

TL 6975 ESCONDIDO TO SAN MARCOS 69 kV TRANSMISSION LINE SUPPLEMENTAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RELEASE ORDER: ETS# 28798

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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USGS Quadrangle: Rancho Santa Fe, San Marcos, Valley Center, and Escondido, California;
7.5-minute series (1:24,000)

Acreage: Study area 572 acres; 327 acres intensively surveyed

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

amsl	above mean sea level
APMs	Applicant-Proposed Measures
BP	before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
County	County of San Diego
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
kV	kilovolt
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Proposed Project	TL 6975 Escondido to San Marcos 69 kV Transmission Line Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory
right of way	ROW
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric Company
TL	tie-line
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Executive Summary

This report, prepared by ICF under contract to kp Environmental (Release Order # eTS 28798), documents the results of cultural resources investigations conducted for the TL 6975 Escondido to San Marcos 69 kV Transmission Line Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory (Proposed Project). The cultural resources survey for the Proposed Project was originally conducted by NWB in 2015. Since that time, changes to staging areas, stringing sites, and pole locations have required additional surveys for cultural resources. Additionally, the original report did not update site conditions for previously identified cultural resources within the Proposed Project area. In 2017, spot check surveys were undertaken at these locations to relocate the resources and update their condition. California Department of Parks and Recreation site form updates were completed for each of these resources; the forms are attached to this document. The results of the cultural resources investigations should be considered preliminary and not exhaustive.

Prior to commencing fieldwork, a records search was conducted. Specifically, San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) conducted cultural resources records searches of the area within a 0.5-mile buffer around the approximately 12-mile-long corridor for the Proposed Project and staging yards. Records search data were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) in 2014 and supplemented in 2016 and 2017. A total of 152 previously recorded resources were identified in the 0.5-mile radius of the Proposed Project area. Sixteen of these are within the survey area; an additional two resources were recorded during the cultural resources surveys in 2015.

NWB archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of the Proposed Project area in February and March 2015. In January 2017, ICF archaeologists took part in a supplemental SDG&E “job walk” that focused on proposed changes to the project alignment. The supplemental job walk included a portion of the alignment that runs east–west along West San Marcos Boulevard and south to San Marcos Substation. Additional surveys were conducted in February and March 2017 for multiple staging areas. During the field surveys, four of the 16 previously recorded archaeological resources were relocated and updated by NWB or ICF (CA-SDI-7306, CA-SDI-12209, CA-211128, and P-37-031871). Twelve previously recorded sites were not relocated within the survey area (CA-SDI-4495, CA-SDI-4499, CA-SDI-5501, CA-SDI-5543, CA-SDI-9047, CA-SDI-10550, CA-SDI-10551, CA-SDI-11442, CA-SDI-16988, CA-SDI-20363, P-37-033103, and P-37-031871). These 12 resources all appear to have been either partially or completely destroyed as a result of development since they were first recorded.

There are 18 identified cultural resources within the survey area, of which three are historic-period resources and 15 are prehistoric. The three historic-period resources have not been evaluated for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) but may qualify as historical resources, as defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a). For the purpose of the Proposed Project, these three sites are assumed to qualify as historical resources, as defined by CEQA. The 15 prehistoric resources represent a diverse range of resources, from isolated flakes and shell to large habitation sites. Five of the prehistoric resources have been evaluated or recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)/CRHR. Three prehistoric cultural resources are unevaluated and assumed to qualify as historical resources, as defined by CEQA. The remaining eight prehistoric cultural resources are either isolates or sites that have been destroyed and recommended as ineligible for the NRHP/CRHR. Resources were identified through records searches and field surveys, and avoidance

measures were developed through field visits by NWB, ICF, and SDG&E personnel. In most cases, Proposed Project facilities would be far enough from cultural resource locations to avoid direct impacts with only minimal avoidance measures. In other cases, a resource or portion of a resource was within a developed area and most likely destroyed by that facility's construction; therefore, no further action is required. Implementation of avoidance measures would protect the integrity of the remaining cultural resources present within the survey area. The objective of the avoidance measures is to avoid significant impacts on sites during the removal of wood poles, the setting of new steel poles, and the setting of associated anchors as well as within work spaces, stringing sites, access roads, and other Proposed Project components. The avoidance measures presented herein reduce the potential for significant impacts on such resources.

The current design places the Proposed Project far enough from intact cultural resource locations so that no direct impacts should occur with implementation of Applicant-Proposed Measures (APMs) CUL-1 through CUL-9. These APMs would require training construction workers, establishing Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) to avoid resources, monitoring in ESAs, and prescribing treatment for inadvertent discoveries. With implementation of these APMs, any potential impacts would remain less than significant.

Cultural Resources Inventory

Introduction

Project Description

San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) proposes to construct, reconductor, and operate a new, approximately 12-mile-long 69-kilovolt (kV) overhead electric power line between the existing SDG&E Escondido Substation and San Marcos Substation to support existing and future area load and prevent potentially long outages or disruptions of service to existing and new customers in the local communities and the surrounding area. The TL 6975 Escondido to San Marcos 69 kV Transmission Line Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory (Proposed Project) would involve a combination of constructing new overhead single-circuit electric power line structures, rebuilding existing structures (from single circuit to double circuit), and reconductoring and re-energizing existing conductors. The rebuilt and reconducted portions of the power line would be entirely within existing rights of way (ROWs), with a small portion of the Segment 1 rebuild requiring approximately 1.2 acres of new ROW where the existing ROW would be widened. In the Segment 1 rebuild section, the existing underbuilt distribution line, currently co-located with the Proposed Project, would be reconducted. Some trenching would be involved to intercept existing underground conduits and reroute to the new poles. At Meadowlark Junction, the existing distribution line would be reconfigured and rerouted to new pole locations along an extended access road. In the portion of the Proposed Project where the existing power line would be reconducted and re-energized, all modifications would occur on the existing structures. No new substations are proposed.

The Proposed Project is intended to meet the following objectives: 1) eliminate existing congestion in the Escondido/San Marcos area, 2) eliminate the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Category P0 (Cat A) and Category P1 (Cat B) violation on Tie-Line (TL) 680C (San Marcos–Melrose Tap), and 3) improve reliability by providing an additional feed to San Marcos Substation.

Project Area

Components of the Proposed Project are in the northern portion of San Diego County, in the cities of Carlsbad, Escondido, and San Marcos as well as unincorporated San Diego County, California (Figure 1: Regional Location). The city of Carlsbad is 1.85 miles from San Marcos Substation, and the city of Vista is 5.28 miles from Escondido Substation. The Proposed Project is approximately 25 miles north of downtown San Diego and west of Interstate 15, south of State Route 78, and north of Elfin Forest Recreational Area. It can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) San Marcos, Rancho Santa Fe, and Escondido 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (Figure 2: Project Location). California State University, San Marcos is situated between the existing substations. A portion of the Proposed Project traverses San Marcos Boulevard/County Highway S12 and crosses Rancho Santa Fe Road/County Highway S10 as well as other local roadways. Land uses in and around the Proposed Project include residential neighborhoods, industrial facilities, open space and preserves, and commercial and vacant lands. The existing San Marcos Substation is on the south side of State Route 78, just south of County Highway S12/San Marcos Boulevard, within the city of San Marcos. The existing Escondido Substation is also on the south side of State Route 78, just north of Auto Park Way, within the city of Escondido.

