

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section presents the environmental setting and impact analysis for cultural resources that would be affected by the Proposed Project and its alternatives. The section addresses background information, applicable regulations, known resources, environmental impacts, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid significant effects. Appendix H presents copies of communications with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American tribes that could be affected by or have concerns about the Proposed Project.

4.3.1 Definitions

This analysis defines cultural resources as prehistoric and historic sites, structures, landscapes, districts, and any other physical evidence associated with human activity considered important to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious or any other reason. For analysis purposes, cultural resources may be categorized into three groups: historical resources, archaeological resources, and tribal cultural resources.

4.3.1.1 Historical Resources

Cultural resources in the State of California are recognized as non-renewable resources that require management to assure their benefit to present and future Californians. CEQA requires analysis of a project's effect on historical and archaeological resources. CEQA's provisions governing analysis of historical resources are set forth in PRC §21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(a)-(b). CEQA includes objects of historical significance in its definition of "environment" (PRC §21060.5). Per CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, the term "historical resources" is defined as:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site area, record, or manuscript that a 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 may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, including the following:
 - a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

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- c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4.3.1.2 Archaeological Resources

CEQA includes detailed standards governing an EIR's analysis of archaeological resources (PRC §21083.2; CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(c)-(f)). If the lead agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the EIR must address those archaeological resources (PRC §21083.2(a)). An EIR need not address effects on archaeological resources that are not unique (PRC §21083.2(a), (h)). The term "unique archaeological resource" has the following meaning under PRC §21083.2(g):

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, or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC §21083.2(g)).

4.3.1.3 Tribal Cultural Resources

"Tribal cultural resources" are a new group of cultural resources that have the following meaning under PRC §21074(a):

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
 - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC §5020.1(k).
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1(c).

While the definition has been included in CEQA, the provisions of the bill, which require analysis of a project's impacts on tribal cultural resources as well as various tribal consultation requirements, are only in effect for projects that issue a NOP on or after July 1, 2015. The NOP for the Proposed Project was issued in August 2014; therefore, impacts to tribal cultural resources are not addressed in this EIR.

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4.3.1.4 California Historical Resources Inventory

The California Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) is maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HRI is a database of cultural resources information, including sites listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The HRI includes only information on historical resources that have been identified and evaluated through one of the programs that OHP administers under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the PRC. The HRI includes data on:

- Resources evaluated in local government historical resource surveys partially funded through Certified Local Government grants or in surveys that local governments have submitted for inclusion in the statewide inventory;
- Resources evaluated and determinations of eligibility made in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA;
- Resources evaluated for federal tax credit certifications; and
- Resources considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, or as California State Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest.

4.3.2 Approach to Data Collection

4.3.2.1 Methods

Methods to identify cultural resources within and adjacent to the Proposed Project included a records search, field surveys and site verification visits, and Native American consultations.

Records Search

SDG&E performed a cultural resources records search through the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) in August 2013 to obtain information on previously recorded cultural resources within and adjacent to the Proposed Project area. The records search covered all recorded archaeological and historic site records and cultural resource reports within a 0.5-mile radius of all Proposed Project components. A 0.5-mile radius was used for the records search to obtain information on resources that may be directly affected by the Proposed Project and to obtain a comprehensive overview of the types of resources typically found in the Proposed Project area. The following sources were also consulted for relevant information:

- NRHP
- OHP's Historic Property Data File
- CRHR
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California State Points of Historical Interest
- Historic maps

Field Surveys

Previous Survey Efforts

Portions of the Proposed Project alignment, approximately 200 acres, were surveyed by SDG&E contractors in 2011 and 2012 as part of previous project efforts (Bowden-Renna 2011, Williams

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and Cordova 2012). Approximately 44 acres within MCAS Miramar, along a portion of TL-6961, also were surveyed and inventoried for cultural resources.

Previously recorded sites during the 2011 and 2012 survey efforts were not revisited. The surveys discussed below were conducted to ensure that any gaps in prior surveys were addressed for the Proposed Project.

Survey Methodology (2013, 2014, and 2015)

The purposes of the cultural resources field survey were to:

1. Relocate and update the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms used to record cultural resources for any previously recorded resources that could be relocated;
2. Identify the previous locations of any previously recorded resources that were no longer present because of urban development; and
3. Check for the presence/absence of any cultural resources on any previously un-surveyed portions of the Project area.

The field surveys consisted of both intensive pedestrian survey and directed survey, the latter of which was used in developed areas (residential and commercial structures, roads, etc.) and areas with low potential for cultural resources (described below). The locations surveyed by intensive pedestrian survey were surveyed with 10-meter transects except in areas with a low potential for cultural resources. In areas with a low potential for cultural resources, either due to slopes greater than 25 percent or inaccessibility because of dense brush or ground cover, a directed survey strategy was used. The directed survey focused on ridges; mid-slope terraces; rock outcrops that may contain rock shelters, caches, or rock art; and watercourses where isolated milling stations and task-specific sites may have been located. In locations where sites had been previously recorded, transect spacing was decreased to five meters. Where a previously-recorded site could not be re-identified, the survey radius was extended an additional 50 meters. A 90-meter radius was surveyed for each transmission pole location because this represents the largest required work space distance for the Proposed Project.

2013 Surveys. SDG&E's contractor Petra Resource Management (PRM) conducted cultural resources field surveys within a 500-foot radius of the Proposed Project alignment from October 1 through October 16, 2013 (PRM 2014). The field survey consisted of approximately 390 acres of intensive pedestrian survey and 464 acres of directive survey within developed areas (residential and commercial structures, roads, etc.). The 500-foot corridor was studied to assess resources that would be directly or indirectly impacted by the Proposed Project and to allow for potential Project redesign, work areas, and stringing sites. At that time, only two of the six staging yards (Stonebridge and Stowe) were surveyed due to site access limitations.

2014 Surveys. SDG&E's contractor ASM Affiliates (ASM) performed additional surveys to complete cultural resources inventories for work areas previously un-surveyed in 2013 (ASM 2014e, ASM 2014f). The SR-56 staging yard was surveyed on October 17 and 20, 2014 (ASM 2014e). Field surveys for access roads and other work areas, including Encina Hub, were

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conducted from November 18 through November 21, 2014 and on December 1 and 8, 2014 (ASM 2014f). ASM surveyed areas within a 30-meter radius of Proposed Project impact areas and within a 10-meter radius of access roads.

ASM also performed a Cultural Landscape Initial Assessment on October 6, 2014 (ASM 2014d). The purpose of the survey was to determine if three historic resources contributed to a cultural landscape and therefore required evaluation of their CRHR eligibility. The study included a pedestrian survey of the sites and all areas within 200 meters or within view of the sites. ASM also conducted archival research (i.e., reviewed building permits, historic maps, etc.) within one mile of the sites to understand their historic context.

2015 Surveys. ASM performed surveys to cover three proposed staging yards that were added since submittal of the PEA Cultural Resources Inventory prepared for the Proposed Project. A field survey for the proposed Evergreen Nursery staging yard was performed on January 26, 2015 (ASM 2015b). A field survey of the proposed Camino Del Sur staging yard was performed on February 17, 2015 (ASM 2015c). A field survey of the proposed Carmel Valley Road staging yard was performed on June 5, 2015 (ASM 2015d). Pedestrian surveys covered 100 percent of the survey areas, which included all areas within 30 meters of Proposed Project impact areas.

ASM also completed eligibility testing for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-18277 on March 27, 2015 (ASM 2015a). The testing program for CA-SDI-18277 focused on whether a subsurface component exists at the site that could result in a recommendation of eligible for listing on the CRHR. To test the resource, ASM hand-excavated a series of shovel test pits within the previously reported site boundary to determine if subsurface CRHR-eligible deposits were present.

Site and Locale Verification Visits

On December 15 and 19, 2014, CPUC cultural resources specialist conducted field verification visits to 11 site locations and locales throughout the field survey area. The objectives of the field visits were to: (1) validate the thoroughness of the survey transects by spot-checking specific areas, and (2) evaluate the survey limitations that had been described in the various reports, especially dense vegetation, lack of access, poor visibility, the potential for buried resources, and the lower probability for resources to be found on steeper grades. These 11 sites and locales included:

- Previously recorded sites that had not been relocated by ASM
- Clusters of previously recorded sites to evaluate the evenness in site recording
- At least one site from each segment of the Proposed Project because of the differences in topography between segments
- Potential landscape sites in which the site must be evaluated within the context of a landscape (such as a rural home or farmstead)
- Linear sites such as railroads or roads and highways
- Locations with grades of 25 percent or more
- Areas with the potential for buried resources

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The CPUC cultural resources specialist also evaluated the quality of completed DPR forms used to record cultural resources.

Native American Consultation

SDG&E requested a Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC on October 1, 2013, to acquire information on potential cultural resources considered significant by the local Native American community located in or near the Proposed Project area. The NAHC responded on October 3, 2013, and indicated that there are no Native American tribal cultural resources recorded in the NAHC Sacred Lands file within a 0.5-mile radius of the Proposed Project. Along with the response, the NAHC enclosed a list of 20 local Native American individuals and/or organizations that might have further knowledge of cultural resources within or near the Proposed Project. SDG&E mailed letters to the Native American individuals and organizations on November 6, 2013, seeking information and concerns they may have about resources in the Proposed Project area. No responses were received.

On August 7, 2014, CPUC cultural resources specialist requested an updated list of tribal contacts from the NAHC. The NAHC provided a response on August 14, 2014. Each of these tribes, as well as additional tribal contacts known to the CPUC from other projects in San Diego County, were contacted three times, first by U.S. mail on August 15, then by e-mail on August 29, and then a follow-up by U.S. mail on September 12. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians was contacted following scoping in response to a letter from the Band to the CPUC in June 2015 requesting formal notification of proposed projects within the Band’s geographic area of traditional and cultural affiliation per PRC § 21080.3 (b). Copies of these outreach efforts can be found in Appendix H. Tribes contacted during the Native American consultation are listed in Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1 Tribes Contacted During Native American Consultation

Tribes	Tribes
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians ¹
Ewiiapaayp Tribe	La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Inaja Band of Mission Indians	Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Inter-Tribal Cultural Resources Protection Council	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Jamul Indian Village	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Note:

¹ This tribe was contacted via phone. The Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians was not included on the updated list of tribal contacts from the NAHC or the tribal contacts known to the CPUC. However, the tribe was consulted for the Sunrise Powerlink Project; thus, the CPUC cultural resources specialist deemed it necessary to seek any information or concerns from the tribe.

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4.3.3 Environmental Setting

4.3.3.1 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits

Evidence for buried cultural deposits was sought through the inspection of natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. The potential for buried sites was assessed on the basis of sub-regional geomorphology, and areas within the Proposed Project alignment were categorized as having either high or low potential for the presence of buried cultural resources. For instance, the potential for buried sites would be rated as high in large alluvial valleys (i.e., areas of soil deposition) and low in areas with shallow bedrock (i.e., areas of soil erosion). Figures 4.3-1 through 4.3-7 show the potential for buried cultural deposits in the Proposed Project area.

4.3.3.2 Records Search Results

The records search identified 249 previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 0.5-mile search radius of Proposed Project impact areas. The records search area includes about 13,264 acres, which represents a resources density of approximately one cultural resource for every 53 acres. Of the 249 resources identified in the records search, 43 resources were identified in the field survey area (500-foot radius from Proposed Project impact areas); of those 43 resources, 12 were previously recorded within the Proposed Project impact areas.

4.3.3.3 Field Survey Results

The results of the field surveys are summarized below. The field surveys identified a total of 42 cultural resources within the 500-foot buffer of Proposed Project impact areas. Of these 42 resources, 12 are located in Proposed Project impact areas. The surveys identified a total of 10 previously unrecorded resources within the Proposed Project impact areas: one historical dam and nine prehistoric isolates (i.e., fewer than three artifacts in a 25 square meter area). Three of the previously recorded resources identified in the field surveys have been destroyed by modern development.

Table 4.3-2 summarizes the cultural resources recorded within the Proposed Project area and their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. All sites, except two, were found to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. These two sites were not evaluated because the resources are located outside of Proposed Project impact areas, in which case evaluation for CRHR eligibility is not necessary. No potentially eligible sites were identified. Additionally, isolated finds (i.e., isolates) identified in Table 4.3-2 are not considered eligible for the CRHR because they lack research or data potential, meaning they do not contain information that would further our understanding of past activities in the area. Other resources are not eligible for listing in the CRHR because:

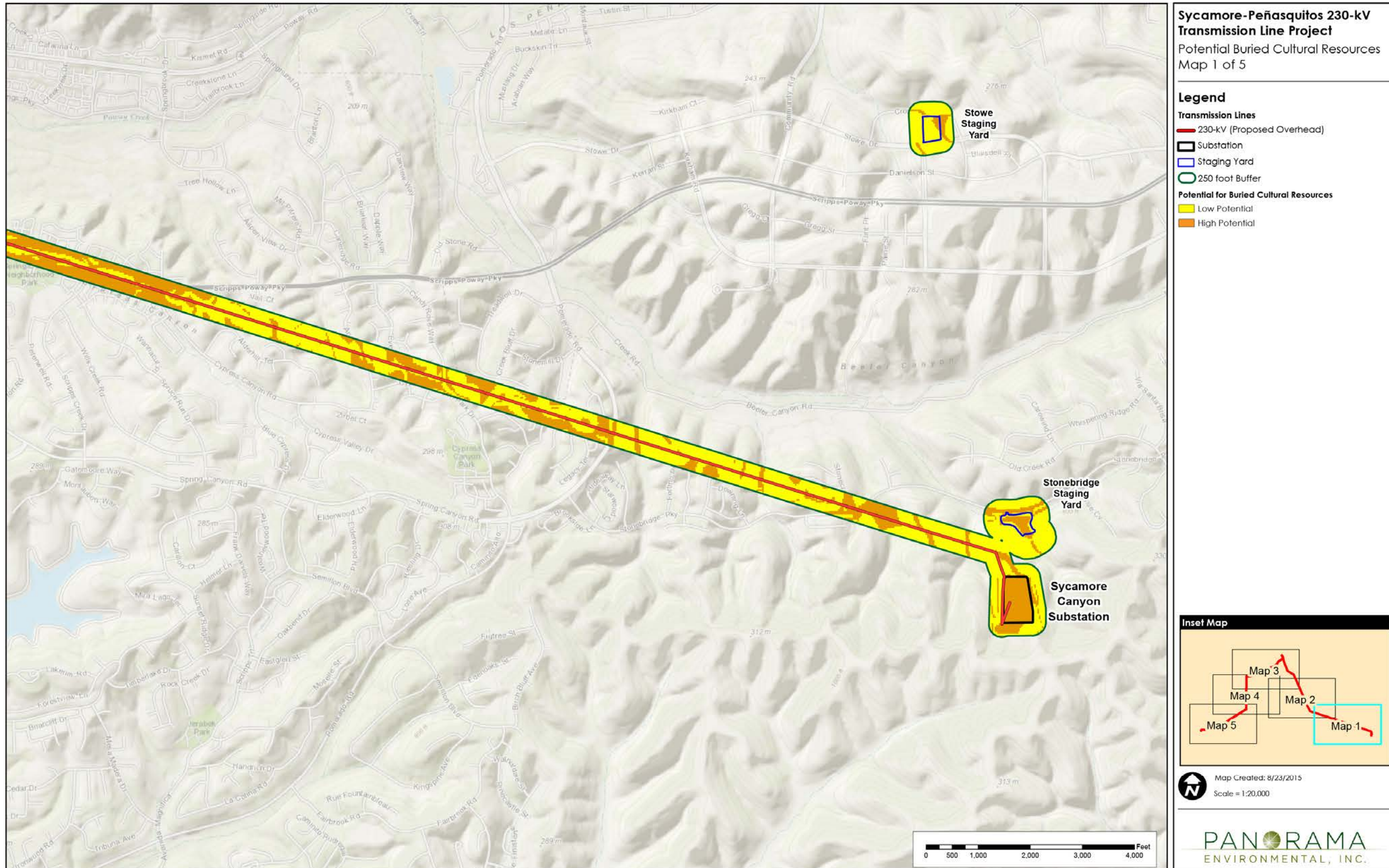
- a. The resource is partially or entirely destroyed and thus does not meet any of the criteria to be considered a historically significant resource (refer to Section 4.3.1.1), or
- b. The resource does not have any substantial research potential and does not meet any of the criteria to be considered a historically significant resource.

