4.5 CULTURAL, TRIBAL CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section presents the environmental setting and impact analysis for cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources in the vicinity of the Revised Project and Proposed Project components. The cultural and paleontological resources impact analyses within this section focuse on the Revised Project areas. Impacts on tribal cultural resources, however, are assessed in relation to the entire Proposed Project alignment (i.e., the elements of the Proposed Project addressed in 2013 EIR subject to CPUC jurisdiction and owned by SCE) because CEQA criteria for tribal cultural resources did not exist at the time when the 2013 RTRP EIR was prepared and certified, and the analysis of impacts on tribal cultural resources was not conducted. Appendix H presents documentation of communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes in the region of the Proposed Project as well as maps of the cultural resource pedestrian survey areas.

4.5.1 Consideration of Scoping Comments

The public expressed concerns regarding impacts on cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources during public scoping for this Subsequent EIR. Table 4.5-1 summarizes the scoping comments received regarding cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources, and identifies how and/or where these comments are addressed.

Table 4.5-1 Scoping Comments Related to Cultural, Tribal Cultural, and Paleontological Resources

Summary of Comment	Location Comment is Addressed
The Confidential Cultural Resources Report should be addressed in the Subsequent EIR.	The CPUC has received confidential reports regarding impacts on cultural resources. These reports were reviewed and incorporated into the analysis in Section 4.5.9: Revised Project Impact Analysis.
The project will negatively impact cultural resources.	Potential impacts on cultural resources are considered and incorporated into the analysis in Section 4.5.9: Revised Project Impact Analysis.

4.5.2 Definitions

Cultural 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. Cultural resources are generally defined 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.

Historical Resources

CEQA's provisions governing analysis of historical resources are set forth in PRC § 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)-(b). CEQA includes objects of historical significance in its definition of "environment" (PRC § 21060.5). Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, the term "historical resources" is defined as resources listed in or eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), any object or site that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information on prehistory, or resources that are included in a local register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[1-4]).

Archaeological Resources

CEQA includes detailed standards governing the analysis of impacts on archaeological resources (PRC § 21083.2; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c]-[f]). If the lead agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the impact analysis must address those archaeological resources (PRC § 21083.2[a]). An environmental document need not address effects on archaeological resources that are not unique (PRC § 21083.2[a][h]). The term "unique archaeological resource" under PRC § 21083.2(g) refers to 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
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, enacted in September 2014, recognizes that California Native American tribes have expertise with regards to their tribal history and practices. The bill established a new category of cultural resources known as tribal cultural resources to consider tribal cultural values when determining impacts on cultural resources. CEQA now requires an analysis of impacts on tribal cultural resources to consider Native American tribes' knowledge and concerns. Tribal cultural resources 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). In applying the criteria set forth in PRC § 5024.1(c), the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe
3. A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of PRC § 21074(a) if the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope

4. A historical resource as described in PRC § 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC § 21083.2, or a non-unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC § 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it meets the criteria of PRC § 21074(a)

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources—or fossils—are the remains of ancient plants and animals that can provide scientifically significant information about the history of life on Earth. Paleontological "sensitivity" is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. This sensitivity is determined by rock type, past history of the rock unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit. Paleontological sensitivity is assigned based on fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just at a specific site. Paleontological sensitivity (potential) ratings are described as follows (Society for Vertebrate Paleontology, 2010):

- **High Potential.** Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Rocks units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcaniclastic formations (e.g., ashes or tephras), and some low-grade metamorphic rocks that contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, fine-grained marine sandstones, etc.). Paleontological potential consists of both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils, and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units that contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene, including deposits associated with animal nests or middens, and rock units that may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as having high potential.
- **Low Potential.** Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections or, based on general scientific consensus, only preserve fossils in rare circumstances where the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule (e.g. basalt flows or Recent colluvium). Rock units with low potential typically will not require impact mitigation measures to protect fossils.
- **No Potential.** Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources such as highgrade metamorphic rocks (e.g., gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (e.g., granites and diorites). Rock units with no

potential require no protection nor impact mitigation measures relative to paleontological resources.

- **Undetermined Potential.** Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine if these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a qualified professional paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact mitigation program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined by strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.

Paleontological resources are considered non-renewable resources because they are the remains of prehistoric animal and plant life.

4.5.3 Approach to Data Collection

Cultural Resources

Records Searches

The California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) is maintained by the California State Office of Historic Preservation. CHRIS is a database of cultural resources information, including sites listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR. CHRIS includes only information on historical resources that have been identified and evaluated through one of the programs that the California State Office of Historic Preservation administers under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the PRC. CHRIS 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
- Resources considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, or as California Historic Landmarks, or Points of Historical Interest

Between April 2006 and February 2011, POWER Engineers conducted six separate cultural resource records searches of the Proposed Project area to identify previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the Proposed Project alignment (i.e., the study area). Records were reviewed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), housed at the University of California-Riverside, and at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum. CHRIS records at both centers were reviewed to determine the location of previously recorded cultural resources in the study area. POWER Engineers also consulted the

NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility provided by the EIC, California Historic Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest lists, the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, and historic USGS topographic maps (POWER Engineers, 2011).

In 2016, POWER Engineers performed two supplemental records searches at the EIC to cover:

- 31 additional work areas, totaling 71.15 acres currently located in the Proposed Project corridor
- The 5-acre replacement marshalling yard in the City of Jurupa Valley
- The underground section of the Revised Project

The records searches covered areas within 0.25 mile of the 31 additional work areas and within 1 mile of the underground section of the Revised Project (POWER Engineers, 2016a; POWER Engineers, 2016b).