Figure 1. Regional Location

Figure 2. Project Vicinity – Sheet 1

Figure 2. Project Vicinity – Sheet 2

Figure 2. Project Vicinity – Sheet 3

Figure 2. Project Vicinity – Sheet 4

Cultural Resources Study Area

The Proposed Project's cultural resources study area is defined as a 150-foot-wide buffer (300-foot survey corridor) around the TL alignment, stringing sites, and road widening work sites; a 90-foot buffer around staging yards; and a 50-foot buffer around proposed access roads (Figure 2: Project Vicinity). The buffer was surveyed to address the potential for indirect impacts from Proposed Project construction activities and provide SDG&E with constraints information to use when finalizing temporary and permanent impact areas.

Regulatory Setting

CEQA and Cultural Resources

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which requires public agencies to evaluate the implications of their project(s) on the environment, includes significant historical resources as part of the environment. Public agencies must treat any cultural resource as significant, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5). A historical resource is considered significant if it meets the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource, as defined below.

Historical Resources

The term *historical resource* includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j). Historical resources may be designated as such through three different processes:

1. Official designation or recognition by a local government, pursuant to local ordinance or resolution per PRC Section 5020.1(k).
2. A local survey conducted pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g).
3. Listing in, or eligibility for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), per PRC Section 5024.1(d)(1).

The process for identifying historical resources is typically accomplished by applying the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), per CCR Title 14, Section 4852, which states that 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 California's history and cultural heritage.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be considered a *historical resource* for the purpose of CEQA, the resource must also have integrity, which is the authenticity of a 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 convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which the resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR, per CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c).

Unique Archaeological Resources

A unique *archaeological resource* is defined in PRC Section 21083.2 as an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is high probability that it meets the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and for which there is a demonstrable public interest.
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In most situations, resources that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource also meet the definition of historical resource. As a result, it is current professional practice to evaluate cultural resources for significance according to their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. For the purposes of this CEQA cultural resources study, a resource is considered significant if it meets the CRHR eligibility (significance and integrity) criteria. Individual resource recommendations of eligibility are provided in this report.

Even without a formal determination of significance and nomination for listing in the CRHR, the lead agency can determine that a resource is potentially eligible for such listing to aid in determining whether a significant impact would occur. The fact that a resource is not listed in the CRHR, or has not been determined eligible for such listing, and not included in a local register of historic resources does not preclude an agency from determining that a resource may be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Thresholds of Significance

According to CEQA, a project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource has a significant effect on the environment (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). CEQA defines substantial adverse change as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)):

- Physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired.
- Demolition or material alteration in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR.

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

Local Regulations and Guidelines

The Proposed Project is not subject to local discretionary land use regulations because the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has exclusive jurisdiction over the siting, design, and construction of the Proposed Project. The analysis of local regulations below related to cultural resources is provided for informational purposes.

County of San Diego

The County of San Diego (County) has regulations and policies dedicated to the preservation of cultural resources, found in Chapter 5, Conservation and Open Space Element, of the *San Diego County General Plan* (updated 2011). In addition to the policies outlined in the general plan, the County has also adopted *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (revised 2007) for the review of discretionary projects and environmental documents pursuant to CEQA. The County's policies are intended to preserve archaeological resources from loss or destruction and require development to include appropriate mitigation to protect the quality and integrity of these resources, including avoidance through the creation of open space easements, consultation with affected communities, treatment and preservation of archaeological collections in a culturally appropriate manner, proper and respectful treatment of human remains, and coordination with other agencies, tribes, and institutions to build a central database for cultural resources. The County's policies include provisions for the protection and conservation of the historical built environment, including promoting preservation and/or adaptive reuse of historic sites, structures, and landscapes and developing educational and interpretive programs that focus on the rich multicultural heritage of the county.

City of Carlsbad

City of Carlsbad regulations and policies pertaining to cultural resources can be found in the *City of Carlsbad General Plan* (updated 2015) Arts, History, Culture, and Education section and in the City of Carlsbad Municipal Code. The Municipal Code outlines the current process for designating landmarks and points of interest in Section 22.06.030. Municipal Code Section 22.06 states that a historic resource may be considered and approved by the City Council for inclusion in the City of Carlsbad historic resources inventory based on one or more of the following:

- It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history.
- It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

- It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or is representative of a notable work of an acclaimed builder, designer, or architect.
- It is an archaeological, paleontological, botanical, geological, topographical, ecological, or geographical site with potential for yielding information of scientific value.
- It is a geographically definable area with a concentration of buildings, structures, improvements, or objects that is linked historically through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association in which the collective value of the improvements may be greater than the value of each individual improvement.

In 1990, the City of Carlsbad developed guidelines for the treatment of cultural resources, consistent with federal, state, and local laws. The guidelines establish standards of performance for resource investigations and present a systematic method of preserving identified resources. The City of Carlsbad has also established a Historic Preservation Commission to advise the City Council and the Planning Commission on all matters related to the identification, protection, retention, and preservation of historic areas and sites.

City of Escondido

City of Escondido Municipal Code Article 40, Sections 33-790 through 33-807, are related to the preservation of cultural resources. The articles are designed to:

- Protect, enhance, and perpetuate historical resources, sites, and districts that represent or reflect elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history for the public health, safety, and welfare of the people of the city.
- Safeguard the city's historical heritage, as embodied and reflected in its historical resources, sites, and historical districts.
- Stabilize and improve property values.
- Foster civic pride in the character and accomplishments of the past.
- Strengthen the city's economy by protecting and enhancing the city's attractions to residents, tourists, and visitors and serving as a support and stimulus to business and industry.
- Enhance the visual character of the city by encouraging the preservation of unique and established architectural traditions.
- Promote the use of historical landmarks and districts for the education, pleasure, and welfare of the people of the city.
- Permit historical and archaeological sites to be identified, documented, and recorded by written and photographic means and allow an opportunity for preservation of historical and archaeological sites.

The City of Escondido has established a nine-member Historic Preservation Commission to assist and advise the mayor and council in all matters related to historic preservation in the city. The City of Escondido also maintains a local register of historic resources. Additionally, the Municipal Code outlines the procedures and criteria for designating or rescinding local landmark and historic district status, incentives for preserving historical resources, and permitting procedures. The *City of Escondido General Plan (2012)* does not refer to specific policies or procedures for cultural resources but does identify benefits related to the conservation of cultural resources.

