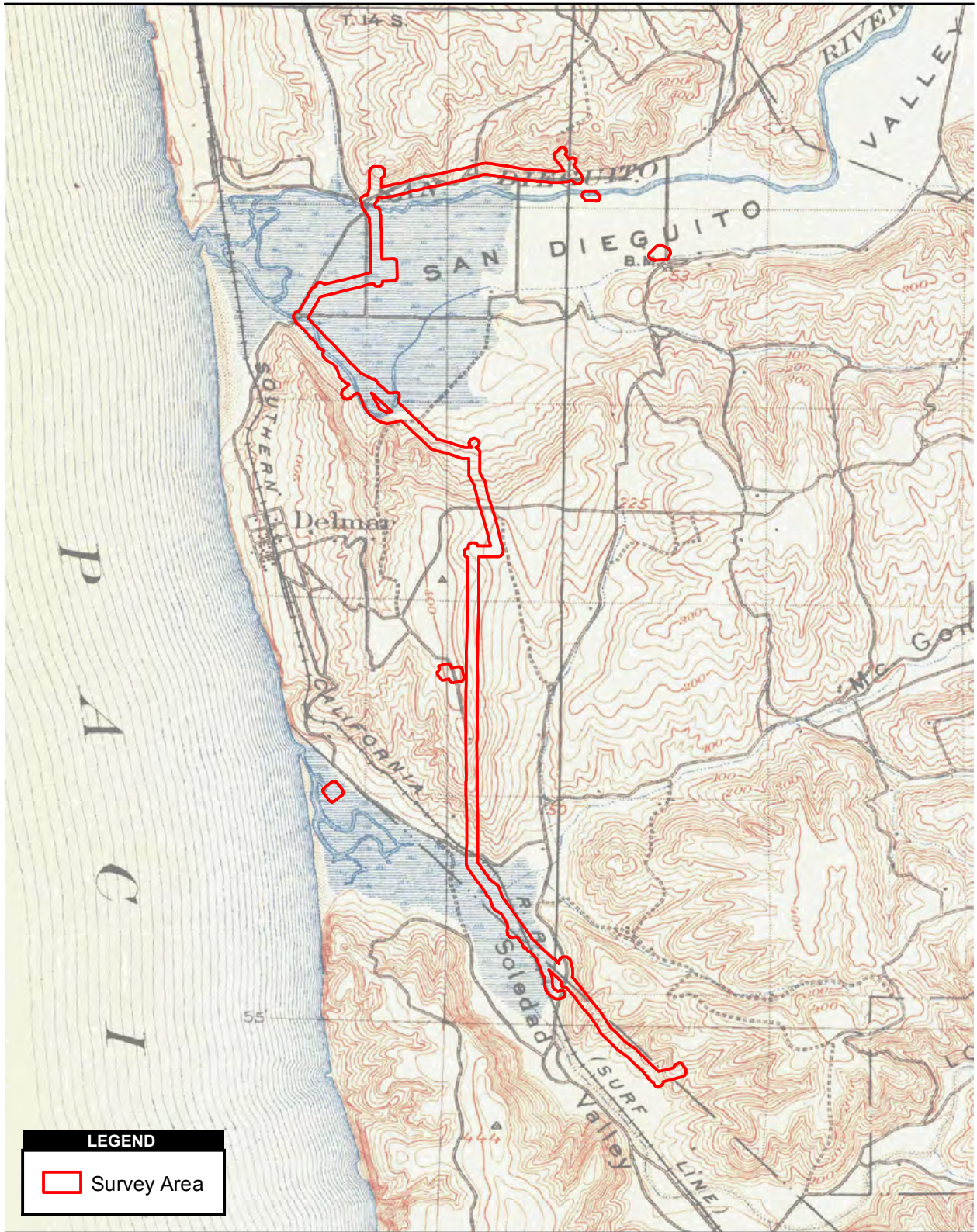


Figure 7a
Historic Topo
La Jolla 1903; 1:62500

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

Document Path: \\ussdg1fp001.na.aecomnet.com\data\projects\1605160515408_SDGE_DeL_Mar900-CAD-GIS\920-929 GIS-Graphics\922_Maps\Cultural\Report Figures\Figure_07a_Historic_Topos.mxd



Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E, USGS

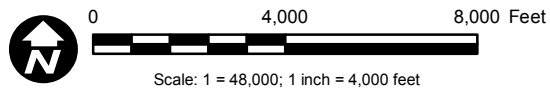
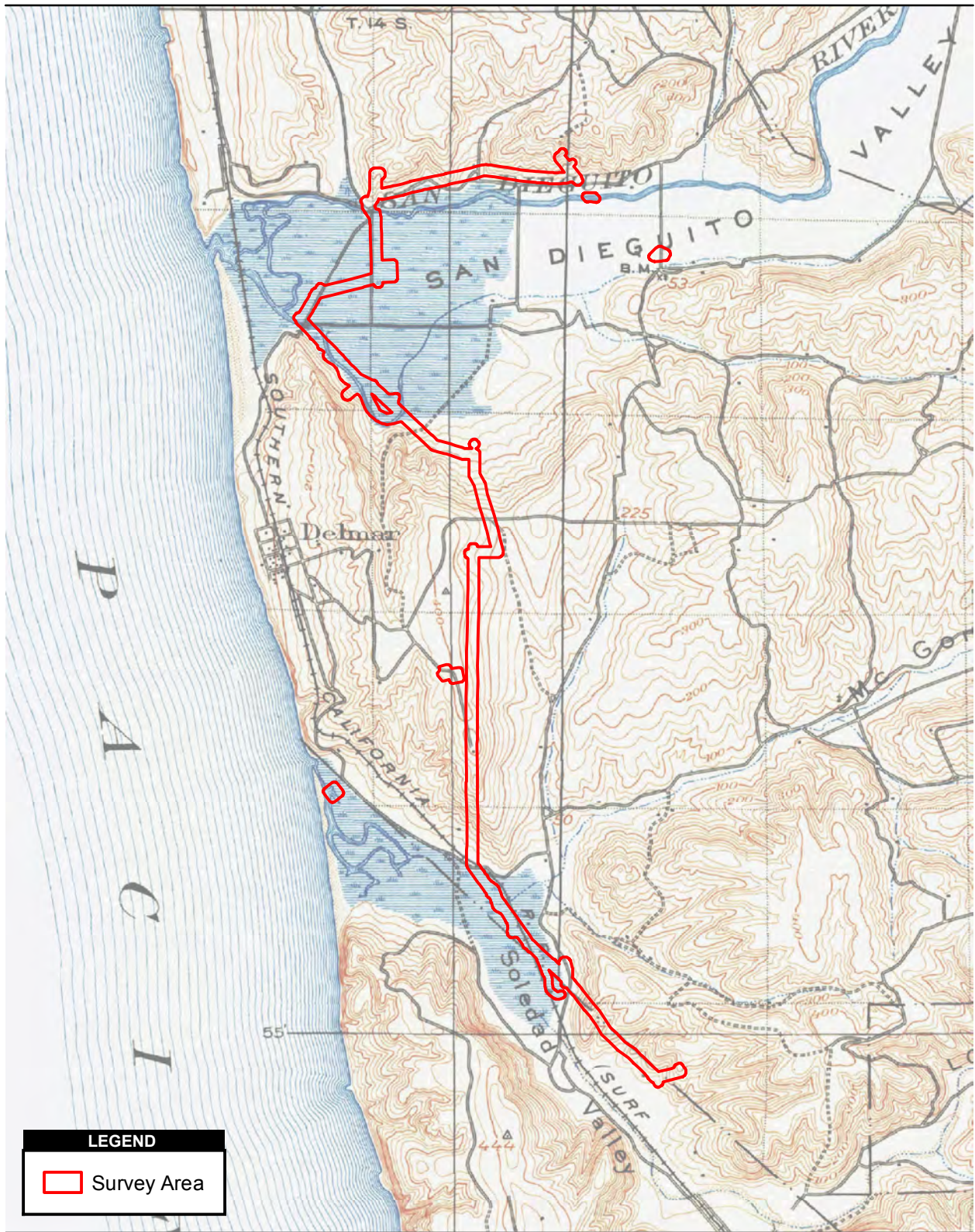


Figure 7b
Historic Topo
San Diego 1904; 1:250000

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E, USGS

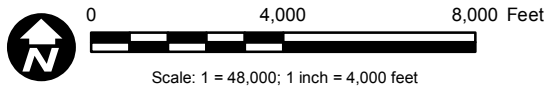
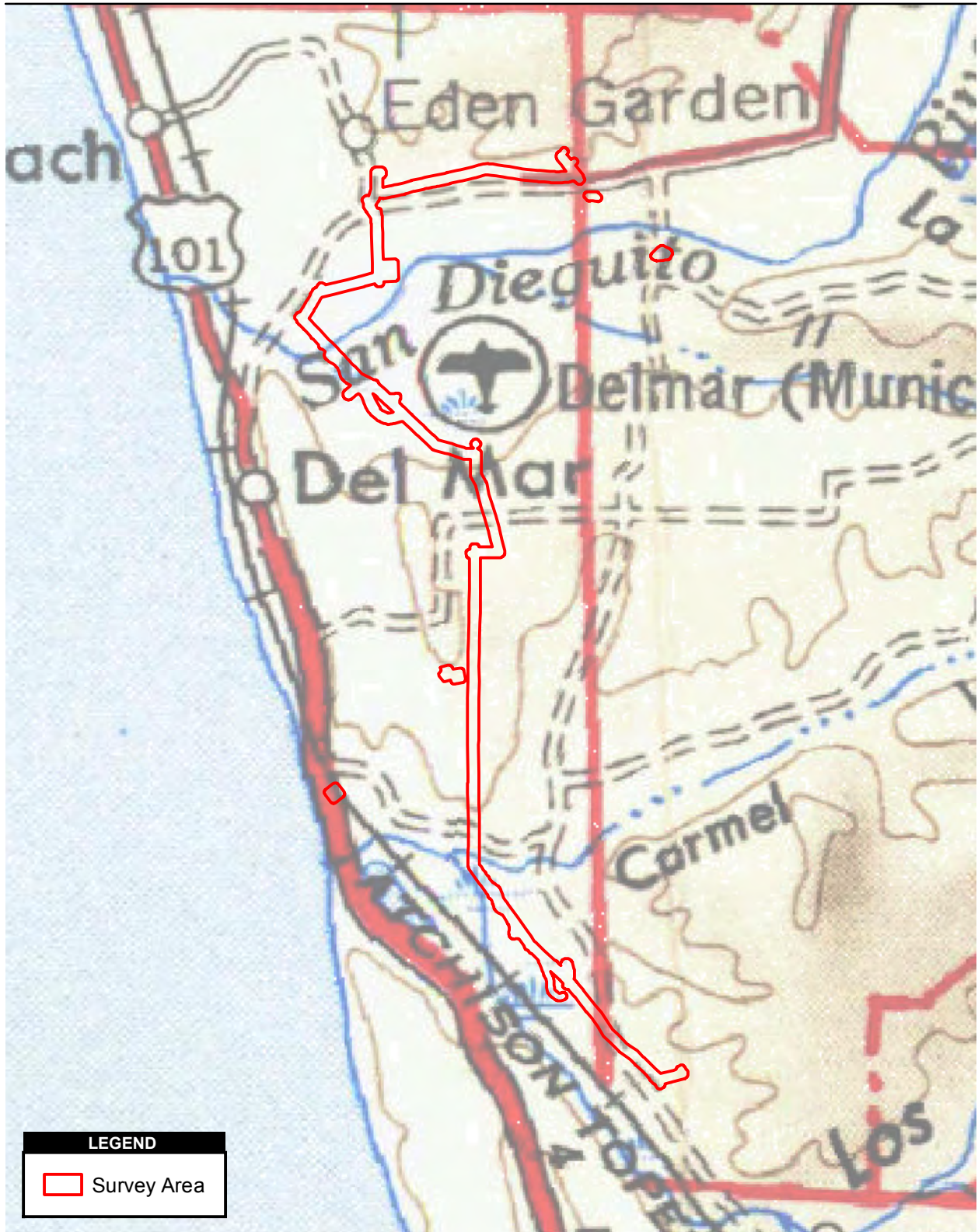
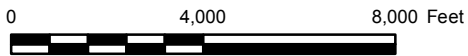


Figure 7c
Historic Topo
La Jolla 1930; 1:62500



Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E, USGS



Scale: 1 = 48,000; 1 inch = 4,000 feet

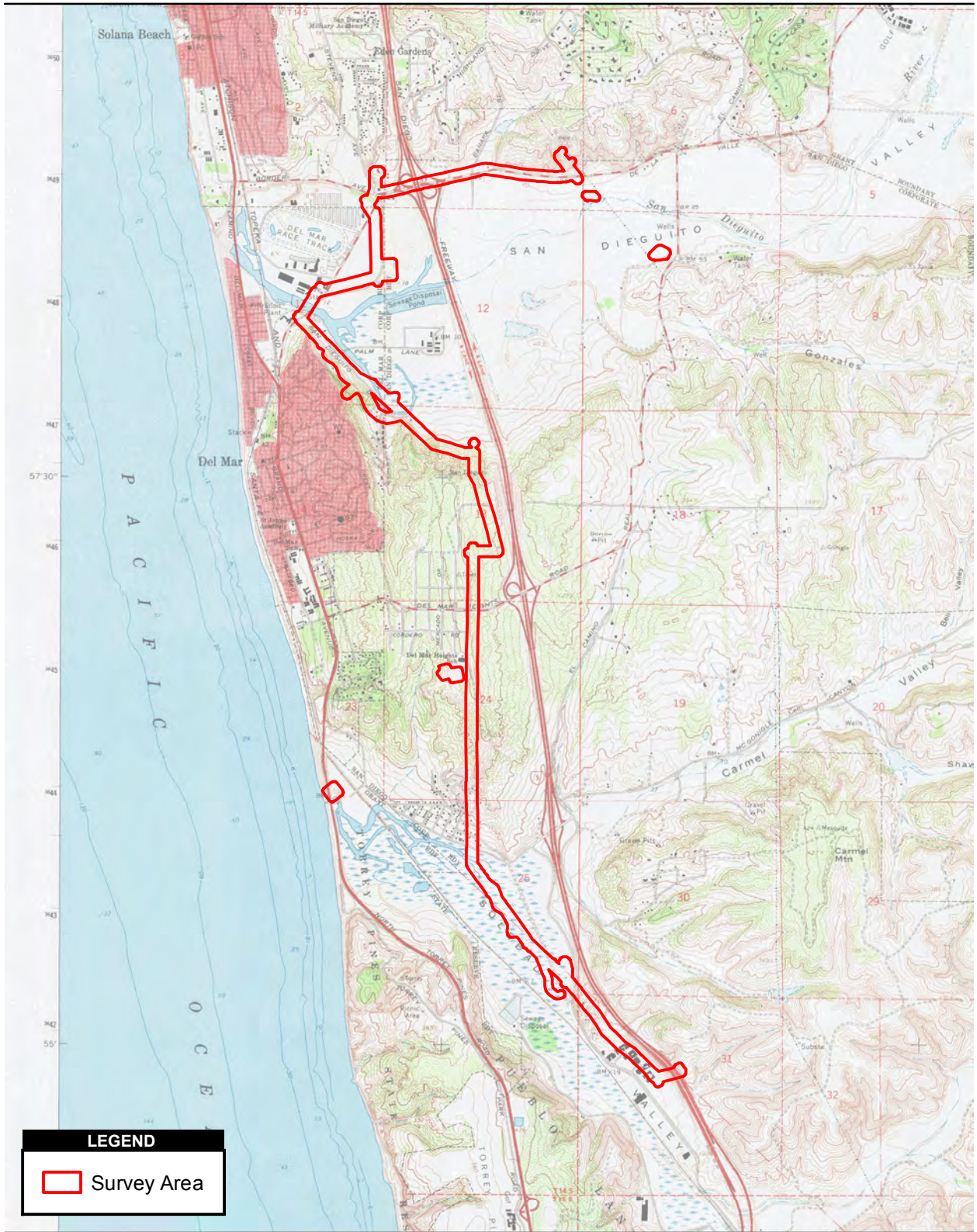
Figure 7d
Historic Topo
San Diego 1950; 1:250000



Figure 7e
Historic Topo
Del Mar 1953; 1:24000

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E, USGS

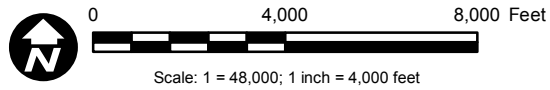


Figure 7f
Historic Topo
Del Mar 1967; 1:24000

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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Government Land Office Plat Maps

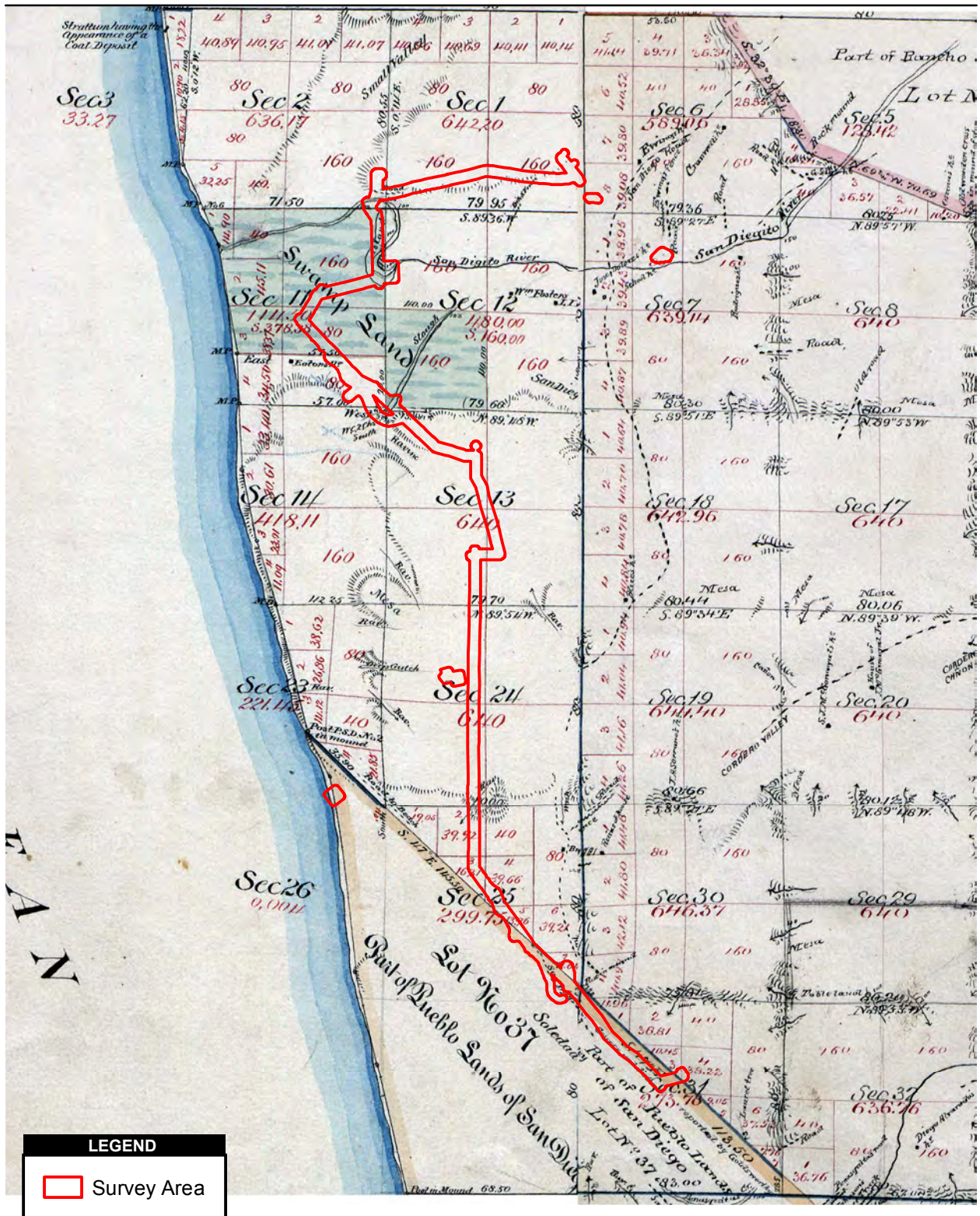
Government Land Office (GLO) Plat Maps were researched and downloaded from the Bureau of Land Management’s website (Table 4). The most common feature shown on the plat maps are geographic details. Within the project area in Sections 11 and 12 of Township 14 South, Range 4 West on 1876 map, the area is depicted as “Swamp Land” with a slough running through it. The swamp lands are at the western terminus of the San Dieguito River. Other geographic features include ravines, mesas, gulches, valleys, Peñasquitos Creek, canyons, a “rock mound,” and the beach. The Pueblo Lands of San Diego are also delineated south of the project area. Roads are the second most commonly depicted historic features on these maps in the study area vicinity. On the 1876 plat map for Township 14 South, Ranges 3 and 4 West, several roads and houses are depicted in the sections to the east and south of the study area. A few short roads cross sections 19, 20, and 25. A road named “The San Diego Road” is visible from north to south throughout both plat maps. A few homes can be found in the area within this time. These includes homes, often defined by only the owner’s last name, owned by Eaton, Jose Dolores, Ewing, Ruiz, Cranwell, Rodriquez, Diego Alvarado, Serranos, William Foster, and S. J. McGonagall. One school house is also documented in Section 7 of Township 14 South, Range 3 West. None of the houses are within the Proposed Project or buffer area. The 1884 plat map for Township 14 South, Range 3 West shows much of the same details. Select plat maps are shown in Figure 8.

Table 4. Plat Maps

Map Name	Year	Source	Township/Range
US Land Survey	1876 & 1884	BLM website	14 South/3 West
US Land Survey	1876	BLM website	14 South/4 West

Land Patents

A Bureau of Land Management (BLM) GLO Records land patent search was conducted to identify the historic land use and ownership of the study area. The land owner, the year of the patent, the authority the patent was granted under, and a legal description of the patent location are provided in Table 5.



Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E, USGS

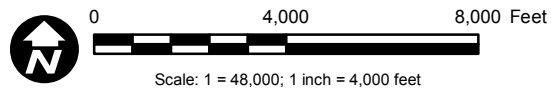


Figure 8
Historic Plat
T14S R3-4W 1876

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

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Table 5. Land Patents

Owner	Year	Authority	Legal
Juliana Lopez Osuna	1871	March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)	Rancho San Dieguito
City of San Diego	1874	March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)	Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Charles F. Hodgkins	1880	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 2, NW ¹ / ₄ ; NW ¹ / ₄ ; Lot/Trct 3; Lot/Trct 4
Nickolass Crannell	1881	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 6, N ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄ ; Lot/Trct 1; Lot/Trct 2; Lot/Trct 3
Leonard J. Foster	1881	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 7, SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ ; E ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄ ; NW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄
William Ewing	1882	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 6, S ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄
William Ewing	1882	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 7, NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄ ; Lot/Trct; N ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄
Ramon Rodriguez	1882	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 6, S ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄
Ramon Rodriguez	1882	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 7, N ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄
Leonard and William Foster	1882	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 13, NW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ ; NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄
George F. Judson	1885	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 2, S ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄ ; NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ ; Lot/Trct 2
Patrick R. Herbert	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 7, S ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄ ; NW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ ; NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄
Diego Alvarado	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 31, SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ ; Lot/Trct 4; Lot/Trct 5; Lot/Trct 6; Lot/Trct 7
Warren A. Foster	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 1, NW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ ; S ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄ ; NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄
Enoch Talbert	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 11, Lot/Trct 4
Enoch Talbert	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 14, NW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ ; Lot/Trct 1; Lot/Trct 2; Lot/Trct 3;
Edward Ackley	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 13, E ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄ ; SE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄ ; SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄
Theodore M. Loope	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 14, SW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ , Lot/Trct 4
Theodore M. Loope	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 24, W ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄
Weed Ambler	1888	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 24, SE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄

Table 5. Land Patents

Owner	Year	Authority	Legal
John P. Treahy	1889	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Albert W. Angier	1889	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; Lot/Trct 5
Allen H. Armstrong	1889	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Allen H. Armstrong	1889	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 14, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Samuel E. Beery	1889	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
James B. Cenarath	1889	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 14, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
James B. Cenarath	1889	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Gustave Bachstein	1890	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; Lot/Trct 4
Christina Brinkmann	1890	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; Lot/Trct 3; Lot/Trct 4
Frank S. Sandford	1890	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 1, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Frank S. Sandford	1890	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Thomas P. Slade	1890	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Peter Trask	1890	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; Lot/Trct 1
David C. Reed	1890 & 1892	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Antonino Civetto	1891	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; Lot/Trct 7
Charles R. C. Fairfield	1891	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Nancy A. McKinney	1891	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-3W, Sec 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
George Eaton	1891	September 28, 1850: Swamp Land Grant-Patent (9 Stat. 519)	14S-4W, Sec 13, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Will A. Angier	1892	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Giuseppe Ghisletta	1892	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; Lot/Trct 1; Lot/Trct 2
George D. Weed and W. S. Weed	1892	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 24, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
George D. Weed and W. S. Weed	1892	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 25, Lot/Trct 1; Lot/Trct 2; Lot/Trct 3; Lot/Trct 4

Table 5. Land Patents

Owner	Year	Authority	Legal
Anna Wetzer and John Wetzer	1892	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 24, S½NW¼; NE¼SW¼; NW¼SE¼
Adolfo Serrano	1893	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 31, SE¼NE¼; Lot/Trct 1; Lot/Trct 2; Lot/Trct 3
Charles C. Jobes	1894	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 1, NE¼SW¼
Edward A. Lacey	1894	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 13, SW¼NW¼; NW¼SW¼
John N. Bludworth	1895	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 24, W½NE¼; SE¼NE¼; NE¼SE¼
Della Eaton	1895	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-4W, Sec 24, SW¼SE¼
John A. Meader	1895	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 24, NE¼NE¼
Benjamin F. Allen	1895	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 25, N½NE¼; SE¼NE¼; Lot/Trct 6
D. D. Brady	1895	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 25, Lot/Trct 5
John Work	1895	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 25, Lot/Trct 7
Eugene Farrar	1903	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	14S-3W, Sec 6, Lot/Trct 4; Lot/Trct 5; Lot/Trct 6
State of California	1904	September 28, 1850: Swamp Land Grant-Patent (9 Stat. 519)	14S-4W, Sec 11, Multiple
Belle Sumner Angier	1906	April 24, 1820: Sale - Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	14S-4W, Sec 1, NE¼SE¼

Within the study area, 54 patents for land owned by private individuals are on file at the BLM. A number of patents were granted to the City of San Diego and the State of California, but they are not included in the following count. Thirty-seven were granted between 1880 and 1906 under authority of the 1820 Cash-Sales Entry Act (3 Stat. 566). Fourteen land patents were granted under the authority of the 1862 Homestead Act (12 Stat. 392) between 1882 and 1895. One patent was granted to Juliana Lopez Osuna in 1871 under the March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631) statute for lands belonging to Rancho San Dieguito. All land patents issued to the City of San Diego in 1874 were granted under March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631) for the San Diego Mission Lands. The State of California received their land in 1904 under the September 28, 1850: Swamp Land Grant-Patent (9 Stat. 519) statute.

Native American Contact Program

An email was sent to the NAHC on September 06, 2016, requesting a search of its Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have knowledge of or concerns regarding cultural resources within the project area (Attachment 2). A response was received September 09, 2016, indicating that no Native American sacred places or sites are on

file within the project site. The NAHC identified 19 Native American representatives, and letters were sent to these representatives on September 09, 2016 (Table 6).

Table 6. Native American Contacts by Affiliation

Contact	Affiliation	Sent	Follow-Up Phone Call	Response
Clifford La Chappa <i>Chairperson</i>	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Ralph Goff <i>Chairperson</i>	Campo Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016	Phone call on 10/21/2016. Received the information and will call back with any comments or questions.
Michael Garcia <i>Vice Chairperson</i>	Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Robert Pinto, Sr. <i>Chairperson</i>	Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Virgil Perez <i>Chairperson</i>	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Rebeca Osuna <i>Chairman</i>	Inaja Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	None	Response form received dated 9/14/2016. No comments.
Erica Pinto <i>Chairperson</i>	Jamul Indian Village	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016	Phone call on 10/21/2016. Proposed Project area is rich with cultural resources. Recommends archaeological monitor and qualified Native American monitor.
Gwendolyn Parada <i>Chairperson</i>	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Javaughn Miller <i>Tribal Administrator</i>	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Nick Elliott <i>Cultural Resources Coordinator</i>	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Angela Elliott Santos <i>Chairperson</i>	Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Virgil Oyos <i>Chairperson</i>	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016	Phone call on 10/21/2016. Spoke with assistant. If no response is received Mr. Oyos does not have any comments.
Allen E. Lawson <i>Chairperson</i>	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date

Table 6. Native American Contacts by Affiliation

Contact	Affiliation	Sent	Follow-Up Phone Call	Response
John Flores <i>Environmental Coordinator</i>	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Cody J. Martinez <i>Chairperson</i>	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Lisa Haws <i>Cultural Resource Manager</i>	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Robert J. Welch, Jr. <i>Chairperson</i>	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date
Julie Hagen <i>Cultural Resources</i>	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Initial Letter (09/09/2016)	10/21/2016; left voicemail	None to Date

A comment letter was sent by Rebeca Osuna from the Inaja Band of Mission Indians (Inaja) on September 14, 2016. She stated that Inaja did not have any comments on the Proposed Project. Follow-up phone calls were placed on October 21, 2016, by Shannon Foglia of AECOM to the 18 representatives that had not responded to the contact letters. Voicemails were left for 15 of the contacts, while phone conversations occurred with three of the contacts. Ralph Goff from the Campo Band of Mission Indians answered that he had received the information and if he has any comments he will telephone AECOM. Virgil Oyos's Assistant from the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians stated that if AECOM has not received anything from Mr. Oyos, then he does not have any comments. Carmen Lucas returned a voice message on October 21, 2016. She stated that the project area is rich with cultural resources. Ms. Lucas recommends that an archaeological monitor and qualified Native American monitor be present during construction.

CHAPTER 4 METHODS

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian archaeological survey of the study area was conducted by qualified AECOM archaeologists Shannon E. Foglia and Brian Spelts on September 22, 2016; September 26, 2016; September 30, 2016; October 3, 2016; October 6, 2016; October 20, 2016; and October 21, 2016. The survey of land owned by State Parks occurred on October 20, 2016, and October 21, 2016, under permit number 16-30. A Native American Monitor was present for the pedestrian surveys conducted within State Parks land. Gabriel Kitchen served as the Native American Monitor on October 20, 2016, and Anthony La Chappa was the Native American Monitor on October 21, 2016.

As approved by SDG&E, the survey was conducted within a defined 300-foot study corridor as well as 100-foot buffer around non-contiguous temporary work areas using 15-meter (m) transects. Areas within the corridor that were excluded from the survey included private residences and yards, commercial areas, paved areas, developed areas, and waterlogged areas (Plate 5). Steep slopes and heavily vegetated areas were also excluded from the intensive pedestrian survey. A reconnaissance-level survey was performed in the inaccessible areas by the surveyors with binoculars where applicable. Detailed field notes were taken of which areas were subject to a reconnaissance-level survey and which were surveyed intensively. The survey coverage map is shown in Figure 9. The surveyors used 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps and larger-scale aerial photographs, as well as hand-held submeter global positioning system (GPS) units loaded with shape files of the study area, for orientation and to record resources and survey coverage.

When an archaeological site was encountered, the survey crew determined the location with a handheld GPS unit and, if previously recorded, with reference to existing site record forms. Maps of survey results and resource locations are shown in Figures 10a through 10g. Previously recorded sites were checked against the existing documentation for any changes in site constituents, condition, or boundaries. Detailed information was recorded for both newly and previously recorded resources. If warranted, sites were temporarily marked with pin flags to aid in recording. A distance of 30 m between artifacts and features was used to divide cultural material into individual sites. Site recordation included photographic documentation (site overviews and detail shots, including diagnostic artifacts), site sketch maps as appropriate (recorded with submeter GPS units), artifact and feature descriptions, and environmental context. A non-collection strategy was employed, and all pin flags were removed after recordation. Newly discovered and updated sites were recorded on the requisite DPR forms.



Plate 5. TL666D overview from San Dieguito Lagoon, showing waterlogged area, facing west.

Architectural Reconnaissance Survey

AECOM architectural historian Monica Mello, M.A., conducted a survey of the study area on October 19, 2016, to determine whether historic buildings and structures older than 45 years from the Proposed Project completion date are present. Prior to the survey, available aerial photographs and historic maps of the study area were reviewed to identify potential buildings and structures.

Documentation

Cultural resources newly identified during the surveys were documented on appropriate DPR 523 forms. These included a Primary Form (Form 523A) and Location Map (Form 523J), at a minimum. More complex resources required an Archaeological Site Record (Form 523C) and a Sketch Map (Form 523K). Sketch maps included a site datum and features, artifacts concentrations, and other cultural elements. Previously recorded resources found in the same condition as originally recorded or last updated, and whose records are considered adequately completed, were updated on DPR Continuation Sheets. All other previously recorded resources were updated on a Primary Form and Location Map, at a minimum with some requiring an Archaeological Site Record and a Sketch Map depending on the quality and content of the original site documentation. Resource locations were determined using a GPS unit. All



Source: AECOM, ESRI, SDG&E

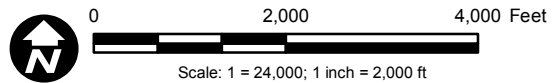


Figure 9a
Survey Coverage

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

Document Path: \\ussdgp1fp001.na.aecomnet.com\data\projects\605160515408_SDGE_Dej_Mar900-CAD-GIS\920-929 GIS-Graphics\922_Maps\Cultural\Report Figures\Figure_09_Survey_Coverage.mxd



Figure 9b
Survey Coverage

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

Figure 10
Survey Results

Confidential, located in Attachment 4

completed DPR site forms will be sent to the SCIC for filing and the assignment of permanent numbers in the state inventory system. DPR forms are included in this report as Confidential Attachment 3.

SITE TYPES

The cultural resources survey was designed to identify and evaluate archaeological and historical sites to the extent possible from observed surface conditions. Prior to field investigations, it was important to consider the types of cultural resources likely to be encountered and the relevance of such resources for the investigation of regional research issues. Archaeological sites and built environment resources site types expected in the study area are listed below.

Prehistoric

Habitation Sites

Habitation sites typically show evidence of a variety of occupation debris, including multiple artifact classes, subsistence remains, and/or fire-affected rock (FAR). Habitation sites can also include milling features or artifacts, lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, shelters, living areas (rock rings and cleared circles), cooking hearths, subsistence remains (mammal bone), middens, and discrete activity areas such as lithic reduction or other subsistence-related locales. The presence of some or all of these features and a varied artifact assemblage, along with faunal food remains, serves to define a site as a habitation site.

The habitation site type includes a range of subtypes that are distinguished primarily by the intensity and longevity of the site's use as a living space. Habitation sites can range from large, permanent villages occupied year-round by several families, to small, temporary camp sites occupied once for a matter of days or weeks each year or every few years. Temporary camp sites can contain discrete activity areas devoted to specialized activities, but these are typically fewer in number and less typologically diverse than with more permanent settlement.

Bedrock Milling Stations

Sites in this resource category are usually extremely rare in coastal settings and consist almost exclusively of milling features on a boulder or cluster of adjacent boulders, with no cultural deposit (midden) and few or no artifacts present. Milling features can consist of one or more elements falling within a variety of types, including slicks, basins, and mortars. Bedrock milling station sites can consist of one or multiple milling features, but contain few or no artifacts indicative of activities other than the processing of seeds and/or nuts. Sites containing milling features and a cultural deposit (midden) and/or numerous and varied artifacts are considered places where habitation also occurred in addition to vegetal processing activities. Sites or milling features consisting principally of bedrock metates and slicks may also have been used for processing rodents and other small animals (True 1993).

Lithic Scatters

This resource category consists of prehistoric artifacts reflecting flaked stone tool manufacture and maintenance, and artifactual constituents can range from a single-episode flaking station to large scatters containing flaked stone debitage and items stemming from later production stages. The debitage in the lithic scatters can be a result of either platform core or biface core reduction activities. If especially desirable tool-production raw materials were not locally available, but had to be imported, then little or no initial flaking activities (i.e., quarrying and early stage manufacture) would be represented at the site. Although lithic scatters are generally interpreted by archaeologists as places where tool stone acquisition and tool manufacture and maintenance occurred, there are Native American representations that certain ritual activities also resulted in the production of flaked stone materials (e.g., Cachora 1994).

Shell Scatters

This resource category consists of prehistoric ecofacts reflecting the limited use of a resource gathering area. These site types are defined by sparse or fragmented shell located on the surface. Significant subsurface deposits are often not expected with shell scatters. Shell scatters are expected in or around the lagoon settings within the study area.

Human Remains

Human remains are highly sensitive culturally and subject to special protection under federal and state law. Although rare, sites with human remains have been recorded in the area.

Historic

Utility Facilities

Utility facilities are those that provide infrastructure and needed resources to the general public. They can include electric or telephone pole lines, or water conveyance features such as flumes for water transport, culverts, channels, and dams. Within the study area, large-scale historic power lines are expected to be encountered. Substations or other buildings related to maintaining or building the power line are also examples of utility facilities. These lines bring electricity to consumers over a large-scale area. Water conveyance or management features are also possible within the study area. Water management plays an important role in the safety of the area as it channels water needed for homes or irrigation, as well as protects areas from flooding.

Transportation Routes and Other Linear Sites

Transportation routes consist of historic trails, roads, and railroad lines. The condition of roads may vary from faint two-tracks to graded or paved alignments where the route, not the road material, is significant. Historic rail lines can include existing railroads, abandoned railroad lines, and railroad beds. Other historic linear sites can include irrigation canals, or any other built linear resource that was constructed more than 45 years ago and may be associated with other historic elements.

Historic Residences / Structures and Features

These sites consist of archaeological and historic architectural remnants of historic homesteads, residences, ranches, or other types of facilities. Site types or constituents can include scattered

residential, ranching, and agricultural structures as a variety of remains and features, including building and structure foundations, building and structural rubble, wells, cisterns, landscaping, water conveyance structures and facilities, and occupation debris and rubbish. Single-family residences and commercial office buildings are also anticipated within the study area.

Refuse Scatters and Dumps

Sites of this type can range from small, discrete deposits to large, sparse scatters of domestic, commercial, or industrial debris (cans, bottles, machinery, and appliances). Often these are found along trails or dirt roads, making associations difficult to establish. Such scatters and dumps can also be associated with discard from ranching and farming activities for which the original association is no longer evident (e.g., no structures currently nearby).

Refuse disposal scatters and dumps can be broken down into three types:

1. Dump sites – areas where active dumping of accumulated refuse has occurred over time. Dump sites may grow into larger sites, such as town dumps, as they are known and used by a nearby community.
2. Refuse scatters – areas where historic debris is common, but not necessarily associated with active, organized, repetitive dumping of accumulated refuse. Although refuse scatters may be characterized by more than one dumping episode, they often represent a single episode where dumping occurred.
3. Roadside litter – isolated debris from vehicles rapidly moving through an area. This type is usually associated with automotive travel from the mid-20th century to the present. It typically results in isolated artifacts or small debris scatters from vehicle window or roadside disposal.

Multi-component

Multi-component sites are those that have components of both prehistoric and historic sites. These sites encompass occupation during prehistoric or historic times. An example of this is a historic ranch that is situated among prehistoric bedrock features.

Unknown

Unknown sites are expected within the project area based on the records search. These are sites that are recorded before the 1950s and do not include any site information. The sites may be completely paved over currently, so no further knowledge can be gained during the field survey.

Isolates

Isolates can be either historic or prehistoric and may consist of single or occasionally multiple, prehistoric or historic artifacts. As a rule, less than three artifacts in an area 30 m or less in diameter with a distance of 30 m or more to any other artifact constitutes an isolate. Isolates can be found on a variety of surfaces, including alluvial plains and washes, and within agricultural fields. Isolates may reflect disturbance of the area by natural causes such as lacustrine and/or alluvial erosion and deposition, and/or by historic and modern human activities.

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

Project Archaeologists Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA, and Brian Spelts, B.A., performed pedestrian archaeological surveys of the Proposed Project study area on September 22, 2016; September 26, 2016; September 30, 2016; October 3, 2016; October 6, 2016; October 20, 2016; and October 21, 2016. The survey for built environment resources occurred on October 18, 2016, by project Architectural Historian Monica Mello, M.A. As discussed in methods above, areas lying inside fencing of private properties and developed areas where access from the land owner was not obtained were not surveyed, since these areas will not be affected by the project construction. Some areas of the Proposed Project in both San Dieguito Lagoon and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon were waterlogged or inaccessible due to water. This resulted in several poles that the surveyors were not able to reach. Active construction was occurring in one area on the north side of San Dieguito Lagoon and surveyors were unable to access it. Undeveloped areas were often heavily vegetated with dense trees or bushes and contained steep slopes that were not safe to access. These areas were surveyed on a reconnaissance level using binoculars. All other areas, including those in thick vegetation, were surveyed as intensively as the environment allowed (see Figure 10).

During the survey, ground visibility varied greatly and was dependent on the amount of development, vegetation, and lagoon water levels (see Figure 9). Visibilities of poor to none (30% to 0%) were encountered within areas obscured by a dense growth of the irrigated groundcover vegetation or in areas of dense native vegetation (Plate 6). Visibilities of fair to good (60% to 100%) were encountered within areas containing low-growing native vegetation communities or on the sandy beaches of the San Dieguito River and San Dieguito Lagoon. Several poles were not accessible due to water or their location within the properties of gated homes where the resident was present to let the surveyors through locked gates. These include, Location 83, Location 82, Location 34, Location 33, Location 32, and Location 53.

The pedestrian archaeological survey and the built environment survey of the study area occurred between September 22, 2016, and October 21, 2016, for a total of 7 days. It resulted in the identification of 45 total resources; 27 resources were previously recorded, while 18 were newly identified. This includes 22 archaeological sites, 12 isolates, and 11 built environment resources (Tables 7 and 8). Of the archeological sites, 15 are prehistoric, three are historic, two are multi-component, and two are unknown. There are 11 prehistoric isolates and one historic isolate. The built environment resources include one racetrack complex, one road, one historic district, one substation, two single-family residences, two commercial buildings, one power line, one bridge, and one abandoned railroad. Maps of the study area and resource locations are provided on Figure 10. DPR forms are included in this report in Confidential Attachment 3.



Plate 6. TL666D Overview showing San Dieguito Lagoon, facing west.

Table 7. Archaeological Resources Identified within the Study Area

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period	Site Description	Land Ownership
<i>Previously Recorded Resources</i>				
CA-SDI-191	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private; SDG&E
CA-SDI-192	Site	Prehistoric	Unknown	Private; SDRP
CA-SDI-193	Site	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	CDFW
CA-SDI-197	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private
CA-SDI-531	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Private; Caltrans
CA-SDI-686	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private
CA-SDI-5957	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private; SDRP
CA-SDI-7289	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	SDRP
CA-SDI-10143	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Caltrans
CA-SDI-12121	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Private; Caltrans
CA-SDI-12122	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Private; Caltrans
CA-SDI-14456	Site	Historic	Cistern	State Parks
CA-SDI-14457	Site	Multi-component	Debris and shell scatter	State Parks
CA-SDI-14458	Site	Historic	Debris scatter and cisterns	State Parks
CA-SDI-14460	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	State Parks
CA-SDI-16237	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	State Parks
CA-SDI-16653	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private; State Parks
CA-SDI-17388	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	State Parks
CA-SDI-20839	Site	Multi-component	Lithic and debris scatter	State Parks

Table 7. Archaeological Resources Identified within the Study Area

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period	Site Description	Land Ownership
<i>Previously Recorded Isolates</i>				
P-37-016571	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	SDRP
P-37-016572	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	SDRP
P-37-033076	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	State Parks
P-37-033077	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	State Parks
P-37-034567	Isolate	Prehistoric	Chopper	Private
<i>Newly Identified Resources</i>				
CA-SDI-22046	Site	Prehistoric	Prehistoric bedrock milling	Private
CA-SDI-22047	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Private
CA-SDI-22048	Site	Historic	Trash dump	CDFW
<i>Newly Identified Isolates</i>				
P-37-036421	Isolate	Historic	Insulator	Private
P-37-036427	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	State Parks
P-37-036428	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	State Parks
P-37-036429	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	State Parks
P-37-036424	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	Private
P-37-036425	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic sherd	SDRP
P-37-036426	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	SDRP

CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife

SDRP = San Dieguito River Park

State Parks = California State Department of Parks and Recreation

SDG&E = San Diego Gas & Electric Company

Nine of the prehistoric sites consist of habitation sites; some of these sites were also documented as containing midden soils. Lithic and shell scatters account for six of the prehistoric sites. One of the prehistoric sites consists of bedrock milling stations. The remaining prehistoric site is unknown, as the site form contained no information about it and it was not identified during the survey. Of the prehistoric isolates, three are shell fragments, four contain lithics, and one is a Tizon brownware fragment. Of the historic sites, there is one cistern, one cistern with a debris scatter, one trash dump, and one insulator. There are two multi-component sites. One contains a lithic and debris scatter while the other is a debris and shell scatter.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Study Area

CA-SDI-191

This prehistoric habitation site was originally recorded by Malcom Rogers (n.d.a) as SDM-W-37. He noted the presence of cobble hearths, shell fragments, sandstone metates, and “worked stones.” The site at its original recording occupied approximately 8 acres. Treganza (n.d.a) and then Bull and Gross (n.d.a) later revisited the site; however; no data and little information of the results were given. A report of testing of a portion of the site was published in 1959 (Warren and Thompson 1959). The excavations consisted of five 5-by-10-foot and three 3-by-10-foot test units. The authors reported the presence of a moderately disturbed shell midden, 24 inches

(61 centimeters [cm]) deep, and the recovery of 49 prehistoric artifacts including nine scrapers, three scraper planes, eight cobble choppers, five hammerstones, 18 manos, and one metate. Shell species identified in the report included *Chione*, *Argopecten*, and *Polonices reclusianus*. The authors ascribed the site to the La Jolla complex, possibly dating to as early as circa 7000 B.P. (Warren and Thompson 1959). Comparison of the site map included in this report as Map 1, places the location along the east side of Jimmy Durante Boulevard, beginning approximately 200 feet south of the intersection with Via de la Valle and extending approximately 1,000 feet to the south through the grounds of the Hilton Hotel and beyond. This location is outside of the boundary for the site as it is currently delineated at the SCIC.

