

**FINAL**

**SAN MARCOS TO ESCONDIDO TIE LINE  
TL6975 69kV PROJECT**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING PLAN**

**PREPARED FOR:**



**PREPARED BY:**



**REV.01**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AND	avoidable new discovery
APM	Applicant Proposed Measures
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRCMP	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Plan
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CU	control unit
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ESAs	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
kV	kilovolt
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MM	Mitigation Measure
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	San Marcos to Escondido Tie Line TL 6975 Project
QA	Qualified Archaeologist
ROW	right-of-way
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
STPs	shovel test pits
TL	Tie Line
UND	unavoidable new discovery
WEAP	worker environmental awareness program

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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This Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) was prepared for San Diego Gas and Electric's (SDG&E) San Marcos to Escondido Tie Line TL 6975 69 kV Project (Project), in compliance with Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-3 of the Project's Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). In addition, this CRMP addresses applicable requirements found in MM CUL-1 and MM CUL-2 as well as MM CUL-4 through MM CUL-8.

The Project is located primarily in the cities of San Marcos and Escondido and in unincorporated areas of northern San Diego County, California. It would originate at the San Marcos Substation on the west and terminate at the Escondido Substation on the east and would be located within SDG&E right-of-way (ROW). To fully accommodate the Project, 1.2 acres of additional ROW would be acquired in San Marcos.

The following primary Project components are included:

- Install a 69 kilovolt (kV) circuit breaker and concrete pad, a 30-foot A-frame, seven piers, and two 69 kV 2,000-amp disconnects within the existing San Marcos Substation on Discovery Street in San Marcos.
- Rebuild Tie Line (TL) 680C, add TL 6975 to create a double circuit, replace porcelain insulators with polymer insulators, and reconductor an existing 12 kV line for a distance of 1.8 miles west of the San Marcos Substation.
- Construct a new single circuit power line approximately 2.8 miles in length on new steel poles parallel to the existing TL 13811/13825 within an existing 150-foot SDG&E ROW.
- Reconductor and re-energize approximately 7.4 miles of existing power line, as well as replace insulator, in unincorporated San Diego County and Escondido.
- Remove an oil containment wall and replace an existing oil circuit breaker pad with a new gas circuit breaker and transfer the existing overhead conductor from the 138 kV rack to an existing 69 kV bay position at the existing Escondido Substation site.
- Replace existing wood poles with new steel galvanized direct-bury and foundation poles, as well as remove some existing pole structures from service, along the entire Project alignment.

## Chapter 2

# Objectives of the Monitoring Plan

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This CRMP has two main objectives:

1. Describe the monitoring approach for the management of cultural resources in the Project Area through the monitoring of construction activities.
2. Address the treatment measures for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources that will be implemented during construction of the Project if a resource is encountered.

This CRMP identifies methods to reduce impacts on these cultural resources through worker awareness training for cultural resources, archaeological and Native American monitoring, the establishment of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) where ground-disturbing activities would not occur or where monitoring would be required, and appropriate treatment for those resources that cannot be protected from direct impacts and may require eligibility testing and possibly data recovery. Finally, this CRMP defines the methods for curating archaeological materials recovered during Project implementation, and methods for reporting the results of the monitoring efforts.

## Chapter 3

# Applicant-Proposed Measures and Mitigation Measures

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The following MMs, as identified in the IS/MND and Permit to Construct for the Project, are addressed in this CRMP. The CPUC has prescribed these MMs to address impacts on cultural resources attributable to Project construction, operations, and/or maintenance.

### 3.1 Applicant-Proposed Measures

To reduce impacts on archaeological and historical resources, SDG&E proposed Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) CUL-1 through CUL-9 requiring training, monitoring, avoidance, recovery, documentation, etc. However, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has determined that these APMs would not reduce or avoid substantial adverse changes in the significance of a resource pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 to below the level of significance. Therefore, APMs CUL-1 through CUL-9 are superseded by Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-8, as outlined in Section 3.2 below.

### 3.2 Mitigation Measures

**Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Retention of Qualified Archaeologist.** Prior to the start of any ground disturbing activity, a Qualified Archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008) shall be retained by SDG&E to carry out all APMs and mitigation measures related to archaeological resources.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Pre-Construction Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training.** Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare cultural resources sensitivity training materials for use during Project-wide Worker Environmental Awareness Training (or equivalent). The cultural resources sensitivity training shall be conducted by a qualified environmental trainer (often the Lead Environmental Inspector [LEI] or equivalent position) working under the supervision of the Qualified Archaeologist. The Qualified Archaeologist shall determine and ensure the suitability of the qualified environmental trainer. The cultural resources sensitivity training shall be conducted for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be implemented in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. SDG&E shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Development and Implementation of Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan.** Prior to the start of any Project-related ground disturbing activities the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP). The CRMP shall stipulate the location and timing of archaeological and Native American monitoring, including, but not limited