City of San Marcos

The City of San Marcos addresses cultural resources in its general plan's Conservation and Open Space Element (2012). The City of San Marcos recognizes the impact that continued growth may have on cultural resources and has adopted policies and goals to ensure the preservation of cultural resources whenever possible. The plan identifies three policies specific to the city, in addition to CEQA, as follows:

Goal COS-11: Continue to identify and evaluate cultural, historic, archeological, paleontological, and architectural resources for protection from demolition and inappropriate actions.

Policy COS-11.1: Identify and protect historic and cultural resources, including individual properties, districts, and sites (e.g., archaeological sites) in compliance with CEQA.

Policy COS-11.2: Prohibit the demolition or removal of a historic structure without evaluation of the condition of the structure, the cost of rehabilitation, and the feasibility of alternatives to preservation in place, including, but not limited to, relocation, reconstruction off-site, and/or photo-preservation.

Policy COS-11.3: Identify opportunities for adaptive reuse of historic sites and buildings to preserve and maintain their viability.

The City of San Marcos also has a Historic Preservation Commission, consisting of five members to advise the mayor and city council on all matters related to cultural resources, including designating historic landmarks, maintaining a historic resources inventory, giving advice on historic site preservation, and conducting programs to educate local residents regarding historic places, structures, or events. The City of San Marcos has identified a number of locally important historic resources but, as yet, has not established a local register of historical resources.

City of Vista

The *City of Vista General Plan* outlines goals in order to achieve the desired future development of the city (City of Vista 2012). The Resource Conservation and Sustainability Element includes goals and policies to preserve cultural and historical resources that are important to the community. The following goals and policies would be relevant to cultural resources in the Proposed Project area:

RCS Goal 11: Continue to preserve and protect places, buildings, and objects that embody the city's social, cultural, commercial, architectural, and agricultural history.

PCS Policy 11.3: Support preservation of historical resources, including providing for adaptive reuse and tax incentives where appropriate.

RCS Policy 12.2: In collaboration with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, adopt procedures for protecting significant archeological features and apply to projects requiring discretionary city approval.

RCS Policy 12.3: Ensure that the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians is notified of any proposed discretionary planning or grading applications affecting lands with potential archaeological resources.

PCS Policy 12.4: If significant Native American artifacts are discovered during pre-construction or construction phases of a discretionary project or during implementation of a grading permit, the first priority shall be a) to avoid any further disturbance of those areas by re-designing the proposed development or project and b) to have those areas placed into protected open space through an open space easement or similar protective measure. If avoidance is not feasible, based on consultation with the Most Likely Descendant associated with such artifacts, appropriate mitigation shall be required. Any discovered Native American artifacts shall be returned to the Most Likely Descendant and repatriated at the earliest opportunity.

RCS Policy 12.5: If Native American human remains and/or associated grave goods are found during any of the activities identified in RCS Policy 12.4, the first priority shall be a) to avoid any further disturbance (i.e., grading, development) of these areas in which they are found and b) to have the remains and/or associated grave goods preserved in place through an open space easement or similar protective land use measure. The second priority shall be to give the Most Likely Descendant of the remains and/or associated grave goods, as determined by the NAHC, an opportunity to recommend other culturally appropriate treatment.

The City of Vista Municipal Code, Chapter 15.12, Historic Preservation, is related to the preservation of historical and cultural resources (City of Vista 2009). The ordinance is designed to:

- Effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of historical resources, landmarks, and districts that represent or reflect elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history.
- Safeguard the city's historical heritage, as embodied and reflected in its historical resources, landmarks, and historical districts.
- Stabilize and improve property values.
- Foster civic pride in the character and accomplishments of the past.
- Protect and enhance the city's attractions to residents, tourists, and visitors and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry.
- Strengthen the economy of the city.
- Promote the use of historic districts and landmarks for the education, pleasure, and welfare of the people of the city.

Section 15.12.040 Environmental Review: In connection with any environmental review process occurring under CEQA, the City of Vista will evaluate the historical significance of any feature of the built environment found to be more than 45 years old where a proposed project would result in its alteration or removal. This review and assessment shall occur whether or not the potential historic resource is officially designated as such at the local, state or federal level. If such environmental review determines that the resource is of historic significance, the provisions of Section 15.12.090 must be satisfied before any project may proceed that has the potential to adversely affect such resource.

Discovery of Human Remains

With respect to the potential discovery of human remains, Sections 7050.5(b) and (c) of the California Health and Safety Code state the following:

- a. In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The coroner shall make his or her determination within 2 working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains.
- b. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact by telephone, within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

Of particular note to cultural resources is Subsection (c), which requires the coroner to contact the NAHC within 24 hours if discovered human remains are thought to be of Native American origin. After notification, NAHC will follow the procedures outlined in PRC Section 5097.98, which include notification of the most likely descendants, if possible, and the recommendations for treatment of the remains. Also, willful possession of Native American human remains or artifacts taken from a grave or cairn is a felony under state law (PRC Section 5097.99).

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project area straddles the boundary between the San Diego Coastal Plain and the Peninsular Ranges. Temperatures in the region are mild, with highs averaging 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and lows nearing 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. Average rainfall is approximately 15 inches per year (U.S. Climate Data 2016).

The study area, which is in the Mediterranean climate zone, ranges in elevation from 1,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at its southern extent in the San Elijo Hills to 600 feet amsl in Escondido. Numerous faults cross the area. The Proposed Project and associated components are situated along the boundary between the San Diego Coastal Plain and the Peninsular Ranges. Along the coastal plain, the Mesozoic basement rocks of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Santiago Peak Volcanics and the Cretaceous Peninsular Ranges Batholith are nonconformably overlain by a layered sequence of sedimentary rocks of late Cretaceous Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene age (McComas et al. 2017). The dominant vegetation community within the study area is characterized by coastal sage scrub and chaparral (sumac, buckwheat, Cleveland sage, lavender, rosemary, thistle, mustard, and grasses). Large mammals in the vicinity include mountain lion, mule deer, coyote, and bobcat. Small animals include rabbits, squirrels, rats, and mice. Reptiles, such as snakes and lizards, and many different bird species are also present (ICF 2017).

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Context

The study area is in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains. Numerous cultural chronologies have been developed for this region (Bettinger and Taylor 1974; True 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). The setting provided below summarizes some of these chronologies into an overview of regional cultural trends over time. This setting divides the pre-contact cultural sequence into three periods. These periods are analytical constructs and do not necessarily reflect Native American views.