The site was revisited during the current survey. ASM had previously relocated a portion of the site for the Proposed Project in 2013 and the results were never finalized. AECOM's survey included a larger corridor than ASM's previous study. A sparse scatter of approximately 40 shell fragments was observed eroding out from a steep slope. Species included Gastropoda, *Argopecten*, *Haliotis*, *Semele*, *Balanus glandula*, *Pseudochama exogyra*, and tube worms. The area is currently covered with woodchips and mostly non-native vegetation. The site's location on a steep hill does not match the original setting given by Rodgers, as he described it on a sandy spit. It is uncertain if the shell scatter represents a true deposit, if it is a secondary deposit from the original location of CA-SDI-191, or if it is non-cultural in nature. Visibility at the site is very poor due to vegetation and the presence of the wood chips. No cultural materials were observed in the site's original recorded area. This area is mostly paved or heavily developed with office buildings.

CA-SDI-192

This unknown prehistoric site was originally recorded by Treganza in an unknown year (Treganza n.d.b). He did not include any description on the site form. Bull and Gross later revisited the site also in an unknown year (Bull and Gross n.d.b). Only locational information for the site was given.

The site was revisited by AECOM, but was not reidentified within the survey area. The area within the Proposed Project has been graded. It is heavily developed, and the site has likely been destroyed. Some sparse shell fragments were identified that were possibly washed down and caught against the road shoulder. These shell fragments were not recorded as they were not in an original context.

CA-SDI-193

This unknown prehistoric site was originally recorded by Treganza in an unknown year (Treganza n.d.c). He did not include any description on the site form. Bull and Gross later revisited the site also in an unknown year (Bull and Gross n.d.c). Only locational information for the site was given.

The site was revisited during the current survey. CA-SDI-193 is located within a graded, two-terraced lot that is now vacant. The lower terrace has a pile of sandy fill soil; one historic pink striped ceramic fragment is located within the pile. The upper terrace has remains of a wooden structure, possibly the remains of a fence or a corral. Wood planks, concrete, tile, metal mesh, metal wire, and glass fragments were noted west of the standing structure. The structure

measures 12 feet by 7 feet and individual planks measure between 3.5 inches and 5.5 inches wide. The site is also scattered with modern debris two glass bottles—Coca Cola and Michelob. Minimal shell was observed and included approximately eight fragments of *Argopecten* and *Chione*. ASM surveyed a portion of the site in 2013. They relocated a shell scatter in this location. During the current survey, AECOM identified shell, including a large recent pile of *Ostrea*. However, the area had been subject to extensive grading and habitat restoration. It appears that sandy fill and gravel were added to this area for introduced plants, such as cholla. The site may have been destroyed or disturbed by this restoration.

CA-SDI-197

This habitation site, also known as the “Bank Robber” site, was originally recorded by Treganza in an unknown year (Treganza n.d.d). The only information given was the site location. Numerous excavations at the site have occurred throughout the last few decades, including by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in 1982 and 1986, Westec in 1988, and Affinis in 1995 (Gross et al. 1995). The final result of the 1995 excavation was that the site was determined to be heavily disturbed. The amount of disturbances made further meaningful research at the site not possible.

CA-SDI-197 was again tested by RECON in 2011, when they implemented a Phase II testing program. RECON recovered 539 pieces of debitage, 27 manos, four slab metates, one basin metate, 14 shell beads, four bone awl fragments, and one bone needle fragment. Radiocarbon dates from the site put its age as 4000 to 7000 years B.P., which is in line with past research. RECON found that the presence of disturbance at the site did not warrant further testing. Instead, “Controlled Removal and Grading” with a monitor present was recommended. The site was subsequently destroyed (Price 2011).

Only a small portion of the recorded site area was revisited during the current survey; the site was covered by an active construction site with two large commercial facilities being built. Numerous unworked cobbles are still present, but no evidence of the site was observed.

CA-SDI-531

This prehistoric habitation site was originally recorded by Warren in 1959 as a lithic scatter containing “Pinto type points.” No other information was given besides the location (Warren 1959). A report published in 1959, describing preliminary investigations at the Scripps Estate Site (CA-SDI-525), however, provides some additional information about the site (Moriarty et al. 1959). The authors indicate a radiocarbon date from the site of 6950±350 B.P. and five large projectile points described as similar to Pinto points. Four of the points are side-notched and a figure is included in the report with traced outlines of each point (Moriarty et al. 1959). Other materials described as possibly associated with the site included spire-lopped *Olivella* beads, a shell ring, a likely steatite pendant, and both marine and terrestrial faunal remains (Moriarty et al. 1959:210).

A portion of the recorded site area was revisited by AECOM during the current survey. No evidence of the site was observed in the portion of the site. The majority of the site within the survey area is covered by a large road. The remaining portion was not accessible due to it being fenced off and within the Caltrans right-of-way (ROW). CA-SDI-531 has likely been destroyed. Commercial buildings and I-5 have likely impacted the portion of the site that was not revisited.

CA-SDI-686

Claude Warren originally recorded this artifact scatter in 1960. He observed a small amount of scattered artifacts within the site area including manos, scrapers, and choppers (Warren 1960). RBR & Associates returned to the site in 1984 and completed one shovel test pit. The deposit at the site was found at a depth of more than 30 cm. From a survey of the site and from the testing, an additional 50 lithic tools and flakes were observed, as well as a mano and shell fragments (Muranaka 1984). Affinis returned to the site in 1986 and performed further testing. The results included a subsurface deposit up to 50 cm. Artifacts included two manos, 14 lithic tools, 91 flakes, one faunal bone, and 14 historic debris fragments on the surface and in subsurface deposits (Robbins-Wade 1986).

Recent surveys have been conducted at the site by ASM and AECOM in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2015 (Potter 2009; Bietz 2010; Droessler 2011; Glennly 2015). This site is located within a graded lot. CA-SDI-686 is at the base of a low hill that may have been a terrace before grading. Three paved roads divide the site and it sits across from a modern residence. Only two FAR were identified within the survey area; however, much of the site was covered by mulch and vegetation. The two FAR are no longer located within original context and modern debris is scattered throughout site.

CA-SDI-5957

Richard Carrico recorded this prehistoric habitation site in an unknown year. It contained approximately 300 manos, metates, ceramics, lithic tools, shellfish fragments, and debitage (Carrico n.d.). Tierra Environmental Services revisited the site in 1998 and only five shell fragments were observed (Pigniolo and Bark 1998a). The most recent update occurred in 2009 by RECON. They had performed construction monitoring for wetlands restoration (Zepeda-Herman 2009a). During the monitoring effort, the site was destroyed, although no subsurface component was documented.

This site was revisited during the current survey. Some fragmentary shell pieces were observed within the northwest corner of the site but did not appear cultural. RECON remarked that fill soil was imported into the area in 2009, so the shell is most likely non-cultural.

CA-SDI-7289

Charles Carrillo originally recorded this prehistoric habitation site in 1979. He noted *Chione* and *Ostrea* shell as well as Tizon brownware sherds at the site. Farming and road construction had impacted the site (Carrillo 1979). In 1990 and 1993, RECON tested and evaluated the site for CEQA significance (Droessler 2011). It was found to be not significant. Tierra Environmental Services revisited the site in 1998 and reidentified it. Tierra observed FAR, four metavolcanic flakes, and shell fragments (Bark 1998). RECON monitored at the site in 2009, where it was subsequently destroyed by construction for wetlands restoration (Zepeda-Herman

2009b). The most recent visit to the site was conducted by AECOM in 2010 after the area had been recently bladed. The site was reidentified, but some of the shell had been pushed outside of the previously recorded boundaries. Due to the disturbances at the site, AECOM concluded that integrity was low (Droessler 2011).

The site was partially relocated by AECOM during the current survey. CA-SDI-7289 consists of sparse shell scatter containing *Chione*, *Pseudochama exogyra*, and *Argopecten*. Most of these shell materials, however, appeared to lie outside of the recorded site boundaries. RECON remarked that fill soil was imported into the area in 2009, so the shell may be non-cultural or not in its original context.

CA-SDI-10143

Caltrans originally documented this site in 1984 as consisting of a sparse shell and lithic scatter. It was thought to be related to CA-SDI-197 (Laylander and Crotteau 1984). ASM revisited the site in 2006 and determined that it had been destroyed (Palette 2009a). AECOM surveyed the site location during the current survey. The site was only observed, however, at a distance due to restricted access enforced by installed fencing demarcating the Caltrans ROW. No evidence of the site was observed during the survey and it appears that the site has likely been destroyed.

CA-SDI-12121

CA-SDI-12121 was originally documented by Caltrans in 1991 as a shell and lithic scatter with FAR fragments and groundstone. Caltrans tested the site in 1991, but the results were not reported on the site form (Dominici 2009). ASM revisited the site in 2009. Shell fragments including *Chione*, *Argopecten*, and *Ostrea lurida* were observed as well as ground stone and lithic tools (Palette 2009b).

CA-SDI-12121 was partially revisited during the current survey. It appears that the site may have been impacted by road construction and residential buildings. No shell or lithic scatters were observed within the survey area. Only one wooden fence length with barbed wire of an unknown age was identified within the survey area. Dense vegetation and water erosion have impacted the area. The majority of the recorded site area lies outside of the current survey area, and more cultural constituents may still be present in that area.

CA-SDI-12122

The site was originally documented by RECON in 1991 as a historic trash deposit with three loci. The artifacts observed at the site included cut faunal bone, ceramics, and commercial related artifacts. It dated to the mid-20th century. RECON tested the site in 1991, but the results were not reported on the site form (Collett et al. 1991). ASM revisited the Loci C in 2009. No evidence of the site was found (Palette 2009c).

CA-SDI-12122 was partially revisited during the current survey. Most of the site was subject to a reconnaissance survey due to restricted access from the Caltrans ROW fencing. Only “Locus C” is within the project area. Within the portion of the site surveyed for this Proposed Project, the site was not relocated and it appeared that the remainder of Locus C has been destroyed by road construction.

CA-SDI-14456

This site was originally recorded by State Parks in 1996 (Mealey et al. 1996a). The site is a historic cistern cut into a sandstone ridge near the high point, which has been backfilled leaving a visible pit approximately 4 m in diameter. No artifacts were found in association to the site. The site was later revisited by State Parks in 2015 and the feature appeared as originally recorded (Mealey et al. 2015a). During the current survey, the feature was relocated as described. The western cistern wall was partially exposed. It measured 16 inches wide and was 10 inches in height. Some glass fragments were noted near the features, but they appear to be modern.

CA-SDI-14457

This site was originally recorded by State Parks in 1996 (Mealey et al. 1996b). The site consists of a shell scatter with some modern debris. During the current survey, the site was not relocated. The bluff terrace had collapsed, likely burying the site. Some glass fragments were noted in the nearby area, but they were not diagnostic and appeared modern.

CA-SDI-14458

This site was originally recorded by State Parks in 1996 (Mealey et al. 1996c) and later revisited by State Parks in 2015 (Mealey et al. 2015b). The site consists of a historic trash scatter of melted glass, tin cans, turn-of-the-century earthen wares and glass located in the middle of the ridge. The site also contains two pit features. Each measures approximately 2 m by 2 m and was cut into the sandstone formation. During the current survey, the site was found in the same condition as the 2015 recordation. Both features were reidentified, as well as the artifacts identified in 2015.

CA-SDI-14460

This site was originally mapped in 1929 by Malcolm Rodgers as SDM-W-24. It was then mapped and relocated by State Parks in 1996 as a sparse density shell scatter (Mealey et al. 1996d). No artifacts were identified at this time. State Parks later revisited the site in 2005 and again in 2015. The 2005 survey reidentified the shell scatter as well as one quartzite flake (Mealey and McFarland 2005a). In 2015, a small shell scatter with associated FAR was found along the northern portion of the site; the site boundary was extended (Vaughn 2015). During the current survey, a light shell scatter was observed throughout the site. Two concentrations of shell were observed with one containing approximately 20 shell fragments and the other containing more than 50 fragments of *Chione* and *Ostrea* shell. The second scatter was previously identified in 2015. It is eroding off of the sandstone terrace edge. A mano was also overserved within this area. Other artifacts included three metavolcanic flakes, one quartzite flake, and one volcanic flake.

CA-SDI-16237

This site was originally recorded by State Parks in 2002 (Mealey et al. 2002). It consists of two possible hearths and one lithic scatter consisting of quartzite and volcanic debitage. Modern debris was also encountered on the surface within the site including glass, cans, and nails. State Parks revisited the site in 2005 to reassess its condition and to take more photographs (Mealey and McFarland 2005b). No new features were identified. During the current survey, the site was relocated. The two hearth features were observed, although Feature A had been disturbed, with most of the FAR being scattered around the northwest portion of the site. Feature C was mostly

intact with approximately 30 FAR or cobble stones. Feature B contained the lithic scatter. Ten flakes of quartzite, volcanic, and metavolcanic material were noted. One new metavolcanic core was found near Feature C. The nails and modern debris were also still present at the site.

CA-SDI-16653

This previously recorded site is a large habitation site situated on sandstone terraces, low hills, and slopes. The site has recently been combined from multiple site numbers including CA-SDI-195 and CA-SDI-4629; the site was assigned a new trinomial, CA-SDI-16653, in 1999. As a result, the site boundary now encompasses a large area. It was originally documented as SDM-W-20, but information relating to the original recordation was not documented on the SCIC site form. A record for SDM-W-20 was requested from the San Diego Museum of Man. The site form documents a large 8-acre camp site with a shell midden, manos, a pestle, metates, an obsidian knife, a steatite tube, and flakes. A burial was also found during SDG&E trenching in the site during 1968 (Davis 1968).

Subsurface investigations were conducted within an area of the site in the early 1980s by Brian F. Smith and Associates. The results from these investigations included 27 radiocarbon dates ranging from approximately 2355 to 7140 B.P. indicating a lengthy Archaic Period occupation of the site (Smith and Moriarty 1985; Byrd and Reddy 2002). Applied Earthworks Inc. visited the site in 1999. They observed a dense shell deposit with *Argopecten*, *Chione*, and *Ostrea*. A mano fragment and core were also noted. Applied Earthworks believed that the site was a redeposited midden site (Williams 1999).

ASM tested the site in 2011 for a sound wall installation. They excavated both shovel test pits and test units. Forensic dogs were also utilized to identify burials. Eight “hits” were identified, but the site form does not document whether those areas were positive for human remains. Most of the cultural material encountered was secondary deposits within grading fill. However, intact cultural midden deposits were found at depths between 65 and 110 cm (Wolf 2011).

Portions of the site were revisited for the current survey where it fell within the survey area. Most of the site has been heavily developed or graded, and the majority is underneath homes. The portions of the site that are undeveloped are still disturbed. Multiple scatters of shell fragments were identified and included *Chione*, *Ostrea*, and *Argopecten* shell. One metavolcanic expedient chopper and one basalt manuport were also identified on top of a finger ridge. Historic and modern debris were also scattered throughout the area. Concrete, plastic, metal, wood, one whiteware fragment, aqua glass with an Owens-Illinois maker mark, and clear glass were also observed. Vegetation at the site was predominantly a coastal sage scrub environment that included ice plant, Torrey Pine, pine trees, sage scrub, laurel sumac, cholla, prickly pear cactus, and manzanita.

CA-SDI-17388

This site was originally documented by Malcom Rogers in an unknown year (Rogers n.d.b). He described the area as having heath features. He did not identify any artifacts. During the current survey, the site was not relocated. It is very close to CA-SDI-14460 and it may be that Rogers originally identified that site but it was subsequently mismapped. The site’s current location is within a relatively flat area covered by Torrey Pines and lemonade berry.

CA-SDI-20839

This site was originally recorded by State Parks in 2012 (McFarland 2012). The site consists of a possible quartzite multi-use tool, a scattering of FAR in the general area, six large rusty cans, and a church key. During the current survey, the site was partially relocated. The site is surrounded by a trail and foot traffic may have disturbed the cultural constituents. Four large ribbed cans, possibly for coffee, were observed as well as one brick and clear glass fragments. No flakes, FAR, or the church key were noted. Chamise had overgrown the site, also hindering the re-identification of artifacts.

Previously Recorded Isolates within the Study Area

P-37-016571

This isolate was originally recorded by Tierra Environmental Services in 1998. It contained one *Chione* fragment near San Dieguito River (Pigniolo and Bark 1998b). During the current survey the isolate shell was not relocated.

P-37-016572

This isolate was originally recorded by Tierra Environmental Services in 1998. It contains one *Argopecten* fragment near San Dieguito River (Pigniolo and Bark 1998c). During the current survey the isolate shell was not relocated.

P-37-033076

This isolate was originally recorded by State Parks in 2012 (Collier and LaPierre 2012a). It contained three pieces of debitage. In 2015, State Parks returned to the site and identified one additional flake (Mealey et al. 2015c). It was noted that the artifacts were eroding down the hillside; the isolate was thought to be a secondary deposit. During the current survey, the isolate was not relocated. The mesa top had collapsed and the artifacts may be buried.

P-37-033077

This isolate was originally recorded by State Parks in 2012 (Collier and LaPierre 2012b). It was a small lithic scatter consisting of a single FAR and two flakes of volcanic material. The isolate was not in its original context and in poor condition sitting along the east edge of a steep, eroding ridge. During the current survey, the isolate was not relocated. Due to severe erosion and the presence of aggressive bees near the isolate's location, the area could not be definitively searched.

P-37-034567

This resource was originally recorded in 2015 by PanGIS, Inc. (Cordova 2015). It contained one quartzite cobble chopper. During the current survey, the isolate was relocated and appeared as previously described.

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites within the Study Areas

CA-SDI-22046

This resource consists of two bedrock milling features, each with one shallow mortar element. The milling features are sandstone outcrops under a laurel sumac bush with agave growing all around. One artifact, a volcanic metate fragment, was also observed. The site is situated on a small hill along the eroded bluff. Vegetation in the site area and vicinity consists of moderately dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities including sage, buckwheat, lemonade berry, laurel sumac, cholla, barrel cactus, prickly pear, and agave. Non-native grasses and other introduced plant species, such as palms, were also present in the vicinity of the site. Numerous impacts have occurred around the site, including road, residential, utility, and commercial construction. Modern trash was also noted.

CA-SDI-22047

This prehistoric resource consists of sparse lithic and shell scatter on top of a low hill. Vegetation along the southern portion of the site is denser, with some shell eroding down the hillside. Two quartzite cores, one quartzite primary flake, and one FAR fragment were observed among a large number of natural cobbles. Faunal remains are composed of a shell scatter including *Protothaca* and *Chione* fragments, and one unidentified piece of saw-cut faunal bone. Numerous cobbles are present throughout the site, several of which displayed machine damage, indicating previous grading disturbance. Vegetation in the area is dense, consisting of coastal sage scrub plants, buckwheat, lemonade berry, laurel sumac, cholla, barrel cactus, and prickly pear. Non-native grasses and other introduced plant species, such as palms and eucalyptus, were also present in the vicinity of the site. Numerous impacts have occurred around the site including intense development such as road, residential, and commercial construction.

CA-SDI-22048

This historic resource contains a dump of concrete blocks and pillars that are likely pieces of historic lamp posts. They are mostly submerged within a lagoon at the base of a very steep slope. In total, approximately 15 fragments of concrete blocks and pillars were observable from the edge of the road. Vegetation in the site consists of moderately dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities including sage, buckwheat, lemonade berry, laurel sumac, cholla, barrel cactus, prickly pear, and agave. Non-native grasses and other introduced plant species, such as palms, were also present in the vicinity of the site. It is set along a modern roadway at the base of a steep hillside near the Pacific Ocean and the San Dieguito River. Numerous impacts have occurred around the site including road, residential, and commercial construction. Modern trash was also noted at the site.

Newly Identified Isolates within the Study Areas

P-37-036421

This isolate consists of one clear insulator. It was located within a gravel road shoulder. The insulator measured 2.25 inches by 3 inches and was 0.5 inch thick. There was no embossing. Surrounding vegetation included dense lemonade berry, ice plant and non-native trees.

P-37-036427

The isolate contains one light grey volcanic flake found at the base of a collapsed sandstone bluff. The surrounding soil is orangish-red sand from the erosion of the bluff. The flake measures 4.5 cm by 3.75 cm by 2.25 cm. Nearby vegetation includes chamise, barrel cactus, and sage scrub.

P-37-036428

P-37-036428 consists of one metavolcanic flake that measures 1 cm by 1.25 cm by 4 millimeters thick. The resource was identified at the edge of a trail close to an eroding terrace edge. Nearby vegetation includes manzanita, sage scrub, buckwheat, chamise, and agave.

P-37-036429

This isolate consists of one quartzite primary flake and one FAR fragment found on a sandstone mesa. Surrounding vegetation includes Torrey pine, agave, sage scrub, chamise, and manzanita.

P-37-036424

P-37-036424 is a large Santiago Peak Metavolcanic primary flake measuring 6 cm by 3 cm by 2.2 cm. It is located on a low knoll in densely vegetated coastal sage scrub with laurel sumac, prickly pear cactus, and barrel cactus nearby.

P-37-036425

P-37-036425 is a small Tizon brownware body sherd measuring 1.2 cm by 1 cm by 0.2 cm. It was located along a low rise near the base of a hill in disturbed soils. Vegetation in the area consists of rehabilitated coastal sage scrub.