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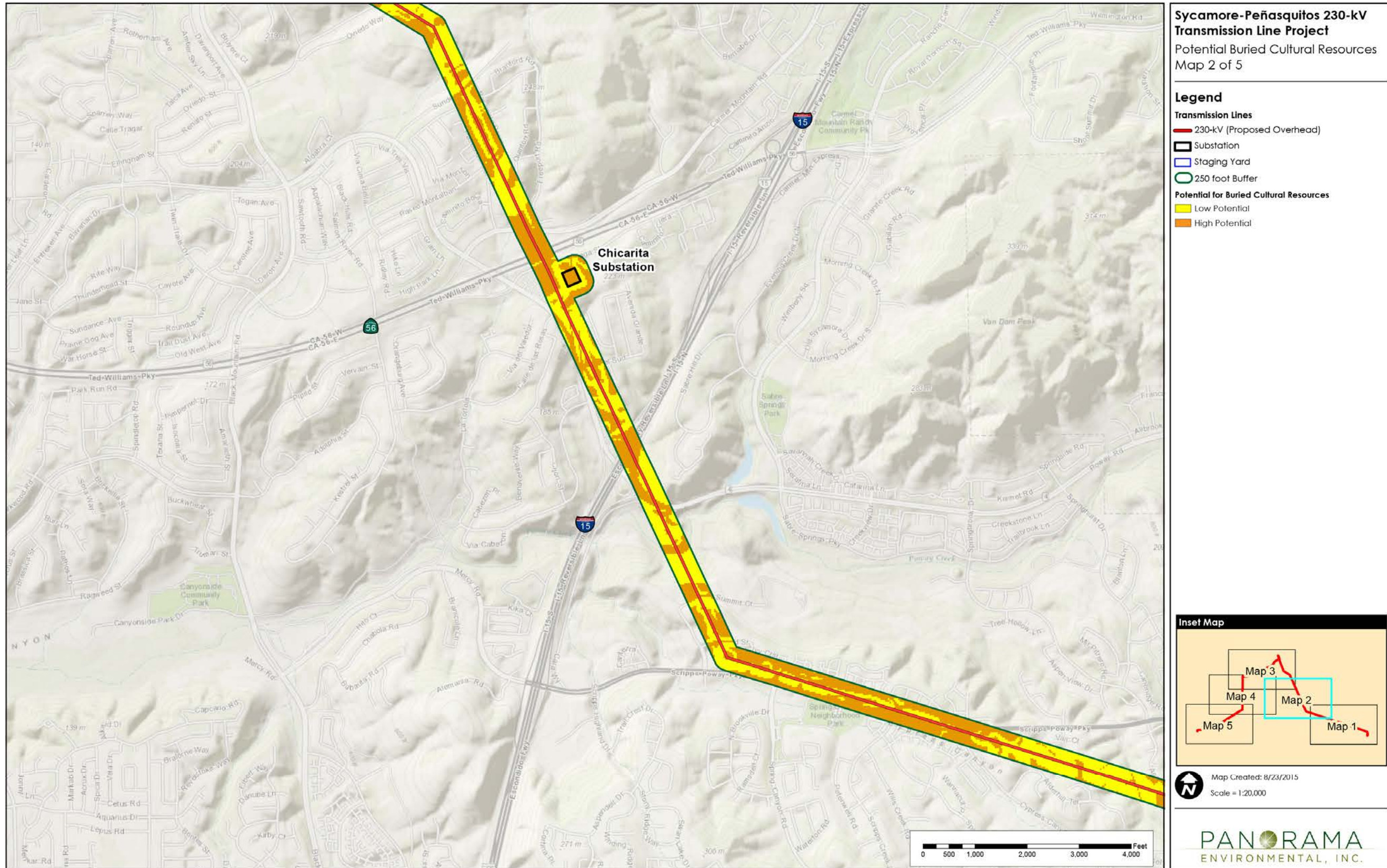
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Figure 4.3-1 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along the Proposed Project Alignment (1 of 5)



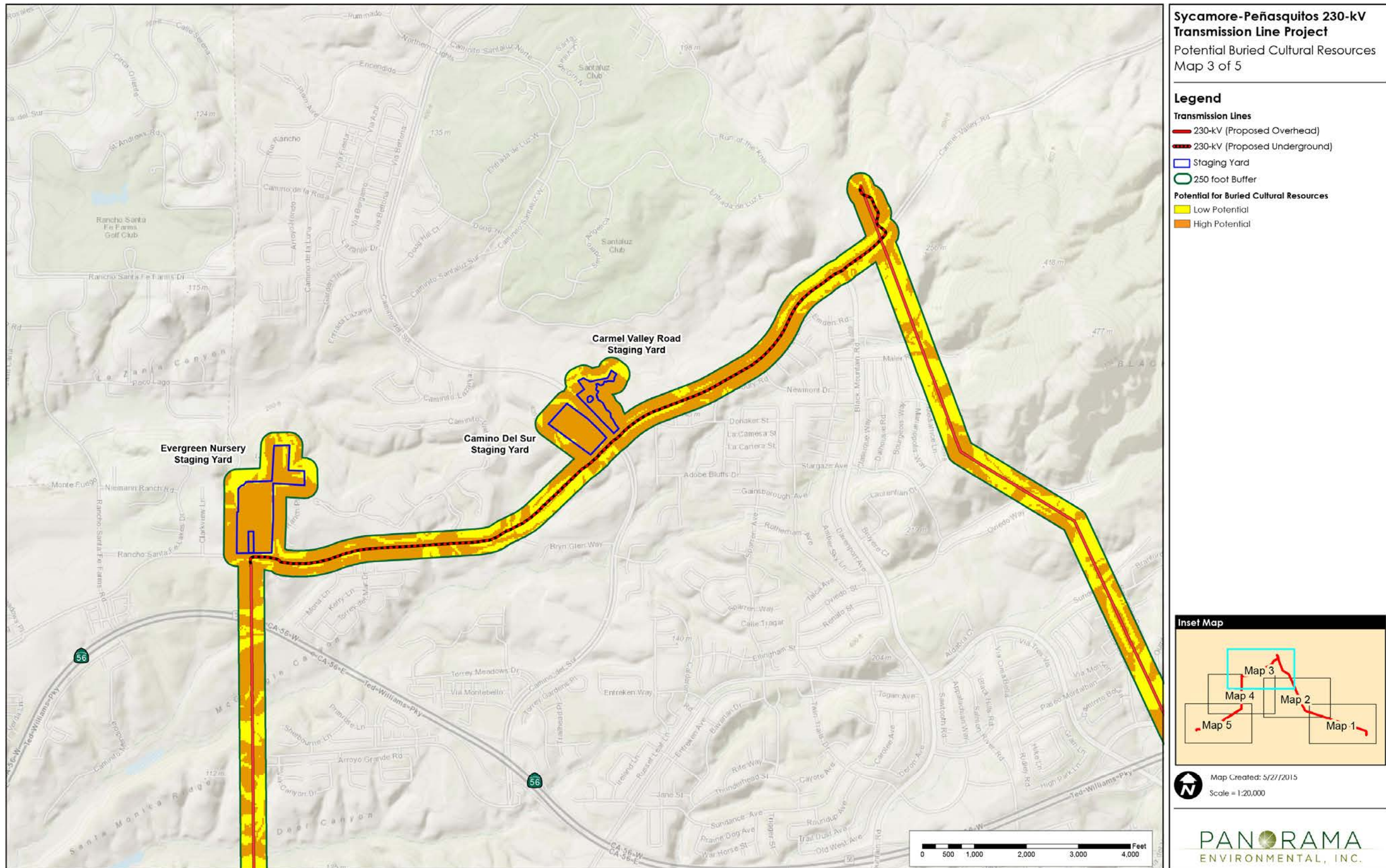
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Figure 4.3-2 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along the Proposed Project Alignment (2 of 5)



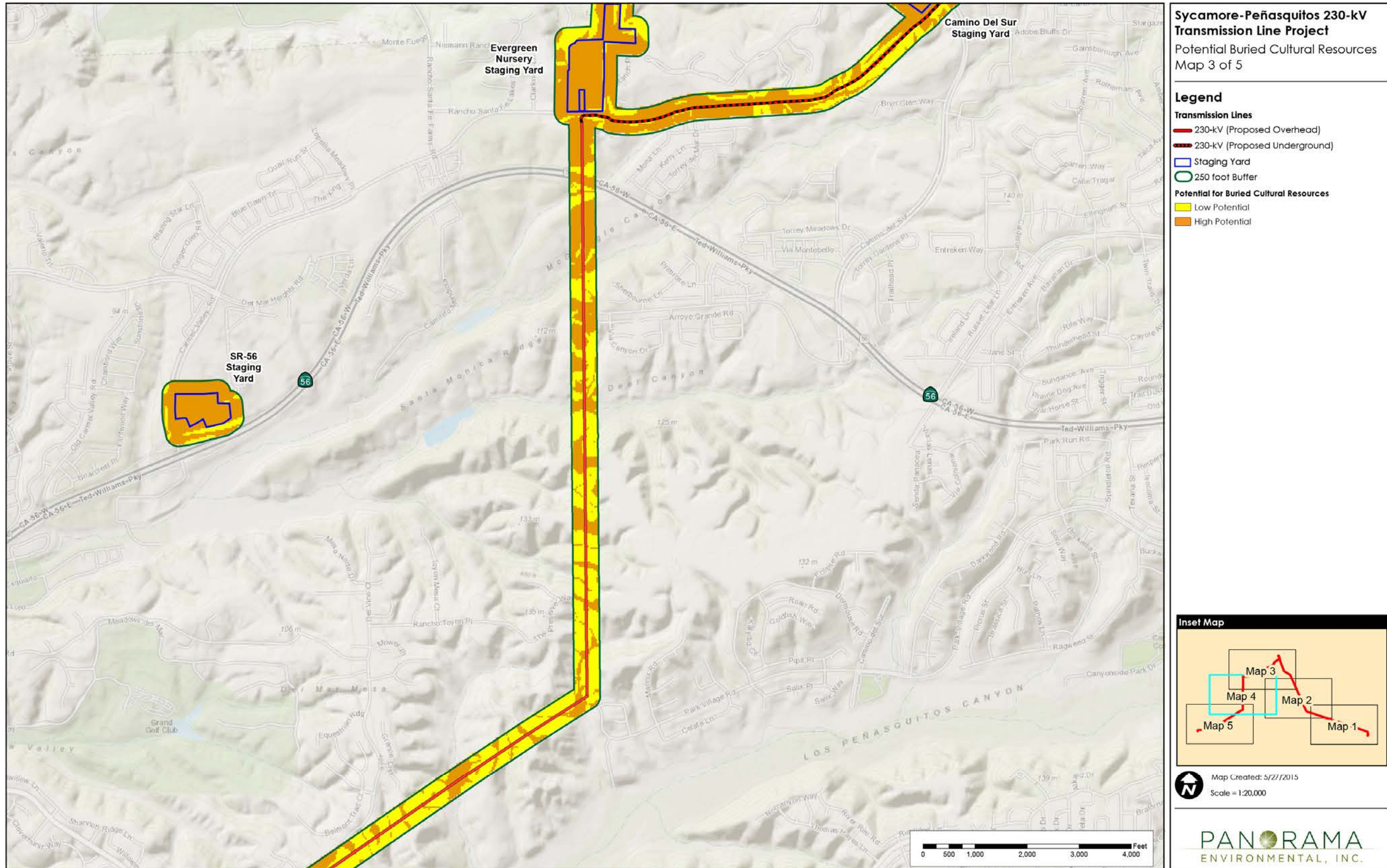
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Figure 4.3-3 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along the Proposed Project Alignment (3 of 5)



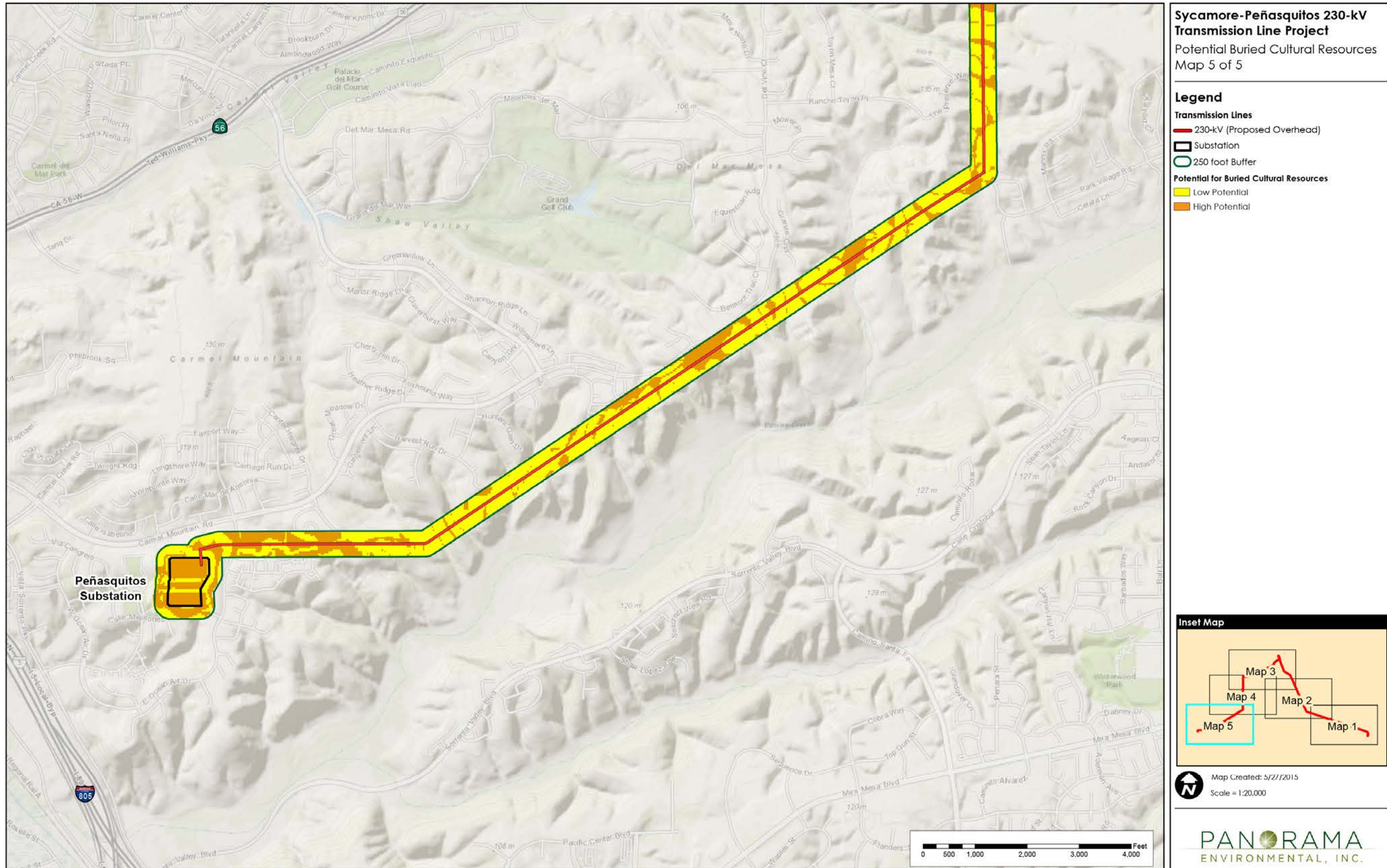
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Figure 4.3-4 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along the Proposed Project Alignment (4 of 5)