to, the monitoring of all ground disturbing activities within 250 feet of P-37-032160 and within 100 feet of the remaining 10 archaeological resources (P-37-004495, -004499, -005501, -007306, -010551, -010550, 011442, -012209, -034831, and TL6975-S-5) that have the potential to contain or are known to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, as well as all ground disturbing activities within Segment 3 and the easternmost 500 feet of Segment 2. The CRMP shall include monitoring protocols to be carried out during Project construction. The CRMP shall stipulate that a Native American monitor associated with one or more of the Native American groups that have expressed interest in the Project (i.e. San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, and/or Santa Ysabel Band of the Iipay Nation) be retained to monitor all Project-related ground disturbance stipulated in the CRMP. In preparing the CRMP, the Native American groups that have expressed interest in monitoring shall be consulted regarding the scheduling of monitors. A Native American monitoring schedule shall be incorporated into the CRMP. The CRMP shall contain an allowance that the Qualified Archaeologist, based on observations of subsurface soil stratigraphy or other factors during initial grading, and in coordination with the Native American monitor(s) and SDG&E, may reduce or discontinue monitoring as warranted if it is determined that the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits is low. The CRMP shall outline the appropriate measures to be followed in the event of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during Project implementation, including that all ground disturbance within 100 feet of an unanticipated discovery shall cease until a treatment plan is developed by the Qualified Archaeologist in coordination with SDG&E and the Native American monitor(s) and which will consider the resources archaeological and tribal value. The CRMP shall identify avoidance as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to cultural resources. The CRMP shall establish the criteria utilized to evaluate the significance (per CEQA) of the discoveries, methods of avoidance consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as well as identify the appropriate treatment to mitigate the effect of the Project if avoidance of a significant resource is determined to be infeasible. The CRMP will also include provisions for the treatment of archaeological sites that qualify as unique archaeological resources pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2, which places limits on the costs of mitigation for unique archaeological resources. The plan shall also include reporting of monitoring results within a timely manner, curation of artifacts and data at an approved facility, and dissemination of reports to local and State repositories. The CRMP shall be submitted to SDG&E and CPUC for review and approval prior to the start of Project-related ground disturbance, as well as to the Native American groups that have expressed interest in the Project (i.e. San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, and/or Santa Ysabel Band of the Iipay Nation) for review and comment.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-5: Exclusionary Fencing.** Prior to Project-related ground disturbing activities, exclusionary fencing shall be installed to ensure that the five previously recorded archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the Project alignment that have surface manifestations (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, -012209, and TL6975-S-5) are not inadvertently impacted during Project implementation. The exclusionary fencing shall encompass the mapped site boundaries plus a 25-foot radius to ensure an appropriate buffer is maintained between the sites and Project-related ground disturbing activities. For the four archaeological resources bisected by Project access roads (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, and TL6975-S-5), the exclusionary fencing shall be established along the shoulder of the existing roads. To ensure avoidance, the exclusionary fencing shall be marked with signs indicating that staff associated with the Project are not to go beyond the limits of the fencing. The exclusionary fencing shall not identify the protected areas as demarcating archaeological resources in order to discourage unauthorized disturbance, vandalism, or collection of artifacts.



**Mitigation Measure CUL-6: Pre-Construction Surveys.** Prior to the start of Project related ground disturbing activities, pre-construction surveys of the four archaeological sites bisected by existing access roads (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, and TL6975-S-5) shall be conducted to map and collect all artifacts located within the road beds. Artifact mapping shall be conducted using a handheld GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy, and the final disposition of the artifacts shall be determined by SDG&E in coordination with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-7: Road Maintenance within Archaeological Sites.** During Project implementation, routine road maintenance, including but not limited to grading and blading, shall be avoided within the four archaeological sites bisected by existing access roads (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, and TL6975-S-5). Should maintenance activities such as drainage or culvert repairs be required to stabilize the access road, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the four archaeological sites shall be monitored as stipulated in the CRMP.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-8: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.** If human remains are uncovered during Project construction, all work within 100 feet of the find shall be immediately halted, and the San Diego County coroner shall be contacted to evaluate the remains, and follow the procedures and protocols set forth in Section 15064.5(e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the County Coroner shall contact the California Native America Heritage Commission (NAHC), in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC shall then identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American, who shall then help determine what course of action should be taken in the disposition of the remains. Per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this section, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains.

## Chapter 4

# Background and Approach

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The effort to identify cultural resources in the study area included a records search of previous cultural resources studies and recorded resources and 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 below.

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

The records search results were refined from the SDG&E cultural resources records search using a 0.5-mile buffer for the approximately 12-mile-long corridor for the Proposed Project and staging yards, using data provided under contract from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) in 2014, and supplemented in 2016 and 2017.