P-37-036426

This isolate contains two *Semele* and *Argopecten* shell fragments. They were observed within a flat graded area that was heavily disturbed with rip rap. A concrete channel is nearby. The fragments may not be cultural in nature.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

A built environment survey of the project study area by Architectural Historian Monica Mello, M.A., was conducted on October 19, 2016. The 11 built environment resources include one road, one historic district, one racetrack complex, one substation, two single-family residences, two commercial buildings, one power line, one bridge, and one railroad bed (Table 8). The historic district contains a Caltrans industrial building complex. Built environment resources were evaluated for CRHR eligibility and to assess any visual, direct, or indirect impacts on eligible resources.

Table 8. Built Environment Resources Identified within the Study Area

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period	Site Description	Land Ownership
<i>Previously Recorded Resources</i>				
P-37-035936	Site	Historic	Del Mar Racetrack and outer buildings	Private
P-37-014052	Site	Historic	El Camino Real	San Diego County
P-37-036430*	Historic District	Historic	Sorrento Valley Industrial Park	Caltrans
<i>Newly Identified Resources</i>				
P-37-036418	Structure	Historic	Del Mar Substation	SDG&E
P-37-036412	Single-family residence	Historic	1601 San Dieguito Drive	Private
P-37-036413	Single-family residence	Historic	1604 San Dieguito Drive	Private
P-37-036415	Structure	Historic	Tie Line 666D	SDG&E
P-37-036414	Building	Historic	Commercial	Private
P-37-036422	Building	Historic	Corrugated metal warehouse	Private
P-37-036423	Structure	Historic	Old Grand Avenue Bridge	SDRP
P-37-036419	Site	Historic	California Southern Railroad Surfline	State Parks; Private

*This resource was previously recorded in 2012, but the site forms are not on file at the SCIC (Scott 2012)

Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources within the Survey Area

P-37-035936 (Del Mar Racetrack)

This previously recorded resource contains the Del Mar Thoroughbred Club Grandstand and Racetrack Complex (P-37-035936). It was originally recorded in the Historic Resource Assessment of the Del Mar Fairgrounds in 2006. The Del Mar Thoroughbred Club Grandstand and Racetrack Complex were also updated by Kara Brunzell in 2015 (Brunzell 2015). AECOM revisited the site during the current survey. Only one building, the Human Resources building, falls within the survey area on the Del Mar Fairgrounds property.

This property was built in 1965 based on review of historic aerial photographs and is a modern style ancillary building. It has an east-facing orientation. The building is one story in height with a rectangular plan. It has a flat roof, a stucco exterior, and multiple commercial steel doors. The original windows appear to be infilled and converted to sliding 1/1 vertical and horizontal units. The building is surrounded by paved access paths and a surface parking lot.

The period of significance for P-37-035936 was defined as 1936–1956. The Human Resources building was constructed outside of the period of significance in 1965. Based on field observation, the building appears to have been extensively altered since 1970. Overall, although the building retains some of its integrity, the property does not appear to meet any of the CRHR criteria for listing eligibility. Therefore, based on site investigations and historic research conducted to date, the Human Resources building located at the Del Mar Fairgrounds does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as an individual resource or as a contributor to a larger historic property (Thoroughbred Club Grandstand and Racetrack Complex).

P-37-014052 (El Camino Real)

This historic road is El Camino Real, which was the route used by early Spanish explorers and missionaries traveling from the San Diego Mission to the other California missions. Its

segments elsewhere in San Diego County have been recorded under this number. In the 1860s, it was also used a stagecoach route between San Diego and Los Angeles and was still in use as the primary road between the two cities until 1901 (Gallegos and Associates 1996; Jordan 2004; King 2000; Mills 1957; Virden 1962). This resource has been recorded and updated numerous times at various segments of the road. Today, much of El Camino Real throughout the state has been incorporated into U.S. Highway 101, though the segment within the AECOM survey area is located east of the highway. At present, the segments of El Camino Real and Old El Camino Real within the AECOM project area consist of raised, paved county roads. Previously documented segments of the road are also eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. El Camino Real was formally designated California Historic Landmark #784 in 1963, but this particular segment appears to retain little if any of its integrity. Regardless, this segment of El Camino Real and Old El Camino Real is not only associated with early Spanish exploration and colonization (1750–1800), but is also a landmark.

Newly Identified Built Environment Resources within the Survey Area

P-37-036418 (SDG&E's Del Mar Substation)

This resource contains SDG&E's Del Mar Substation. The property is located north of Via de la Valle. The Del Mar Substation has north-south rectangular arrangement and is composed of three elevations along the hillside. The substation is an engineering structure consisting of multiple components steel structure transmission buses, as well as power lines and corresponding circuit breakers, large rectangular power transformers, lightning arrestors, metal-clad switchgear; and a rectangular control building. The outdoor substation is enclosed by a chain-link security fence topped with barbed wire that surrounds the substation property. All of the equipment and structures are on concrete footings in the sand-covered yard.

The Del Mar Substation property has retained a moderate level of its historic integrity. Historic integrity is the ability of the property to convey its historical significance and consists of seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property's location has remained the same since its construction, and its original utilitarian design is still reflected in its current state. These combined elements (e.g., form, space, style) reflect the property's integrity of design, and the property has generally retained its overall style, space, form, and plan. The historic setting surrounding the Del Mar Substation has been single-family residential since its construction in the 1950s. The setting of the substation property has not changed substantially since construction and it retains integrity of setting. The Del Mar Substation is over 50 years old, and its physical elements represent design materials common during mid-20th century construction. The Del Mar Substation property has retained many of its original building elements, fabric, and materials. While the substation has had maintenance upgrades, the property retains its integrity of workmanship since the substation is recognizable as an industrial power conduit. It displays characteristics seen in mid-20th century engineering, and the workmanship is based on common traditions seen during that period. While it was built to transfer electricity to the region, the Del Mar Substation is not directly associated with any important historic event or person, and does not convey a direct or distinctive link with any larger trend. In its present state, the Del Mar Substation has generally retained its property's location, design, setting, and workmanship; therefore, the property

conveys its character and historic integrity of feeling as substitution from the mid-twentieth century.

P-37-036412 (1601 San Dieguito Drive)

The property located at 1601 San Dieguito Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN]: 2992005800) in Del Mar, California, is located south of San Dieguito Lagoon and east of Crest Canyon Park. This property was built in 1965 and is a ranch style single-family residence. It occupies the front of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a U-shaped plan. The single-family property located at 1601 San Dieguito Drive was constructed in 1965 (San Diego County Assessor). A review of historic aerial photographs indicates the surrounding area's residential development began during the 1950s. The immediate neighborhood was fully developed by the late 1960s. During the 1970s, there appears to have been a rear addition added to the property according to aerial photographs.

P-37-036413 (1604 San Dieguito Drive)

The property located at 1601 San Dieguito Drive (APN: 2992005800) in Del Mar, California, is located south of San Dieguito Lagoon and east of Crest Canyon Park. This property was built in 1967 and is a ranch style single-family residence. It occupies the front of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a U-shaped plan. The single-family property located at 1604 San Dieguito Drive was constructed in 1967 (San Diego County Assessor). A review of historic aerial photographs indicates the surrounding area's residential development began during the 1950s. The immediate neighborhood was fully developed by the late 1960s. During the 1970s, there appears to have been a rear addition added to the property according to aerial photographs.

P-37-036415 (Tie Line 666D)

This resource contains an SDG&E power line, TL666D. Only the portion within the Proposed Project was evaluated for project-related impacts. It is the SDG&E-owned electric power line constructed to transmit power distribution to communities in San Diego County. This portion consists of 96 poles and an approximately 6-mile-long above ground power line and associated utility poles, posts, and wires. This portion of the power line stretches throughout several different types of terrain and settings, including residential, commercial, open space parks, and lagoons. Pole cards provided by SDG&E were examined to ascertain maintenance records and the integrity of the line (SDG&E 2016).

The first of the SDG&E's large-scale power lines across the County was constructed in 1916, when the company bought Oceanside Electric and Gas Company and extended its power line from Del Mar to Oceanside for a total cost of \$37,000. The first high-voltage power line and the company's first direct link to another major electric utility company was under construction in 1918. The power line spanned 75 miles from the City of San Diego through Del Mar and Oceanside to San Juan Capistrano to tie in with the transmission system of SCE. The Company then had access to a source of hydroelectric power to supplement the capacity of its own steam-electric generating plant (Engstrand and Crawford 1991). The connection's first major transfer of power was from south to north; however, a severe drought in 1919 created a shortage of power in the SCE system, so San Diego sent power north to supplement (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

The City of Del Mar’s first powerhouse, built in 1914 by the Kerckoff Company, supplied power to the Del Mar Inn. With the passage of the power line through Del Mar in 1918, the Kerckoff Company contracted with SDCG&E to have electricity transferred to the surrounding areas near the Del Mar Inn (Engstrand and Crawford 1991).

The entirety of TL666D is located in multiple San Diego communities; the stretch of land that it occupies shares a common history due to its route along developed and undeveloped corridors. Development at the beginning of the 20th century precipitated the construction of the line to carry power between the burgeoning communities of Del Mar and Oceanside and San Juan Capistrano.

Construction of TL666D began in 1917–1918 with the installation of wooden utility poles extending from the City of San Diego through Del Mar. This line was an important component of the development of the suburban communities in the region. Overall, the majority of TL666D has been continuously maintained and upgraded since its original construction. Alterations to the Del Mar corridor of TL666D include pole, anchor, cross arm, and wire replacements. This 8-mile portion of TL666D under study was altered periodically from the 1920s into the 1980s.

P-37-036430 (Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Building)

This built environment resource was previously evaluated in 2016 as the Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Building, but the site form was not submitted to the SCIC. The building is owned by Caltrans and was evaluated as part of the Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Historic District (Caltrans 2016). Gloria Scott of Caltrans inventoried and evaluated this property in 2011 for the report titled “Historical Resources Evaluation Report for Caltrans-Owned Properties in Sorrento Valley Industrial Park, San Diego, San Diego County” (Scott 2012).

Scott concluded that the property was eligible for the local register, CRHR, and NRHP at the local level of significance as a good example of an industrial park that was intentionally designed as a Modernist campus, utilizing both landscaped industrial and commercial courtyard complexes and more straightforward industrial buildings (Criterion/Criterion C/3). The property retains the level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association it had at the time of last recordation. After review of the previous recordation and current field check and research, the present evaluation concludes that the property appears to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP and CRHR.

P-37-036414 (Commercial Building)

This resource contains a commercial building. The property is located at 3444 Tripp Court in San Diego, California, east of the Peñasquitos Creek and west of I-5 (APN: 3100801800). This property was built in 1965 and is a mid-century modern storefront-style commercial building. It occupies the entire lot and has a southwest-facing orientation. It is two stories with a square plan. Currently, it contains several different businesses.

P-37-036422 (Del Mar Blue Print Company)

This historic resource consists of a light industrial and manufacturing complex in the utilitarian industrial style. APN 2991003400 is 1.10 acres in size. The majority of the property contains a large rectangular corrugated metal warehouse that is currently used for printing. It is occupied

by the Del Mar Blue Print Company and Del Mar Automotive. There is a smaller attached wood clapboard extension on the north side of the warehouse that may function as an office. Additional facilities have been added to the parcel, such as Rose's Towing, but they are modern structures. The complex is gated with 8-foot-high chain-link fencing and the parking area is paved with asphalt. The back of the building abuts San Dieguito Lagoon and the Del Mar River Walk trail.

P-37-036423 (Old Grand Avenue Bridge)

This historic resource consists of the Old Grand Avenue Bridge that once served as the main entry point from Del Mar into the U.S. Navy Auxiliary Air Facility during WWII. After the war, the bridge was used to cross into the Del Mar Airport complex. Currently, the remainder of the bridge has been transformed into an overlook on the SDRP's Del Mar River Walk trail. The Old Grand Avenue Bridge was built in 1942–1943 while the Navy was stationed at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. Blimps used to watch for enemy warships were housed at the lagoon. The bridge was constructed so that the Navy could cross over San Dieguito Lagoon and into the airfield. After the war, the space became the Del Mar Airport until 1959.

The bridge, when it was originally constructed, was 152 feet long and 27.5 feet wide. It contained eight 5-pier bents. The remaining portion measures 111 feet by 26 feet and is elevated from the lagoon approximately 4 feet. It is constructed from rectangular and cylindrical shaped wood planks, metal screws, and metal bolts. Wooden railings line both sides of the bridge. Currently, the top of the bridge has been filled in with sand and crushed rock. Planters and information displays have been erected. Several pieces of the bridge are visible nearby in the lagoon but are no longer connected to the main portion of the bridge. Across the lagoon, the grade of the old road bed into the airfield is still visible. This road is labeled as Palm Lane of the 1975 Del Mar USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

P-37-036419 (California Southern Railroad Surflin Route)

This resource contains an abandoned railroad bed that was a part of a previous alignment for the California Southern Railroad Surflin Route. The Surflin route was constructed by California Southern Railroad from 1880 to 1888. It followed the coastline and connected San Diego to Los Angeles. Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad purchased the California Southern Railroad in 1906 and commenced improvements at that time until the 1950s (JRP Consulting 2007).

The alignment within the project area runs through Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and appears on the 1903 and 1930 La Jolla quadrangle topographic maps. By 1953, the line was rerouted to its current alignment farther to the west. During the current survey, a graded road was visible that was approximately 36 feet wide. The tracks had been previously removed and no associated artifacts and features were observed other than the now abandoned railroad bed. This segment may have been realigned during the 1930s when other improvements to nearby segments were made (Ballard 2016; JRP Consulting 2007).

Other Locations of Activities, Objects, or Infrastructure

Evidence of modern activities was observed during the field survey. Glass, modern trash, and graffiti were noted in several areas. Several points of interest were observed, and GPS points were taken where there is evidence of modern activity, including a recently created rock pile and an abandoned vehicle (Table 9). These items were not formally recorded as sites or isolates because they were clearly modern, not definitely historic in age, or they were part of non-cultural fill. Several isolated shell fragments were observed in different areas around San Dieguito Lagoon. These were not recorded as a resource because they were isolated fragments that were believed to be non-cultural.

Table 9. Points of Interest within the Study Area

Points of Interest	Northing	Easting
Shell within San Dieguito River Park	3647827	475654
Concrete fragments (dumped)	3647864	475631
Corroded pipe	3647676	475786
Culverts/concrete drainages	Multiple	Multiple
Footholds in sandstone	3644260	476912
Graffiti in sandstone	3644214	476908
Sewer manhole	3642956	477345
Sewer manhole	3642517	477536

The SDRP is in the midst of a major overhaul of the river park and associated trails. A portion of the study area was currently being contoured during the survey. According to data on the SDRP's website, dredged materials were taken from the western end of the lagoon (SDRP 2011). During the current survey, piles of the dredged material were observed within the survey area, as well as concrete fragments. The dredged material included shell fragments. SDRP is performing habitat restoration in that area and the shell is believed to be non-cultural. Other points of interest included infrastructure-related features with an uncertain age. This includes a pipe that appears to no longer be in use, numerous drainages channels and culverts near modern housing developments, and two sewer manholes within Peñasquitos Lagoon. Other points of interest of an unknown date include graffiti and footholds from climbing located within sandstone outcrops in the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area. These may be modern in age. A recent homeless camp present near the graffiti points to a modern use of the area.

DISCUSSION

Prehistoric Resources

As a result of the amount of development that has occurred in the coastal area of San Diego County during last 75 years, the archaeological record in the vicinity of the study area is a relatively substantial one, in comparison to other areas in the region. As described above in the background section, the archaeological record of the coast and near-coastal areas of the county has been documented to contain evidence of human habitation spanning a period of at least 10,000 years. This record has also provided considerable evidence to allow researchers to document how human occupation has varied and adapted over the course of this long period of time (e.g., Byrd 1998; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Cooley 1998; Gallegos 1985, 1987; Warren 1964). Several sites in proximity to the project area have contributed important information relating to all portions of this lengthy record. These sites include CA-SDI-149 (the Harris Site) (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961); CA-SDI-10238 (Cooley et al. 2000; Smith 1986); and sites CA-SDI-16,653 (195, 4691) (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443 (the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua*) (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). The discovery of new sites and artifacts in the study area may, therefore, be able to add to new information to this data base.

Potentially, such new site information could assist in defining and interpreting subsistence activities and resource procurement strategies, and shifts in such patterns that may have occurred within the region through time in association with changes in the natural and cultural environment. The study area, for example, is situated in the area documented ethnographically to have been the territory of the Kumeyaay, with Agua Hedionda Creek forming the boundary with the territory of the Luiseño to north (Bean and Shipek 1978). Resource procurement practices may have varied substantially throughout the past 2,000 years, with different groups focusing on the exploitation of different resources and using different techniques and tools. Information gathered within each of these territories can result in an improved ability to link particular types of resource procurement and processing sites, as well as habitation sites, with specific cultural groups and could provide a better delineation of settlement and subsistence patterns throughout the ancestral history of Native American descendants in the region. Moreover, a more detailed correlation of changes in the natural and cultural environments at the time could inform our understandings of man-land evolutionary changes along the dimensions of type, pace, magnitude, and functional process. Also of note, ethnographically, is that the study area is situated in proximity to a portion of the route of the Spanish de Portola expedition of 1769, which is documented to have visited several Native American settlement locations, including the village of *Ystagua*, and a settlement near the northern end of the study area (Carrico 1977).

In addition to defining cultural patterns through time, recent compilations of the results from both older and more recent archaeological studies have made substantial contributions in establishing a more accurate or appropriate cultural chronology for the area (e.g., Byrd and Reddy 2002; Gallegos 2001; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Warren et al. 1998). Chronology-building remains a major research issue and emphasis in the local area, and any newly discovered information can make valuable contributions. Research interest also focuses on the

sources of non-local lithic materials used to make prehistoric tools observed at local sites, including tools and manufacturing debitage of such exotic raw materials as obsidian, chert, or chalcedony (e.g., Hughes and True 1985; Pigniolo 1992). The local presence of such exotic materials could indicate procurement through indirect trade with and/or travel to the source localities. Taken together, these studies have revealed information concerning chronology, settlement and subsistence patterns, resource procurement and/or processing activities, and trade. The discovery of new sites and artifacts in the study area can continue to add to this data base.

For prehistoric resources, sixteen previously recorded sites, five previously recorded isolates, two newly recorded sites, and six newly recorded isolates, with prehistoric components (including multi-component sites) were determined present in the Proposed Project study area through the record search or the field survey. These sites and isolates consist of habitation, bedrock milling station, and lithic artifact and shell scatter site types.

Habitation Site

Based primarily on the descriptions in the original site forms and/or in subsequent site update forms, 12 of the 18 sites previously recorded in the study area, CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-531, CA-SDI-686, CA-SDI-16653 (195, 4629), CA-SDI-5957, CA-SDI-7289, and CA-SDI-17388, can be interpreted as some level of habitation site, from intensive village to seasonal or temporary, campsite habitations. Sites CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-686, CA-SDI-531, CA-SDI-5957, and CA-SDI-16653 (195, 4629) are categorized as likely substantial habitation sites, while sites CA-SDI-6289, CA-SDI-14460, and 17388, are categorized as less substantial, possibly seasonal habitation sites. Chronologically, archaeological investigations at bluff top habitation sites along the coast have frequently revealed substantial time depths, with occupations occurring repeatedly over a time span of nearly 10,000 years from the earliest part of the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period. Habitation sites located along the base of these bluffs and/or on low terraces around of the lagoons or along drainages, however, often reflect more recent occupations during the late Archaic Period and the Late Prehistoric Period.

Sites CA-SDI-6289, CA-SDI-14460, and CA-SDI-17388, interpreted as seasonal habitations, are located where temporary activities associated with the procurement of terrestrial food resources, such as acorns, seeds, berries, and small game such as rabbits as well as larger game such as deer, would have occurred. While some of these sites contain hearths, for the most part, the cultural deposits are less substantial in terms of depth and content than at the more substantial habitation sites. The presence of shell at some of these sites may represent food obtained from the nearby lagoon and transported to the site to augment the terrestrial resources being obtained and/or processed at the site.

At several of these previously recorded habitation site locations, however, it appeared during the current survey that, since they were originally recorded, development in the site areas had greatly disturbed or essentially destroyed them, at least in the portion of the site surveyed in the project study area. In a number of instances, negative findings had also been indicated in updates by previous surveyors that appear to correlate with the current survey observations. Site CA-SDI-7289, categorized as a seasonal habitation site, is an example of how disturbance can

alter the interpretation of a site type category. This site is situated on a low terrace. This terrace has been subject to intensive agricultural tilling activity over a long period of time extending back to before when the site was originally recorded. Another site, CA-SDI-7287, has been recorded on the same terrace in proximity to it. The site forms for both of these sites indicate substantial disturbance from agricultural activity. It seems quite possible, due to their content and proximity, that they represent one Late Prehistoric site. Taken together, this combined site, while perhaps still seasonal, could be considered a more substantial habitation site.

Lithic and/or Shell Scatters

Previously recorded sites CA-SDI-10143, CA-SDI-12121, CA-SDI-14457/H, CA-SDI-14460, CA-SDI-16237, and CA-SDI-20839, and newly recorded site CA-SDI-22047, are categorized as lithic and/or shell scatters. In the coastal areas, lithic scatter sites often also contain shell. Of these seven sites, four (CA-SDI-10143, CA-SDI-12121, CA-SDI-14460, and CA-SDI-22047) contain both lithic materials and shell. Sites CA-SDI-16237 and CA-SDI-20839 contain only lithics, and site CA-SDI-14457/H contains only shell along with some historic trash. These sites likely represent even more temporary locations than the seasonal habitation sites, where brief camping occurred during resource procurement activities. These lithic scatter sites usually contain local lithic materials consisting mostly, if not entirely, of cobble-derived metavolcanic and quartz materials. These sites, like a small milling feature site, likely reflect a focus on specific resources in the immediate area. The use of mostly cobble-derived lithic materials likely indicates a local reliance on expedient lithic raw materials available close at hand, most likely from conglomerate outcrops or stream bed deposits in the area. The presence of shell at some of these sites probably represents food brought along for the trip. Several of these sites also contain small hearths or FAR and contain ceramic sherds. These materials may be reflective of temporary camping and of possible containers in use at the sites. Such sites, though often limited in content, can contain information to address research topics including settlement patterning, subsistence practices, lithic technology, and chronology.

Bedrock Milling Stations

One site (CA-SDI-22046), recorded during the current Proposed Project survey, contains two small bedrock milling features indicative of a site focused on specific resource procurement and/or processing. The milling elements consist solely of two shallow mortars, one in each feature. The site likely represents a field station for the processing of acorns or possibly other seeds from grasses or such shrubs as sage or buckwheat. The site is located above, but in proximity to where, prehistorically, oaks may have been present. The bedrock is sandstone and is probably the closest bedrock to the river that was suitable for milling purposes. The isolated nature of this milling feature site suggests it was associated with the processing of these materials before taking them back to a habitation site in the vicinity adjacent to the river. Possible associated habitation sites in the vicinity are CA-SDI-7287/CA-SDI-7289 (probably one site), located approximately 180 m to the south.