Paleo-Indian Period

Scholarly theory suggests that the earliest human occupants of North America were highly mobile terrestrial hunters. Paleo-Indian cultures (e.g., Clovis, Folsom, Llano) dating to this period are often marked by archaeological assemblages of bone and stone technology. Over the last few decades, several North American archaeological sites and sets of human remains have been documented in various contexts that date to this Paleo-Indian Period (e.g., Erlandson et al. 2007). These discoveries have required researchers to reconsider the migratory and land use strategies of early man within the Americas. Within California, Paleo-Indian assemblages are characterized by a wide but sparse distribution of isolated tools and caches, which have been dated to between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present (BP) (Meltzer 2004; Dillon 2002:115; Byerly and Roberson 2015). The Clovis complex is the only cultural complex that has been confidently dated to this period. Clovis sites are identified by large fluted projectile points and assumed to have been occupied by the relatively small populations of highly mobile groups that lived in small temporary camps near permanent water sources. Although no Paleo-Indian sites have been documented in the project area and vicinity, the absence of sites does not negate the possible presence of human occupants during this period.

Archaic Period

Within the coastal plains of Southern California, a technological shift toward processing small, hard seeds from plants associated with scrub and shrub plant communities with ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, began to appear around 7500 BP. This period is referred to as the Millingstone Period for the abundant ground stone tools found at sites dating from this time until roughly 1500 BP. Groups continued to travel and follow game and plant resources as they became seasonally available (Moratto 2004).

Late Prehistoric Period

Starting at around 1500 BP, the archaeological record reflects the emergence of the cultural patterns attributed to Shoshonean peoples, who moved into Southern California from the Great Basin and either assimilated with existing populations or displaced them. In the Late Prehistoric Period, the study area was occupied by the Gabrieliño (also referred to as Tongva or Kizh), who were probably well known by the Juaneno who lived in adjacent areas to the south and appear to have developed land use patterns around the intensive exploitation of a range of local resources and established semi-permanent camps and villages (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Archaeological sites attributed to the Gabrieliño and Juaneno are characterized by a range of artifact types, including mortars and pestles, manos and metates, flaked stone tools, small projectile points, ceramics, basketry and woven textiles, and cremation sites.

Ethnographic Context

The Proposed Project is within the geographic boundaries of both the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay/Ipai. The Kumeyaay were divided linguistically by dialects spoken by people who are called Ipai in the north and Tipai in south, but culturally the two groups were largely the same. The Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Kumeyaay/Ipai to the south. All but the Kumeyaay/Ipai were linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic Uto-Aztecan subfamily (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Kumeyaay/Ipai had a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities with respect to social structure, and some Ipai incorporated Luiseño religious practices into their own.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most Southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may apply only to the ethnohistoric present.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used, along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted, and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally, women collected the plant resources and the men hunted, but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures, which had excavated floors and central hearths, and were covered with tule bundles. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

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

The Kumeyaay/Ipai who inhabited the northern part of San Diego County were the direct descendants of the early Yuman-speaking hunter-gatherers of the Late Prehistoric Period. The Kumeyaay, in general, appear to have had considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement (Luomala 1978). The Kumeyaay were organized patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories but did not own the resources in general (Shipek 1982).

The Kumeyaay occupied bipolar villages during the year, including residential bases in the foothills/mountains during the summer and in the lower elevations during the winter, with numerous campsites throughout as they exploited seasonally available resources (Carrico 2008).

Acorns were the most important staple of the diet, as indicated by the presence of numerous large habitation sites near locations with abundant oaks and bedrock suitable for milling. Grass seeds, sages, berries, wild greens, and fruits were eaten. Houses were usually built for only the winter. These were conical structures that were covered with tule bundles or willow and had excavated floors and central hearths (Spier 1923). Houses and campsites are believed to have been relatively dispersed, with no formal layout or discrete boundaries for structures or campsites. Both pottery and basketry were utilized, in addition to stone tools. Religious activities were practiced with the assistance of shaman and a *cimul* (Shipek 1991).

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages and Kumeyaay villages in 1769 when Mission San Diego de Alcalá was established near the mouth of the San Diego River and later when they established Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, 4 miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions “recruited” both peoples to use as laborers and convert to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño and Ipai were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when outposts of the missions were established 20 miles farther inland, at Pala and Santa Ysabel (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates ranged from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from the Spaniards. The Kumeyaay were generally resistant to Spanish attempts to coerce them into the Euroamerican culture, but the locations of the missions enabled priests to gain more converts. As the Spanish gained influence, many of the Kumeyaay became resentful. This culminated in sacking and burning Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1775 (Carrico 2008).

By the early 1820s, California came under Mexico’s rule, and in 1834, the missions were secularized, resulting in a political imbalance that caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Native Americans left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the local Native Americans were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Native Americans and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño and Kumeyaay populations. The reservation system interrupted Native American social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original cultures still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained, and traditional games, songs, and dances continue, as does the use of foods such as acorns, yucca, and wild game.

Historic Context

Spanish and Mexican Periods

Over the course of approximately five decades, beginning in 1769, Spanish Franciscan missionaries, military officials and soldiers, and civilian colonists created a chain of 21 missions, four presidios, and three pueblos across coastal *Alta California*. Native American control of the Southern California region ended, in the political view of western nations, with Spanish colonization of the area. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. These developments occurred as the Spanish attempted to solidify their claims to California through colonization by Euro-Americans and subjugation of the Native American

inhabitants to their culture and control. None of the Spanish missions or mission-associated institutions (i.e., estancias [ranch outposts] or asistencias [small-scale missions that lacked a resident priest]) that were found farther inland were established in the vicinity of the study area during the Spanish period. The closest missions were those at San Diego, established in 1769, and San Luis Rey, established in 1798, which are approximately 30 and 15 miles away from the study area, respectively (Englehardt 1931).

By 1810, many of Spain's New World colonies were openly dissatisfied with colonial rule, and independence movements spread throughout the empire. By 1821, Mexico had achieved its independence but continued many Spanish traditions. The Mexican government began distributing large land grants as rewards to those who had supported independence to help settle the sparsely populated region of Alta California. Unfortunately, little changed for the Native American population during this time. In 1840, Jose Maria Alvarado was given a 8,877-acre land grant from Mexican Governor Juan Alvarado, a relative, that included portions of the study area in and around present-day San Marcos. It was named Rancho Vallecitos San Marcos (Little Valleys of St. Mark). The grant is adjacent to the Rincon del Diablo land grant (12, 653 acres) on the east that was owned by Jose Maria Alvarado's father, Juan Bautista Alvarado. It also covers a portion of the project area. The Alvarado's were descended from Juan Bautista Alvarado, Sr., who was a soldier with the Portola expedition of 1769 and established the missions in Alta California. Jose Maria Alvarado was killed in 1846 during the Native American uprising known as the Pauma Massacre. Rancho Vallecitos San Marcos passed to his wife, Maria Lugarda Osuna, who sold the rancho in 1853 to Lorenzo Soto, who then sold a portion to Cave Coutts. However, the rancho lands were not settled until the late 1850s, when Cave Coutts allowed Major Gustavus Merriam of Kansas to homestead 160 acres in Twin Oaks Valley.