A request for information in the Sacred Lands File database was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by ICF on March 7, 2017, in order to acquire more information about potential cultural resources within the Project Area and vicinity. A response from the NAHC was received on March 22, 2017, indicating that traditional cultural places are located within the Project Area that may be affected, and suggesting contact with the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians by phone. Phone calls were made to both groups on March 30, 2017. The NAHC also provided a list of an additional 26 Native American Tribes and individuals to contact about the 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: the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians on May 3, 2017, who offered to provide Native American monitors for the Project; the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel on April 16, 2017, who requested the presence of both Luiseno and Kumeyaay monitors; and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, who responded on June 1, 2017, and requested further consultation and monitoring. A meeting was held on June 21, 2017, with SDG&E cultural resources staff and tribal members of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians who were shown and given maps of the Project footprint and cultural resources location and discussed monitoring and mitigation for potential impacts on cultural resources. To date, no additional responses have been received and tribal contact is ongoing.

## 4.1 Regulatory Context

The Project Area encompasses private land; therefore, the Project is required to comply with the regulations set forth in CEQA for assessing the effects of the Project on cultural resources. The Project is also required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and CEQA as they pertain to governing the discovery and treatment of cultural resources.

Chapters 5 through 8 describe how SDG&E will handle the monitoring, identification, testing, treatment, and reporting of different categories of cultural resources, including historical resources,

unique archaeological sites, and human remains, in accordance with Division I, PRC Section 5021.1(b); State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b] and [c]; and PRC Section 21083.2.

## Chapter 5

# Preconstruction

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### 5.1 Attendance at Preconstruction Meetings

A qualified archaeologist will attend preconstruction meetings as appropriate to provide the construction team information regarding monitoring requirements and archaeological monitor duties during construction. Archaeological monitors will also attend preconstruction meetings, including construction tailboards, as needed to provide construction crews information regarding monitoring requirements in the vicinity of all known cultural resources.

### 5.2 Preconstruction Surveys

Per MM CUL-6, prior to the start of Project-related ground-disturbing activities, preconstruction surveys will be conducted of the four archaeological sites bisected by existing access roads (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, and TL6975-S-5) to map and collect all artifacts located within the road beds. Artifact mapping will be conducted using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit capable of sub-meter accuracy, and the final disposition of the artifacts will be determined by SDG&E in coordination with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians.

### 5.3 Preconstruction Plan Notes

The requirements for archaeological monitoring will be noted on construction plans. This will be accomplished by providing the engineering team and the construction contractor with an ESA Mapbook and by adding the following language to the title pages of the civil engineering (grading) plans:

1. Prior to construction, all SDG&E, contractor, and subcontractor Project personnel will receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the mitigation measures; comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations, including those related to exposing subsurface cultural resources and paleontological resources; and recognize possible buried resources. This training will include a presentation of the procedures to be followed upon discovery or suspected discovery of archaeological materials, including procedures pertaining to the discovery and treatment of Native American remains.
2. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will be performed as per the Project's approved Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan including, but not limited to, the monitoring of all ground disturbing activities within demarcated environmentally sensitive areas and all ground disturbing activities within Segment 3 and the easternmost 500 feet of Segment 2.
3. If an unanticipated cultural resources discovery is made during construction, all work within 100 ft of the discovery will be halted, and the SDG&E's cultural resource specialist

and environmental project manager will be contacted at the time of discovery. All ground disturbance within 100 feet of an unanticipated discovery shall cease until a treatment plan is developed by the Qualified Archaeologist in coordination with SDG&E and the Native American monitor(s) and which will consider the resources archaeological and tribal value. SDG&E's cultural resource specialist will determine the significance of the discovered resources. SDG&E's cultural resource specialist and environmental project manager must concur with the evaluation procedures to be performed before construction activities in the vicinity of the discovery can resume. For significant cultural resources, a Treatment Plan including a research design and data recovery methods will be prepared and carried out to mitigate impacts. Once the data recovery is complete, work at these locations can then resume.

## 5.4 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Known cultural resources that can be avoided will be demarcated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). Construction crews will be instructed to avoid disturbance of these areas. A qualified archaeological monitor, under the direction of the Qualified Archaeologist (QA), will monitor ground-disturbing activities within a 100 ft (Per MM CUL-3) of in the vicinity of all ESAs and areas determined to have a high potential for buried cultural deposits within the Project Area. The requirements for archaeological monitoring will be noted in the preconstruction training and reiterated at construction tailboards, as appropriate.