This bedrock milling station site represents a rare occurrence in the local archaeological record as no such sites were present among the 134 sites listed in the records search of 0.5-mile radius of the Proposed Project.

Historic Resources

For historic resources, four previously recorded sites, one newly recorded site, and one newly recorded isolate, with historic components (including multi-component sites) were determined present in the Proposed Project study area through the record search or the field survey. These sites and isolates consist of historic debris and cisterns.

Sustained historic period land use in the vicinity of the study area began with the granting of land for ranchos during Mexican rule between 1822 and 1848, but permanent non-aboriginal occupation was inconsiderable until the establishment of the town of Del Mar in 1882 by Loop and Taylor. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, numerous land patents were granted as early as 1882 within the study area, although the GLO Plat Maps indicate that other homesteads were already present in the region by that time. Land surveys of the project area in 1884 and 1876 show a sparse number of settlements in the surrounding area.

Completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1870s and 1880s allowed for travel through the San Diego coast line. The completion of these railroads caused a boom in the population of Southern California, as they were used to transport settlers into the area and move agricultural and ranching commodities, creating a period of agricultural and land development. Several nearby communities in the Proposed Project region were founded in 1880s and 1890s, such as Carlsbad and Encinitas. Del Mar's growth stymied at the turn of the century, but picked up in 1910 once the South Coast Land Company set its sights on Del Mar.

While historic occupation of the project area is well documented, a limited number of historic archaeological resources have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. Only 20 of the 194 previously recorded resources are of historic age and nine are multi-component. The most common type of historic site within the study area is a trash scatter. Within the project area, only seven historic-era archaeological resources were identified: four archaeological sites, two multi-component sites, and one isolate. Of the seven historic or multi-component cultural resources, five are historic trash scatters (CA-SDI-12122, CA-SDI-14457, CA-SDI-14458, CA-SDI-20839, and CA-SDI-22048).

The majority of the refuse sites are located within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area (CA-SDI-14457, CA-SDI-14458, and CA-SDI-20839). Due to their location within the reserve, the sites most likely represent littering or dumping episodes created by visitors to the reserve. Two of the sites contain cisterns, CA-SDI-14456 and CA-SDI-14458; these sites signify a more permanent occupation of the site and may pre-date the establishment of the reserve. An age for these sites was not determined, but Loop first established his home within the reserve before laying out the town of Del Mar. This area has been occupied since the late 1800s. The remaining historic archaeological resource contains an insulator. This supports the presence of the historic power line that was constructed in 1916. Power has long been a part of the area's history, which is demonstrated in the built environment resources.

Built Environment Resources

For built environment resources, three previously recorded resources and eight newly recorded resources were determined present in the Proposed Project study area through the record search or the field survey. These resources consist of historic buildings, structures, a road, and a railroad line.

The majority of the built environment resources within the project area relate to a mid-20th century development period. This reflects the growth period of Del Mar and San Diego. At this time, both homes and commercial buildings were constructed within the study area. Homes account for two of the built environment resources (P-37-036412 and P-37-036413), while commercial-related buildings or districts account for three of the resources (P-37-036430, P-37-036414, and P-37-036422). In order to support this increased development in Del Mar, utility structures were also constructed during this time period. This is exemplified by the presence of one power line and one substation within the study area (P-37-036415 and P-37-036418).

An important resource within the City of Del Mar is the Del Mar Racetrack complex (P-37-035936). Only a small portion of the resource falls within the study area. This resource did not directly contribute to the growth of Del Mar, but it represents an important use of the city. The annual San Diego County Fair has been held at this location since the 1930s. Another resource that links to an important time in Del Mar history is the Old Grand Avenue Bridge (P-37-036423). It was built for use during WWII.

Earlier examples of built environment resources contain roads or railroads, as they were an important part of San Diego County development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One of the resources contains El Camino Real (P-37-014052). This resource is important in California history and linked the study area to San Diego and the rest of the California coast. An original portion of the California Southern Railroad Surflin Route is also within the study area. The Surflin route was constructed by California Southern Railroad in the 1880s. This resource contributed to the growth of the region and connected it to larger metropolitan hubs such as San Diego and Los Angeles.

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CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

AECOM conducted cultural resources studies in compliance with CEQA as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.). Pedestrian archaeological and historic architecture surveys were undertaken to identify cultural resources present in the study area and to determine if the Proposed Project may cause impacts to cultural resources.

The archaeological and built environment surveys identified 45 cultural resources within the Proposed Project study area, including 22 archaeological sites, 12 isolates, and 11 built environment resources (Table 10). Eighteen of the cultural resources are newly identified and 27 are previously recorded. The archaeological sites are composed of 15 prehistoric sites, three historic sites, two multi-component, and two unknown. The isolates contain one historic isolate and 11 prehistoric isolates. The built environment resources include one racetrack complex, one road, one historic district, one substation, two single-family residences, two commercial buildings, one power line, one bridge, and one abandoned railroad that would be 45 or more years old at the Proposed Project’s forecast operating date.

Table 10. Summary of Cultural Resources Identified in the Proposed Project Study Area

Site Number/ Temporary Number	Time Period	Resource Type	Site Type	Within Direct Impact?	CRHR Eligibility Status
CA-SDI-191	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Yes	May be eligible+
CA-SDI-192	Site	Prehistoric	Unknown	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-193	Site	Prehistoric	Unknown	Yes	May be eligible+
CA-SDI-197	Site	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	Yes	Not eligible
CA-SDI-531	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-686	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Yes	May be eligible+
CA-SDI-5957	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-7289	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-10143	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-12121	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-12122	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-14456	Site	Historic	Cistern	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-14457	Site	Multi- component	Debris and shell scatter	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-14458	Site	Historic	Debris scatter and cisterns	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-14460	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	No	Not evaluated*

Table 10. Summary of Cultural Resources Identified in the Proposed Project Study Area

Site Number/ Temporary Number	Time Period	Resource Type	Site Type	Within Direct Impact?	CRHR Eligibility Status
CA-SDI-16237	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-16653	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Yes	May be eligible+
CA-SDI-17388	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-20839	Site	Multi- component	Debris scatter and lithic scatter	No	Not evaluated*
P-37-035936	Site	Historic	Del Mar Racetrack and outer buildings	No	Eligible**
P-37-014052	Site	Historic	El Camino Real	No	Eligible**
P-37-036430	District	Historic	Sorrento Valley Industrial Park	Yes	Eligible**
CA-SDI-22046	Site	Prehistoric	Prehistoric bedrock milling	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-22047	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	No	Not evaluated*
CA-SDI-22048	Site	Historic	Historic trash dump	No	Not evaluated*
P-37-036418	Structure	Historic	Del Mar Substation	Yes	Not eligible
P-37-036412	Single- family residence	Historic	1601 San Dieguito Drive	No	Not eligible
P-37-036413	Single family residence	Historic	1604 San Dieguito Drive	No	Not eligible
P-37-036415	Structure	Historic	Tie Line 666D	Yes	Not eligible
P-37-036414	Building	Historic	Light industrial manufacturing complex	No	Not eligible
P-37-036422	Building	Historic	Corrugated metal warehouse	Yes	Not eligible
P-37-036423	Structure	Historic	Old Grand Avenue Bridge	Yes	Not eligible
P-37-036419	Site	Historic	Old Pacific Surf Liner Railroad	Yes	Not eligible
P-37-016571	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	No	Not eligible
P-37-016572	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	No	Not eligible
P-37-033076	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No	Not eligible
P-37-033077	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No	Not eligible
P-37-034567	Isolate	Prehistoric	Chopper	Yes	Not eligible
P-37-036421	Isolate	Historic	Insulator	No	Not eligible
P-37-036427	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	No	Not eligible
P-37-036428	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	No	Not eligible
P-37-036429	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	No	Not eligible
P-37-036424	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	No	Not eligible
P-37-036425	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic sherd	No	Not eligible
P-37-036426	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	No	Not eligible

+ Sites that may be eligible but a testing program is not feasible or safe

*Sites that are not within the area of direct impact were not evaluated because they will not be impacted and can be avoided by construction.

**Previously evaluated and determined eligible

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area for the Proposed Project encompasses a 300-foot corridor around project components and a 100-foot buffer around non-contiguous temporary work areas. This leads to numerous sites within the study area that will not be impacted by the Proposed Project. If sites are under 20 feet away from a project component, it is recommended that the resource be avoided by establishing environmentally sensitive area fencing where needed to ensure that the resource will not be impacted. The archaeological sites that are not within the area of direct impact within project components were not evaluated during the current effort. This is because the archaeological sites will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Project or a large portion of the resource was located outside of the current study area and could not be completely evaluated. Archaeological sites that may be impacted by the Proposed Project were then evaluated for CRHR eligibility. Built environment resources were evaluated regardless in order to accurately assess indirect visual impacts.

Isolates are not eligible for the CRHR due to their limited research potential. Therefore, resources P-37-016571, P-37-016572, P-37-033076, P-37-033077, P-37-034567, P-37-036421, P-37-036427, P-37-036428, P-37-036429, P-37-036424, P-37-036425, and P-37-036426 are considered not eligible for the CRHR. No further work at these resources is recommended.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Habitation Sites

As noted above, both the current and prehistoric populations in the coastal area location of the Proposed Project, are, and were, greater relative to other areas. Accordingly, a number of the prehistoric sites recorded in the project study area were likely habitation locations, some of them substantial ones. Likewise, today, these same locations are also densely populated and developed, making accurate assessment of the original nature of these prehistoric habitation sites difficult. It is necessary, therefore, to rely on the earliest descriptions of them that were made when they were intact to a greater degree. Sites such as CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, and CA-SDI-197, for example, were first recorded in the early to mid-20th century. Unfortunately, however, these early site records frequently had very minimal site boundary and locational information. Even so, these early descriptions still provide the best information unless subsequent archaeological investigations occurred at the sites. Based on these original site form descriptions and/or on subsequent early site update forms information, 12 of the 18 sites previously recorded in the study area, CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-531, CA-SDI-686, CA-SDI-16653, CA-SDI-5957, CA-SDI-7289, and CA-SDI-17388, can be interpreted as some level of habitation site, from intensive village to seasonal or temporary, campsite habitations. Sites CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-686, CA-SDI-531, CA-SDI-5957, and CA-SDI-16653 are categorized as likely substantial habitation sites, while sites CA-SDI-6289, CA-SDI-14460, and 17388, are categorized as less substantial, seasonal habitation sites.

Prehistoric habitation sites are generally considered to have the best potential to provide important information about prehistoric lifeways as they frequently contain the greatest density and diversity of cultural materials and features. Also, as previously noted, archaeological

investigations at habitation sites such as CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, and CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-531, and CA-SDI-16653 have frequently revealed substantial time depths, with occupations occurring repeatedly over a time span of nearly 10,000 years from the earliest part of the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period. Consequently, any intact prehistoric habitation site or portion of such a site, in existence today, will likely be considered as a CRHP eligible resource. As noted above, however, modern and historic development in the Proposed Project area has had a substantial impact on a number of these habitation sites with some apparently now completely destroyed, while others may have been only partially destroyed with portions possibly still intact. Unfortunately, because some prehistoric habitation sites were originally both deep and large, it is not possible during surface surveys, especially in developed areas, to be certain of whether intact site areas still remain. In addition to structures and pavement, vegetation in developed areas, such as lawns and landscaping, frequently obscure ground surface visibility. Site update forms for sites CA-SDI-197 and CA-SD-5957 describe their substantial, if not entire, removal during monitored construction activities. Site forms for sites such as CA-SDI-7289 and CA-SDI-686 describe substantial disturbance from agriculture and or road construction. The areas in which sites CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-193, and CA-SDI-531 are substantially developed suggest that little may remain intact at these sites. Likewise, CA-SDI-16653, which consists of several previously recorded sites, now combined into one, encompasses a large area, most of which has also been substantially developed. Because of the original substantial size and depth of these sites, however, intact remnants could still remain, even within substantially developed areas.

Seven of the habitation sites were outside of the direct impact area and were not evaluated for the current survey because they can be avoided by the Proposed Project. This includes CA-SDI-192, CA-SDI-531, CA-SDI-5957, CA-SDI-7289, CA-SDI-14460, CA-SDI-16237, and CA-SDI-17388.

The remaining four habitation sites, CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-686, and CA-SDI-16653, may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 1. However, a testing program is not feasible at these sites because too limited a section falls within the disturbance area, they are paved over, or the area to test is unsafe. This is especially true at CA-SDI-191 where multiple lines of electrical undergrounding are present.

Lithic and Shell Scatters

Five sites within the study area have some combination of a lithic or shell component. These include CA-SDI-197, CA-SDI-10143, CA-SDI-12121, CA-SDI-12122, and CA-SDI-22047. Within the study area, these lithic or shell scatters did not have evidence of embedded material or subsurface cultural deposits. They are not likely to yield further information within the study area. However, four of the sites are outside of the area of direct impact and were not formally evaluated by the current survey. Only one site, CA-SDI-197, a shell scatter, will be impacted by the Proposed Project. This site has been tested multiple times over the past 30 years and the final result was that the site is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR due to the amount of disturbances at the site. During the current survey, the site had been destroyed by the ongoing construction for two large office buildings.

Bedrock Milling Stations

One site (CA-SDI-22046), recorded during the study area survey, contains two small bedrock milling features indicative of a site focused on specific resource procurement and/or processing. The milling elements consist solely of two shallow mortars, one in each feature. The site likely represents a field station for the processing of acorns or possibly other seeds from grasses or such shrubs as sage or buckwheat. The site is located above where, prehistorically, oaks may have been present. The bedrock is sandstone and is probably the closest bedrock to the river that was suitable for milling purposes. The isolated nature of this milling feature site tends to suggest that it was associated with the processing of these materials before taking them back to a habitation site in the vicinity, likely adjacent to the river. Possible associated habitation sites in the vicinity along this side of the river are CA-SDI-7287/CA-SDI-7289 (probably one site), located to the south.

This bedrock milling station site represents a rare occurrence in the local archaeological record as no such sites were present among the 134 sites listed in the records search of a 0.5-mile radius of the Proposed Project. Due to its rarity in the area and possible association with a nearby habitation site, such as CA-SDI-7287/CA-SDI-7289, it would appear capable of providing new information about prehistoric settlement and substance patterns in the coastal area during the Late Prehistoric Period. The resource is not within the direct impact area of the Proposed Project and it was not formally evaluated.

Historic Archaeological Resources

Refuse Scatters and Dumps

Site CA-SDI-22048 is a historic dump with no evidence of embedded material or subsurface cultural deposits. It contains a pile of historic-era lamp posts that were likely pushed into the lagoon. This site represents a one-time dumping event and offers very little research potential. The site is outside of the area of direct impact and was not formally evaluated by the project.

Cisterns

Sites CA-SDI-14456 and CA-SDI-14458 contain cisterns; Site CA-SDI-14458 also includes a refuse scatter. No associated artifacts were found within CA-SDI-14456. The refuse scatter at CA-SDI-14458 likely represents multi-episode dumping events or long-term use of the project area. A buried subsurface component is possible at each of the sites since the cisterns were backfilled. They may contain intact deposits. However, these sites are outside of the area of direct impact and were not formally evaluated by the Proposed Project.

Multi-component

Two multi-component sites, CA-SDI-14457 and CA-SDI-20839, contain components of prehistoric and historic resources. CA-SDI-14457 includes historic debris and shell. CA-SDI-20839 includes historic debris and lithic material. CA-SDI-14457 was not relocated during the survey, while CA-SDI-20839 was only partially relocated. These sites have no evidence of embedded material or subsurface cultural deposits. They offer very little research potential. The sites are outside of the area of direct impact and were not formally evaluated by the Proposed Project.

Built Environment

Built environment resources were evaluated for CRHR eligibility and to assess any visual, direct, or indirect impacts on eligible resources.

Historic Buildings

There are seven historic buildings or structures, not related to utilities, within the study area. They include one racetrack complex, one historic district, two single-family residences, two commercial buildings, and one partially intact bridge. Only two of these resources, P-37-035936 and P-37-036430, are recommended as eligible for CRHR.

P-37-035936 and P-37-036430

Two previously recorded resources, P-37-035936 (Del Mar Racetrack) P-37-036430 (Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Building) were already evaluated and found eligible for inclusion in the CRHR before the current study. AECOM updated the two resources and concurred with the previous findings. However, the newly added Human Resources building to P-37-035936 did not fall within the resources period of significance. Therefore, the particular building was not found eligible. The P-37-036430 buildings that fall within the study area are eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

P-37-036412 and P-37-036413

These two resources, P-37-036412 (1601 San Dieguito Drive) and P-37-036413 (1604 San Dieguito Drive), contain single-family residences. They are located near the undergrounding portion of C510. The buildings at 1601 and 1604 San Dieguito Drive have no significant association with important historic events. The resources were constructed in the mid to late 1960s and are an example of ranch style single-family residences. The buildings at 1601 and 1604 San Dieguito Drive are not a notable or a distinctive representation of this historic theme and are a modest example of a common type. They are not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. The developer and/or owner of the buildings at the time of construction were not identified. Many residents have occupied the buildings since their construction, and research did not reveal that the building was occupied by people that made demonstrably important contributions to history at the local, state, or national level.

Neither of the resources is an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. The ranch style building proliferated residential areas throughout California in the second half of the 20th century. The single-family residences are a modest example that reflects the 20th century trends of this style. The buildings on these parcels lack the distinctive design or engineering that would merit listing in the CRHR. There is no master architect or builder associated with these buildings. The resources are not significant as a source of important information regarding history. Therefore, P-37-036412 and P-37-036413 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

P-37-036414 and P-37-036422

These two resources, P-37-036414 (Commercial building) and P-37-036422 (Del Mar Blue Print Company), contain commercial buildings. Under CRHR Criterion 1, the buildings have no significant association with important historic events. The buildings are associated with

dramatic increase of commercial development in San Diego in the 1950s and 1960s. P-37-036414 is an example of a Modern mid-20th Century Storefront style commercial building, while P-37-036422 is a utilitarian style commercial building. Many businesses occupied the two buildings, but research did not reveal that they played a distinct or important role in the economic development of the San Diego/Del Mar area itself. Neither resource is notable nor a distinctive representative of this historic theme and both are a modest example of a common type.

The buildings are not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. The developer and/or owner of the buildings at the time of construction were not identified. Many businesses have occupied the buildings since their original construction, and research did not reveal that the buildings were occupied by people that made demonstrably important contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Furthermore, the buildings are not significant because they are not an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Under CRHR Criterion 4, these buildings are not significant as a source of important information regarding history. They do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

P-37-036423

This resource contains the remains of the Old Grand Avenue Bridge and is now used as a lookout point for the SDRP. The historical significance of the Old Grand Avenue Bridge was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the CRHR eligibility. Based on site investigations, historic research, and previous evaluations, the Old Grand Avenue Bridge does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. The bridge is connected to previously recorded site, CA-SDI-15065 (the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Facility), which was not revisited during the current survey. However, the structures relating to the air field, and subsequent uses, no longer exist. Research conducted by Berryman and Woodman showed that no as-built plans or architect were ever discovered (San Dieguito River Park Joint Power Authority, U.S. Department of Interior, and Fish and Wildlife Service 2000). The association with the WWII airfield and the significant events of WWII no longer exists since the airfield and buildings have been destroyed, although the general layout is still visible from current aerial images. The bridge does not maintain integrity because it has been partially destroyed and altered into a lookout point. No further data can be gathered from this resource past its recording and documentation.

Utility Facilities and Infrastructure

Two historic structures are related to utilities within the study area: one power line and one substation. Neither resource retains integrity, nor is neither recommended as eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

P-37-036415

The resource will be impacted by the Proposed Project; therefore, the portion within the study area was thoroughly evaluated for significance. Under CRHR Criterion 1, the 6-mile portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor has significant association with the broad patterns of local or regional history of Del Mar and San Diego, California, for being a segment of the first high voltage power line and SDCG&E's first direct link to another major electric utility company,

SCE. The power line was constructed in 1918 and runs from Del Mar through Oceanside before terminating in San Juan Capistrano in the coastal region of southern California. TL666 crosses many sensitive environments, such as lagoons and preserve areas. At San Juan Capistrano, the SDCG&E line connects to SCE facilities. Since this portion of TL666 has significant association with the broad patterns of local or regional history, it is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. The period of significance is 1918 to 1960, from the line's original construction to 1957; by that time maintenance had taken place on the majority of the segment and SDG&E began looking towards alternative power methods. The power line's materials went through a major replacement after this time.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, the portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor has no significant association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Research conducted of people important in electric history included a careful evaluation as to whether the portion of TL666 under investigation is the property that best represents that association. Research on the property did not reveal that the portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor is associated with any notable persons or their work. Since the portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor has no significant association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history, it is therefore not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Nothing about the design or construction of the power line was unique, or required groundbreaking or innovative features to surmount engineering or design challenges. Since the power line does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, it is therefore not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this structure is not significant as a source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

For a property to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, besides meeting one of the above criteria, a property must also retain its historic integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While this portion of TL666 has integrity of location and design, the additional periods of replacement and repair, as well as development in the surrounding area, represent a loss of integrity of workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling of the original 1918 power line. The power line has lost many of its original building elements, fabric, and materials. In its present state, the portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor has not retained enough historical integrity to convey a historic sense of an early twentieth century transmission line. This portion of TL666 within the Del Mar corridor, therefore, does not meet any of the significance criteria necessary for eligibility for listing in the CRHR, either as an individual resource or as a contributor to a larger significant linear resource, like the entire power line (TL666).

Although only a portion of the power line was evaluated during the current project, the entire TL666 power line has also suffered a loss of integrity since its construction. Due to SDG&E's on-going operations and maintenance activities, the majority of original structures are no longer present. Poles and conductors are replaced by SDG&E on a routine basis for public safety (Ruston 2017). The historic setting of TL666 has been changed substantially since construction and therefore it only retains a moderate level of integrity of setting. Overall, the majority of power line has been continuously maintained and upgraded since its original construction. The power line has lost many of its original building elements, fabric, and materials, and therefore does not have integrity of materials. While the transmission line has had maintenance upgrades, the property is recognizable as a public utility system. Several methods of construction and evidence of crafts are still apparent, seen in its general form. However, the portion of TL666 visited displays characteristics seen in mid-twentieth century engineering, and does not display workmanship associated with its period of significance 1918; this is likely the case elsewhere on the power line. In its present state, TL666 likely does not retained enough historical integrity to convey a historic sense of an early twentieth century power line.

P-37-036418

This resource contains the SDG&E Del Mar Substation. Although the substation is associated with the construction of the Del Mar power line in the 1950s and 1960s, as well as the trend of using alternating currents to distribute power throughout Southern California, the substation is just one example among many similar examples of substations used by SDG&E in Southern California. The Del Mar Substation has no significant association with the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. Research on the property did not reveal that the SDG&E Del Mar Substation is associated with any notable persons or their work.