Rincon del Diablo had been granted by Governor Manuel Mitcheltorena in 1843, and Juan Bautista Alvarado built an adobe and raised cattle on the property. After Alvarado and his wife passed away in the early 1850s, their remaining children sold their interests to Judge Oliver S. Witherby between 1855 and 1866. Euroamerican control of California was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

American Period

California became part of the United States in 1848 under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the war between the United States and Mexico, which began in 1846 and saw battles in Los Angeles in 1846 and 1847. Two years later, California became the Union's 31st state. Property ownership among Californios who were granted lands under Mexican rule became a matter of considerable legal wrangling. After California became a state, it was subsequently divided into 27 counties, including San Diego County. After the war with Mexico ended in 1848, the study area and vicinity remained sparsely populated. Soon after American control was established, gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes. In addition, the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain. German and Dutch immigrants arrived in the 1880s. In 1884, John H. Barham founded the town of Barham near the intersection Rancho Santa Fe Road and San Marcos Boulevard, which is in the Proposed Project area. In 1887, the Coutts family sold most of its land to the San Marcos Land Company. The town of San Marcos was established that year 1 mile north of Barham in anticipation of the arrival of the railroad line from Oceanside to Escondido, which was started in 1887. The railroad plans did not

come to fruition, and the railroad was placed 1 mile away from the center of San Marcos. Without direct access to the railroad, Barham began to disappear. Hoping to avoid the same fate as Barham, in 1903, the townspeople of San Marcos moved the town approximately 2 miles to the east to be closer to the railroad, settling in an area just north of present-day State Route 78, near the intersection of West Mission Road and Pico Avenue, approximately 1 mile north of the Proposed Project area.

Escondido's history during this time period is similar to that of San Marcos. After the death of Juan Bautista Alvarado in the 1850s, his heirs sold the rancho to Oliver S. Witherby, a judge from San Diego. The land changed hands over the years until finally a group of land speculators from Kansas purchased it in 1883 and began viticultural pursuits in the valley. Churches, schools and the Escondido Hotel would be constructed in a short time. The railroad was completed in late 1887, and the first freight was shipped from the Santa Fe depot at the west end of Grand Avenue in early 1888. During this time, the portion of the Proposed Project within Escondido was agricultural land and would not be developed until well into the 20th century.

Methods

The effort to identify cultural resources in the study area included records searches of previous cultural resources studies and recorded resources as well as pedestrian surveys. Additional background research and a literature review were also performed to characterize the physical environment, prehistory, ethnography, and history of the study area vicinity. The results of the background research and literature review are provided in the Results section, below.

Background research and field studies were conducted in compliance with CEQA, as amended (PRC Section 21000 et seq.), pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (CCR Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.).

Records Search

The records search results were taken from the SDG&E cultural resources records search, using a 0.5-mile buffer around the approximately 12-mile-long corridor for the Proposed Project and staging yards, as well as 2014 SCIC data, which was supplemented in 2016 and 2017. A final record search was completed in February 2018 that revised the results to the Proposed Projects current configuration. The results of this records search are provided in the Results section, below.

Informal Native American Contact and Outreach

A request for information in the NAHC's Sacred Lands File database was submitted by ICF on March 7, 2017, to acquire more information about potential cultural resources within the Proposed Project area and vicinity. A response from the NAHC was received on March 22, 2017. The NAHC indicated that traditional cultural places are within the Proposed Project area and may be affected by the Proposed Project. The NAHC suggested contacting the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians by phone. Phone calls were made to both groups on March 30, 2017. Additionally, the NAHC provided a list of 26 Native American tribes and individuals to contact about the Proposed Project area and requested follow-up phone calls. Letters were sent to the Native American tribes and individuals on March 30, 2017. To date, responses have been received from three tribal groups: On May 3, 2017, the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians offered

to provide Native American monitors for the Proposed Project; on April 16, 2017, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel requested the presence of both Luiseno and Kumeyaay monitors; and on June 1, 2017, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians requested further consultation and monitoring. A meeting was held on June 21, 2017, with SDG&E's cultural resources staff and tribal members from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, who were given maps of the Proposed Project area and cultural resources locations. Monitoring and mitigation for potential impacts on cultural resources were discussed. To date, no additional responses have been received; tribal contact is ongoing. Copies of Native American contact correspondence can be found in Appendix E (Confidential).

Pedestrian Survey

NWB archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of the survey area in February and March 2015. The report for this survey is attached as Appendix B (Confidential). The survey area was surveyed by examining an area 150 feet from the centerline of the Proposed Project area on each side of the three existing linear power and transmission lines. Additionally, pole locations, associated anchor locations, and cleared work areas were examined. Approximately 60 percent of the survey corridor was accessible during the survey effort in 2015; areas that were not surveyed were delineated on a final NWB survey map, which is attached to the report in Appendix B (Confidential).

The Proposed Project has been redesigned since the initial NWB surveys were completed, which did not include the current staging areas. In January 2017, ICF archaeologists took part in a supplemental SDG&E job walk of proposed changes in the project footprint, which included only the portion of the alignment that runs east-west along West San Marcos Boulevard and south to San Marcos Substation. Additional surveys were conducted in February and March 2017 for multiple staging areas and cultural resources relocation. The Proposed Project area covers approximately 572 acres. A total of 327 acres of the Proposed Project area received an intensive pedestrian survey. The remaining 245 acres were not surveyed because they were completely paved over or in areas with steep slopes or restricted access (Figure 3).

Survey Methods

For the staging yards, the survey consisted of walking transects with 45-foot (15-meter) intervals. For individual pole and stringing sites, the survey area included a 90-foot (30-meter) radius around each pole and stringing site. Whenever possible, vehicle access routes to the poles were also investigated. The archaeologists examined the ground surface within each survey area for the presence of prehistoric artifacts and features, prehistoric milling surfaces on exposed bedrock, and historic artifacts and features. The archaeologists took notes and photographs of the project survey area and all identified resources.

Results

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Study Area Vicinity

The records search identified a total of 152 previously recorded resources in the 0.5-mile radius of the Proposed Project area. Sixteen of these are within the survey area, and two more were recorded during the cultural resources surveys in 2015. Of the 152 previously recorded cultural resources within the 0.5-mile radius, the vast majority are prehistoric in origin, consisting primarily of lithic

scatters and bedrock milling sites, including two habitation sites. The remaining cultural resources include historic (50 years or older) residences, ranch complexes, a mining adit, historic trail or road segments, and historic structures or objects, including watering troughs, a radio tower, a pump house, rock walls, a wooden cross, and residence sites (see attached table in Appendix C [Confidential]).

Pedestrian Survey

A total of 16 previously recorded resources and two newly identified resources (NWB 2015) were identified within survey area. The 18 resources are described later in this chapter. Spot-check surveys were conducted in March 2017 to assess the current condition of the 16 previously identified cultural resources. In September 2017, a subsurface survey was conducted at seven pole locations near a previously identified site (CA-SDI-20363). Previous work at the site had found it to be potentially eligible for the CRHR. However, the previous work did not identify the limits of the site's boundaries. The subsurface survey excavation work was undertaken to determine if intact archaeological deposits extended from the site, as it was understood, into the Proposed Project area. Project components and cultural resources locations are provided in Figure 4, which is attached to this document in Appendix A (Confidential).