In addition to demarcating ESAs on maps, per MM CUL-5, prior to Project-related ground-disturbing activities, exclusionary fencing will be installed to ensure that the five previously recorded archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the Project alignment that have surface manifestations (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, -012209, and TL6975-S-5) are not inadvertently impacted during Project implementation. The exclusionary fencing will encompass the mapped site boundaries plus a 25-foot radius to ensure an appropriate buffer is maintained between the sites and Project-related ground-disturbing activities. For the four archaeological resources bisected by Project access roads (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, and TL6975-S-5), the exclusionary fencing will be established along the shoulder of the existing roads. To ensure avoidance, the exclusionary fencing will be marked with signs indicating that staff associated with the Project are not to go beyond the limits of the fencing. The exclusionary fencing will not identify the protected areas as demarcating archaeological resources in order to discourage unauthorized disturbance, vandalism, or collection of artifacts.

## 5.5 Training

Cultural resources awareness training will be conducted for all Project personnel who will be working in the Project Area. This training will be incorporated into the Project-wide worker environmental awareness program, or WEAP. The cultural resources training element of the WEAP will be prepared by a qualified archaeologist, with the training conducted by the archaeological monitor or other designated environmental training staff members prior to commencement of construction activities (MM CUL-2) and throughout construction for new construction personnel. Cultural resources awareness training will include a brief review of the role of the archaeological and Native American monitors, the specific archaeological resource types known in the Project Area,

and sensitive resources that could exist in the Project Area. The training will also describe the potential for human remains to be discovered during ground-disturbing activities.

The WEAP will include materials that describe sensitive resources, resource avoidance, observation and avoidance of ESAs, applicable laws and regulations, and possible penalties for violations of state or federal environmental laws. The training will also cover the mitigation measures, applicant-proposed measures, stop-work orders, and any other plans and procedures required for the Project. The WEAP will be administered as needed prior to and during construction (e.g., when new workers are brought on the job site during the construction period). The cultural resources awareness training element of the WEAP will be designed by the QA in coordination with SDG&E's cultural resource specialist. Archaeological monitors will have a copy of this CRMP, and a copy will be made available on site (at staging yards or another central construction location) for the duration of construction activities.

## 5.6 Qualifications

SDG&E has designated Patrick McGinnis as the Project's qualified archaeologist, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, to fill the role of Qualified Archaeologist (QA) (MM CUL-1). Mr. McGinnis and a designated Project Archaeologist, to be approved by the CPUC, will be responsible for coordinating cultural resources monitoring activities.

Monitoring for prehistoric and historic archaeological materials and human remains will be conducted by SDG&E's archaeological consultants and Native American tribal monitors during ground-disturbing activities in designated monitoring areas for the Project. The monitors will be qualified archaeologists who are familiar with the types of historical and prehistoric resources that could be present in the Project Area. Archaeological monitors will have training in and be knowledgeable of artifact identification of materials such as faunal bone, prehistoric stone tools and debitage, and prehistoric and historic ceramics to avoid repeated halts to construction for false identification of geological materials as artifacts.

## Chapter 6

# Monitoring Approach

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SDG&E will communicate the schedule and other information to the QA, who will then provide this information to the Project archaeological monitors and the designated managers of the subconsultants who will be providing Native American monitors. Adequate advance notice is required to allow the monitors to be present at the correct locations at the correct time. The QA will coordinate activities and the schedule with the monitors and subconsultants as needed. The number of monitors to be scheduled will be based on the construction schedule and the proposed construction activities to occur in the areas that have been designated for monitoring, as depicted in Appendix A, *Environmentally Sensitive Area Maps (Confidential; Not for Public Review)*. Monitoring and other Project personnel who are integral to implementation of this CRMP are presented in Table 1, *Monitoring and Project Personnel*, in Chapter 9, below.

Existing cultural resource locations will be identified as ESAs, and construction crews will be instructed to avoid disturbance of areas to be protected from direct impacts. Archaeological and Native American monitoring, including, but not limited to, the monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within 250 feet of P-37-032160 and within 100 feet of the remaining 10 archaeological resources (P-37-004495, -004499, -005501, -007306, -010551, -010550, 011442, -012209, -034831, and TL6975-S-5) that have the potential to contain or are known to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, as well as all ground-disturbing activities within Segment 3 and the easternmost 500 feet of Segment 2, to ensure that impacts on cultural resources do not occur and prevent potential damage to buried archaeological deposits. This will include areas where the ground surface has previously been disturbed but where the proposed work may affect previously undisturbed soils beneath. Such ground disturbance would include activities such as clearing and grubbing of vegetation, grading, and blading, or excavation work. Non-ground-disturbing activities, such as wire pulling, vehicle travel, overhead work, or work in completely paved areas located within ESAs, would not require full-time archaeological monitoring and would be spot checked as needed, based on the recommendation of the QA. The archaeological monitors will observe construction activities in the ESAs and inspect the newly disturbed soils for the presence of cultural resources.

The QA, based on observations of subsurface soil stratigraphy or other factors during initial grading, and in coordination with the Native American monitor(s) and SDG&E, may reduce or discontinue monitoring as warranted if it is determined that the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits is low.