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Figure 4.3-5 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along the Proposed Project Alignment (5 of 5)

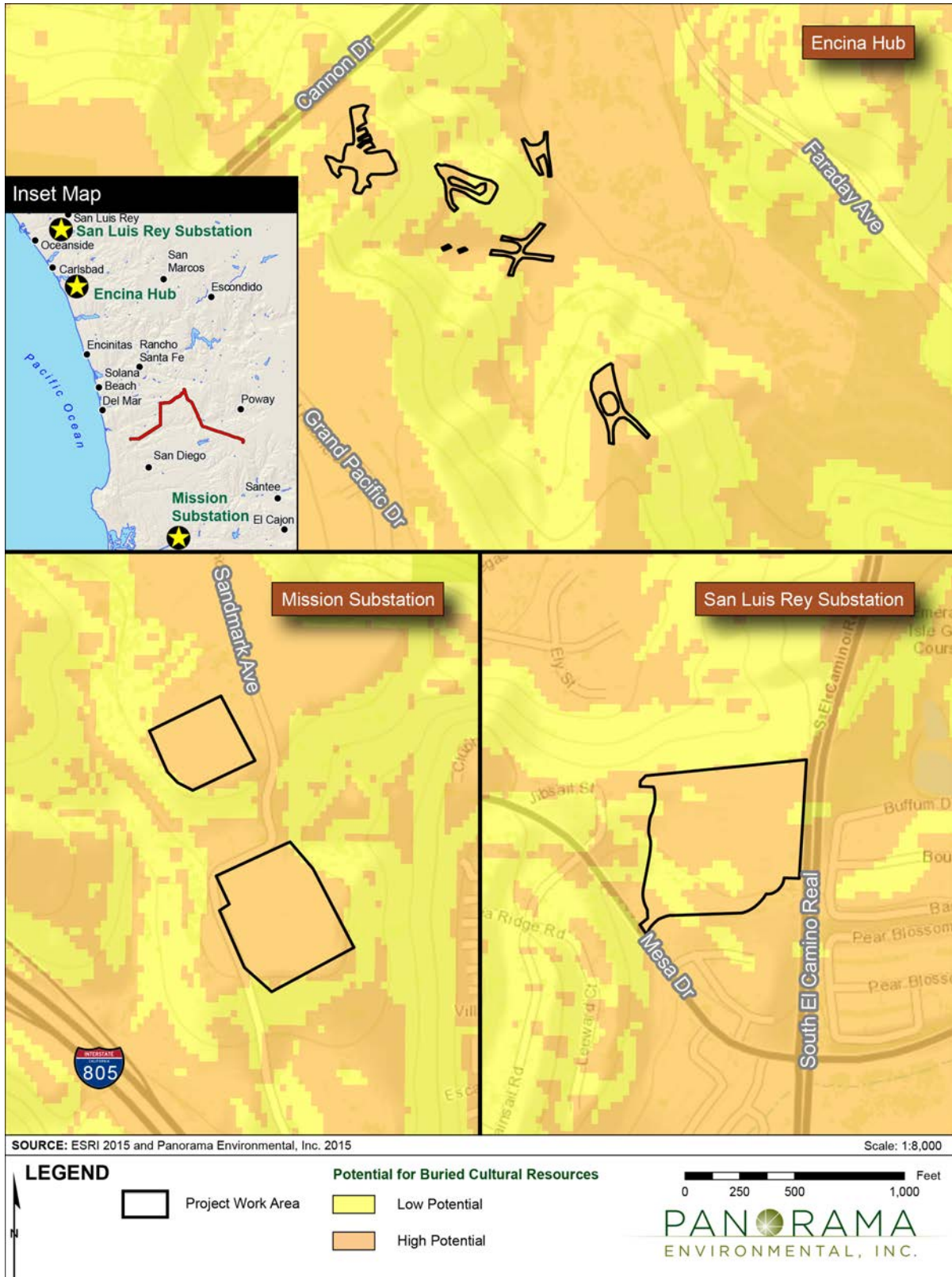


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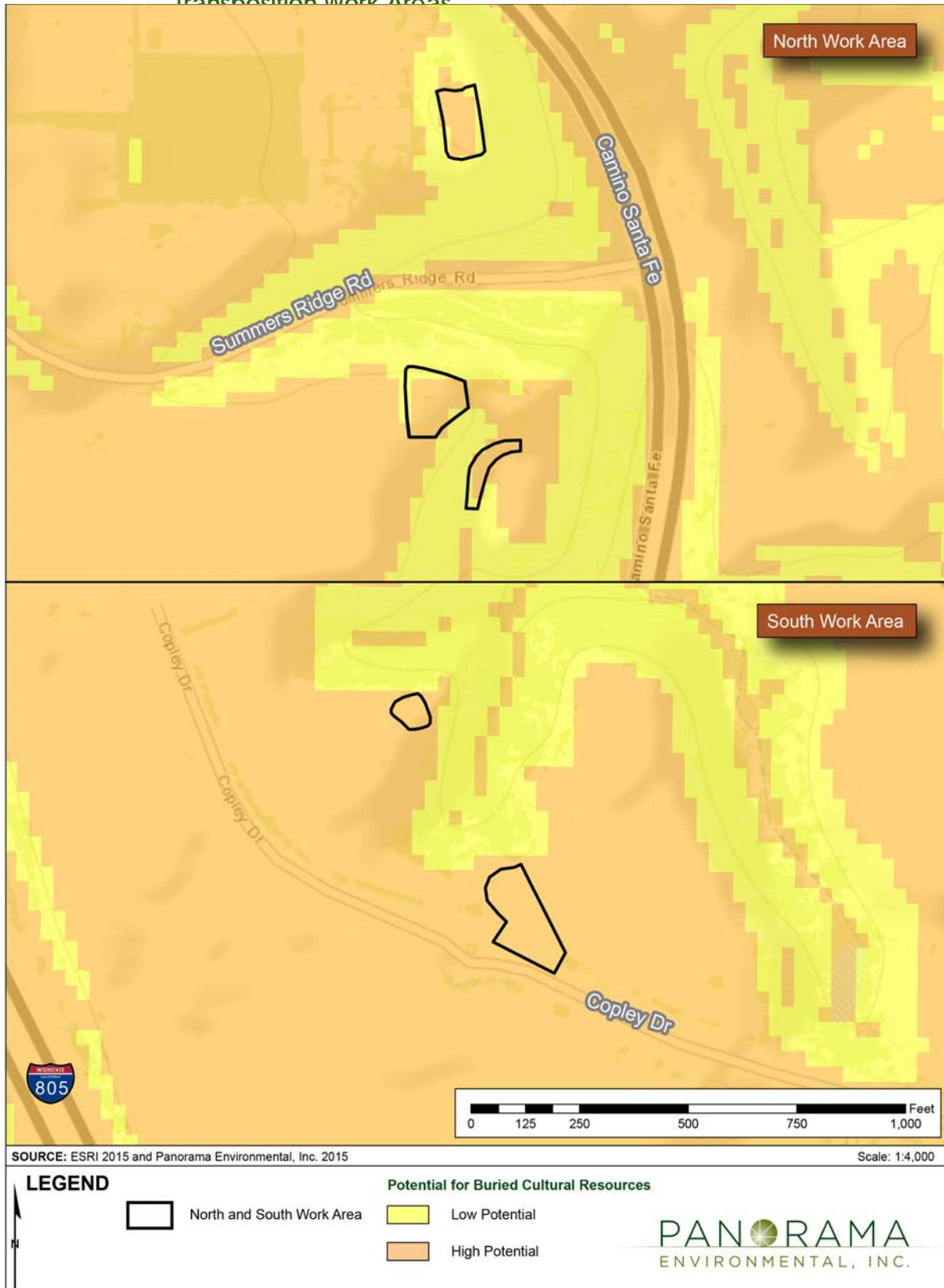
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Figure 4.3-6 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits at Encina Hub, Mission Substation, and San Luis Rey Substation



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Figure 4.3-7 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits at Mission – San Luis Rey Phase Transposition Work Areas



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Table 4.3-2 Cultural Resources Sites within the Proposed Project Survey Areas

Site/Isolate Designation	Within or adjacent to (within 500-foot radius) Proposed Project impact area?	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status
CA-SDI-5388	Adjacent to Segment A	Site destroyed (prehistoric bedrock milling)	Not eligible
CA-SDI-5389	Adjacent to Segment A	Prehistoric bedrock milling	Not eligible
CA-SDI-5536	Adjacent to Segment B	Prehistoric rock feature and lithic scatter	Not eligible
CA-SDI-11148	Within Segment B impact area	Historical ranch remains: earthen dam, concrete foundation and retaining wall, and graded terraces	Not eligible
CA-SDI-11256	Adjacent to Segment A	Historic homestead remains: sections of concrete and cobble foundation	Not eligible
CA-SDI-11910	Within Segment D impact area	Prehistoric artifact scatter: choppers, scrapers, flakes, cores, hammerstone, metate fragments, and debitage	Not eligible
CA-SDI-12254	Within Segment A impact area	Site destroyed (prehistoric lithic scatter: debitage)	Not eligible
CA-SDI-12931	Adjacent to Segment B	Multiple component: artifact scatter with hammerstone, flake, and milling slab fragment	Not eligible
CA-SDI-12933	Adjacent to Segment B	Multiple component: artifact scatter with glass fragments, flake, and handstone fragment	Not eligible
CA-SDI-13082	Within Segment C impact area	Prehistoric lithic scatter: cores and flakes	Not eligible
CA-SDI-13194	Adjacent to Segment B	Prehistoric lithic scatter: core and flakes	Not eligible
CA-SDI-14120	Adjacent to Segment D	Prehistoric lithic scatter: core and flake	Not eligible
CA-SDI-14123	Within Segment C impact area	Prehistoric lithic scatter: cores and flakes	Not eligible
CA-SDI-14124	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric lithic scatter: cores and flakes	Not evaluated ¹
CA-SDI-14131	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric lithic scatter: cores and flakes	Not eligible
CA-SDI-14136	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric lithic scatter: core and flakes	Not eligible
CA-SDI-18277	Within Segment A impact area	Prehistoric shell scatter	Not eligible
CA-SDI-18278	Within Segment A impact area	Prehistoric bedrock milling mortar	Not eligible
CA-SDI-18437	Within Segment D impact area	Prehistoric shell and lithic scatter: marine shell and battered quartz implement	Not eligible
37-011744	Adjacent to Segment B	Prehistoric lithic scatter: flakes, core, biface, and scraper	Not evaluated ¹

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Site/Isolate Designation	Within or adjacent to (within 500-foot radius) Proposed Project impact area?	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status
37-014115	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-014513	Adjacent to Segment D	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-014516	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-014779	Within Segment C impact area	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-015066	Adjacent to Segment A	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-015217	Adjacent to Segment B	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-015218	Adjacent to Segment B	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-018908	Adjacent to Segment A	Historic bridge	Not eligible
37-024244	Within Segment A impact area	Historical road	Not eligible
37-028352	Adjacent to Segment D	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
37-033556 (SXPQ-12)	Adjacent to Segment B	Historical earthen dam	Not eligible
37-033557 (SXPQ-13)	Within Segment A impact area	Historical road	Not eligible
SXPQ-01	Adjacent to Segment B	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
SXPQ-06	Adjacent to Segment D	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
SXPQ-07	Adjacent to Segment D	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
SXPQ-09	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
SXPQ-10	Adjacent to Segment A	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
SXPQ-11	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
Isolate 1	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
Isolate 2	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible
Isolate 3	Adjacent to Segment C	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible

Note:

¹ CA-SDI-14124 and 37-011744 have never been formally evaluated. An evaluation was not performed during field surveys because the resources are located outside of Proposed Project impact areas.

Sources: ASM 2014a, ASM 2014b, ASM 2014c, ASM 2014d, ASM 2014e, ASM 2014f, ASM 2015a, ASM 2015b, ASM 2015c, ASM 2015d, PRM 2014

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Transmission Line Segment A

The pedestrian field surveys identified prehistoric isolates, two historical roads, one historic bridge, prehistoric bedrock milling, prehistoric shell scatter, and lithic material within 500 feet from Proposed Project impact areas (ASM 2014c, ASM 2014e, ASM 2014f, PRM 2014). One of the prehistoric isolates was previously unrecorded. No other cultural material was identified along Segment A.

Transmission Line Segment B

The SDG&E field survey effort identified one isolate, SXPQ-01, and a historical dam, 37-033556 (SXPQ-12), which were previously unrecorded along Segment B. Eight additional previously recorded resources were observed during field surveys and included resources such as prehistoric isolates, lithic material, artifact scatter, and historical ranch remains (PRM 2014). These resources are not eligible for listing in the CRHR because either they have been partially or largely destroyed by residential and commercial development or they do not meet any of the criteria to be considered historically significant resources (refer to Section 4.3.1.1 above). No other cultural material was identified along Segment B.

Transmission Line Segment C

Five previously undiscovered prehistoric isolates, SXPQ-09, SXPQ-11, Isolate 1, Isolate 2, and Isolate 3, were identified along Segment C during the SDG&E field survey effort (ASM 2014f, PRM 2014). Other resources observed during field surveys include prehistoric lithic material and prehistoric isolates (PRM 2014). Site CA-SDI-14124, which contains prehistoric lithic scatter, was never formally evaluated for CRHR eligibility and was not evaluated during the survey effort because it is located far enough from Proposed Project impact areas that there would be no potential to disturb the site. No other cultural material was identified along Segment C.

Transmission Line Segment D

The pedestrian field surveys identified two previously unrecorded prehistoric isolates, SXPQ-06 and SXPQ-07, within the survey area along Segment D (PRM 2014). The field surveys also identified prehistoric isolates, shell and lithic material, and artifact scatter (ASM 2014e, ASM 2014f, PRM 2014). No other cultural material was observed along Segment D.

Encina Hub, Mission—San Luis Rey Phase Transposition Work Areas, Substations, and Staging Yards

No previously recorded or unrecorded cultural resources were identified within staging yards and other work areas during the field surveys (ASM 2014e, ASM 2014f, ASM 2015b, ASM 2015c, ASM 2015d, PRM 2014).