Vegetation within the project area encompassed agricultural land, native and nonnative grasses, disturbed native chaparral, and landscaped residential yards and roadsides. Ground visibility ranged from 90 percent to less than 10 percent because of thick grasses in open areas, landscaping, and duff in wooded areas. In some cases, vegetation in the immediate vicinity of a pole had been cleared, which facilitated survey in the area.

During the field surveys, four of the 16 previously recorded archaeological resources were relocated during pedestrian surveys and updated by NWB or ICF (CA-SDI-7306, CA-SDI-12209, CA-211128, and P-37-031871). Twelve previously recorded sites were not relocated within the survey area: (CA-SDI-4495, CA-SDI-4499, CA-SDI-5501, CA-SDI-5543, CA-SDI-9047, CA-SDI-10550, CA-SDI-10551, CA-SDI-11442, CA-SDI-16988, CA-SDI-20363, P-37-033103, and P-37-031871). The 12 resources all appear to have been either partially or completely destroyed or covered over by development since they were first recorded. Additionally, NWB identified two new resources (TL-6975-S-4 and TL-6975-S-4). No previously unidentified cultural resources were identified. Site CA-SDI-20363 was not identified during the pedestrian survey, but subsequent subsurface survey excavations found that the site extends to the location of three poles that are proposed for pier foundations or direct bury methods of construction. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms were updated for sites identified in the Proposed project area (see Appendix D [Confidential]). The results of this subsurface survey are discussed further below.

Figure 3. Survey Coverage- Sheet 1

Figure 3. Survey Coverage- Sheet 2

Figure 3. Survey Coverage – Sheet 3

Figure 3. Survey Coverage- Sheet 4

37-004495/CA-SDI-04495: This prehistoric site was originally recorded by Ron May in 1975 and described as a unique lithic quarry site, spanning at least 2 acres, with anthropogenic soils up to 4 feet deep, hearths, millions of flakes, thousands of cores, and many hammerstones. Finished tools were rare, and no projectile points were observed. It was noted at the time of recordation as possessing very high research potential. The site was updated in 2000 by Jones and Stokes and reported to be in the same condition as in 1975; however, the County of San Diego constructed the San Elijo Landfill over an area of 100 acres, including portions of CA-SDI-4495. The landfill was in operation from 1978 until 1997, when it was closed. The landfill site was to have been capped during the 2000s with 5 to 8 feet of soil. Survey personnel from both NWB and ICF were unable to inspect the majority of the archaeological site because it was fenced and locked off; it appears that most of the site has been disturbed or destroyed. The eastern portion of the site boundary, which overlaps site CA-SDI-4499, appears to be more intact. Because sites CA-SDI-4495 and CA-SDI-4499 overlap, and given their spatial proximity and functional similarity, it is recommended that these two resources be combined into one resource. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-004499/CA-SDI-04499: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1975 by Ron May and described as a unique lithic quarry site with a basalt-andesite dike, spanning at least 14 acres, including anthropogenic soils up to 3 feet deep, thousands of flakes, many preforms, utilized flakes, several hammerstones, and battered nodules from the underlying dike, which are referred to as “immoveable cores.” The site was updated in 2000 by Jones and Stokes and reported to be in the same condition as in 1975. The archaeological site is behind locked gates and fencing and was not accessible during the current survey. The boundaries of sites CA-SDI-4495 and CA-SDI-4499 overlap; therefore, based on their spatial proximity and functional similarity, it is recommended that these two resources be combined into one resource once they are updated and submitted to the SCIC, if the SCIC accepts this change. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-005501/CA-SDI-05501: This prehistoric site was originally recorded by Flower in 1978 as a milling feature, comprising two slicks on one exposed granitic boulder. The possibility of destruction was listed as “likely” because of a then-proposed industrial park. The site record has not been updated since that time. Between 1996 and 2002, an industrial park and South Andreasen Drive were constructed where the site was located. No cultural remains were identified during the current survey, including the bedrock milling feature; it is assumed that the site was destroyed because of the scale of earthmoving activities. It is unknown whether the site was evaluated for significance prior to being destroyed. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-005543/CA-SDI-05543: This resource, an isolated bifacially ground mano, was identified in 1978 by R. H. Norwood. The mano was collected at that time. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-007306/CA-SDI-07306: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1979 by W. Graham as a moderately dense lithic scatter/workshop area on a saddle, covering a 150- by 30-meter area. No midden was observed, although a serrated quartzite blade and a bifacial mano were noted. The record does not appear to have been updated since it was originally recorded. The site was relocated during the current survey and found to be in good condition. Mining activities and dirt roads have had minor impacts on the site, but these appear to be consistent with the disturbances noted when the site was originally recorded. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-009047/CA-SDI-9047 This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1981 by R. H. Norwood as seven dispersed, isolated artifact locations, consisting of debitage, shell, and lithic tools. The isolated artifact located within the survey area was identified as a single fragment of a Chione shell. The resource was not relocated during the current survey effort. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-010550/CA-SDI-10550: This prehistoric site was originally recorded by Cardenas and Winterrowd in 1985 as a low-density surface scatter with debitage, one core, one scraper, and one fragment of shell on a 335- by 49-meter area. The site was revisited for the current effort and found to be disturbed by mass grading and terracing for an industrial park. Although no buildings have been constructed on the site, the surrounding area has been developed with industrial buildings. No cultural remains were identified during the survey; it is assumed that the site has been destroyed because of the scale of earthmoving activities. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-010551/CA-SDI-10551: This prehistoric site was originally recorded by Cardenas and Winterrowd in 1985 as a light-density surface scatter with debitage, one hammerstone, and two fragments of shell on a 79- by 49-meter area. The site was revisited for the current effort and found to be disturbed by mass grading and terracing for an industrial park. Although no buildings have been constructed on the site, the surrounding area has been developed with industrial buildings. No cultural remains were identified during the survey; it is assumed that the site has been destroyed because of the scale of earthmoving activities. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-011442/CA-SDI-11442: This multi-component site was originally recorded in 1989 by Pigniolo and Briggs as a temporary prehistoric campsite with shell, lithics, and formed tools. The historic component consists of a scatter of historic domestic debris, including amethyst and aqua glass fragments as well as tin can and whiteware fragments. The record does not appear to have been updated since it was originally recorded. Construction of San Elijo Road has affected the eastern half of the site. The portion of the site within the survey area appears to have been destroyed; however, intact portions of the site remain to the west that may contain subsurface deposits. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-012209/CA-SDI-12209: This extensive prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1979 by ERC Environmental as a lithic scatter with five types of material; no other artifact types or features were noted. Documentation regarding a private collection that was donated to the Museum of Man in 1973 was added to the site record at a later date. According to the documentation, many types of flaked stone scrapers were collected from the vicinity of the site. Transcribed notes from sometime in the early 20th century describe bedrock mortars, pictographs, and "stone walled rooms," which were dismantled by ranchers prior to 1919. The site was revisited in 1991 and 2001, and portions of the site were tested in 2009 and 2010 by Bowden-Renna and Apple, who identified it as an extensive and significant habitation site. The northwest portion of the site appears to have been destroyed by construction of industrial buildings between 2006 and 2009; however, approximately 80 to 90 percent of the site appears to remain undeveloped. The site (and nearby SDI-8280) were tested in 2016, and the records were updated. Data recovery was performed at CA-SDI-12209 (Loci 1 and 2) in 2015 as mitigation for proposed impacts associated with the Citracado Parkway Extension, resulting in the recovery of more than 156,000 artifacts, relocation of pictographs, and recovery of human remains. The current subsurface survey identified intact archaeological deposits in three proposed pole locations and extended the sites' boundaries. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-017514: This prehistoric isolate is a piece of angular quartz, recorded in 1999 by Tierra Environmental Services. No updates appear to have been added to the record since that time. The isolate was not relocated during the current survey. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-025575/CA-SDI-16988: This prehistoric site was recorded and tested in 2004 by Brian F. Smith and Associates. As described, the site appears to have been a temporary camp, with lithic production waste, a bedrock milling feature, faunal remains, shell, and fire-affected rock. The artifacts noted during testing totaled 381; these were recovered from 10 shovel test pits and one test unit. At the time the site was recorded, the property was rural residential and only slightly developed. Beginning in 2004, the property was developed for a business park, at which time significant grading and padding occurred. Citracado Parkway (a four-lane paved road) was constructed through the west edge of the site, and an office complex was built on the northwest corner. The site was revisited for the current effort. No cultural remains were identified within the recorded boundaries of the site; it is assumed that the site was destroyed. It seems likely that testing at the site found it not eligible for the CRHR or that data recovery was conducted prior to construction and then the site was destroyed; however, no site record updates were found to corroborate this assumption. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-031871: This resource is a historic-period ranch complex near a proposed staging area. The resource appears to be in the same condition as originally recorded by ASM Affiliates in 2010, with a residence and several outbuildings that were built from a variety of materials over a period of many years. The original structure reportedly dates to 1914. The resource has not been evaluated for its significance; however, the possibility exists that significant subsurface deposits could exist on the grounds surrounding the buildings. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-032160/CA-SDI-20363: This significant prehistoric site was originally identified in 2001 by ASM Affiliates during monitoring for the San Marcos High School Expansion Project. Upon discovery, the site was tested using shovel test pits, tests units, and trenching to determine the extent of the site. Flaked stone, ground stone, shell, fire-affected rock, bone, and ocher were recovered. San Marcos Unified School District, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians agreed to cap the site, leaving much of it intact below the ground surface. The site is significant and extensive. The site location was visited for the current survey, but no cultural remains were identified on the ground surface. Subsurface survey was conducted through the excavation of 12 shovel test pits at seven pole locations. Three pole locations were positive for subsurface archaeological deposits; therefore, the site boundaries were expanded. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-033103: This resource consists of two metavolcanic flakes that were located down slope from a disturbed road shoulder, identified in 2013 by K. Davison. No other cultural materials were identified in the vicinity. Since the resource was recorded, the area has been graded, cut, filled, and padded for development as a business park. The isolated flakes were not relocated during the current survey. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