The responsibilities of the archaeological monitors will include the following:

- Coordinating monitoring activities with tribal cultural consultants.
- Protecting known cultural resources from construction activity and monitoring ground disturbance for the presence of additional cultural resources.
- Acting as a resource for construction personnel by explaining cultural resources regulations and how they are applied in the field.

- Verifying that construction work areas, access roads, and ESAs are properly marked before work is initiated in the area.
- Ensuring that erosion control or other measures do not inadvertently cause impacts on cultural resources.
- Informing the construction contractor(s) of all potential and existing compliance issues relating to cultural resources and coordinating with SDG&E and the lead environmental inspector to determine appropriate corrective actions.
- Coordinating stop-work procedures with the lead environmental inspector, SDG&E, and the construction contractor when construction activities unearth an unanticipated discovery.
- Maintaining daily monitoring logs that document construction activities and any cultural resource observations and actions.
- After monitoring has ceased, preparing a report of all cultural resources monitoring activity for SDG&E.
- Helping to ensure that Native American human remains and any associated grave items are treated with culturally appropriate dignity, consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) or applicable state law.

Per MM CUL-3, any interested Native American Tribes—including but not limited to the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, and/or Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel (formerly Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians)—will be given the opportunity to participate in cultural resource monitoring that is stipulated by this Plan. In consultation with Native American Tribes, SDG&E has agreed to afford representatives designated by the Native American Tribes the opportunity to monitor and be on site during Project construction. The role of the Native American monitor will be to observe Project construction in mapped sensitive areas and facilitate communication of tribal concerns to the QA, the SDG&E Cultural Resources Specialist, and/or construction personnel and tribal council. Native American groups that have expressed an interest in monitoring will be consulted regarding the scheduling of monitors. Tribal monitors will have the opportunity to observe grading, trenching, and excavations for facilities, roads, or other Project components within the ESAs and the associated buffers.

Per MM CUL-7, routine road maintenance, including but not limited to grading and blading, will be avoided within the four archaeological sites bisected by existing access roads (P-37-004495, -004499, -007306, and TL6975-S-5). This work would be conducted after the implementation of MM CUL-6, which requires the mapping and collection of surface artifacts in these areas. Should maintenance activities such as drainage or culvert repairs be required to stabilize the access road, all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the four archaeological sites will be monitored.

Per MM CUL-4 prior to the start of any Project-related ground disturbing activities within 250 feet of archaeological site P-37-032160, data recovery excavations shall be carried out to collect scientifically consequential data associated with known resource P-37-032160 where Project-related ground disturbing activities including but not limited to pole replacement, trenching, potholing, and AC mitigation well and test station installations will be carried out. This work is discussed in a data recovery plan and under separate cover.



## Chapter 7

# Reporting Procedures

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The archaeological monitor will maintain daily notes in cultural resource monitoring logs. These notes will include information on what types of ground-disturbing activities took place in the vicinity of the ESAs and what measures were taken to ensure that the resources were avoided, noting any inadvertent discovery or actions taken as a result of the discovery. As part of SDG&E's quarterly compliance monitoring report, the QA will prepare and submit a weekly summary of archaeological monitoring activity for the duration of Project construction. The summary report will include the locations of cultural resource monitoring activities for the reporting period, any archaeological observations, and any actions taken. If necessary, a confidential attachment will be provided with the monthly compliance monitoring report to provide this summary report information to the CPUC.

Upon completion of all monitoring tasks and requirements for the Project, a monitoring report will be prepared for SDG&E, describing the monitoring program, as well as the findings and results, and presenting a detailed professional description, analysis, and evaluation of any cultural resources that were encountered and evaluated during construction (MM CUL-3). Any new cultural sites or features encountered will be recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) or SCIC. This report will be submitted to SDG&E's cultural resource specialist and SDG&E's environmental project manager following completion of all archaeological monitoring tasks and requirements. SDG&E will then submit a final monitoring report to the CPUC in accordance with MM CUL-3 and this Plan. Non-confidential data will also be disseminated to the public and other interested parties, as required. Submittal of this final report will signify completion of the CRMP.

## Chapter 8

# Unanticipated Discoveries

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In the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials within a work area during construction monitoring, the monitor will have authority to temporarily suspend all ground-disturbing work at the work area (MM CUL-3) and within 100 feet of the discovery until the resources can be assessed and a treatment plan is developed, if necessary, by the QA, in coordination with SDG&E and the Native American monitor(s), and which will consider the resources cultural and tribal value. The archaeological monitor will carefully inspect the ground surface around the discovery as well as the displaced dirt in order to determine whether the discovery constitutes an isolated find (i.e., fewer than three items) or a site (i.e., three or more items or a feature). Inspection will consist of an intensive survey of the ground surface at 1-meter intervals, radiating out from the identified artifacts, to a minimum distance of 20 meters, or as limited by topographic features. Also included will be an inspection of all excavation sidewalls and spoils piles up to a distance of 20 meters. The purpose of surveying around the newly discovered artifact(s) is to determine if other artifacts or features are associated, thereby constituting an archaeological site. If no other artifacts or features are identified within 20 meters of the find, it will be determined to be an isolate (except for human remains) and work may resume. All isolated artifacts will be documented, reported, and described in the monitoring report.