Site and Locale Verification Visit Results

The results of the field verification visits to 11 site locations and locales are summarized below:

- Previously recorded sites that had not been relocated by ASM were confirmed to have been demolished.

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- Resources throughout the Proposed Project area were found to be appropriately described and received an equal level of accuracy, indicating careful attention to topographic differences.
- The CPUC cultural resources specialist visited a landscape location that potentially consisted of two landscapes and recommended a preliminary landscape study be conducted in order to better evaluate these resources. In response, ASM completed a Cultural Landscape Initial Assessment that surveyed three historic resources (CA-SDI-11148, CA-SDI-11256, and 37-033556). This assessment indicated that the potential landscapes did not retain sufficient integrity or demonstrate significant historic significance to require additional recording of these resources (ASM 2014d).
- Two historical roads that cross the Proposed Project area, 37-024244 and 37-033557, were determined to not have retained sufficient integrity to be listed on the CRHR.
- The potential for buried cultural resources was found to be present in two locations along the Proposed Project alignment.

Native American Consultation Results

The NAHC responded to SDG&E in a letter dated October 3, 2013, stating that no sacred sites were known within 0.5 mile of the Proposed Project.

The CPUC cultural resources specialist received a single response from the Viejas Band dated August 20, 2014. The Tribe updated its response on February 2, 2015 and stated that:

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (“Viejas”) has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is [sic] has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Viejas Band request that a Native American Cultural Monitor be on site for all [emphasis placed in the original] ground disturbing activities to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

Records of communication with Native Americans are included in Appendix H.

4.3.3.4 Regional Setting

Prehistoric and Historic Overview

Prehistoric Background

There is little evidence of early human occupation in southern California prior to approximately 11,000 years before present (BP) (Erlandson, et al. 2007). Southern California’s prehistory can be divided into four general time periods (SDG&E 2014):

- **Clovis Era (circa 11,000 years BP).** The oldest reliable dates for occupation come from Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island where dates indicate that the islands (and therefore, probably the coast) were occupied as early as 11,600 to 11,000 years BP. Radiocarbon dates as old as 10,000 to 9,000 years BP have been reported from coastal sites. This early culture represents the post-Pleistocene era adaptation to big game hunting of large mammals. Although it is reasonable to assume that vegetable foods were an important part of the diet, a lack of ground stone artifacts indicates

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that hard seeds were not routinely exploited. This early hunting tradition came to an end around 6,000 years BP, probably due to the advent of much warmer and drier times associated with the Altithermal period, which led to a shift in subsistence strategies focused on plants and small game. However, regional and sub-regional variation and adaptation of toolkits, residence patterns, and resources exploited appears to have been the rule.

- **La Jolla/Pauma Complexes (8,000 years BP to 3,000 years BP).** This era, also known as the Millingstone Substratum, marks the technological advancements of seed grinding for flour as a staple of diet and a shift to a more generalized economy. Characteristic artifacts for this tradition include millingstones such as manos and metates, scraper planes, choppers, core tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, and cogstones. This period includes archeological cultures/complexes such as Pauma, La Jolla, Topanga, Oak Grove, and Sayles. Geographically expansive trade networks began to appear during this period, with goods generated on the Channel Islands found as far away as Oregon.
- **Late Middle Holocene (3,000 years BP to 1,500 years BP).** The late Middle Holocene of San Diego County is not well understood; there may have been a lull or reduction in occupation during this time. It is unlikely that the interior was abandoned completely, and it may be that interior adaptations were similar enough to those of the previous or later periods that they are indistinguishable in the archaeological record, or that occupation of the interior followed an ephemeral pattern that is not easily seen through the archaeological record.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (1,000 years BP to 200 years BP).** This period is characterized by intensified land-based collection and diversification of foods, collection of shellfish, and development or intensification of a quasi-maritime economy. Archaeologically the period is characterized by the introduction of the mortar and pestle, projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology, cremations, and the introduction of pottery. The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, which is divided into stages I (550 to 200 years BP) and II (200 to 100 years BP). The San Luis Rey Complex represents a termination of most of the millingstone practices in favor of greater reliance on acorn exploitation. San Luis Rey Complex I assemblages are characterized by millingstones, bedrock mortars, cremations and small triangular points. San Luis Rey Complex II contains all the assemblages identified for Complex I plus pottery, cremation urns and, after contact, glass beads and metal knives. The Late Prehistoric period essentially ended with Spanish colonization when disease and forced relocation reduced populations and destroyed the cultural pattern considerably among the coastal settlements.

Ethnographic Overview

The Proposed Project area was occupied by the Kumeyaay, also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño, who ranged from the San Diego coastal region east beyond the Salton Sea, south to beyond Ensenada in Mexico, and north to Mount Palomar. The Kumeyaay spoke a language

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belonging to the Hokan language family. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias.

The Kumeyaay were hunter-gatherers with an emphasis placed on acorn procurement and processing, as well as the capture of rabbits and other small game. Most tools were made from locally available materials; however, obsidian was imported from the desert areas. Flaked tools included projective points, scrapers, and biface knives. The common groundstone tools included metates and manos, as well as mortars and pestles; many mortars were formed directly into the bedrock on the boulders that are a characteristic part of the Proposed Project area, hence the term “bedrock mortars.” The Kumeyaay were highly skilled in basket weaving, utilizing both coiled and twined construction methods. Some baskets were so tightly woven that they could carry water.

Pottery came to the Kumeyaay quite late (ca. A.D. 700), and it was predominantly a plain brown-ware. Glowacki and Neff (2002) have suggested that the earliest ceramics in southern California were introduced by itinerant ceramicists from adjacent Mexico or Arizona, where ceramics had been produced for many centuries previously; they also suggested that these early teachers of ceramics manufacture utilized clays and tempers that were available at multiple sources across southern California. This practice resulted in slightly different production clays, even though the ceramic forms and firing practices were very similar.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans. Important ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony. The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east, and the Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system in which white represents the east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red the north.

Historic Background

The first Europeans to explore the future California were in the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. San Diego was the first site visited by the expedition on what is now the west coast of the United States. Cabrillo claimed the entire area for Spain, forming the basis for the settlement of Alta California 200 years later. The Presidio and Mission of San Diego, founded in 1769, formed the first European settlement in what is now California. San Diego became part of the newly independent Mexico in 1821 before California was admitted to the United States in 1850 following the Mexican-American War. It is possible that the Santa Maria Valley (Ramona area) near the Proposed Project could have been first visited in 1769 by Gaspar de Portola as he led a 62-person expedition from San Diego to Monterey.

The closest mission to the Proposed Project is the Mission San Luis Rey, which was founded in 1798 under the supervision of Padre Presidente Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. The mission enslaved large numbers of mountain Indians. In 1818, the Santa Ysabel mission outpost (*asistencia*) was established several miles north of the Santa Maria Valley near the present day community of Santa Ysabel.

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The Proposed Project is within the Cities of Poway and San Diego, both with deep historical roots in the history of southwestern California. The name of the Valley of Poway (Pauwai) is derived from the language of the Diegueno Indians. Poway's European history began in the late 18th century, when padres from the Mission San Diego de Alcalá kept cattle in the valley. For approximately a century, Poway served as a stock range for Mission San Luis Rey and local ranchos. In September 1839, Corporal Rosario Aguilar was granted Rancho Paguai in the Poway valley. Aguilar forfeited the grant and instead accepted the position of Juez de Paz (“Justice of the Peace”) and moved to San Juan Capistrano.

A steady flow of settlers came to southern California during the 1880's and 1890's and quickly established small farming communities throughout San Diego County, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in late 1885 (Pourade 1964). The Proposed Project is located in what was, in the late 19th century, San Diego's backcountry where many of the new rural residents were farmers, ranchers, or bee keepers (Jacques and Quillan 1983). The area gradually grew, with the predominant emphasis on turkey ranches, beehives, and horse stables. From 1930 to the early 1970's, Santa Maria Valley and Ramona itself were known as the “Turkey Capital” of the world. The area has continued to grow with urban developments over the last several decades.

4.3.4 Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards

4.3.4.1 Federal

A federal agency is not approving, implementing, or funding the Proposed Project or any element of it; therefore, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act would not apply to this Project. California PRC Section 5024.1 established the CRHR, which includes properties that are listed, or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, all properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP are included in this analysis.

4.3.4.2 State

California Register of Historic Resources

The CRHR (PRC §5024.1) is a listing of properties that are to be protected from substantial adverse change. It includes properties that are listed, or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. A historical resource may be listed in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or cultural heritage of California or U.S.;
- It embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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Related Public Resources Code Sections

Section 21084.1

PRC §21084.1 states that any historical resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR is presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Resources listed in a local historical register or deemed significant in a historical resources survey (as provided under PRC §5024.1(g)) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not. A resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in CRHR, not included in a local register or historical resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant. This provision is intended to give the lead agency discretion to determine that a resource of historical significance exists where none had been identified before and to apply the requirements of PRC §21084.1 to properties that have not previously been formally recognized as historical.

Section 21083.2

PRC §21083.2 states that if a project that may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency is required to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC §21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect.

PRC §21083.2 and §21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on cultural resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code requires that in the event of discovery 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 human remains until the County coroner has been notified. The coroner will determine whether or not the remains are subject to the provisions of §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. The coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time of notification.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Section 8010 brands this chapter of the code as the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001. Section 8011 establishes the state repatriation policy. The Act:

- Ensures that a consistent state policy is followed with respect to handling of all California Indian human remains and cultural items, and that the state's repatriation policy is applied consistently with the provisions of the Native

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American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC Section 3001 et seq.);

- Facilitate implementation of the provisions of NAGPRA with respect to publicly funded agencies and museums in California and encourages voluntary disclosure and return of remains and cultural items by agencies and museums;
- Provides a mechanism whereby lineal descendants and culturally affiliated California Indian tribes that file repatriation claims for human remains and cultural items under NAGPRA or under this chapter with California state agencies and museums may request assistance from the commission in ensuring that state agencies and museums are responding to those claims in a timely manner and in facilitating the resolution of disputes regarding those claims; and
- Provides a mechanism whereby California tribes that are not federally recognized may file claims with agencies and museums for repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

4.3.4.3 Local

City of San Diego General Plan

The Historic Preservation Element of the City of San Diego General Plan (2008) establishes the goal of preserving the City's important historical resources. The following cultural resources policies relevant to the Proposed Project were identified in the Historic Preservation Element of the City of San Diego General Plan:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Policy HP-A.4.c | Require that archaeological investigations be guided by appropriate research designs and analytical approaches to allow recovery of important prehistoric and historic information. |
| Policy HP-A.4.e | Include Native American monitors during the investigation of archaeological resources. |
| Policy HP-A.4.f | Treat with respect and dignity any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the City and fully comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other appropriate laws. |
| Policy HP-A.5.c | Protect and preserve historic sidewalk stamps, street signs, lampposts, street trees and other hardscape and landscape elements that contribute to the historic character of a neighborhood. |

City of San Diego Municipal Code

The Historical Resources Guidelines of the City of San Diego's Land Development Code contain ordinances for preserving, avoiding, and mitigating damage to historic resources. The following City of San Diego municipal codes apply:

- Municipal Code Chapter 11, Article 3, Division 1 defines several terms including the following: "Designated historical resource" means any historical resource,

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important archaeological site, or traditional cultural property which is designated by the Historical Resource Board, is included in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Register, or is eligible for listing in the CRHR or the NRHP.

- Municipal Code Chapter 12, Article 3, Division 2 establishes procedures to identify and designate for preservation those historical resources that embody the special elements of the City's heritage.
- Municipal Code Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2 establishes regulations to protect, preserve, and restore the historical resources of San Diego.
- Municipal Code Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2, Section 145.0253 requires that important archaeological sites shall be preserved in their natural state. If necessary to achieve a reasonable development area, up to 25 percent encroachment into any important archaeological site is allowed. Under specific conditions, a total encroachment of 40 percent into important archaeological sites is permitted for essential public service projects. Any encroachment into an important archaeological site shall include measures to mitigate for the partial loss of the site. APMs shall include preservation through avoidance of the remaining portion of the site and implementation of a research design and excavation program that recovers the scientific value of the portion of the site that would be lost due to encroachment.

City of Poway General Plan

The Prehistoric and Historic Resources Element of the City of Poway General Plan (1991) includes Policy D and Policy E to preserve and protect the City's cultural resources. Policy D states that archeological resources are an important part of the City's heritage and should be preserved and protected. Policy E states that the historical structures which remain in the City contribute significantly to the rural small town character of the community and should be preserved. Both policies have strategies to aid in the preservation and protection of cultural resources. The following cultural resources strategies relevant to the Proposed Project were identified in the Prehistoric and Historic Resources Element of the City of Poway General Plan:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Strategy D.1 | Archeological guidelines for the treatment of archeological resources discovered during the environmental review process shall be implemented. These guidelines are on file at the City of Poway. |
| Strategy D.2 | The City shall require that all artifacts recovered from sites within Poway during environmental impact studies be presented to the City for permanent curation. This is also recommended for the sphere of influence. |
| Strategy E.6 | Prior to the demolition of any historic structure (for a definition of a historic structure see Ordinance 296 and the archaeological guidelines files at the City of Poway Planning Services Department), that structure shall be fully documented with plans, photographs and an archaeological/architectural assessment. In the event that demolition is permitted for any historic structure within Categories A, B or C as described in Ordinance 296, mitigation may be accomplished through the payment of a fee which |

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would be applied to the improvement of Old Poway Park. The City shall determine an equitable mitigation fee for the demolition of historic structures.

4.3.5 Applicant Proposed Measures

SDG&E has proposed measures to reduce environmental impacts. The significance of the impact is first considered prior to application of APMs and a significance determination is made. The implementation of APMs is then considered as part of the Proposed Project when determining whether impacts would be significant and thus would require mitigation. These APMs would be incorporated as part of any CPUC project approval, and SDG&E would be required to adhere to the APMs as well as any identified mitigation measures. The APMs are included in the MMRP for the Proposed Project (refer to Chapter 9 of this EIR), and the implementation of the measures would be monitored and documented in the same manner as mitigation measures. The APMs that are applicable to the cultural resources analysis are provided in Table 4.3-3.

Table 4.3-3 Applicant Proposed Measures for Cultural Resources Impacts

APM Number	Requirement
APM CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring	A qualified archaeologist would attend preconstruction meetings, as needed, and a qualified archaeological monitor would monitor activities in the vicinity of all known cultural resources within the Proposed Project area. The requirements for archaeological monitoring would be noted on the construction plans. The archaeologist's duties would include monitoring, evaluation of any finds, analysis of collected materials, and preparation of a monitoring results report conforming to Archaeological Resource Management Reports guidelines.
APM CUL-2: Avoidance of ESAs	Known cultural resources that will be avoided would be demarcated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas. Construction crews would be instructed to avoid disturbance of these areas.
APM CUL-3: Procedure upon Discovery of Resources	In the event that cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist would have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist would contact SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist and Environmental Project Manager at the time of discovery. If the resource was discovered on MCAS Miramar, the base archaeologist would also be contacted by SDG&E. The archaeologist, in consultation with SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist, would 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 are allowed to resume. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program would be prepared and carried out to mitigate impacts.
APM CUL-4: Analysis of Cultural Remains	All collected cultural remains would be cataloged, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution. All artifacts would be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material would be identified as to species.