37-033635/CA-SDI-21128: This historic-period linear resource was originally recorded in 2014 by C. Shaver, described as a segment of road dating to 1879. It was noted that the road has been greatly affected by modern construction. It was paved sometime in the early to mid-20th century, and no features or artifacts dating to earlier than the 1950s were identified during recordation. The record was updated in 2015 by I. Cordova, when the site was found to be in much the same condition as the year

before. The site was visited during the current survey and found to be in the same condition as previously reported, although it had been recently repaved. Updated DPR forms have been completed and submitted to the SCIC for this resource.

TL-6975-S-4: This is a historic refuse site with scattered brick and debris. It was recorded by NWB during the 2015 survey.

TL-6975-S-5: This is a lithic reduction site. It was recorded by NWB during the 2015 survey.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Located Within the Proposed Project Area

Site/Isolate Designation	Project Component	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relocated/ Recommendations
37-004495/ CA-SDI-04495	Reconductor/Staging Yard	Early San Dieguito/ Paleo-Indian quarry	3S and 3CS – Appears potentially eligible through survey evaluation	No cultural remains relocated within the survey area. Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and monitoring recommended. Construction to stay within current disturbance footprint.
37-004499/ CA-SDI-04499	Reconductor	San Dieguito lithic quarry	3S and 3CS – Appears potentially eligible through survey evaluation	No cultural remains relocated within the survey area. ESAs and monitoring recommended; construction to stay within current disturbance footprint.
37-005501/ CA-SDI-05501	Reconductor	Two milling slicks	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation (destroyed)	Paved/destroyed; ESAs and monitoring recommended.
37-005543/ CA-SDI-05543	Rebuild	Mano, isolate	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation (collected)	Area is disturbed; ESAs and monitoring recommended.
37-007306/ CA-SDI-07306	Access Road	Lithic scatter and workshop area	7R – Not evaluated	Access road location; no blading or ground disturbance. Vehicle travel on existing dirt roads; ESAs and monitoring recommended.
37-009047/ CA-SDI-9047	Staging Yard	Isolate shell fragment	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation	Area is developed; site not relocated/assumed destroyed. Monitoring recommended.

Site/Isolate Designation	Project Component	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relocated/ Recommendations
37-010550/ CA-SDI-10550	Staging Yard	Lithic scatter	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation (destroyed)	Area is developed; site not relocated/assumed destroyed. Monitoring recommended.
37-010551/ CA-SDI-10551	Staging Yard	Lithic scatter	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation (destroyed)	Area is developed; site not relocated/assumed destroyed. Monitoring recommended.
37-011442/ CA-SDI-11442	Access Road	Temporary camp with shell, lithics, and tools; scattered historic trash	7R – Not evaluated. Portion of site within the Proposed Project area; assumed destroyed by construction but intact deposits may be present outside the Proposed Project area	Portion of site within the proposed survey area. Area developed for road; site not relocated. ESAs and monitoring recommended.
37-012209/ CA-SDI-12209	Access Road/ Stringing Site	Large prehistoric village site	3CS – Recommended eligible for CRHR through evaluation; data recovery occurred as part of road project that will destroy site	Access road location and stringing site; no blading or ground disturbance. Stringing will be done by hand. Vehicle travel on existing dirt roads only; ESAs and monitoring recommended.
37-255575/ CA-SDI-16988	Staging Yard	Bedrock milling/ temporary camp	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation (destroyed)	Area is disturbed with cut-and-fill slopes; site destroyed. ESAs and monitoring recommended.
37-017514	Reconductor	Quartz fragment, isolate	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation	Not relocated. Monitoring recommended.
P-37-031871	Staging Yard	Historic ranch complex	7R – Not evaluated	Ranch complex present and in use. Arc avoid; monitoring recommended only for ground disturbance.
37-032160/ CA-SDI-20363	Rebuild Pier Foundations and Direct Bury	Prehistoric habitation	3CS – Appears eligible for CRHR through survey evaluation	Site has been capped. ESA and monitoring recommended.
P-37-033103	Rebuild	Two flakes, isolates	6Z – Ineligible through survey evaluation	Area is disturbed; artifacts not relocated. Monitoring recommended.