If the discovery is determined to be a site, after securing the work area from additional disturbance, in concert with the construction foreman or field supervisor, the archaeological monitor will notify the QA, who will notify the SDG&E cultural resources specialist by telephone regarding the nature and extent of the discovery. Notification of discoveries will be made to the CPUC. Work cannot resume at these locations until the discovery has been evaluated and all appropriate mitigation has been conducted.

The criteria utilized to evaluate the significance of the discoveries and methods of avoidance will be consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3). The State CEQA Guidelines will also be followed to identify the appropriate treatment to mitigate the effect of the Project if avoidance of a significant resource is determined to be infeasible, as well as the provisions for the treatment of archaeological sites that qualify as unique archaeological resources pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2.

Under CEQA, a cultural resource is considered a “historical resource” if it meets any of the criteria found in Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. Under CEQA, the lead agency determines whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological and historical resources. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 defines what constitutes a historical resource: (1) a resource determined by the State Historical Resources Commission to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (including all properties on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k); (3) a resource identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or (4) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the

lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource is considered to be historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR:

- 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 (Criterion 1).
- Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2).
- 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 (Criterion 3).
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4).

If the lead agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on a historical resource, the project is determined to have a significant effect on the environment, and these effects must be addressed. However, no further environmental review needs to be completed if, under the qualifying criteria, a cultural resource is not found to be a historical resource or unique archaeological resource. Measures to reduce impacts on unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources include, but are not limited to, avoidance whenever possible, testing and evaluation, and data recovery.

The State CEQA Guidelines require that lead agencies first determine whether or not a site is an historical resource as defined above and in 14 CCR 15064.5(a). Only if the site does not meet those definitions, then the lead agency must consider whether or not it represents a unique archaeological resource, which is defined in Section 15064.5(g) of the CEQA statute 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 a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, contingency funding, and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovering an archaeological sample or to employ one of the avoidance measures may be required under the provisions set forth in PRC Section 21083.2. According to PRC Section 21083.2, examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
2. Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
3. Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
4. Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

Excavation as mitigation is restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation cannot be required for a unique archaeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already

completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental document. Construction work may continue on other parts of the building site while archaeological mitigation takes place. The code also requires certain cost limitations on mitigation that would be enacted should mitigation for unique archaeological resources be required.

## 8.1 Testing and Evaluation

Avoidance of impacts to sites is always the preferred method of treatment for cultural resources. If the new site can be avoided through Project redesign, or by implementing an alternative construction method, an ESA will be marked in order to protect the resource and be maintained throughout construction of the Project in that area. The newly discovered site will be designated as an avoidable new discovery (AND). Data pertaining to an AND will be acquired by the cultural resources monitor, and a DPR Site Record or Site Record Update, as appropriate, will be prepared and submitted to the SCIC. ANDs will be memorialized as part of the Project data record and be described and presented in the Archaeological Monitoring Results Report required by MM CUL-3.

When discoveries cannot be avoided, the site will be designated as an unavoidable new discovery (UND) and evaluated. Consultation between the QA, Tribes, and SDG&E will determine what additional fieldwork, such as limited test excavation, may be necessary to determine the site's potential eligibility for the CRHR or NRHP. If after consultation between the QA, SDG&E and Tribes, the discovery is determined not be a significant resource such as an isolate, secondary deposit, or to lack the characteristics likely to yield further information then work may continue.

If test excavation is required to evaluate a discovery, the QA, in coordination with SDG&E, will formulate and implement a Treatment Plan and program to evaluate the significance of the find. The Treatment Plan will identify the sampling approach, field methods, laboratory methods, and curation methods for the cultural materials recovered during evaluation of the resource. SDG&E's cultural resource specialist and environmental project manager must concur with the evaluation procedures to be performed before construction activities are allowed to resume. Treatment plans associated with prehistoric discoveries will also be developed in coordination with participating Tribes. In general, any evaluation effort will be focused on the area of discovery within the area of impact, including a reasonable buffer (not more than 10 meters from the maximum extent of the find). The focus will be to determine the nature of the archaeological resource and assess the quantity, quality, and variety of the preserved archaeological items that are or may be present. Evaluation may include shovel test pits (STPs) of a sufficient number to characterize the extent of subsurface archaeological deposits and a minimum of one control unit (CU) to evaluate the condition of the discovery and acquire a controlled sample of the preserved cultural materials. The final Treatment Plan will be submitted to the CPUC.