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APM Number	Requirement
APM CUL-5: Monitoring Report	An archaeological monitoring results report (with appropriate graphics), which describes the results, analyses, and conclusions of the monitoring program, would be prepared and submitted to SDG&E's Cultural Resource Specialist and Environmental Project Manager following termination of the program. Any new cultural sites or features encountered would be recorded with the South Central Information (SCIC).
APM CUL-6: Native American Monitoring	Native American monitoring may be implemented if transmission line construction has the potential to impact identified and mapped traditional locations or places. The role of the Native American monitor shall be to represent tribal concerns and communicate with the tribal council. Appropriate representatives will be identified based on the location of the identified traditional location or place.
APM CUL-7: Discovery of Human Remains	If human remains are encountered during the course of construction, SDG&E staff would halt work in the vicinity of the find and would implement the appropriate notification processes as required by law (California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, Public Resource Code 5097.98-99, and NAGPRA).

4.3.6 CEQA Significance Criteria

Appendix G of CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*) provides guidance on assessing whether a project will have significant impacts on the environment. Consistent with Appendix G, the Proposed Project would have significant impacts on cultural resources if it would:

- a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5; or
- c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

4.3.7 Approach to Impact Analysis

This impact analysis considers whether implementation of the Proposed Project or alternatives would result in significant impacts to cultural resources. The analysis focuses on reasonably foreseeable effects of the Proposed Project and alternatives as compared with baseline conditions. The analysis uses significance criteria based on the CEQA Appendix G Guidelines. The potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Project and alternatives are addressed; cumulative effects are addressed in Chapter 5: Cumulative Impacts. Effects that would result from operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project and alternatives are also addressed. Applicable APMs are identified and mitigation is defined to avoid or reduce significant impacts to cultural resources.

The CPUC cultural resources specialist reviewed the following documents and survey reports to identify and define potential impacts on cultural resources that may be affected by the Proposed Project:

- *Proponent's Environmental Assessment for the Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project* (SDG&E 2014)
- *Sunrise Powerlink Project EIS/EIR Executive Summary: Cultural Resources and Chapter D.7: Cultural and Paleontological Resources* (SDG&E 2008)

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- *Cultural Resources Survey for 56 Wood-to-Steel Pole Replacements Along TL 13804 Encinas Substation to Peñasquitos Substation, Central San Diego County, California-Confidential* (Bowden-Renna 2011)
- *Inventory of the Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric Tie Line 6961, San Diego County, California* (Williams and Cordova 2012)
- *Inventory of the Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric's Proposed Sycamore To Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, California* (PRM 2014)
- *California Register of Historical Resources Eligibility Evaluations for San Diego Gas & Electric Company's Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2014a)
- *Completion of Eligibility Testing for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-14,131 near San Diego Gas and Electric's (SDG&E) Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2014b)
- *Completion of Eligibility Testing for Three Cultural Resources in SDG&E's Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2014c)
- *Cultural Landscape Initial Assessment for the Sycamore-Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project – Confidential* (ASM 2014d)
- *Response to CPUC Data Needs #2 for SDG&E's Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2014e)
- *Response to CPUC Data Needs #3 for SDG&E's Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2014f)
- *Completion of Eligibility Testing for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-18,277 near San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E) Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2015a)
- *Response to CPUC Data Needs #5 for SDG&E's Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California – Confidential* (ASM 2015b)
- *Supplemental Survey for Camino Del Sur Yard in SDG&E's Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California-Confidential* (ASM 2015c)
- *Supplemental Survey for Camino Del Sur Yard 2 in SDG&E's Proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Transmission Line Project (SX to PQ), San Diego County, California-Confidential* (ASM 2015d)

The records search results were also reviewed by the CPUC cultural resources specialist and used to describe and assess impacts on cultural resources.

4.3.8 Proposed Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.3-4 provides a summary of the significance of impacts on cultural resources prior to application of APMs, after application of APMs and before implementation of mitigation measures, and after the implementation of mitigation measures.

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Table 4.3-4 Summary of Proposed Project Impacts on Cultural Resources

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5	Less than Significant MM Cultural Resources-1
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5 APM CUL-6	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-3: Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-7	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3 MM Cultural Resources-4
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Impact Cultural-1: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Impacts on cultural resources would result if ground-disturbing activities cause damage, destruction, or alteration of historic structures. Ground-disturbing activities include Proposed Project-related excavation, grading, trenching, vegetation clearing, operation of heavy equipment, and other surface and subsurface disturbance that could damage or destroy surficial or buried archaeological resources including prehistoric and historic resources or human burials. Project components that require ground-disturbing activities include:

- Removal of existing poles/structures and transmission lines in Segments A and D
- Construction of new poles and stringing of new transmission lines in Segments A, C, and D, and potential construction of a new pole at the Encina Hub

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- Excavation of a trench for the underground transmission duct bank in Segment B
- Substation alterations
- Grading of existing and new access roads and temporary work pads
Vegetation clearing and grading for stringing sites, guard structures, and staging yards

No CRHR-eligible historical resources have been identified within or adjacent to the Proposed Project components and temporary work areas; however, there is a potential to encounter previously undiscovered significant (i.e. CRHR eligible) historical resources during construction activities. If a previously undiscovered historical resource is encountered during ground-disturbing activities, and the resource is an eligible and therefore significant resource, the resource could be damaged by grading, excavation, trenching, or other ground disturbance, resulting in a significant impact. SDG&E would implement APMs CUL-3, CUL-4 and CUL-5 as part of the Proposed Project. APM CUL-3 requires SDG&E to halt or divert ground disturbing activities if a cultural resource is discovered. APM CUL-4 specifies that any collected resource would be cataloged and subsequently curated at an appropriate facility. Per APM CUL-5, a monitoring results report would be prepared to document the results and conclusions of the monitoring effort during construction of the Proposed Project. Even with implementation of APMs CUL-3, CUL-4, and CUL-5, effects to historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 would be significant.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires monitoring of all ground disturbing activities in areas of high cultural sensitivity by a qualified archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor, and specifies methods for evaluation and avoidance or treatment of inadvertent discoveries of historical resources. Impacts on previously undiscovered resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

No CRHR-eligible historical resources have been identified within or adjacent to the Proposed Project components and temporary work areas. Operation and maintenance activities associated with the Project would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during Project construction. Operation and maintenance activities such as the routine inspection and repair of transmission components and access associated with these activities, would not differ from those currently conducted for the existing transmission system and would not require additional ground disturbance. Maintenance vehicles would use access roads and would not disturb undeveloped lands. There would be no impacts on historical resources from operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1: Cultural Resources Monitoring, Evaluation, and Treatment of Resources. Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted during ground disturbing activities (i.e., grubbing, brushing, vegetation clearing, excavation, grading, etc.) in areas with high potential to

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discover historical and archaeological resources, as mapped on Figures 4.3-1 through 4.3-7. Monitoring teams shall work under the direct supervision of a CPUC-approved cultural resources specialist/archaeologist. Monitoring teams shall include one qualified archaeological monitor and one Native American monitor. In the event that ground disturbing activities simultaneously occur in multiple locations, a monitoring team shall be required at each location.

If previously undiscovered resources are identified during construction, all construction activities within 50 feet (15 meters) of the resource shall halt, and the monitoring team shall flag-off the area and notify the equipment operator, on-site supervisor, and the CPUC-approved cultural resources specialist/archaeologist of the finds. Construction efforts shall be temporarily diverted, and the CPUC-approved cultural resources specialist/archaeologist shall evaluate the resource and determine whether it is (1) eligible for the CRHR (and thus a historic resource for purposes of CEQA); or (2) a unique archaeological resource as defined by CEQA. If the resource is determined to be neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, work may commence in the area.

If the resource meets the criteria for either a historical or unique archaeological resource, or both, work shall remain halted within 50 feet (15 meters) of the area of the find, and the CPUC-approved cultural resources specialist/archaeologist shall consult with CPUC staff regarding methods to ensure that no substantial adverse change would occur to the significance of the resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b). Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts on cultural resources and shall be required to mitigate impacts to previously undiscovered resources. Other methods of mitigation, described below, shall only be used if the CPUC-approved cultural resource specialist/ archaeologist determines the method would provide equivalent or superior mitigation of the impacts to the resource. The alternative methods of mitigation may include data recovery and documentation of the information contained in the site to answer questions about local prehistory (see Mitigation Measures Cultural Resources-3 and Cultural Resources-4). The methods and results of evaluation or data recovery work at an archaeological find shall be documented in a professional-level technical report to be filed with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Work in the area may commence upon completion of treatment, as approved by the CPUC.

If data recovery of resources is necessary, additional archaeologists shall perform the excavation while the monitoring team(s) continues to monitor construction.

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

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Impact Cultural-2: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No CRHR-eligible archaeological resources have been identified within or adjacent to the Proposed Project components and temporary work areas. There is, however, potential for the discovery of previously undiscovered archaeological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities, including the potential use of up to 30 vehicle passing locations adjacent to existing access roads. If a previously undiscovered significant (i.e. CRHR eligible) archaeological resource is encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the resource could be damaged or altered, resulting in a significant impact. SDG&E would implement APMs CUL-3, CUL-4, CUL-5, and CUL-6 as part of the Proposed Project. SDG&E would halt or divert ground disturbing activities if a cultural resource is discovered per APM CUL-3. APM CUL-4 specifies that any collected resource would be cataloged and subsequently curated at an appropriate facility. An archaeological monitoring results report would be prepared to document the results and conclusions of the monitoring effort during construction of the Proposed Project per APM CUL-5. APM CUL-6 requires Native American monitoring if construction has the potential to impact identified and mapped traditional locations or places. APMs CUL-3, CUL-4, CUL-5, and CUL-6 focus on known resources and omit procedures required for previously undiscovered, significant resources. Therefore, even with the implementation of APMs CUL-3 through CUL-6, impacts on archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5 would be significant.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires monitoring of all ground disturbing activities in areas of high cultural sensitivity by a qualified archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor, and minimizing or avoiding effects during construction to any resources found to be significant. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires that Project construction personnel be trained to recognize possible buried cultural resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires SDG&E to submit a report summarizing monitoring efforts and conclusions of the monitoring program. Impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

No CRHR-eligible archaeological resources have been identified within or adjacent to the Proposed Project components and temporary work areas. Operation and maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Project would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during Project construction. Operation and maintenance activities such as the routine inspection and repair of transmission components and access associated with these activities, would not differ from those currently conducted for the existing transmission system and would not require additional ground disturbance. Maintenance vehicles would use existing access roads and would not disturb undeveloped lands. There would be no impacts on archaeological resources from operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project.

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Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Impact Cultural-1), Cultural Resources-2, and Cultural Resources-3

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2: Worker Training. Proposed Project personnel shall receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the APMs and mitigation measures, including the potential for exposing subsurface cultural resources, including human remains. Training shall be required for all personnel before construction commences and repeated for all new personnel before they begin work on the Project. This training program shall be submitted to the CPUC for approval at least 30 days before the start of construction and include procedures to be followed upon the discovery or suspected discovery of archaeological materials and human remains, consistent with the procedures set forth in Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 and Cultural Resources-4.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3: Monitoring Report. Upon completion of archaeological monitoring, SDG&E shall prepare a report that summarizes monitoring efforts and the results, analyses, and conclusions of the monitoring program. The report shall be submitted to the CPUC within 60 days of the close of construction. If no archaeological resources are discovered during construction, a letter report shall be submitted to the CPUC summarizing monitoring efforts. If archaeological resources are identified during construction, the report shall be consistent with the California Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) and commensurate with the nature and significance of the identified resource(s). All archaeological material shall be curated at a recognized curation facility unless the Tribe or Band requests that the Native American artifacts be reburied on site. Any newly identified cultural resources shall be recorded with the SCIC.

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-3: Would the project disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to the Proposed Project; however, it is possible that unrecorded human remains could be disturbed during construction. While the potential for the unanticipated discovery of human remains during subsurface construction activities is considered low, the discovery of remains during ground disturbing activities could result in damage to the remains, which would be a significant impact and could potentially halt construction activities in one or more construction areas for an extended period of time. SDG&E would implement APMs CUL-3 and CUL-7 as part of the Proposed Project, which require SDG&E to halt or divert ground-disturbing activities if human remains are discovered. APM CUL-7 would additionally require SDG&E to

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implement the appropriate notification processes as required by law (California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, Public Resource Code 5097.98-99, and NAGPRA) for the discovery of human remains. Even with implementation of APMs CUL-3 and CUL-7, impacts on human remains would be significant.

Per Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1, archaeological monitoring would occur during all ground disturbing activities in areas of high cultural sensitivity. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires that construction personnel be trained to identify cultural resources, including human remains. SDG&E shall submit a report that summarizes monitoring efforts and conclusions of the monitoring program per Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4 outlines the required procedures SDG&E would follow upon the discovery of human remains. Impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, Cultural Resources-3, and Cultural Resources-4.

Operation and Maintenance

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to the Proposed Project. Operation and maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Project would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during Project construction. Operation and maintenance activities such as the routine inspection and repair of transmission components and access associated with these activities, would not differ from those currently conducted for the existing transmission system and would not require additional ground disturbance. Maintenance vehicles would use access roads and would not disturb undeveloped lands. There would be no impacts on human remains from operation and maintenance.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Impact Cultural-1), Cultural Resources-2, Cultural Resources-3 (refer to Impact Cultural-2), and Cultural Resources-4

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4: Procedures for Discovery of Human Remains. In the event that human remains or suspected human remains are identified, SDG&E shall comply with California law (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; PRC Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99). The area shall be flagged off and all construction activities within 50 feet (15 meters) of the find shall immediately cease. The CPUC-approved cultural resources specialist/archaeologist and SDG&E shall be immediately notified, and the cultural resources specialist/archaeologist shall examine the find. If the CPUC-approved cultural resources specialist/ archaeologist determines that there may be human remains, SDG&E shall immediately contact the Medical Examiner at the San Diego County Coroner's office. The Medical Examiner has two (2) working days to examine the remains after being notified by SDG&E. If the Medical Examiner believes the remains are Native American, he/she shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. If

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the remains are not believed to be Native American, the appropriate local law enforcement agency will be notified.

The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the remains, and the MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner or representative for the respectful treatment or disposition of the human remains and any associated grave goods. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the area of the property shall be secured from further disturbance. If there are disputes between the landowners and the MLD, the NAHC shall mediate the dispute and attempt to find a solution. If the mediation fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or their representative shall reinter the remains and associated grave goods and funerary objects in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. The location of any reburial of Native American human remains shall not be disclosed to the public and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act, Cal. Govt. Code § 6250 et seq., unless otherwise required by law. The Medical Examiner shall withhold public disclosure of information related to such reburial pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254(r).

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.3.9 Alternative 1: Eastern Cable Pole at Carmel Valley Road (Avoids Cable Pole in Black Mountain Ranch Community Park)

Alternative 1 would involve installation of a new cable pole immediately south of and adjoining Carmel Valley Road within existing SDG&E ROW, transitioning the Segment A overhead transmission line directly into the proposed Carmel Valley Road Segment B underground alignment. Alternative 1 would avoid installation of a cable pole and underground duct bank within the Black Mountain Ranch Community Park. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.3.9.1 Alternative 1 Environmental Setting

No cultural resources are located in the Alternative 1 work area, which was covered by the records search and field surveys conducted for the Proposed Project (PRM 2014).