The Del Mar Substation does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Nothing about the design or construction of the Del Mar Substation was unique, or required groundbreaking or innovative features to surmount engineering or design challenges.

This structure is not significant as a source of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies. The resource is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR.

Transportation Routes and Other Linear Sites

Two historic transportation routes or linear sites are within the study area. They include one road and one abandoned railroad bed.

P-37-014052

This previously recorded resource contains El Camino Real. The segments of El Camino Real and Old El Camino Real within the study area consist of raised, paved county roads. Previously documented segments of the road were determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. El Camino Real was formally designated State Historic Landmark #784 in 1963, but this particular segment appears to retain little if any of its integrity. Regardless, this segment of El Camino

Real and Old El Camino Real is not only associated with early Spanish exploration and colonization (1750-1800), but is also a State Historical Landmark.

P-37-036419

This resource contains an abandoned section of the California Southern Railroad Surfline Route. The Surfline Route was an important link to San Diego and Los Angeles during a time of important development within the region. The resource likely contributed to the growth of Del Mar and San Diego. However, none of the materials relating to the original line remain. The path of the railroad is still visible within the lagoon, but it is not maintained and is overgrown in some areas.

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary engineering for the Proposed Project has been conducted, focusing on removal of TL666D; the reconfiguration of TL674A; and the installation of C510 underground and associated components, including utility poles, staging area, stringing sites, three helicopter landing zones, helicopter drop zones, guard structures/locations, access roads, and overland access to the pole locations. All cultural resource locations and boundaries were compared with the locations and dimensions of the Proposed Project components. Proposed Project components are located within the site boundaries of 11 resources: CA-SDI-191 (Habitation site), CA-SDI-193 (Unknown), CA-SDI-197 (Shell scatter), CA-SDI-686 (Habitation site), CA-SDI-16653 (Habitation site), P-37-036418 (Del Mar Substation), P-37-036415 (Tie Line 666D), P-37-036422 (Corrugated metal warehouse), P-37-036423 (Old Grand Avenue Bridge), P-37-036419 (Old Pacific Surf Liner Railroad), and P-37-034567 (Isolate chopper).

The greatest chance of impacting a resource lies within the TL674A, C510, and C738 undergrounding portions of the Proposed Project. Four of the resources have the potential to be impacted by the undergrounding, CA-SDI-191 (Habitation site), CA-SDI-193 (Habitation site), P-37-036418 (Del Mar Substation), and P-37-036423 (Old Grand Avenue Bridge). Two of these sites were evaluated and found not eligible (P-37-036418 and P-37-036423). The remaining two sites, CA-SDI-191 and CA-SDI-193, may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if intact portions of the site remain. If these deposits maintained integrity, the sites would be eligible under Criterion 4 for their contribution to further research. The portions of the site within the area of direct impact for CA-SDI-191 and CA-SDI-193 are paved over for the most part. The non-paved portions of CA-SDI-191 are located around the substation. It is neither safe nor feasible to perform subsurface testing in these areas.

Five sites, CA-SDI-197 (Shell scatter), CA-SDI-16653 (Habitation site), P-37-034567 (Isolate chopper), P-37-036422 (Corrugated metal warehouse), and P-37-036419 (Old Pacific Surf Liner Railroad), are located at components where ground disturbance is not anticipated. This includes poles that will be removed from service, poles topped at distribution, and stringing sites within paved roads. These five sites may be impacted by light foot traffic, but no ground disturbance is currently expected.

P-37-036415 (Tie Line 666D) will be impacted by the Proposed Project. The components of TL666 will be removed within the project area. This segment was evaluated during the current survey. Although found potentially eligible under Criterion 1, overall, P-37-036415 was found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR due to its lack of integrity. The final site that may be impacted by the Proposed Project is CA-SDI-686 (Habitation site). This site has been previously tested and found to have a subsurface component. It has never been formally evaluated for CRHR eligibility. During the current survey, the site was not relocated within the proposed disturbance area. The area was heavily disturbed and graded due to the location's use as a commercial dirt lot. The site is likely destroyed, although intact deposits may still exist. If more than superficial ground disturbance is required in this area for the Proposed Project, the portion of the site within the project area should be tested for subsurface deposits.

Although only 11 resources are within the direct impact area, the majority of the project area maintains a high level of sensitivity and a high to moderate level for encountering buried cultural deposits. Therefore monitoring by a qualified archaeologist is recommended in some areas of proposed ground disturbance. This includes the four undergrounding segments, 14 new poles, 25 poles to be removed from service, and 17 guard structures. Monitoring is also recommended during topping activities at eight poles within or near archaeological sites or significant built environment resources. If the archaeologist determines that the work is within fill material with no possibility of impacting buried deposits, monitoring may not be necessary. Although no ground disturbance is currently proposed, if any is needed, monitoring at five stringing sites, two fly yards, and one staging yard is recommended. Table 11 summarizes the monitoring recommendations for proposed construction activities.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Location 1	Hardware Reconfiguration	None	None	None
Location 2	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 3	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 4	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-191; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 5	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-191;P-37-036418; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.
Location 6	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-191;P-37-036418; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Location 7	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-191;P-37-036418; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.
Location 8	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-191; P-37-036415	None
Location 9	Top at Distribution	None	None	None
Location 10	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 11	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 12	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 13	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 14	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 15	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 16	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 17	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 18	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415; P-37-035936	None
Location 19	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 20*	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 21	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415; P-37-036422	None
Location 22	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-192; P-37-036415; P-37-036422	None
Location 23	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415; P-37-036422	None
Location 24	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 25	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 26	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036415; P-37-036423	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 27	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415; P-37-036423	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
				pole.
Location 28	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036415; P-37-036423	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 29	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole, unless cut at ground level.
Location 30	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole, unless cut at ground level.
Location 31	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole, unless cut at ground level.
Location 32*	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	A survey should be performed by a qualified archaeologist during construction.
Location 33*	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	A survey should be performed by a qualified archaeologist during construction.
Location 34*	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 35	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036415; CA-SDI-193	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 36	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	None	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 37	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036412	None
Location 38	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-22048	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 39	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-22048	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 40	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036413	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Location 41	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 42	Hardware Reconfiguration	None	P-37-036413	None
Location 43	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-193; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 44	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 45	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 46	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 47	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 48	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-034567; P-37-036415	None
Location 49	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-12121; P-37-036415	None
Location 50	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 51	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 52	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 53*	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 54	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 55	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 56	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 57	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 58	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 59	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 60	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 61	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 62	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Location 63	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 64	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 65	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 66	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 67	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 68	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 69	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 70	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 71	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 72	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-14460; P-37-036415; P-37-036428	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 73	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-14460; P-37-015863; P-37-026492; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 74	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-16237; CA-SDI-14457; CA-SDI-14456; P-37-036415; P-37-036427	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 75	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 76	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-033077; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 77	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-16653; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 78	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-16653; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 79	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-16653; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.
Location 80	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-16653; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor during removal of pole.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Location 81	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	CA-SDI-16653; P-37-036415	A survey should be performed by a qualified archaeologist during construction.
Location 82*	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	A survey should be performed by a qualified archaeologist during construction.
Location 83	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	A survey should be performed by a qualified archaeologist during construction.
Location 84	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 85	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 86	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 87	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 88	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 89	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-0364-19; P-37-036415	None
Location 90	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 91	Remove from Service	Minimal- cut pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 92	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 92	Remove from Service	Minimal- pull pole	P-37-036415	None
Location 93	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-197; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.
Location 94	Top at Distribution	None	CA-SDI-22047; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.
Location 95	Top at Distribution	None	CA_SDI-22047; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.
Location 96	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 97	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Location 98	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 99	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036430; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for topping activities.
Location 100	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036430; P-37-036415	None
Location 101	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 102	Remove from Service	None- remove switch	P-37-036415	None
Location 103	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 104	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 105	Top at Distribution	None	P-37-036415	None
Location 106	None	None	CA-SDI-531	None
Location 107	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 108	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 109	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 122	Install new pole	Yes	P-37-036415; CA-SDI-193	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 124	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 125	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Location 127	Install new pole	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Del Mar School	Fly Yard	None	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
GS1	New Guard Structure	Yes	CA-SDI-191	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS2	New Guard Structure	Yes	CA-SDI-191	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS3	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS4	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS5	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS6	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS7	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS8	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS10	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS11	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS12	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS13	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS14	New Guard Structure	Yes	CA-SDI-16653	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS15	New Guard Structure	Yes	CA-SDI-16653	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
GS16	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS17	New Guard Structure	Yes	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
GS18	New Guard Structure	Yes	CA-SDI-193	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
SS1	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS2	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS3	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS4	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS5	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS6	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS7	Stringing Site	None	CA-SDI-192	None
SS13	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS14	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS15	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS16	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS17	Stringing Site	None	CA-SDI-16653	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
SS18	Stringing Site	None	CA-SDI-16653	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
SS19	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS20	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS21	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS22	Stringing Site	None	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
SS23	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS24	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS25a	Stringing Site	None	P-37-000191	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
				required.
SS25b	Stringing Site	None	P-37-000193	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
SS26a	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS26b	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS27	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS28	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS29	Stringing Site	None		
SS30	Stringing Site	None	P-37-036426	None
SS31	Stringing Site	None	None	None
SS32	Stringing Site	None	P-37-000191	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
Jimmy Durante	Fly Yard	None	None	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
Pumpkin Patch Yard	Staging Yard	Possible for initial set up	CA-SDI-686 and P-37-014052	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present if ground disturbance is required.
Torrey Pines Parking Lot	Fly Yard	None	None	None
Undergrounding near Del Mar Substation	600 feet of UG	Yes	CA-SDI-191; P-37-036415	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Undergrounding on Los Penasquitos Lagoon Bike Path	630 feet of UG	Yes	CA-SDI-197	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.

Table 11. Summary of Project Components and Recommendations

Component	Proposed Action	Proposed Ground Disturbance	Site(s) Within Vicinity	Recommendation
Undergrounding on San Dieguito Drive	3,600 feet of UG, 1 transformer, and 5 new hand holes	Yes	CA-SDI-193; P-37-036415; CA-SDI-22048; P-37-036412; P-37-036413	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.
Undergrounding on Via de la Valle	1.1 miles of UG and 4 new vaults	Yes	CA-SDI-191; CA-SDI-5957; CA-SDI-7289; P-37-016571; P-37-016572; P-37-036415; P-37-036418; P-37-036426	A qualified archaeological monitor should be present for ground disturbing activities.

*Poles were not accessible during the current survey because of water inundation within the lagoon or restricted access to private property.

Regardless of how well Proposed Project designers may succeed in avoiding the known cultural resources, there will always be some potential for the unanticipated discovery of currently unknown cultural resources during project construction. However, the probability of unanticipated discoveries for the Proposed Project is judged to be low, given the high level of prior ground disturbance and the likelihood of fill soils within roadbeds. The majority of the proposed work will be overhead work only with little to no anticipated ground disturbance. Accordingly, the Proposed Project is thought unlikely to cause unanticipated cultural resource impacts.

In the event that any unanticipated buried cultural deposits are encountered during any phase of project construction, all construction work in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease and, as a standard procedure, the Lead Agency will consult with a qualified archaeologist. The qualified archaeologist will coordinate with the Proposed Project owner’s construction manager and environmental compliance manager and assess the buried cultural deposits. If the discovery is determined to be not significant through consultation with SDG&E staff, work will be allowed to continue.

If, in consultation with SDG&E, a discovery is determined to be significant, a mitigation plan should be prepared and carried out in accordance with state guidelines. If the resources cannot be avoided, a data recovery plan should be developed to ensure collection of sufficient information to address archaeological and historical research questions, with results presented in a technical report describing field methods, materials collected, and conclusions. Any cultural material collected as part of an assessment or data recovery effort should be curated at a qualified facility. Field notes and other pertinent materials should be curated along with the archaeological collection.

If human remains are discovered during any construction activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 50 feet of the remains shall be halted immediately, and the County coroner shall be notified immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and

Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the County coroner to be Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC shall identify a Most Likely Descendant, who will be designated to cooperate with the owner of the land on which the remains were discovered to arrange for the proper disposition of the remains, according to the NAHC guidelines for the treatment and disposition of human remains.

Should the Proposed Project area change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, intensive pedestrian archaeological survey and reconnaissance architectural survey of these areas will be required.

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1998 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. Draft report prepared by ASM Affiliates and submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater, San Diego.
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Wolf, Scott

2011 Update form for site CA-SDI-16653. On file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

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ATTACHMENT 1

RESUMES

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Christy Dolan, MA, RPA
Historical Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, Concentration Historical Archaeology,
College of William and Mary, 1994
BA, History and Anthropology, University of New Hampshire,
1985
Museum Studies Certificate Program, Harvard University

Professional Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Affiliations

Member, Society for Historical Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology

Christy Dolan has more than 20 years of experience in the study of historic period archaeological and architectural resources. Her archaeological experience includes document research; surveys; and excavations of 18th, 19th, and 20th century sites in California, Arizona, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Missouri, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and throughout New England. She has authored documents that represent the results of historic studies, surveys, inventories, evaluations, and preservation plans. Her work with several cultural resource management firms has broadened her knowledge of procedures for NEPA, NHPA, and CEQA and has allowed her to work with a variety of federal agencies.

Ms. Dolan has conducted numerous architectural surveys and is conversant with architectural styles and terminology for a broad array of structures, including military, industrial, municipal, commercial, and residential buildings. She has also completed many studies of the built environment, including National Register nominations, Historic American Building Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and National Historic Landmark nominations. She has a broad knowledge of material culture, building styles, and structural engineering practices in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Project Experience

Energy and Transmission Projects

Foster Wheeler North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, Arizona to Mexican Border

Historical archaeologist on an international pipeline. Responsible for archival research, overseeing artifact analysis, site evaluation, and data recovery. Historic sites included a railroad town, a stage stop, historic roads, and numerous can scatters. [2/1999 - 5/2003]

Sempra Energy Coronado 69 kV Utilities Relocation Area Monitoring, San Diego, CA

As Historical Archaeologist, prepared historic analysis for report documenting two buried historic features discovered during monitoring. [5/2004 - 12/2004]

Imperial Irrigation District M-line Pole Replacement Survey, Imperial Valley, CA

As Historical Archaeologist, conducted historical research and archaeological survey of 40-mile segment of transmission line that stretched between El Centro and Niland in southern California. Recorded seven sites and three isolates, including historic trash deposits, an early 20th century railroad stop, and debris from railroad construction camps. Prepared Cultural Resources Inventory Report with the findings. [6/1999 - 12/2000]

Tuscarora Gas Transmission Line Nontechnical Report, OR, CA, and NV

As Historical Archaeologist, wrote historical section and contributed to the preparation of a brochure that interpreted the archaeological investigations for the 229-mile Tuscarora Gas Transmission Line project. [5/1997 - 12/1997]

LADWP On-Call, Los Angeles, CA

Multiple on-call projects. On one project, updated National Register nomination for the Boulder Transmission Lines carry energy from Hoover (Boulder) Dam to Los Angeles. [5/1997 - 12/2002]

Transportation Projects

North Torrey Pines Bridge Restoration, Del Mar, CA

Reviewed plans for restoration of the 1933 North Torrey Pines Bridge to address significant impacts to the National Register-eligible resource.

West Mission Bay Drive Bridge, San Diego, CA Historian

Conducted National Register eligibility study for several historic buildings and structures under Caltrans guidelines. Prepared HRER with the findings. Completed archaeological survey and records search and prepared ASR.

Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS, Las Vegas and Primm, NV

Manager for large alternatives study for a proposed supplemental airport for Las Vegas. Oversaw archaeological and architectural reconnaissance surveys. Upcoming work includes archaeological survey of 17,000 acres in the Nevada desert. [5/2006 - 9/2010]

City of Davis Railroad Depot Survey, Davis, CA

As Archaeologist, conducted archaeological survey and prepared an HPSR for a late 19th century railroad depot. [5/1998 - 6/1999]

City of Seal Beach Marina Drive Bike Path, Seal Beach, CA

As Historian/Archaeologist, conducted National Register eligibility study for several historic buildings under Caltrans guidelines. Prepared HRER with the findings and coordinated with Caltrans to define APE. [5/2003 - 6/2004]

City of Palm Springs Indian Canyon Drive and Bridge Widening, Palm Springs, CA

As Historian, conducted National Register eligibility study for several historic buildings and structures under Caltrans guidelines. Prepared HRER with the findings. [2/2003 - 6/2003]

Caltrans and City of San Diego SR-56 Cultural Resource Study, Addendum Technical Reports, San Diego County, CA

As Historical Archaeologist, conducted archaeological testing of late 19th century homestead site. [5/1996 - 4/1997]

(Lead Author). Prepared for VHB by AECOM, San Diego (2010).

Archaeology and Cultural Landscapes; Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad (with E. Russell). Prepared for UNiT, EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2006).

City of Encinitas Manchester Avenue/Interstate 5 Interchange Historic Properties Survey, San Diego, CA

As Task Manager for Historic Resources, conducted historic research and compiled information for the historic background and the assessment of historic structures for the HASR. [4/2004 - 6/2005]

Harper Lake Specific Plan; Cultural Resources Constraints Report (with J. Hirsch and R. Apple). Prepared for ENSR International, EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2006).

Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluation for the Harbor Deepening 69kV Utilities Relocation Area, Coronado, California (with T. Wahoff and J. Cleland). Prepared for Sempra Energy and Utilities, EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2004).

County of Los Angeles Arroyo Seco Bike Path Historic Property Survey Report, Los Angeles, CA

As Historic Resource Specialist, conducted an architectural survey and archival research of the stone-mortared and concrete-lined Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel and associated bridges. Identified character-defining features of the channel and prepared a Historic Architectural Survey Report and portions of the Historic Property Survey Report. [5/2003 - 4/2005]

Historical Architectural Evaluation of the Sepulveda Boulevard Tunnel (with M. Strauss). Prepared for the County of Los Angeles. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2003).

Evaluation of 14 Cultural Resources at San Vicente Reservoir (with L. Willey and J. Underwood). Prepared for San Diego County Water Authority, EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2002).

County of Los Angeles Arroyo Seco Bike Path Finding of Effects Documentation, Los Angeles, CA

As Historic Resource Specialist, oversaw preparation of the historic resources portion of a Finding of Effects for a proposed bike path in the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel. Used character-defining features identified during the preparation of a Historic Architectural Survey Report to help determine the effects. [9/2004 - 4/2005]

Cultural and Historical Research and Technical Report for the Proposed Caltrans District 11 New Headquarters, San Diego, California. Prepared for GSA. EDAW, Inc. (2001).

Federal/Military Projects

Selected Reports

From Peak to Playa: Class III Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport

Stacie Wilson, RPA
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist

Education

MS, Applied Geographical Information Science (GIS), Northern Arizona University, 2008

BA, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego (UCSD), 2001

BS, Biological Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

Professional Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Society for American Archaeology

Technical Papers & Presentations

Mapping the San Diego Royal Presidio Site: Resurrecting the Past using GIS, Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, 2012

Mapping and Tracking Trails: GIS and the BLM National Historic Trails Project, Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, CA, 2011

GIS Spatial Analysis of the Land Use and Occupancy Patterns of the Mountain Cahuilla during the Prehistoric and Post-Contact Periods, Society for California Archaeology, Burbank, 2008

GIS Spatial Analysis of Late Prehistoric Cahuilla Land Use and Post-Contact Influence on Traditional Settlement and Subsistence Patterns, Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, 2008

Stacie Wilson has 13 years of unique experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for more than 11 years. She is skilled in project management; archaeological survey, excavation, and documentation; and creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data. She has served as principle investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with Native American tribal representatives and local, state, and federal agencies. Her technical skills include ArcGIS 10.1, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Stacie is detail oriented and has strong organizational skills.

Project Experience

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Cultural Resources On-Call Contract, Various Locations, San Diego County, CA

Project manager and principal investigator for cultural resources on-call services for SDG&E pole replacement, operation and maintenance, transmission line planning, and other projects in San Diego and Imperial counties on private, County, and BLM lands. Oversees field survey, monitoring, and archaeological documentation for project task orders. Duties include task co-ordination and management, budget production and analysis, archaeological survey and monitoring, and authoring reports.
[2011-Ongoing]

As-Needed Consulting Services, County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Various Locations, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resources Task Lead and principal investigator for on-call CEQA and NEPA support and archaeological monitoring. Coordination of archaeological monitors, site assessments, survey, DPR documentation, and reporting efforts. Provides scopes of work and budgets for cultural resources task orders.
[2012-Ongoing]

Southern California Edison (SCE), Valley South Subtransmission Project, Riverside County, CA

Project archaeologist and field director for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Valley South Subtransmission Project in western Riverside County. Covering over 20 miles, the Phase I inventory and field survey project included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a Cultural Resources Survey Report.
[2012-2015]

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Otay Truck Route Project, CA

Project archaeologist and report author for a cultural resources survey of the Otay Truck Route (OTR). The OTR fronts a portion of the U.S./Mexico border in the Otay Mesa community of the City of San Diego. The project included surveying approximately 18.4 acres and recording prehistoric and archaeological sites. Reporting efforts included a Historic Property Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, and City of San Diego Archaeological Resource Report Form.
[2013-2014]

Recurrent Energy (RE) Astoria LLC, RE Astoria Project, Kern County, CA

Principle investigator for a cultural resources study of a 2,050 acre solar power project in Kern County. Duties included the organization of a records search, conducting a Native American contact program, overseeing archaeological and built environment surveys, the recordation of cultural resources, and the preparation of a Phase I cultural resources technical report.
[2013]

Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Path 42 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, CA

Field director for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Path 42 Transmission Line Project in Riverside County. Covering 233 acres, the Class III study included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a cultural resources investigations class III report.
[2012-2013]

Renewable Resources Group, Inc., Antelope Valley Solar Project, Kern and Los Angeles County, CA

Field director, GIS specialist, and report author for solar electric-generating facilities proposed on approximately 5,000 acre site in Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. The project included the organization of a records search, Native American contact program, archaeological and built environment survey, the recordation of cultural resources, and the preparation of cultural resources reports.
[2011-2012]

BLM National Historic Trails Inventory, AZ, CA, CO NM, NV, UT, WY

GIS Task Lead for a multi-state initiative that focuses on identifying, field inventorying, and assessing the cultural and visual resources of six National Historic Trails located on BLM lands. The inventory includes examining high potential route segments and high potential historic sites of the Old Spanish, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails. Task Lead duties include technical guidance; development of methodology; establishment of protocols and standards for field work; and reviewing of technical work for the GIS-related tasks.
[2010-2012]

Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities, CA

Project manager, field director, and class III survey report author for a cultural resources survey of the Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities for the proposed Mojave Solar Project located on private, BLM, and Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB) lands. The project included surveying 85 linear miles and recording prehistoric and historic

archaeological sites in the Mojave Desert region of California.