After the site evaluation, the QA will provide a recommendation to SDG&E regarding the site's eligibility and recommending appropriate treatment measures, such as the need for archaeological data recovery if the site is recommended eligible. If the determination is that the discovered resource does not qualify for nomination to the CRHR, then SDG&E and the QA will advise construction to resume. If the discovered site is recommended to be eligible and unavoidable, then additional treatment and data recovery will be implemented as described below.

## 8.2 Research Design and Data Recovery

If a discovered site is determined to be eligible for the CRHR and unavoidable, further treatment measures for data recovery will be implemented as outlined in the Treatment Plan prepared by the QA. The Treatment Plan will describe the framework, appropriate regional research questions, sampling methods, field methods, laboratory methods, potential specialized studies, and curation methods for the data recovery effort. Tribes will also be given the opportunity to participate in the development of the Treatment Plan for prehistoric artifacts. Data recovery efforts will be focused only on that portion of the site within the area of impact, with a reasonable buffer. To the degree possible, the construction and engineering teams will be included in discussions to avoid or minimize potential damage to the discovered resource. The Treatment Plan will be submitted to the CPUC.

The level of effort will be dictated by the nature and extent of the discovery and the results of the initial evaluation effort. The focus will be on recovering a sufficiently large sample to characterize the discovery and address regional research questions, as appropriate. Upon completion of any required fieldwork, the QA will prepare a brief interim letter report, summarizing the results and recommending whether or not construction work at the discovery can resume or if additional sampling is required. Once the QA recommends that construction can resume to the SDG&E Cultural Resource Specialist and the Environmental Project Manager, a written notice to proceed will be issued for construction to resume and a copy of the letter report will be provided to the CPUC. A final data recovery report will be prepared after laboratory studies and analyses are completed and will be included in the Archaeological Monitoring Results Report submitted to the CPUC.

Separate from any potential data recovery efforts associated UND found during the monitoring effort, a separate data recovery plan will be prepared for site P-37-032160. Per MM CUL-4, prior to the start of any Project-related ground-disturbing activities within 250 feet of archaeological site P-37-032160, data recovery excavations must be carried out to collect scientifically consequential data associated with known resource P-37-032160 where Project-related, ground-disturbing activities—including but not limited to pole replacement, trenching, potholing, and AC mitigation well and test station installations—will be carried out. Prior to the start of the data recovery excavations, a research design will be prepared by the Qualified Archaeologist outlining the research questions to be addressed as part of the data recovery, as well as the field and lab methods and any special studies proposed to obtain the scientifically consequential information. The research design will be submitted to SDG&E and CPUC for review and approval prior to the start of the data recovery excavations, as well as to the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians for review and comment. A data recovery report presenting the methods and results of the data recovery excavations will be prepared and reviewed by the CPUC and SDG&E and submitted to the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians for review and comment. The final data recovery report will be placed on file at the SCIC.

## 8.3 Treatment of Human Remains

Consistent with MM CUL-8, if human remains are encountered on property not owned by the federal government, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. All Project-related work must stop within 100 feet of the find. Following the provisions and guidelines of PRC Section 5097.98, the county coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains (from either inhumation or cremation, in any state of decomposition or skeletal

completeness) are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the descendant may inspect the site of the discovery. The descendant will complete the inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD may recommend several approaches, including, but not limited to, scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials or reburial of human remains in a location on or adjacent to the property where they were identified and in a location that will not be subject to future disturbances. It is the policy of the State of California for Native American remains and associated grave artifacts to be repatriated (PRC Section 5097.991). If cultural materials are discovered during any excavation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified to assess the significance of such material. Human remains encountered on federal property will be treated in accordance with all appropriate federal laws and regulations (e.g., NAGPRA, Archeological Resources Protection Act, etc.) that apply in discovery situations.

## 8.4 Testing and Data Recovery Reports

Testing and data recovery documentation of sites will comply with the reporting specifications of SDG&E and the CPUC. All excavation unit and artifact locational information will be placed in a separate, confidential appendix (or appendices) to the report. Reports will include copies of photographs (photocopies are acceptable for the draft report), maps, figures, and tables. All final Testing and Data Recovery Reports will be submitted to the CPUC with the final Archaeological Monitoring Results Report (MM CUL-3).

## 8.5 Curation

All diagnostic, nondiagnostic, complete, and fragmentary cultural materials will be curated (MM CUL-3). All artifacts and materials will be properly prepared for archival storage in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation, and a complete catalog of all collected items will be prepared to accompany the collection. Prior to the commencement of construction, SDG&E will establish a curation agreement with a facility that meets federal curation standards for the permanent curation of all cultural resources collected during archaeological work associated with the Project. Reasonable efforts will be made with private landowners to release discovered cultural materials recovered from private land. Recovered prehistoric artifacts may also be repatriated to the most likely descendant tribe for reburial if agreement is reached between the landowner, SDG&E, and the lead agency.