4.3.9.2 Alternative 1 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.3-5 summarizes the impacts to cultural resources from Alternative 1.

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Table 4.3-5 Summary of Alternative 1 Impacts on Cultural Resources

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5	Less than Significant MM Cultural Resources-1
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5 APM CUL-6	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-3: Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-7	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3 MM Cultural Resources-4
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Impact Cultural-1: Would Alternative 1 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

The Alternative 1 cable pole at Carmel Valley Road would not be located on a previously recorded historical resource and would not be located in an area with high potential for buried cultural resources. There would be no impact on previously recorded historical resources from construction of Alternative 1. Alternative 1 would result in a significant impact if a previously undiscovered significant historical resource is encountered and damaged during ground-disturbing activities. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), and CUL-5 (monitoring report) would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered cultural resources. Even with implementation of APMs CUL-3, CUL-4, and CUL-5, effects to historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 would be

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significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources through cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 1 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance and associated impacts to cultural resources. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-2: Would Alternative 1 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

The Alternative 1 cable pole at Carmel Valley Road would not be located on a previously recorded archaeological resource and would not be located in an area with high potential for buried cultural resources. There would be no impact on previously recorded archaeological resources from construction of Alternative 1. Ground-disturbing activities associated with Alternative 1 could result in damage to previously undiscovered, significant (i.e., CRHR-eligible) archaeological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities and result in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), CUL-5 (monitoring report), and CUL-6 (Native American monitoring) would reduce impacts. Impacts on archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5 would remain significant even with APMs because these measures focus on known resources and omit procedures required for previously undiscovered, significant resources.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 1 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, and Cultural Resources-3 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

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Impact Cultural-3: Would Alternative 1 disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to Alternative 1; however, it is possible that unrecorded human remains could be disturbed during construction, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources) and CUL-7 (discovery of human remains) would reduce impacts. Even with implementation of APMs, impacts on human remains would be significant because the APMs do not adequately define procedures for monitoring and discovery of human remains.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4 specifies procedures for discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities associated with Alternative 1 would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-3, and Cultural Resources-4 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.3.10 Alternatives 2a and 2b: Eastern Cable Pole at Pole P40 and Underground Alignment through City Open Space or City Water Utility Service Road (Avoids Cable Pole in Black Mountain Ranch Community Park)

Alternative 2 would involve installation of a new cable pole in the same location for both Alternatives 2a and 2b, approximately 300 feet south of Carmel Valley Road within existing SDG&E ROW, transitioning the Segment A overhead transmission line into the proposed Carmel Valley Road Segment B underground alignment via one of two underground alignment options. Alternative 2a would locate the underground duct bank west of SDG&E ROW through City of San Diego open space and into Carmel Valley Road. Alternative 2b would locate the underground duct bank east of SDG&E ROW through a City of San Diego water utility service road and into Carmel Valley Road. Both Alternative 2a and 2b would avoid installation of a cable pole and underground duct bank within the Black Mountain Ranch Community Park. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.3.10.1 Alternative 2 Environmental Setting

No cultural resources are located in the Alternatives 2a or 2b work areas, which was covered by the records search and field surveys conducted for the Proposed Project (PRM 2014).

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4.3.10.2 Alternative 2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.3-6 summarizes the impacts to cultural resources from Alternative 2.

Table 4.3-6 Summary of Alternative 2 Impacts on Cultural Resources

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5	Less than Significant MM Cultural Resources-1
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5 APM CUL-6	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-3: Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-7	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3 MM Cultural Resources-4
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Impact Cultural-1: Would Alternative 2 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

The Alternatives 2a and 2b cable pole and underground transmission lines to Carmel Valley Road would not be located on a previously recorded historical resource and would not be located in an area with high potential for buried cultural resources. There would be no impact on previously recorded historical resources from construction of Alternatives 2a and 2b.

Alternatives 2a and 2b would result in a significant impact if a previously undiscovered significant historical resource is encountered and damaged during ground-disturbing activities.

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Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), and CUL-5 (monitoring report) would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered cultural resources. Even with implementation of APMs CUL-3, CUL-4, and CUL-5, effects to historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 would be significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources through cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 2 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-2: Would Alternative 2 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

The Alternatives 2a and 2b cable pole and underground transmission lines to Carmel Valley Road would not be located on a previously recorded archaeological resource and would not be located in an area with high potential for buried cultural resources. There would be no impact on previously recorded archaeological resources from construction of Alternatives 2a or 2b. Ground disturbing activities associated with Alternatives 2a and 2b could damage previously undiscovered significant (i.e. CRHR eligible) archaeological resources resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), CUL-5 (monitoring report), and CUL-6 (Native American monitoring) would reduce impacts. Impacts on archaeological resources would remain significant because these measures omit procedures required for previously undiscovered, significant resources.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

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Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 2 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, and Cultural Resources-3 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-3: Would Alternative 2 disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to Alternatives 2a and 2b; however, it is possible that unrecorded human remains could be disturbed during construction, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources) and CUL-7 (discovery of human remains) would reduce impacts. Even with implementation of APMs CUL-3 and CUL-7, impacts on human remains would be significant because the APMs do not adequately define procedures for monitoring and discovery of human remains.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4 specifies procedures for discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 2 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, Cultural Resources-3, and Cultural Resources-4 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.3.11 Alternative 3: Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve – Mercy Road Underground (Avoids Overhead in Northern Half of Segment A, Underground in Segment B, and Overhead in Segment C)

Alternative 3 would include installing an underground alignment starting at a new cable pole where the existing SDG&E ROW crosses Ivy Hill Road and ending at a new cable pole approximately 550 feet west of the Peñasquitos Junction (i.e., where Proposed Project Segments C and D meet). The underground alignment would follow Scripps Poway Parkway, Mercy

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Road, Black Mountain Road, and finally Park Village Road. Alternative 3 would bypass the northern half of Proposed Project Segment A and all of Proposed Project Segments B and C. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.3.11.1 Alternative 3 Environmental Setting

Figures 4.3-8 and 4.3-9 show the potential for buried cultural deposits along the Alternative 3 underground alignment.

The CPUC cultural resources specialist performed a cultural resources records search through the SCIC in May 2015 to obtain information on previously recorded cultural resources within and adjacent to the Alternative 3 alignment. The records search produced 21 archaeological and historic site records and cultural resource reports within a 0.5-mile radius of Alternative 3. The records search revealed primarily prehistoric lithic scatter, prehistoric isolates, and several historic structures within 0.5 mile of the Alternative 3 alignment. Four previously recorded resources were found within Alternative 3 impact areas within the underground alignment and are summarized in Table 4.3-7.

Table 4.3-7 Resources Identified in Records Search within Alternative 3 Underground Alignment Impact Areas

Site/Isolate Designation	Location	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status
CA-SDI-5031	Within Alternative 3 underground alignment	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Potentially eligible ¹
CA-SDI-5221	Within Alternative 3 underground alignment	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Potentially eligible ¹
CA-SDI-8104	Within Alternative 3 underground alignment	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Potentially eligible ¹
37-013866	Within Alternative 3 underground alignment	Prehistoric isolate (flakes)	Not eligible ²

Notes:

¹ These resources have not been evaluated for potential listing on the CRHR because they are buried underneath existing roadways. These resources are therefore defined as potentially eligible.

² Isolates are ineligible for listing on the CRHR because they lack research potential.

Sources: SCIC 2015

4.3.11.2 Alternative 3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.3-8 summarizes the impacts to cultural resources from Alternative 3.

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Table 4.3-8 Summary of Alternative 3 Impacts on Cultural Resources

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5	Less than Significant MM Cultural Resources-1
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-1 APM CUL-2 APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5 APM CUL-6	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-3: Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-7	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3 MM Cultural Resources-4
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

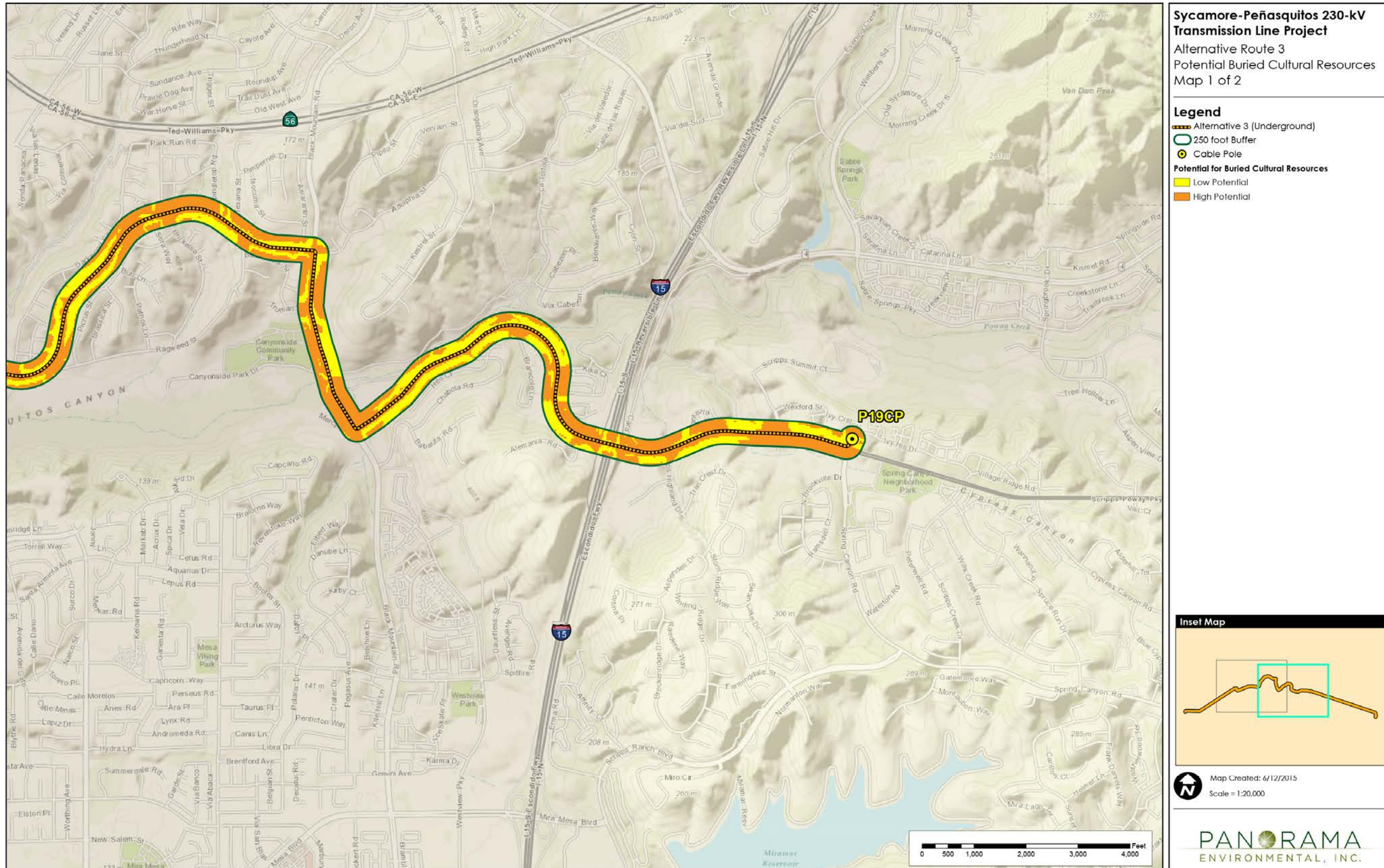
Impact Cultural-1: Would Alternative 3 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Alternative 3 would have no impact on previously recorded historical resources because none were found along the underground alignment. Alternative 3 would result in a significant impact if a previously undiscovered, significant historical resource was encountered and damaged during ground-disturbing activities. Trenching of the transmission route within roadways would primarily occur in previously disturbed soils, road base, and underlying fill material. The potential to encounter unknown historical resources during trenching work would be low because previous construction of the paved roads would have likely disturbed any resources present in the alignment; however, the potential exists, and damage to a buried historical resource would be a significant impact.

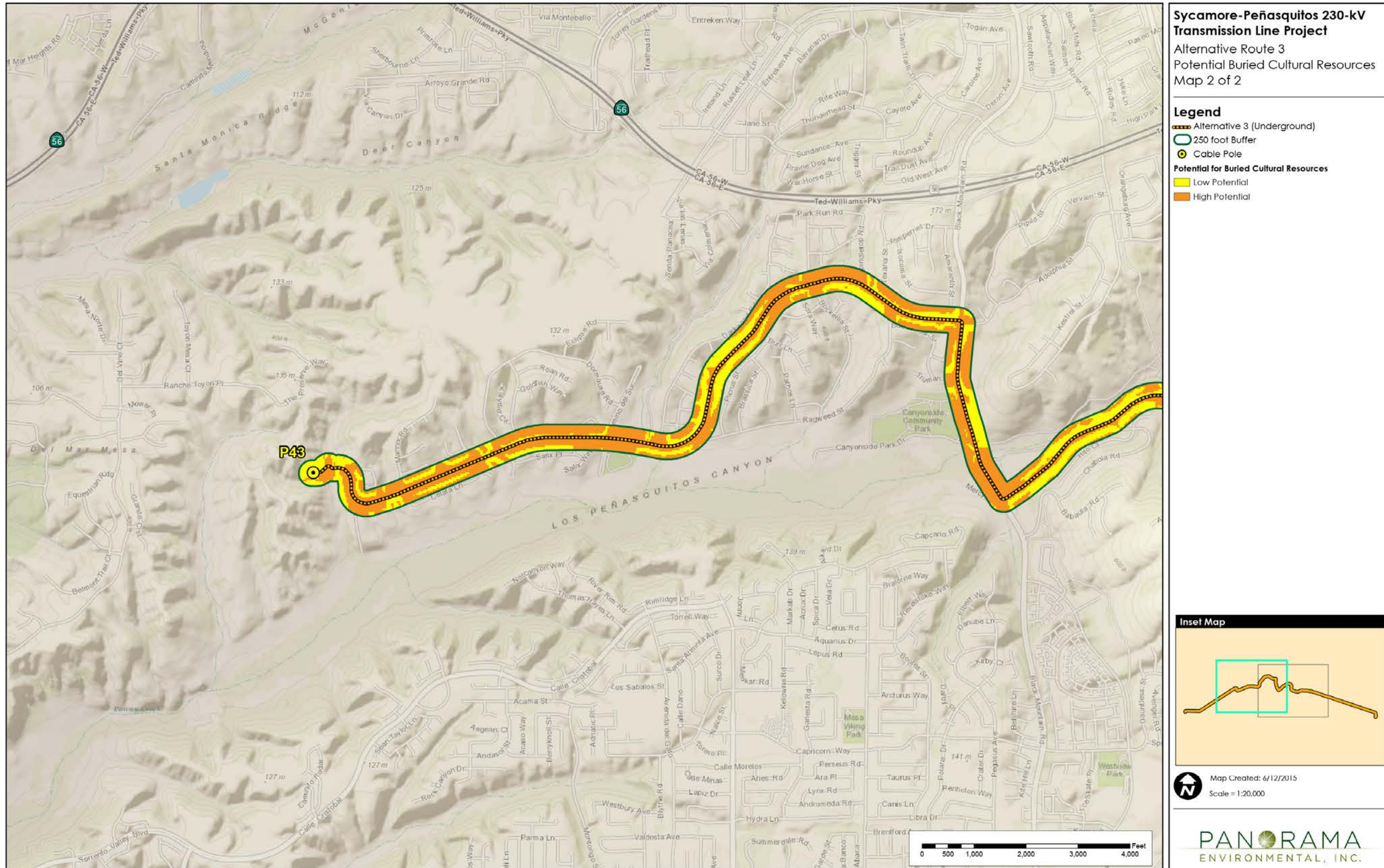
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Figure 4.3-8 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along Underground Portion of Alternative 3 (1 of 2)