[2010-2011]

Solar Millennium Power Projects, Riverside County, CA

GIS analyst and field archaeologist for concentrated solar electric-generating facilities proposed on approximately 2,000-acre and 7,000 acre sites on BLM land in eastern Riverside County, California. The project, under a Fast-Track ARRA funding schedule, will use well-established parabolic trough solar thermal technology to produce electrical power using a steam turbine generator fed from a solar steam generator. Work included extensive resource and project GIS data management.

[2009-2014]

Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Jean, NV

GIS specialist for a cultural resources survey of a proposed airport in southern Nevada. The project included surveying and recording prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Ivanpah Valley region of southern Nevada. Additional duties included report graphics and data management.

[2009-2010]

Southern California Edison (SCE) On-Call Purchase Order, Various Locations, CA

Managed and coordinated SCE deteriorated pole replacement, operation and maintenance, and distribution substation planning projects in southern and central California. Conducted pre-field mapping and managed project organization and scoping. Conducted and organized record searches, field survey, and archaeological documentation for project task orders. Collected GPS data in the field and, using GIS, managed and analyzed spatial data. Prepared report graphics, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reports. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

SCE Cultural Resources Inventory of the Devers to Valley Substation Project, Riverside County, CA

Field director and GIS analyst for the cultural resource inventory of approximately 600 acres in eastern Riverside County located on BLM and private land. Duties included the organization and supervision of field survey, GIS project data management, and documentation of approximately 50 archaeological resources on DPR forms. Co-author of cultural resources inventory report submitted to the BLM. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

SCE Cultural Resources Inventory of the DPV Colorado River Switchyard Project, Riverside County, CA

Field archaeologist and GIS analyst for the cultural resource inventory of approximately 600 acres on BLM land in eastern Riverside County. Assisted in the organization and supervision of field survey, conducted GIS project data management, created report graphics, and co-authored archeological report and documentation of more than 50 archaeological resources on DPR forms. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation

El Capitan/Oak Oasis/Steltzer/El Monte Parks, Lakeside Linkage, Lusardi Creek, Sycamore/Goodan, and Boulder Oaks Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, San Diego County, CA

Conducted GIS-based cultural resource data management and created report graphics for the survey and inventory of multiple open space preserves and parks in San Diego County. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

Monte Vista Ranch, Ramona, CA

Served as crew chief of a Phase I survey of a 4,000-acre property surrounding the San Vicente Creek. Duties included site recordation and mapping using GIS technology. Assisted in the analysis and management of the survey data with the creation of a GIS project. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

Starwood Harris Site Complex, Rancho Santa Fe, CA

Served as field archaeologist for Phase III data recovery for sites located within the Harris Complex along the San Dieguito River. Assisted in the excavation of numerous shovel

test pits and 1-by-1-meter units. Compiled site maps in GIS using GPS data collected in the field. Created Harris Complex GIS project encompassing current and past work. Produced report graphics using spatial data. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

Centre City Development Corporation Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study, San Diego, CA

Conducted GIS mapping and data synthesis for historic building survey in portions of downtown San Diego. Involved in research identifying significant historical documents relating to the history of African-Americans in downtown San Diego. Contributing author to the Heritage Study report. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

Shannon E. Foglia, RPA
Archaeologist**Education**

MA, Roman Frontier Studies (Archaeology), Newcastle University, 2011
BA, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, 2008

Professional Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology
Board Member, San Diego County Archaeological Society

Shannon Erickson Foglia is a capable archaeologist with six years of experience in Cultural Resource Management and CEQA/ Section 106 compliance projects. She has successfully completed approximately 130 small to large scale projects through California and has authored over 100 letter and technical reports. Ms. Foglia has participated in a number of excavations, surveys, and monitoring projects. Her skills include project management, excavation, monitoring, research, report writing, curation management, budget management, proposal writing, and archaeological illustration.

Project Experience**SDG&E Cultural Resources On-Call Contract, San Diego County, CA**

As an Archaeologist and Deputy Project Manager, performs construction monitoring or pedestrian surveys to comply with CEQA or Section 106. Projects focus on utility work such as pole replacements, overhead work, utility trenching, gas line replacements, pole maintenance, restoration, and substation work. Duties include preparing client invoices, completing DPR forms, construction monitoring, performing surveys, submitting archaeological data to Information Centers, and preparing final monitoring or survey reports with recommendations for future work.

[2015 to Present]

Southern California Edison, CWA07, CWA08, and CWA09 Record Searches, Kern, Mono, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, CA

As an Archaeologist, helped completed a 500 mile record search and database of all the relevant records. Duties included entering site data and survey results into a database and QA/QC of data.

[2015]

Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan Project, San Diego County, CA

As a Project Manager and Senior Archaeologist, oversaw archaeological field monitors and provided recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources. Conducted all archaeological fieldwork for the San Diego sections to comply with CEQA. Reviews and submits daily field notes, coordinates with the client and other subcontractors, and writes the final letter reports. Project

responsibilities have included construction monitoring, surveys, site recordation, and site testing. Responsible for scheduling and coordinating with the Native American monitors as needed. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.
[2014 to 2015]

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Cultural Resources On-Call Contract, San Diego County, CA

As a Project Manager and Senior Archaeologist, managed field staff as they perform construction monitoring or pedestrian surveys to comply with CEQA or Section 106. Duties included scheduling of staff, communicating with SDG&E personnel, coordinating with other subcontractors, submitting recommendations to SDG&E, completing DPR forms, construction monitoring as needed, performing surveys as needed, submitting archaeological data to Information Centers, and preparing final monitoring or survey reports with recommendations for future work if applicable. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.
[2014 to 2015]

OCTA Airport Channel Project, Costa Mesa, CA

As Co-Principal Investigator, authored an Extended Phase I testing plan to test a prehistoric habitation site within Caltrans' right-of-way. OCTA was improving an access road that led to its Airport Channel near Interstate 405. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.
[2015]

Highland Tank Pressure Reducing Valve Modernization Project, San Diego, CA

As Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, conducted a Phase I cultural resource study of the entire project area. This included conducting a record search, requesting a Sacred Lands File Search, writing to Native American contacts, completing a pedestrian survey, and writing a final report. Corresponded directly with the City of San Diego to ensure that all CEQA requirements were met. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.
[2015]

El Camino Real Road Widening Project, Carlsbad, CA

As Principal Investigator and Project Manager, directed archaeological monitor and provided recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources for CEQA compliance while the City of Carlsbad widened El Camino Real. Project included sensitive discoveries. Coordinated with subcontractors, agencies, and the Native American monitors. Tracked budget and provided weekly look backs to client. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.
[2015]

Southern California Edison, West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside County, CA

As Assistant Project Manager, manages the overall project budget and monthly accruals. Prepares weekly look backs and monthly invoices. Ensures all health and safety requirements are followed. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

John S. Gibson Boulevard/Interstate 110 Access Ramps and State Route 47 Connector Improvement Project, Los Angeles, CA

As Assistant Project Manager, provided QA/QC for a Phase III Data Recovery at CA-LAN-283 project. Responsibilities included liaising between the client and the field staff, tracking the project budget, scheduling field crew, and editing the final report. Ensured all work complied with CEQA and Caltrans' standards. Prepared invoices and project updates for the client. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

SDG&E Pesticide Use Permit Project for Sunrise Powerlink, San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA

As Senior Archaeologist, oversaw field effort to mark out over 80 sites on Sunrise Powerlink. Staked ESA's around sites to prevent impact to the sites during the pesticide spraying and comply with Section 106 requirements. Wrote final report summarizing the field work to be submitted to the BLM and SDG&E. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

SDG&E In-Ko-Pah Gorge Sunrise Mitigation Survey, Imperial County, CA

As Assistant Project Manager and Senior Archaeologist, helped oversee field staff for pedestrian survey of areas within the In-Ko-Pah Gorge. Surveyed approximately 130 acres in canyon floors within the gorge. Recorded newly documented isolates and sites. Completed DPR forms for new sites and updates. Project complied with CEQA and Section 106. Final report submitted to SDG&E, BLM, Caltrans, and San Diego County. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

San Diego Water Main Replacement Hollister Street Project, San Diego, CA

Performed an archaeological study for CEQA compliance. As a Project Manager and Field Director, performed a Records Search and Sacred Lands File Search for the entire project area. Wrote to NAHC contacts with project description and requested information from them. Wrote the Work Plan and coordinated with the Mitigation Monitoring Coordination department of the City of San Diego throughout the duration of the project. Attended Pre-Construction meeting, coordinated with subcontractors, and oversaw archaeological monitors in the field. Prepared final reports to the City of San Diego. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

SDG&E Tie Line 637, Wood to Steel Conversion Project, Ramona, CA

As a Project Manager and Senior Archaeologist, provided construction monitoring as needed and oversaw other cultural resource monitors in order to comply with CEQA regulations. Duties

include scheduling of staff, communicating with SDG&E and TRC personnel, coordinating with other subcontractors, submitting recommendations to SDG&E, and preparing weekly summary reports for the CPUC. Coauthored final report. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

SDG&E Site Form Completion Back Country Lines, San Diego, CA

As a Senior Archaeologist, completed site forms for data collected by ASM Affiliates, Inc. during their 2013 pole brush survey effort. This project included the creation of 42 isolate forms, 67 new site forms, and 61 site updates. All sites were recorded on the appropriate DPR forms. Responsibilities included overseeing staff, looking through field data, QA/QC on all forms, and submitting all forms and shape files to the SCIC. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

Drainage Basin 18 Project, Crawford & Bowen, Porterville, Tulare County, CA

As Project Manager, provided oversight of a Phase I cultural resource inventory for CEQA compliance. Responsibilities include liaising with the client and field staff, preparing invoices and editing the final technical report. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014-2015]

Pipeline 8109 Exposure Repair Project, SoCal Gas, Cuyama Valley, Ventura County, CA

As Project Manager, provided oversight of a Phase I cultural resource inventory in order to comply with Section 106. Applied for and successfully received an ARPA permit from the Los Padres National Forest. Responsibilities include liaising with the client and field staff, preparing invoices and editing the final technical report. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2014]

SDG&E Cultural Resources On-Call Contract, San Diego County, CA

As an Archaeologist, performed construction monitoring or pedestrian surveys to comply with CEQA or Section 106. Duties included completing DPR forms, construction monitoring, performing surveys, submitting archaeological data to Information Centers, and preparing final monitoring or survey reports with recommendations for future work. Worked on On-Call for firms such as ASM Affiliates and HDR, Inc. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2012 to 2014]

SDG&E San Vicente Road T&C Project, Lakeside, CA

As an Archaeological Monitor, monitored trenching activities aimed to reduce wildfires in area by placing overhead power lines underground for approximately. Duties included close visual inspection of all excavated soils, artifact identification, taking

detailed notes, and keeping a daily log of all work completed. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2013]

NCTD Double Track Project, San Diego, CA

As an Assistant Archaeologist, project consisted of wet screening midden soils from the Ystagua site located in Sorrento Valley (W-654). Other responsibilities included sorting and identifying artifacts, and working closely with Native American representatives. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2013]

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive Projects, Darwin Deason, La Jolla, City of San Diego, CA

As an Archaeologist, participated in a multi-phase data recovery program at CA-SDI-39 that met City of San Diego and CEQA regulations. Responsibilities included excavation, construction monitoring, dry and wet screening, sorting artifacts, drawing profile and plan views, recording data with a portable GPS device, photographing work, completing level forms, and doing illustrations. Prepared artifacts for repatriation, completed laboratory work, photographed artifacts, and contributed sections to the final report. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2012-2013]

MCBCP Site Evaluation and Investigation of SDI-12791, San Diego County, CA

As an Archaeologist, participated in a data recovery project to evaluate site CA-SDI-12791. Duties included performing shovel test pits, excavating test units, identifying artifacts, and keeping detailed field notes. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2013]

Wood to Steel Poles- Tie Line 649 Project, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, CA

As an Archaeologist, participated in testing possible locations for new steel poles. Testing consisted of performing close visual inspection of the ground area, shovel scrapes, and digging of shovel test pits to identify the least invasive area for the new pole. Other duties included taking points with a Trimble, screening dirt, and keeping detailed field notes. Served as the second author on the final report.

Completed California State Department of Parks and Recreation Site Update forms. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2013]

Killdeer Bypass Project, North Dakota Department of Transportation, Killdeer, ND

As an Archaeologist, participated in a large scale pedestrian survey, which covered an area totaling 10,587 acres. The survey consisted of a close visual inspection of all ground surface in 30 meter transects. Responsibilities included completing site forms and artifact descriptions on an iPad, identifying artifacts, taking and logging photographs, tracking daily transects, and using a Trimble. Work was performed prior to joining this firm.

[2013]

Theodore Cooley, RPA

Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1982
BA, Anthropology, California State College, Long Beach, 1970

Professional Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists

Certifications

County of San Diego Certified Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
City of San Diego, Certified Principal Investigator for Monitoring Projects
County of Riverside Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator
County of Orange Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator
Approved lists in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties

Training

40-Hour HAZWOPER Training

Mr. Cooley has 40 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley also has extensive experience with Native American consultation and monitoring for archaeological field projects involving human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

Project Experience

U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Compliance Documentation Support Services for Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Environmental Security Section, San Diego County, CA.

Provided support services, on Base, in the preparation of documentation and correspondence for agency submittal for federal NEPA and Section 106 compliance requirements, principally to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), for several large Base construction projects.

U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA.

Field Archaeologist for archaeological evaluation of prehistoric sites CA-SNI-316, CA-SNI-361 and CA-SNI-550 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved the significance testing and evaluation of these Middle and Late Holocene sites and the analysis and synthesis of results with existing island-wide archaeological data.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District Raw Water Pipeline Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory Project, San Diego County, CA

Project Archaeologist and Principal Investigator for Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of two alternative pipeline alignment corridors, totaling approximately nine miles in length east of Encinitas, CA. Author of the technical report of results from the survey and inventory program.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation Sage Hill Preserve, Cultural Resources Inventory, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of the Sage Hill Open Space Preserve in unincorporated west central San Diego County. The project involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation in resource management. Inventory reports included extensive archival research and historical narrative, an inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate. As Supervisory Archaeologist, directed the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the proposed 234-acre natural park Preserve located in the coastal foothills east of Encinitas, CA. Co-authored the technical report of results from the survey program.

RRG Weldon Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program Kern County, CA

As Supervisory Archaeologist, directed the field survey and site documentation for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 425-acre solar facility near Lake Isabella in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, southwest of Weldon, CA. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of Kern for the implementation of CEQA.

Abengoa Mojave Solar Project, Cultural Resources Inventory and Resource Evaluation Program San Bernardino County, CA

As Supervisory Archaeologist, supervised the survey of a proposed 1,765-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert west of Barstow, CA. Also supervised the archaeological documentation and Phase II testing efforts, and co-authored

the technical reports of results from the survey and testing programs.

Solar Millenium Ridgecrest Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program, Kern County, CA

Co-Field Director of field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 1,757-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert west of Ridgecrest, CA. Participated in the preparation of the DPR site forms and was a contributing author to the technical report of results from the survey program.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation Boulder Oaks, Lakeside Linkage, Sycamore/Goodan, and Lusardi Open Space Preserves and Regional Parks, Cultural Resources Inventories, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of four Open Space Preserves and Regional Parks in unincorporated central San Diego County. The projects involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation in resource management. Inventory reports included extensive archival research and historical narrative, an inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Parsons Brinkerhoff State Route 94 Operational Improvements Inventory and Evaluation, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory Archaeologist of cultural resources field survey efforts, and documentation and evaluation related to proposed operational improvements along an 18-mile stretch of State Route 94 in San Diego County. Development of Caltrans-format documentation for archaeological and built environment resources. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Southern California Edison As-Needed Archaeological Services, Statewide, CA

Supervisory Archaeologist for surveys, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to Southern California Edison infrastructure replacements and development throughout the state on both private and public lands, including BLM, USACE, and USFS. Project involved completion of State of California DPR forms,

assessment of resource significance according to NRHP eligibility and CEQA significance criteria, and management recommendations. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Blackwater USA West Cultural Resources Phase I and Phase II Studies, Potrero, CA

As Supervisory Archaeologist, supervised the survey of an approximately 850-acre area in eastern San Diego County and the test excavation of identified prehistoric sites. Supervised the archaeological documentation, Extended Phase I testing, and Phase II testing efforts under the County of San Diego Guidelines implemented in September 2006. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Circle P Ranch Housing Development Project, San Diego County, CA

Principal Investigator for a Phase I cultural resources inventory and survey, and extended Phase I site testing program, involving a prehistoric and historic site, CA-SDI-17,910/H, located within the approximately 15-acre project property near Valley Center, San Diego County, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, interaction with Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Blossom Valley Housing Development Project, San Diego County, CA

Principal Investigator for a Phase I cultural resources inventory and survey, and extended Phase I site testing program, involving a prehistoric site, CA-SDI-17,968 within the approximately 50-acre project property in Blossom Valley, San Diego County, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, interaction with Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

County of San Diego Department of Public Works (DPW) Jacumba Community Park Restroom Facility National Register and CEQA Testing Program, San Diego County, CA
Principal Investigator for a National Register and CEQA significance-testing program conducted at prehistoric

archaeological site CA-SDI-17,979, to be impacted by the construction of a restroom facility within the Jacumba Community Park. Directed all project archaeological activities including analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with DPW personnel and with Native American monitors. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

City of Goleta General Plan EIR Cultural and Paleontological Resources Section, Santa Barbara County, CA

Task Manager for, and participant in, the preparation of the cultural resources section of the EIR for the Goleta General Plan. The project required the gathering and synthesis of background information, existing conditions, paleontological data, and regulatory requirements, and interaction with local individuals and interest groups, and with personnel of the City of Goleta. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Big Sandy Rancheria Casino, Fresno County, CA

Supervisory Archeologist for a field survey and cultural resources site-testing program at a location for a proposed gaming facility near Friant, Fresno County, California. Project responsibilities included assisting in the supervision of field survey and site testing, and participation in report preparation.

Otay Water District 30-inch Recycled Water Pipeline, Reservoir, and Pump Station, San Diego, CA

Principal Investigator for a Historic Properties Inventory and Survey for a 6.1-mile 30-inch recycled water pipeline route, and for a reservoir site pump station, located in southeastern San Diego County, California. A National Register and CEQA significance-testing program was conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-17,668 to be impacted by the construction of the recycled water pipeline. Directed all project archaeological activities including analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with the Otay Water District and private contractor personnel, and with Native American monitors. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Emerald Oaks Housing Development Project, Ramona, CA

Project Supervising Archaeologist and Co-Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and extended Phase I site boundary testing and Phase II evaluation program involving five prehistoric sites within the 311-acre project property in Ramona, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical

report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Starwood Development Company Crosby Estate Golf Course Development, San Diego County, CA

Project Supervising Archaeologist for a cultural resources evaluation and site-indexing program involving the C.W. Harris Site Complex and other adjacent historic and prehistoric sites within the project property and adjacent Open Space areas, in San Diego County, California. Project duties consisted of direction of fieldwork, monitoring of construction activities, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 Permit compliance. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) As-Needed Surveys for Geotechnical and Water Facility Construction Projects, San Diego, CA

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for six archaeological survey and/or monitoring projects conducted over a three-year period. The programs, all situated in western San Diego County, California, consisted of evaluations through background research and field surveys of proposed drilling/boring sites, pump stations, and other facility locations, and, when required, monitoring of drilling/boring and facility construction operations situated in areas determined as sensitive. The Project included background research, field surveys, preparation of technical reports, interaction with Water Authority engineers for project redesign, and interaction with construction personnel for successful monitoring. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Oak Country Estates, Ramona, CA

Project Supervising Archaeologist and Co-Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and extended Phase I site boundary testing and Phase II evaluation program involving 30 mostly late-prehistoric sites within the 648-acre project property in Ramona, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

San Luis Rey Land Outfall Pipeline Alternatives Constraints Study, Oceanside, CA

Principal Investigator, and overall Field Supervisor for this archaeological resource inventory and constraints study program, conducted in compliance with CEQA. The purpose of this Project was to assess the relative cultural resources impacts within four alternative route corridors for a proposed additional outfall pipeline from an existing inland water treatment plant to the ocean through the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project was conducted as a subcontractor for Tetra Tech EM, Inc., the primary contractor working for the City of Oceanside, and consisted of background research, spot check field survey of the alternative alignment corridors, and completion of the project data analysis and technical report preparation. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

Davis-Eagle Property Archaeological Survey and Constraints Study, Ramona, CA

Project Supervising Archaeologist and Co-Project Manager of an archaeological survey of 1,231 acres for a development constraints analysis, located near Ramona in San Diego County, California. The project required the discovery and recordation of all cultural resources on the property to provide data for an analysis of the constraints that cultural resources might represent, relative to future development of the property. Served as over-all supervisor of archaeological field and site recordation activities, co-managed the project, and conducted the cultural resources constraints analysis and report preparation. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

City of San Diego Water Department San Pasqual Reclaimed Water Project Cultural Resources Inventory Study, San Diego, CA

Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study of 8.15 miles of reclaimed water pipeline route and 12 acres of water tank facility construction in the City of San Diego, California. Project responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, and technical report preparation. The Project was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the City of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. Work performed prior to joining this firm.

ATTACHMENT 2

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

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NAHC REQUEST



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

Memorandum

To	Gayle Totton	Page	1 of 3
Fax	916-657-5390		
Subject	SDG&E's Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project		
From	Shannon E. Foglia		
Date	September 6, 2016		

I am contacting you to request a Sacred Lands file check for SDG&E's proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project. This proposed project measures approximately 8 miles in length and is located partially within Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 24 of Township 14 South and Range 4 West, Sections 6 and 7 of Township 14 South and Range 3 West, and partially within the unsectioned San Diego Pueblo land grant in the Del Mar USGS 7.5" topographic quadrangle. Attached please find a map showing the project location and requested Sacred Lands file search half-mile buffer as the following:

Del Mar, California USGS 1:24,000 quadrangle, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, and Unsectioned San Diego Pueblo land grant of T14S/R4W and Sections 6, 7, and Unsectioned San Diego Pueblo land grant of T14S/R3W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

Please contact me if you have any questions.