Duplicative or fragmented historic items found during monitoring will be photo documented, but the physical artifact will not be permanently curated with an institution. This will allow for a representative collection to be curated.

## Chapter 9

# Notification and Communication Protocol

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During WEAP training, all construction personnel will be given instruction on notification procedures, their responsibilities, and the role of the archaeological and tribal monitors during construction activities and the procedures to be followed in the event that unanticipated discoveries are identified during construction (MM CUL-2). Construction personnel will be advised that the monitor has the ability to temporarily stop and divert construction while the nature of the discovery is investigated. Construction personnel will also be made aware that they are responsible for informing cultural resources personnel if a discovery is identified when monitors are not present and that they are to avoid further disturbance of the resource.

- In the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials within a work area during construction monitoring, the monitor will have authority to temporarily suspend all ground-disturbing work within 100 ft of the discovery at the work area and examine the find.
- If the discovery is not determined to be a site, the archaeological monitor will allow construction to resume, and the discovery will be noted in the weekly environmental compliance report.
- If the discovery is determined to be a site, after securing the work area from additional disturbance, in concert with the construction foreman or field supervisor, the archaeological monitor will notify the QA of the extent of the discovery.
- SDG&E's Environmental Project Manager will notify the CPUC of any potential site discovered during construction.
- If test excavation is required to evaluate a discovery, the QA, in coordination with SDG&E and the Tribes, will formulate and implement a Treatment Plan and program. SDG&E's cultural resource specialist and environmental project manager must concur with the evaluation procedures to be performed before construction activities can resume.
- After the site evaluation, the QA will provide a recommendation regarding whether the discovered resource qualifies for nomination to the CRHR and seek tribal input regarding significance.
- If the site is not determined to be eligible, the QA will authorize construction to resume. If a discovered site is determined to be eligible for the CRHR, further treatment measures will be required. In consultation with participating Tribes, the QA will prepare a Treatment Plan outlining a research design and data recovery methods. A copy of the Treatment Plan will be provided to the CPUC.
- The QA will complete the data recovery as required by the Treatment Plan and upon completion of any required fieldwork, the QA will prepare a brief letter report, summarizing the results and advising whether or not construction work at the discovery can resume or if additional sampling is required. A copy of the letter report will be provided to the CPUC.
- Construction will resume upon written authorization by the QA, in coordination with SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist and the Environmental Project Manager.

- If human remains are encountered on property not owned by the federal government, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the QA, who, in turn, will notify the SDG&E Environmental Project Manager and cultural resources specialist. The SDG&E Environmental Project Manager will notify the CPUC of any discovery of human remains.
- Following the provisions and guidelines of PRC Section 5097.98, the county coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains (from either inhumation or cremation, in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness) are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify the MLD.

Table 1 identifies the personnel, as well as their roles within the Project, who will be responsible for implementation of these procedures. A monitoring schedule for archaeological and Native American monitoring will be determined prior to construction.

**Table 1. Monitoring and Project Personnel**

<b>Title/Role</b>	<b>Name/Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>
SDG&E Environmental Project Manager	William Yee Phone: <b>[Redacted]</b>	SDG&E
SDG&E Cultural Resources Specialist	Cheryl Bowden-Renna Phone: <b>[Redacted]</b>	SDG&E
SDG&E Environmental Compliance Lead	Keri Cuppage Phone: <b>[Redacted]</b>	SDG&E
Environmental Project Manager	Dustin Joseph Phone: <b>[Redacted]</b>	KPE
Deputy Environmental Project Manager	Josh Taylor Phone: <b>[Redacted]</b>	KPE
Lead Environmental Inspector	TBD Phone: TBD	KPE
Designated Qualified Archaeologist	Patrick McGinnis Phone (office): <b>[Redacted]</b> Phone (mobile): <b>[Redacted]</b>	ICF
Designated Qualified Archaeologist Alternate	Rachel Droessler Phone (office) <b>[Redacted]</b>	ICF
Tribal Monitoring Coordinator/ Cultural Resources Manager	Clint Linton Phone (office) <b>[Redacted]</b> Phone (mobile) <b>[Redacted]</b>	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Tribal Monitoring Coordinator/ Cultural Resources Manager	Cheryl Madrigal Phone (office) <b>[Redacted]</b> Phone (mobile) <b>[Redacted]</b>	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Tribal Monitoring Coordinator/ Cultural Resources Manager	Cami Mojado Phone (office) <b>[Redacted]</b> Phone (mobile) <b>[Redacted]</b>	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians



## Appendix A (Confidential: Not for Public Review)

# Monitoring Constraints Maps

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## Appendix B (Confidential: Not for Public Review) **Environmentally Sensitive Area Maps**

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