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Figure 4.3-9 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along Underground Portion of Alternative 3 (2 of 2)



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Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), and CUL-5 (monitoring report) would reduce impacts to historical resources. Even with implementation of these APMs, effects to historical resources would be significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources through cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 3 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-2: Would Alternative 3 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

There are three previously recorded cultural resources that are potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR within the Alternative 3 alignment (refer to Table 4.3-7). These resources have likely been destroyed by previous construction of the roadways within which the underground transmission line would be constructed. However, impacts would still be significant if these resources were uncovered and damaged during construction of Alternative 3. Implementation of APMs CUL-1 (archaeological monitoring) and CUL-2 (avoidance of ESAs) would reduce effects to these potentially eligible resources. However, effects to these resources would remain significant after implementation of APMs because these measures do not provide specific requirements for monitoring construction activities.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to previously recorded archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

There is also potential to encounter previously undiscovered archaeological resources along the Alternative 3 alignment. Trenching of the underground portion of Alternative 3 would have a low potential to discover unknown resources because construction would primarily occur within previously disturbed soils and fill material underneath roads; however, potential still exists. Discovery of and damage to a CRHR-eligible archaeological resource would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), CUL-5 (monitoring report), and CUL-6 (Native American monitoring) would reduce impacts. Impacts on archaeological resources would remain

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significant because these measures omit procedures required for previously undiscovered, significant resources.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 3 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, and Cultural Resources-3 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-3: Would Alternative 3 disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No previously recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to the Alternative 3 alignment and other work areas; however, it is possible that previously unrecorded human remains could be disturbed during ground-disturbing construction activities, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources) and CUL-7 (discovery of human remains) would reduce impacts; however, impacts would still be significant because the APMs do not adequately define procedures for monitoring and discovery of human remains.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4 specifies procedures for discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 3 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, Cultural Resources-3, and Cultural Resources-4 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

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4.3.12 Alternative 4: Segment D 69-kV Partial Underground Alignment (Reduces New TSPs in Segment D)

Alternative 4 would include the installation of a double 69-kV underground alignment starting at two new cable poles (P48AA and P48BB) in Proposed Project Segment D near existing lattice tower E17. The underground alignment would follow Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive, ending at the Peñasquitos Substation. Within Proposed Project Segment D, an existing 69-kV line would be removed from the existing steel lattice towers, and a second 69-kV power line on existing H-frame structures would be de-energized and left in place.

Construction within Proposed Project Segment D would be reduced under Alternative 4. The 230-kV transmission line would be installed on the existing steel lattice towers similar to the Proposed Project; however, the H-frame structures would not be removed, and no new TSPs would be installed between lattice tower E17 and the Peñasquitos Substation. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.3.12.1 Alternative 4 Environmental Setting

Figure 4.3-10 shows the potential for the presence of buried cultural resources along the Alternative 4 alignment.

The CPUC cultural resources specialist performed a cultural resources records search through the SCIC in May 2015 to obtain information on previously recorded cultural resources within and adjacent to the Alternative 4 alignment. The records search produced 20 archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of Alternative 4. The majority of the listed resources within 0.5 mile of Alternative 4 alignment were prehistoric lithic scatter and prehistoric isolates. Five previously recorded resources were found within Alternative 4 impact areas within Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive and are summarized in Table 4.3-9.

Table 4.3-9 Resources Identified in Records Search within Alternative 4 Impact Areas along Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive

Site/Isolate Designation	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status
CA-SDI-014120	Prehistoric quarry and lithic scatter	Potentially eligible ¹
CA-SDI-014146	Historic refuse scatter	Potentially eligible ¹
37-014514	Prehistoric isolate (volcanic core)	Not eligible ²
37-015030	Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Not eligible ²
37-015070	Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Not eligible ²

Notes:

¹ These resources have not been evaluated for potential listing on the CRHR because they are buried underneath existing roadways. These resources are therefore defined as potentially eligible.

² Isolates are ineligible for listing on the CRHR because they lack research potential.

Source: SCIC 2015

4.3.12.2 Alternative 4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.3-10 summarizes the impacts to cultural resources from Alternative 4.

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Table 4.3-10 Summary of Alternative 4 Impacts on Cultural Resources

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5	Less than Significant MM Cultural Resources-1
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-1 APM CUL-2 APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5 APM CUL-6	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-3: Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-7	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3 MM Cultural Resources-4
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

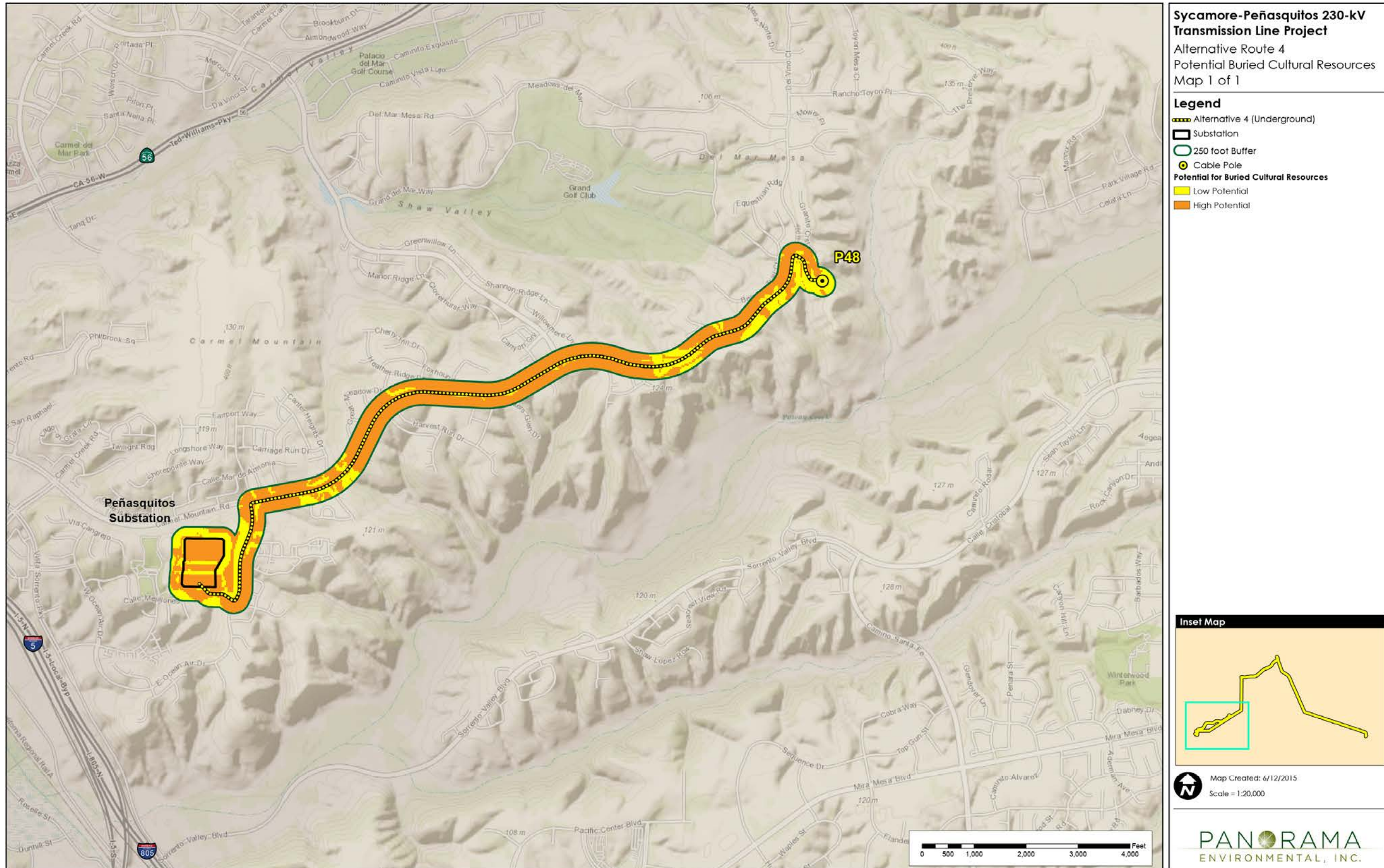
Impact Cultural-1: Would Alternative 4 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

One potentially CRHR-eligible historical cultural resource, CA-SDI-014146, was previously recorded within the Alternative 4 underground alignment within Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive. No testing or further investigation of the resource could be performed because the resource is buried underneath an existing roadway. Construction of Alternative 4 would not be expected to substantially affect the untested site because previous construction of the paved roads would have likely disturbed any resources present in the alignment; however, the potential exists, and damage to the buried historical resource would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of

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Figure 4.3-10 Alternative 4 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive



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cultural remains), and CUL-5 (monitoring report) would reduce impacts to historical resources; however, impacts would still be significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 would reduce impacts to previously recorded historical resources through cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Alternative 4 could affect previously undiscovered historical resources. Alternative 4 would result in a significant impact if a previously undiscovered, significant historical resource was encountered and damaged during construction activities. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), and CUL-5 (monitoring report) would reduce impacts on historical resources; however, impacts would still be significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources through cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 4 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-2: Would Alternative 4 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Alternative 4 has the potential to impact one previously recorded archaeological resource, CA-SDI-014120, within the underground alignment within Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive (refer to Table 4.3-9). No testing or further investigation of the resource could be performed because the resource is buried underneath an existing roadway. The resource could be encountered and potentially damaged during ground-disturbing construction activities, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-1 (archaeological monitoring), CUL-2 (avoidance of ESAs) would reduce impacts; however, effects to the resource would still be significant.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Impacts to previously archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

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There is potential to uncover previously undiscovered archaeological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities at all Alternative 4 work areas. Damage to a previously unrecorded, CRHR-eligible resource would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), CUL-5 (monitoring report), and CUL-6 (Native American monitoring) would reduce impacts; however, impacts would remain significant because these measures omit procedures required for previously undiscovered, significant resources.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 4 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, and Cultural Resources-3 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-3: Would Alternative 4 disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No previously recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to the entire Alternative 4 alignment and other work areas. However, unrecorded human remains could be disturbed during construction, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources) and CUL-7 (discovery of human remains) would reduce impacts; however, impacts would remain significant because the APMs do not adequately define procedures for monitoring and discovery of human remains.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4 specifies procedures for discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 4 operation and maintenance activities associated would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

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Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, Cultural Resources-3, and Cultural Resources-4 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.3.13 Alternative 5: Pomerado Road to Miramar Area North Combination Underground/Overhead (Avoids All Proposed Project Segments)

Alternative 5 would include underground installation of the transmission line with the exception of the east and west ends where the transmission line would be installed in an overhead within existing SDG&E ROWs. Under this alternative, the alignment would exit the Sycamore Canyon Substation at MCAS Miramar an overhead line and travel westerly within an existing SDG&E ROW toward Stonebridge Parkway. The transmission line would transition to underground beneath Stonebridge Parkway in the vicinity of Greenstone Court, then continue underground on Pomerado Road, Miramar Road, Kearny Villa Road, Black Mountain Road, Activity Road, Camino Ruiz, Miralani Drive, Arjons Drive, Trade Place, Camino Santa Fe, Carroll Road/Carroll Canyon Road and Scranton Road. The transmission line would temporarily transition to an overhead alignment via two new cable poles and two new interset poles, where it would cross I-15. At the western end of the underground portion, the line would transition back to overhead structures located within an existing SDG&E ROW heading northward into the Peñasquitos Substation. Alternative 5 would avoid construction within the Proposed Project alignment with the exception of approximately 3,400 feet of existing SDG&E ROW in Segment A connecting to the Sycamore Canyon Substation. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.3.13.1 Alternative 5 Environmental Setting

The cultural resource conditions for this area described in Section 4.3.3 would apply to this alternative. Figures 4.3-11 through 4.3-13 show the potential for the presence of buried cultural resources along the Alternative 5 alignment. The CPUC cultural resources specialist performed a cultural resources records search through the SCIC in May 2015 to obtain information on previously recorded cultural resources within and adjacent to the Alternative 5 alignment. The records search produced 82 archaeological and historic site records and cultural resource reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 5 alignment. The resources found within 0.5 mile of Alternative 5 are predominantly prehistoric lithic scatter, prehistoric isolates, and several historic structures and prehistoric habitation sites. Table 4.3-11 summarizes resources identified within all Alternative 5 impact areas.

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Table 4.3-11 Resources Identified in Records Search within Alternative 5 Impact Areas

Site/Isolate Designation	Location	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status
CA-SDI-5193	Within Alternative 5 western overhead alignment	Site destroyed (protohistoric adobe ruins and lithic scatter)	Not eligible ¹
CA-SDI-5608	Within Alternative 5 underground alignment	Site destroyed (prehistoric lithic scatter)	Not eligible ²
CA-SDI-5609	Within Alternative 5 underground alignment	Site destroyed (prehistoric lithic scatter)	Not eligible ²
CA-SDI-12254	Within Alternative 5 Segment A overhead alignment	Site destroyed (prehistoric lithic scatter)	Not eligible ³
37-015066	Within Alternative 5 Segment A overhead alignment	Prehistoric isolate	Not eligible ⁴
37-015487	Within Alternative 5 underground alignment	Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Not eligible ⁴