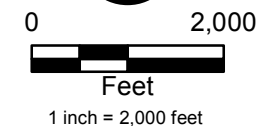
Sincerely,

Shannon E. Foglia
Archaeologist
shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623



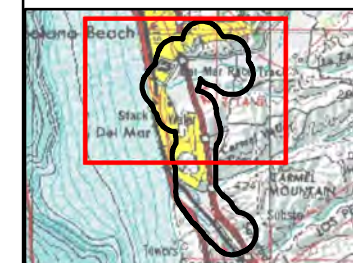
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

- Study Area
- 0.5-mile Buffer



**NAHC Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)




0 2,000




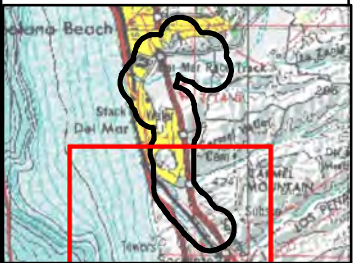
Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

 Study Area

 0.5-mile Buffer



**NAHC Map
Page 2**

NAHC RESPONSE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



September 8, 2016

Shannon E. Foglia, Archaeologist
AECOM

Sent by Email: Shannon.foglia@aecom.com

RE: Proposed SDG&E's Coastal Reliability Project – TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project, near the Community of Del Mar; Del Mar USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Foglia:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
9/8/2016**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619)443-6612
Fax: (619)443-0681
clloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619)669-4785
Fax: (619)669-4817

Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619)478-9046
Fax: (619)478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 91962
Phone: (619)709-4207

Kumeyaay

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619)445-6315
Fax: (619)445-9126

Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619)478-2113
Fax: (619)478-2125
jmiller@Lapostatribes.net

Kumeyaay

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619)445-6315
Fax: (619)445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619)478-2113
Fax: (619)478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760)765-0845
Fax: (760)765-0320

Kumeyaay

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P. O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
nickmepa@yahoo.com

Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760)737-7628
Fax: (760)747-8568

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SDG&E's Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
9/8/2016**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619)445-2613
Fax: (619)445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
Indians**

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760)782-3818
Fax: (760)782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com
Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert J. Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619)445-3810
Fax: (619)445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-3200
Fax: (760)749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 4564
Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SDG&E's Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal, San Diego County.

NATIVE AMERICAN
CONTACT LETTERS



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040

Dear Chairman Clifford LaChappa:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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Cultural Resources

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of this project and to solicit your knowledge regarding any cultural resources of concern within the study area. A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the proposed project area. The NAHC requested that AECOM solicit input from you regarding any traditional cultural places or sites that may be affected by the project.

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Sincerely,

Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

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- I have further comments as provided below

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Comments:

Signature:

Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson

Date



TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



0 2,000

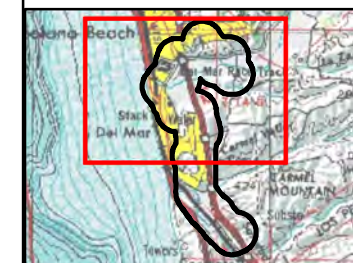


Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

- Study Area
- 0.5-mile Buffer

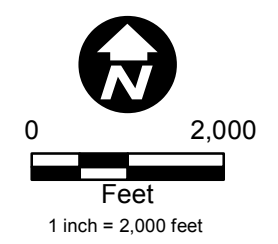


Map
Page 1

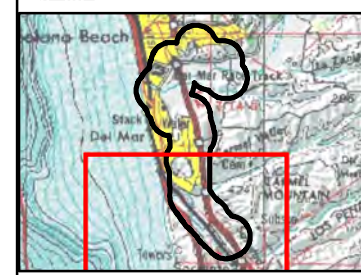


**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



- Legend**
- Study Area
 - 0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
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San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Dear Chairman Cody Martinez:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

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CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

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Comments:

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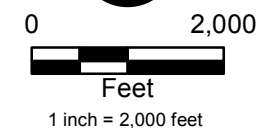
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson

Date

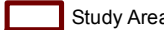
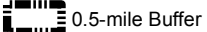


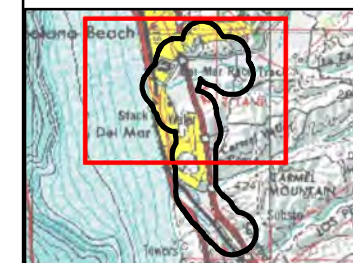
TL666D/674A
Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

-  Study Area
-  0.5-mile Buffer

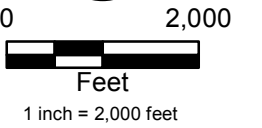


Map
Page 1





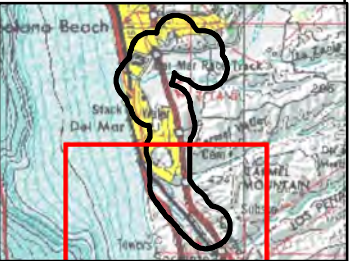
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
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619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Dear Chairman Robert Pinto:

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Archaeologist
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619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
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CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
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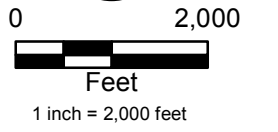
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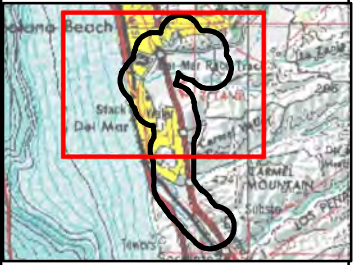
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

- Study Area
- 0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)




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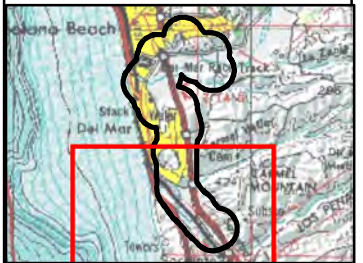
Feet

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Legend

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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
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619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert J. Welch, Sr., Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Dear Chairman Robert Welch, Sr.:

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CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Robert J. Welch, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

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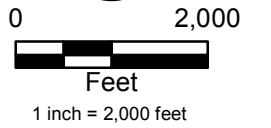
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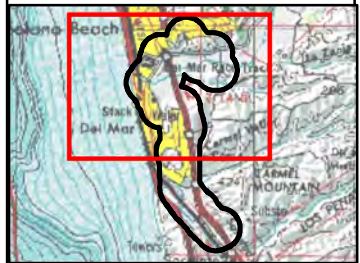
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

- Study Area
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**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)




0 2,000




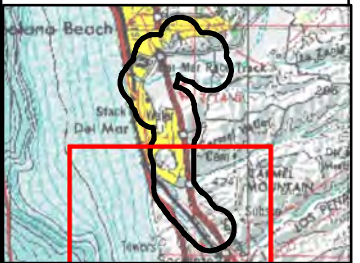
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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Dear Chairman Gwendolyn Parada:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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La Posta Band of Mission Indians
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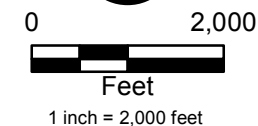
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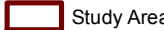
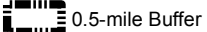


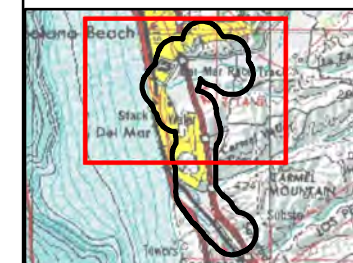
TL666D/674A
Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

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-  0.5-mile Buffer

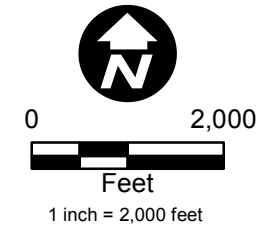


Map
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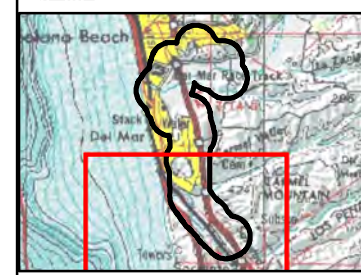


**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



- Legend**
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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
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619.610.7600 tel
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September 09, 2016

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Dear Chairman Ralph Goff:

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Enclosures: Map
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(60515408)

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

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TL666D/674A

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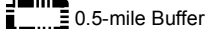


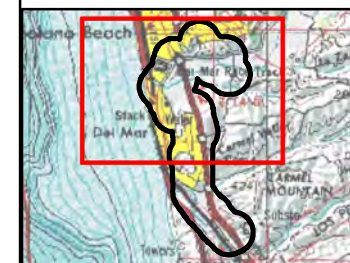
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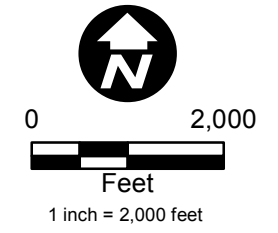


**Map
Page 1**

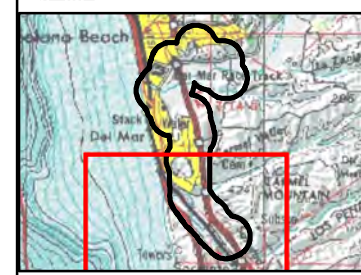


**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



- Legend**
- Study Area
 - 0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Dear Chairman Allen Lawson:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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Sincerely,

Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Please check all that apply:

- Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is
(____)_____
- or my evening phone number is (____)_____

- I have further comments as provided below

- I do not have any comments

Comments:

Signature:

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson

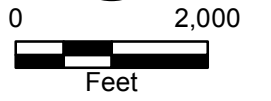
Date



TL666D/674A

Project

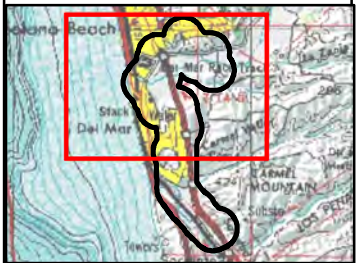
Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

- Study Area
- 0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)




0 2,000




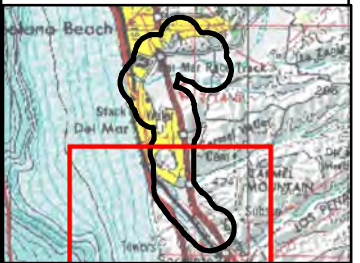
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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
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www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

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

Dear Chairman Erica Pinto:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

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

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Signature:

Erica Pinto, Chairperson

Date



TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



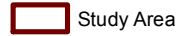
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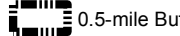


Feet

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Legend

 Study Area

 0.5-mile Buffer

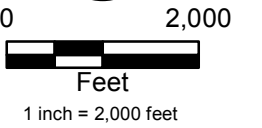


**Map
Page 1**





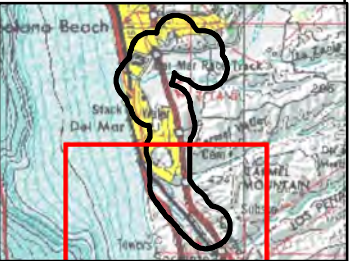
TL666D/674A
Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

-  Study Area
-  0.5-mile Buffer



Map
Page 2



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
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619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
PO Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Chairman Virgil Oyos:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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Sincerely,

Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Please check all that apply:

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- I have further comments as provided below
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Comments:

Signature:

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson

Date



TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



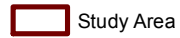
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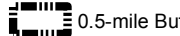


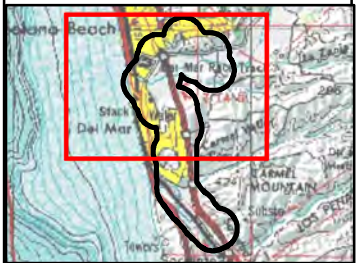
Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

 Study Area

 0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)





0 2,000

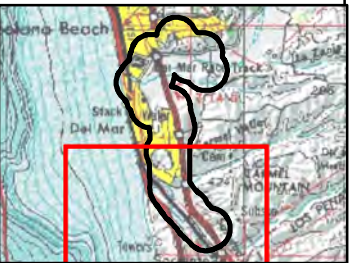


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-  0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Dear Ms. Carmen Lucas:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

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Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Please check all that apply:

- Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (____)_____ or my evening phone number is (____)_____
- I have further comments as provided below
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Comments:

Signature:

Carmen Lucas

Date



TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



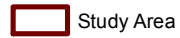
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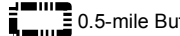


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 Study Area

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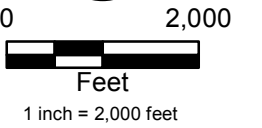


**Map
Page 1**





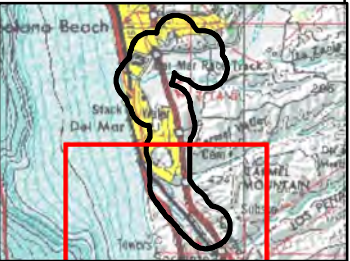
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Dear Ms. Julie Hagen:

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Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

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TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



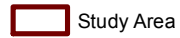
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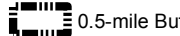


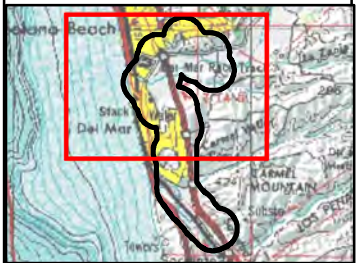
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**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)




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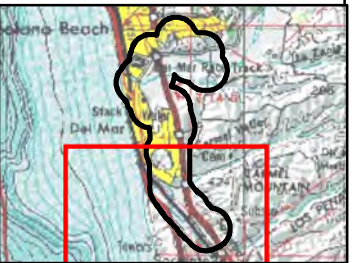
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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
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619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebeca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Dear Chairman Rebecca Osuna:

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Archaeologist
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619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Rebeca Osuna, Chairman
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

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Rebeca Osuna, Chairman

Date



TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



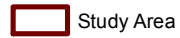
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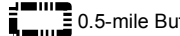


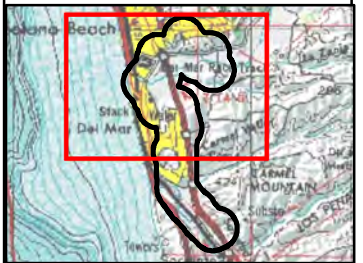
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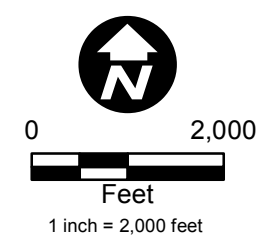


Map
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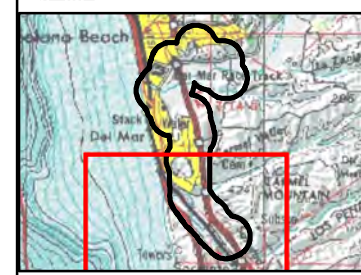


**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



- Legend**
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**Map
Page 2**



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www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Dear Mr. Flores:

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Sincerely,

Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
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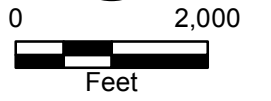
Date



TL666D/674A

Project

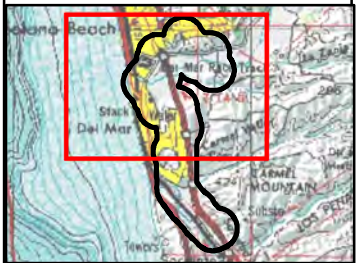
Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

- Study Area
- 0.5-mile Buffer

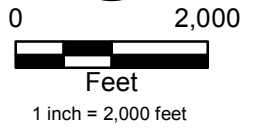


**Map
Page 1**





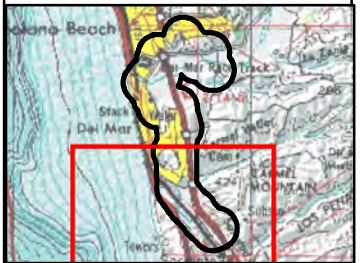
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

-  Study Area
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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA. 91905

Dear Javaughn Miller:

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CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

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TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



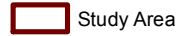
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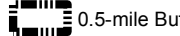


Feet

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Legend

 Study Area

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**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)





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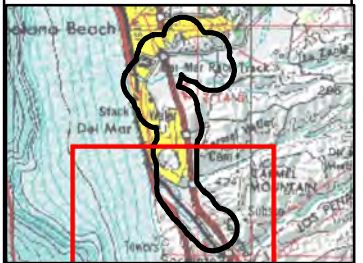


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**Map
Page 2**



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401 West A Street
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September 09, 2016

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

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Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

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Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
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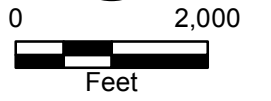
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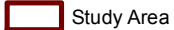
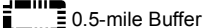
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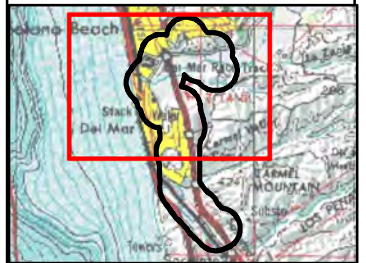
Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



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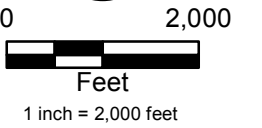


**Map
Page 1**





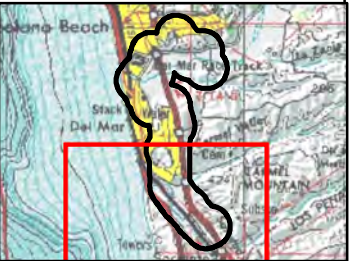
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



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**Map
Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
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September 09, 2016

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Dear Ms. Haws:

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619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
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CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

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TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)




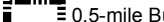
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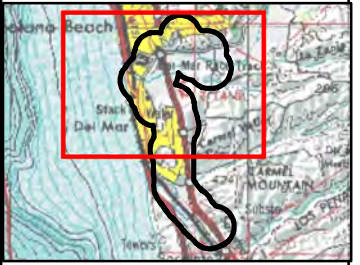


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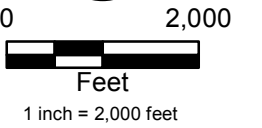


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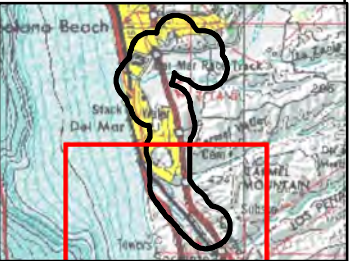
**TL666D/674A
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Page 2**



AECOM
401 West A Street
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September 09, 2016

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

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CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

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TL666D/674A

Project

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(Archaeological Resources)



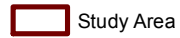
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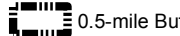


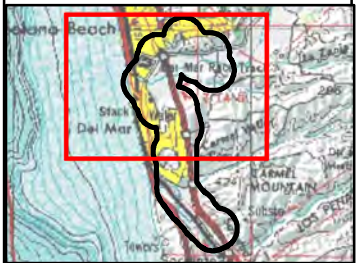
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**Map
Page 1**



**TL666D/674A
Project**

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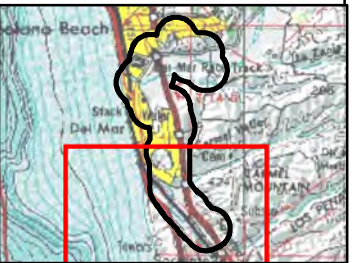
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Page 2**



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401 West A Street
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September 09, 2016

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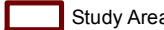
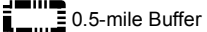
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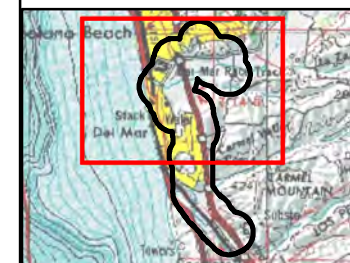


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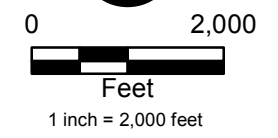


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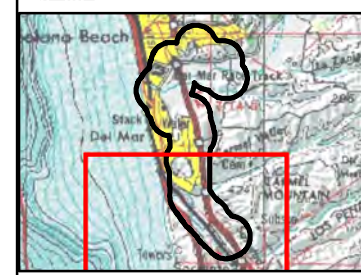
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619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

September 09, 2016

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Chairman Virgil Perez:

AECOM is assisting SDG&E in its environmental review process by conducting a cultural resource survey for the proposed Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project located in Del Mar, California. The project will remove from service approximately 30 poles from Transmission Line (TL) 666D, top above distribution approximately 61 poles between the Del Mar Substation and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, and install 1 mile of new power line (TL 6973) underground within the east-bound lane of Via de la Valle. SDG&E is conducting this contact program for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and will be preparing a CEQA document for the proposed project. The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) will be initiating government-to-government consultation with registered tribal contacts for those California Native American tribes that may have traditional territories and interests in cultural places and other environmental issues within the proposed project area at a later date, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Project Location

The project site is located within the City of Del Mar, west and east of Interstate 5 and near San Dieguito and Penasquitos lagoons. This proposed project measures approximately 8 miles in length and is within Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 24 of the Del Mar 1:24,000 USGS topographic quadrangle (see enclosed map).

Cultural Resources

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of this project and to solicit your knowledge regarding any cultural resources of concern within the study area. A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the proposed project area. The NAHC requested that AECOM solicit input from you regarding any traditional cultural places or sites that may be affected by the project.

Please contact us if you have knowledge that you would like to contribute about cultural resources in the project area. We would like to include your input in the cultural resources survey report for the proposed project that will be submitted to SDG&E. A project map, a reply form, and a self-addressed stamped envelope have been included for your convenience. Providing comments now does not limit your ability to comment at a later time. As noted above, the CPUC will be completing AB 52 government-to-government consultation at a later date, independent of this cultural resources information request.

Sincerely,

Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Shannon.foglia@aecom.com
619-610-7623

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Please check all that apply:

- Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is
(____)_____
- or my evening phone number is (____)_____

- I have further comments as provided below

- I do not have any comments

Comments:

Signature:

Virgil Perez, Chairperson

Date



TL666D/674A

Project

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



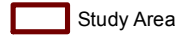
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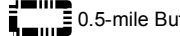


Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

 Study Area

 0.5-mile Buffer

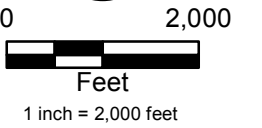


**Map
Page 1**





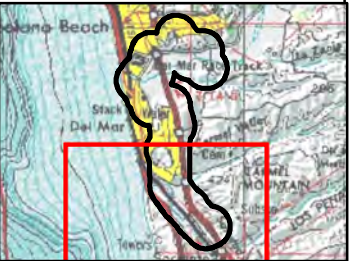
**TL666D/674A
Project**

Pre-Planning Phase
(Archaeological Resources)



Legend

-  Study Area
-  0.5-mile Buffer



**Map
Page 2**

NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM

**Coastal Reliability Project - TL674A Del Mar Reconfigure and TL666D Removal Project
(60515408)**

**Rebeca Osuna, Chairman
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025**

Please check all that apply:

Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is
(____) _____
or my evening phone number is (____) _____

I have further comments as provided below

I do not have any comments

Comments:

Signature:

R. Osuna
Rebeca Osuna, Chairman

9-14-16
Date

ATTACHMENT 3

DPR SITE FORMS

Confidential

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ATTACHMENT 4
CONFIDENTIAL REPORT FIGURES

Confidential

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