Site/Isolate Designation	Project Component	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relocated/ Recommendations
37-033635/ CA-SDI-21128	Reconductor/ New Build Pier Foundation	Historic road segment	7R – Not evaluated	Relocated; ESA and avoidance. Monitoring recommended..
TL-6975-S-4	Access Road	Historic debris scatter	7R – Not evaluated	Newly identified. Overhead work. ESAs and monitoring recommended only for ground disturbance.
TL-6975-S-5	Reconductor	Prehistoric lithic reduction site	7R – Not evaluated	Newly identified access road location; no blading or ground disturbance. Vehicle travel on existing dirt access roads only; monitoring recommended.

Conclusions

Recommendations

There are 18 identified cultural resources within the survey area, of which three are historic-period resources and 15 are prehistoric. The three historic-period resources have not been evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR and may qualify as historical resources, as identified in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). For the purpose of the Proposed Project, these three sites are assumed to qualify as historical resources, as defined by CEQA. The 15 prehistoric resources represent a diverse range of resources, from isolated flakes and shell to large habitation sites. Five of the prehistoric resources have been evaluated or recommended as eligible for the NRHP/CRHR. Three prehistoric cultural resources are unevaluated and will be assumed to be eligible for the NRHP/CRHR for the purposes of this project. The remaining eight prehistoric cultural resources are either isolates or sites that have been destroyed and recommended as ineligible for the NRHP/CRHR.

Resources were identified through records searches and cultural surveys. Avoidance measures were developed through field visits by NWB, ICF, and SDG&E personnel. In most cases, Proposed Project facilities would be far enough from historical resource locations to avoid direct impacts with only minimal avoidance measures. In other cases, a resource or portion of a resource was within a developed area and most likely destroyed by that facility's construction; therefore, no further action is required. Implementation of the avoidance measures presented below would protect the integrity of the remaining cultural resources present within the survey area. The objective of the avoidance measures is to avoid significant impacts on sites during the removal of wood poles, the setting of new steel poles, and the setting of associated anchors as well as within work spaces, stringing sites, access roads, and other Proposed Project components. The avoidance measures presented herein reduce the potential for significant adverse effects on such resources.

The current design places the Proposed Project far enough from intact historical resource locations so that no direct impacts should occur with implementation of Applicant-Proposed Measures (APMs) CUL-1 through CUL-9. These APMs would require training construction workers, establishing ESAs to avoid resources, monitoring in ESAs, and prescribing treatment for inadvertent discoveries. With implementation of these APMs, any potential impacts on such historical resources would remain less than significant.

Construction of the Proposed Project, including the installation of new poles and limited underground work, could affect unknown historical resources by disturbing subsurface soils and disturbing or destroying unknown buried cultural deposits. With implementation of APMs CUL-1 through CUL-9, any potential impacts on such unknown historical resources would remain less than significant.

APM CUL-1: Prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities, all SDG&E contractors and subcontractor personnel will receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the following APMs and comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will address the potential for exposing subsurface cultural resources and recognizing possible buried resources. The training will include the procedures to be followed upon discovery or suspected discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American remains, and their treatment.

APM CUL-2: Prior to construction, a qualified archaeological consultant will be retained by SDG&E to complete an analysis and assessment of the potential to disturb resources that were identified during the initial studies from major ground-disturbing activities. The analysis and assessment will be prepared to meet regulatory requirements. Proposed Project sites that require testing for a significance determination or data recovery for significant sites will be treated on a case-by-case basis using all applicable criteria. One area, the San Marcos High School area, has currently been identified as a site that would require further testing and or data recovery.

APM CUL-3: If grading or road improvements are to be conducted along existing access roads that contain unevaluated or NRHP- or CRHR-eligible resources, monitoring by a qualified archaeological monitor will occur where the access road crosses the site or is located within the boundaries of a site. If surface expressions of the site (i.e., artifacts) are present within the road, equipment blades will be lifted when traversing the site. Additionally, all vehicles will remain on existing dirt roads and/or new access routes identified for the Proposed Project. If needed, additional overland travel or access routes will be reviewed by SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist, and appropriate avoidance measures and monitoring will be implemented.

APM CUL-4: Native American monitoring may be implemented for portions of the Proposed Project that have the potential to affect unidentified tribal cultural resources. The role of the Native American monitor will be to observe Proposed Project construction in mapped sensitive areas and facilitate communication of tribal concerns to the qualified archaeologist, the SDG&E Cultural Resources Specialist, and/or construction personnel and tribal council.

APM CUL-5: A qualified archaeologist will attend preconstruction meetings, as needed, to consult with the excavation contractor concerning excavation schedules, archaeological field techniques, and safety.

APM CUL-6: Known cultural resources that can be avoided will be demarcated as ESAs. Construction crews will be instructed to avoid disturbance of these areas. A qualified archaeological monitor, under the direction of the qualified archaeologist, will monitor ground-disturbing activities

in the vicinity of all ESAs and areas determined to have high potential for buried cultural deposits within the Proposed Project area. The requirements for archaeological monitoring will be noted in the preconstruction training and reiterated at construction tailboards, as appropriate. During construction, if ESA fencing has been established and the possibility of buried cultural deposits is determined to be low after initial ground disturbance, the on-site qualified archaeological monitor may determine that monitoring is no longer required in that area. The archaeologist's and monitor's duties will include monitoring, evaluating any finds, analyzing collected materials, and preparing a monitoring results report conforming to guidelines for archaeological resource management reports.

APM CUL-7: An archaeological monitoring results report (with appropriate graphics) that describes the results, analyses, and conclusions of the monitoring program will be prepared and submitted to SDG&E's Cultural Resources Specialist following termination of construction activities in a given area when the monitoring program is no longer required. Any new cultural sites or features encountered will be recorded with the SCIC at San Diego State University.

APM CUL-8: All collected cultural remains will be cataloged and permanently curated with an appropriate institution. All artifacts will be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material will be identified as to species.

APM CUL-9: In the event that cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist will have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist will contact SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist, will determine the significance of the discovered resources. SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist must concur with the evaluation procedures to be performed before construction activities are allowed to resume. If the discovery is not significant, no further work is required. For significant cultural resources, preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigating impacts. For resources that cannot be preserved in place, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program will be prepared and carried out to mitigate impacts.

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