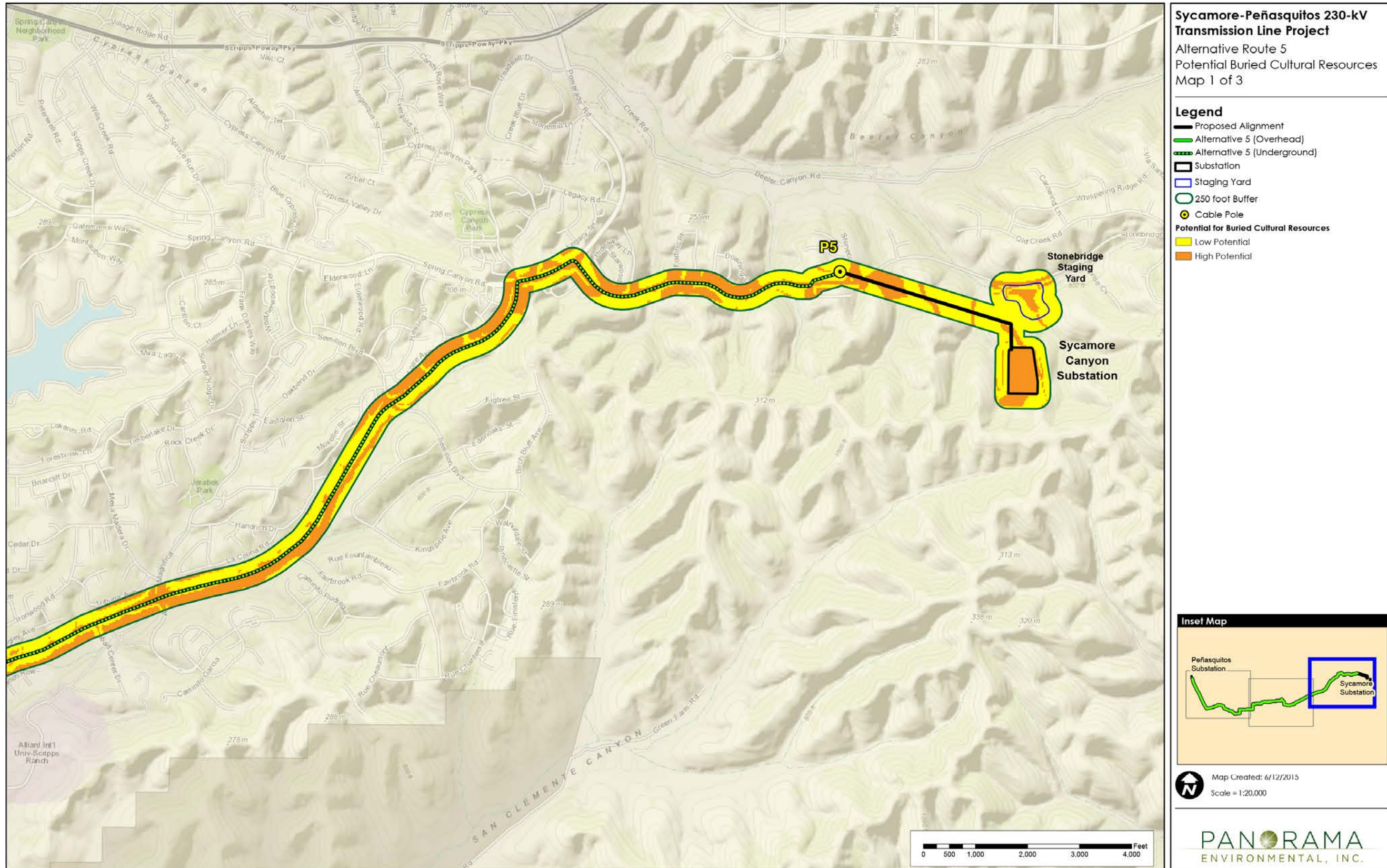
Notes:

- ¹ This resource was evaluated during cultural resource surveys for the Sunrise Powerlink Project. The resource is not eligible due to insufficient data at the site (CPUC and BLM 2008).
- ² These resources are not eligible for listing on the CRHR because the sites are destroyed.
- ³ CA-SDI-12254 was evaluated for CRHR eligibility during cultural resource surveys for the Proposed Project because it is located in an area that overlaps with Proposed Project impact areas.
- ⁴ Isolates are ineligible for listing on the CRHR because they lack research potential.

Source: PRM 2014, SCIC 2015

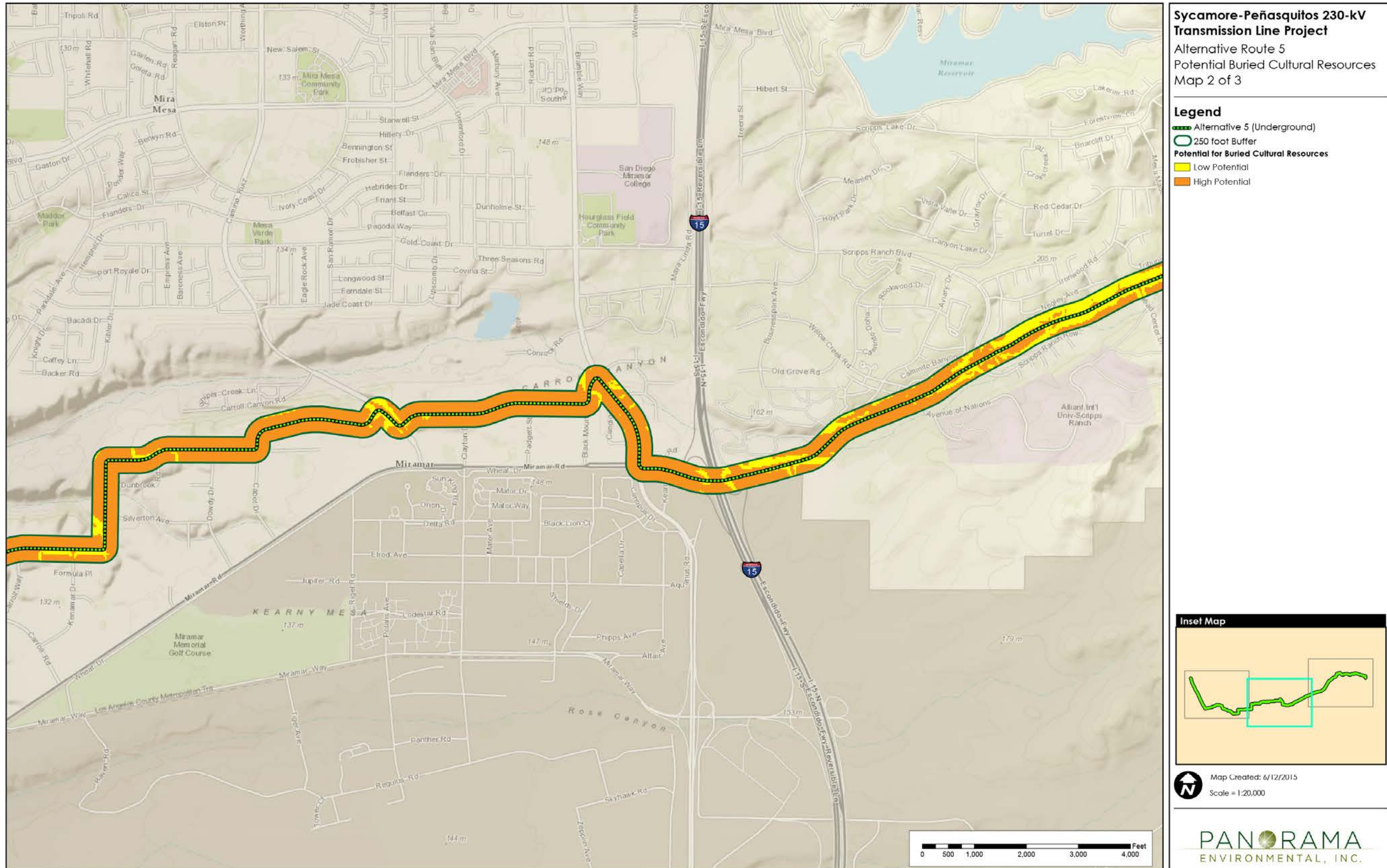
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Figure 4.3-11 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along Alternative 5 (1 of 3)



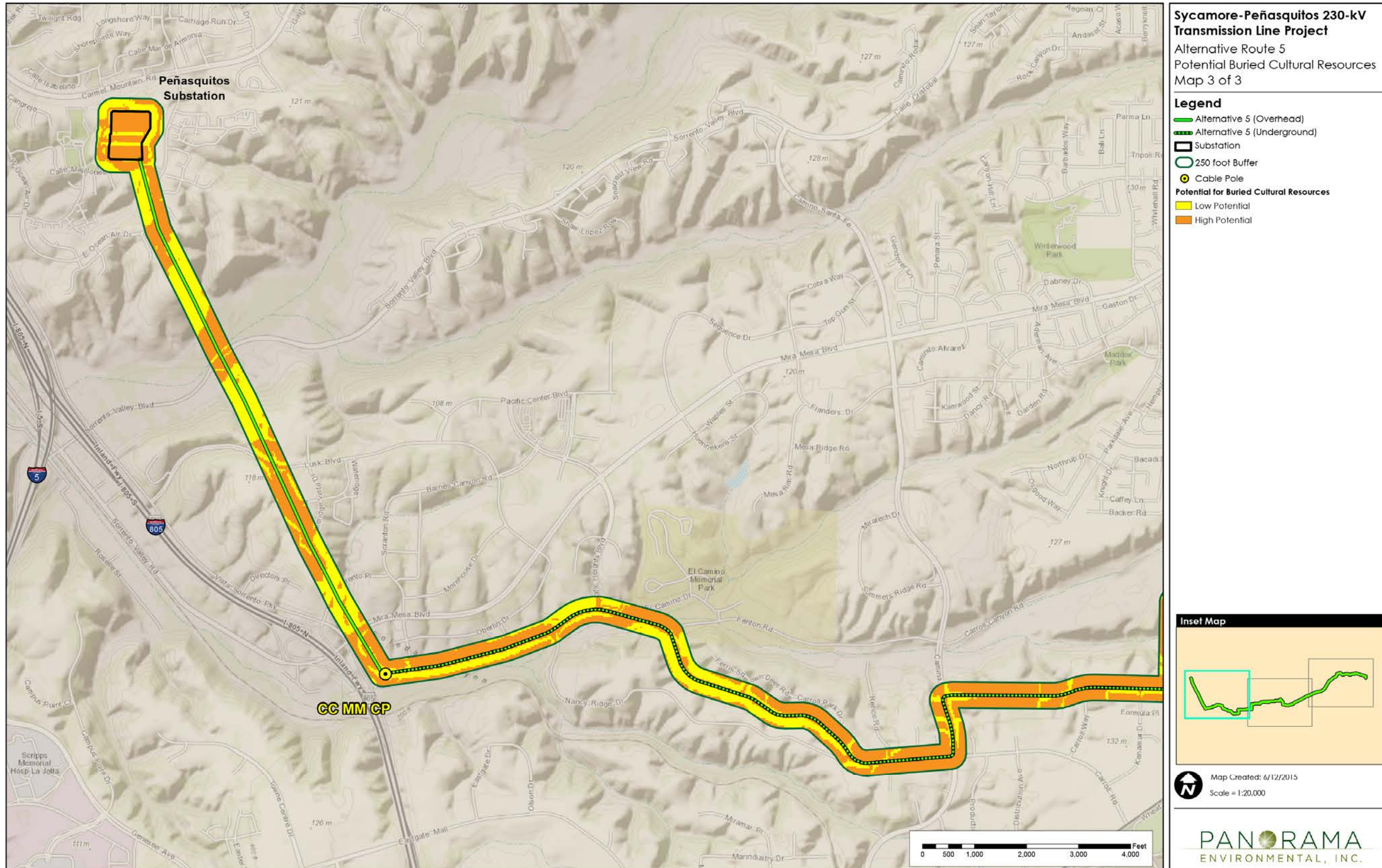
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Figure 4.3-12 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along Alternative 5 (2 of 3)



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Figure 4.3-13 Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits along Alternative 5 (3 of 3)



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4.3.13.2 Alternative 5 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.3-12 summarizes the impacts to cultural resources from Alternative 5.

Table 4.3-12 Summary of Alternative 5 Impacts on Cultural Resources

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5	Less than Significant MM Cultural Resources-1
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-4 APM CUL-5 APM CUL-6	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-3: Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM CUL-3 APM CUL-7	Less than significant MM Cultural Resources-1 MM Cultural Resources-2 MM Cultural Resources-3 MM Cultural Resources-4
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Impact Cultural-1: Would Alternative 5 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Alternative 5 would not impact previously recorded significant historical resources from ground-disturbing construction activities because no significant historical resources have been recorded in the Alternative 5 area.

Where Alternative 5 would be undergrounded, trenching of the transmission route within roadways would primarily occur in previously disturbed soils, road base, and underlying fill material. There would be low potential to encounter unknown resources during trenching

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because any resources present in the alignment would likely have been disturbed during construction of the roadways. Potential to encounter unknown resources within the overhead portion of Alternative 5 between Carroll Canyon Road and Peñasquitos Substation would also be low; ground-disturbing activities would be limited to surface disturbance from vehicles and equipment needed to install the 230-kV conductor and would not involve excavation activities. However, the potential to encounter unknown resources still exists, and a significant impact would occur if a previously undiscovered eligible, and therefore significant, historical resource was encountered and damaged during ground-disturbing activities.

Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), and CUL-5 (monitoring report) would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources; however, effects to historical resources would remain significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 would reduce impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources through cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Similar to the Proposed Project, operation and maintenance activities associated with Alternative 5 would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during project construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-2: Would Alternative 5 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Alternative 5 would have not impact significant archaeological resources from ground-disturbing activities. There would be no impact to previously recorded archaeological resources.

There is potential to encounter previously undiscovered archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activities at all Alternative 5 work areas. There would be low potential to encounter unknown resources along the Alternative 5 alignment for the reasons described in Impact Cultural-1. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources), CUL-4 (analysis of cultural remains), CUL-5 (monitoring report), and CUL-6 (Native American monitoring) would reduce impacts. Impacts on archaeological resources would remain significant because these measures omit procedures required for previously undiscovered, significant resources.

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Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of Alternative 5 would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during project construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, and Cultural Resources-3 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Cultural-3: Would Alternative 5 disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to the entire Alternative 5 alignment; however, unrecorded human remains could be disturbed during construction, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs CUL-3 (procedure upon discovery of resources) and CUL-7 (discovery of human remains) would reduce impacts; however, impacts on human remains would still be significant because the APMs do not adequately define procedures for monitoring and discovery of human remains.

Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-1 requires cultural resource monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of resources. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-2 requires worker training, and Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-3 requires a monitoring report. Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources-4 specifies procedures for discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Similar to the Proposed Project, operation and maintenance activities associated with Alternative 5 would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during project construction and would not require additional ground disturbance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: Cultural Resources-1, Cultural Resources-2, Cultural Resources-3, and Cultural Resources-4 (refer to Section 4.3.8)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

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4.3.14 No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative would include construction of the CAISO approved Mission—Peñasquitos 230-kV transmission line and Second Poway—Pomerado 69-kV power line. The No Project Alternative would also involve installation of a series reactor at Sycamore Canyon Substation. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives. Ground disturbance that could impact cultural resources would occur along approximately 3.6 fewer miles than the Proposed Project. The No Project Alternative would have a lesser potential to impact historical and archaeological resources than the Proposed Project because the No Project Alternative would involve less ground disturbance from pole replacements. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.3.14.1 Mission—Peñasquitos 230-kV Transmission Line and Second Poway—Pomerado 69-kV Line

Construction of the Mission—Peñasquitos 230-kV transmission line and the second Poway—Pomerado power line would require replacement of existing structures to accommodate the new transmission and power lines. Both previously known and previously undiscovered resources may be affected by construction of the No Project Alternative. Construction of the Mission—Peñasquitos 230-kV transmission line would be similar to construction of Proposed Project Segment D and would impact the same resources where the line would be constructed in the same ROW as Segment D. Similar to the impacts described for the Proposed Project, installation of new structures would involve ground-disturbing excavation activities that could impact historical or archaeological resources and result in significant impacts. These impacts could be reduced to less than significant through implementation of standard mitigation measures similar to those defined for the Proposed Project.

4.3.14.2 Series Reactor at Sycamore Canyon Substation

Installation of a series reactor at Sycamore Canyon Substation would not impact historical or archaeological resources because the upgrades would be conducted in previously disturbed areas and would not involve new areas of ground disturbance. Construction activities would not involve excavation deeper than what was previously excavated during grading of the substation site; therefore, the No Project Alternative would have no impact on buried cultural resources.

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