In February 2018, DUKE Cultural Resources Management performed an updated cultural resource records search of the Proposed Project area at the EIC. The records search covered a 1-mile radius from all Proposed Project elements (DUKE Cultural Resources Management, 2018).

Pedestrian Survey Methods

Between 2010 and 2016, POWER Engineers conducted four pedestrian archaeological surveys of the Proposed Project and Revised Project components (POWER Engineers, 2011; POWER Engineers, 2016b). Archaeologists walked parallel transects in 30- to 50-foot intervals in order to locate archaeological and architectural resources within or next to proposed ROW and work spaces for project components. The ground surface was visually examined for evidence of prehistoric and historic archaeological materials and historic structures. Special attention was given to rodent burrow mounds, which could provide evidence of buried cultural resources. The areas covered by each survey are summarized in Table 4.5-2.

Table 4.5-2 Pedestrian Survey Areas

Year	Area Surveyed
May 2010	Proposed Project: 230-kV transmission alignment and Van Buren Offset alternatives
February 2011	Proposed Project: Private lands and additional City- and County-owned property
June 2016	Proposed Project: Gap analysis survey of 31 distinct locations not previously surveyed in 2010 and 2011, including the Etiwanda Marshalling Yard and portions of Distribution Line Relocations #7 and #8
September 2016	Revised Project: Underground 230-kV transmission line between Limonite Avenue and the Goose Creek Golf Club

Paleontological Resources

In 2010, POWER Engineers conducted a literature review and records search of existing paleontological resource data within a 0.5-mile radius of the entire Proposed Project for fossil localities (POWER Engineers, 2010). A 0.25-mile radius was used for the literature and records search to obtain information on resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the

Proposed Project and to obtain an overview of the types of resources typically found in the Proposed Project area. The literature review and records search included a review of published geologic reports (Morton, 2003; Morton & Cox, 2001a; Morton & Cox, 2001b; Morton & Miller, 2006), paleontological reports (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds & Reynolds, 1991; Scott, 1997; Springer, Scott, Sageiel, & Murray, 2009; Anderson, Power, Smith, Springer, & Scott, 2002), and unpublished museum paleontological locality data from the Division of Geological Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum (Scott, 1997) and the Department of Paleontology at the San Diego Natural History Museum. Documentation of the Proposed Project area also covered the extent of Revised Project areas.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Native American Coordination for the 2013 RTRP EIR

In May 2006, the NAHC was contacted regarding Native American groups that might have historic ties to, and interest in, the Proposed Project area. In December 2006, the City of Riverside sent scoping letters to various tribes identified by the NAHC, and in January 2007, the City of Riverside sent the NOP and Initial Study for RTRP to the respective tribes.

In April and May 2007, the City of Riverside was assisted by the University of Arizona's Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, which arranged meetings and site visits with three of the groups identified by the NAHC: the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Toupal, 2007). The goal of the meetings and site visits was to identify portions of the Proposed Project area that are of special importance to Native American groups. Site visits were brief, and tribal representatives emphasized that their observations about cultural sensitivity of particular locations were preliminary (Toupal, 2007). A copy of the draft American Indian Social Impact Assessment was provided to these three groups. Subsequently, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Gabrieleño/Tongva Tribal Council of San Gabriel were also contacted by the City of Riverside, but there were no additional site visits or formal meetings.

In November 2009, the City of Riverside prepared a second NOP for RTRP and sent it to tribes on the NAHC list. NAHC again provided a list of tribes to be contacted in a letter dated December 9, 2009.

In December 2010, a certified letter was sent to the Soboba, Pechanga, Morongo, Ramona, and Gabrieleño/Tongva tribes regarding updates to the Proposed Project and alternatives. The Rincon Band of Mission Indians did not appear on previous letters provided by the NAHC (June, 2006 and December, 2009). Therefore, a letter containing pertinent project information was sent to the Rincon Band of Mission Indians on January 18, 2012. As of February 2012, only the Soboba Tribe and Rincon Band of Mission Indians had responded to these letters. Additional letters to tribes on the NAHC list were sent by the City of Riverside on April 16, 2012, updating them on the RTRP.

Native American Coordination for the Revised Project

The CPUC contacted the NAHC for an updated list of local Native American tribal groups on October 7, 2015. The CPUC also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded to the CPUC's request on November 3, 2015 and provided an updated contact list for the tribes identified in Table 4.5-3. Copies of letters to and from the NAHC are provided in Appendix H.

On January 20, 2017, the CPUC sent courtesy notification letters to tribes identified by the NAHC and requested any additional information the tribes may have related to sacred or traditional cultural places, tribal cultural resources, or tribal landscapes within or near the Proposed Project area.

Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

AB 52 defines requirements for consultation between the CEQA lead agency and Native American tribes (refer to Section 4.5.5: Regulatory Setting). Four Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Proposed Project area requested CPUC notification of Proposed Projects under AB 52. These tribes are listed in Table 4.5-3. The CPUC mailed AB 52 notification letters for the Proposed Project to these four tribes on January 9, 2017, as required by PRC § 21080.3.1(d).

Table 4.5-3 Tribes Consulted

Scoping Coordination	
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Pala Band of Mission Indians
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
AB 52 Consultation	
Colorado River Indian Tribes	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

4.5.4 Environmental Setting

Prehistoric and Historic Overview

Prehistory

The Santa Ana watershed has been occupied by Native Americans for at least 12,000 years. Archaeologists have divided the prehistoric timeline of Native American occupation in the Revised Project area into six sub-periods based on changes exhibited in the archaeological record, described below in Table 4.5-4 (POWER Engineers, 2011).

Table 4.5-4 Summary of Prehistoric Periods

Period	Years Before Present	Site Types	Sites in Area?
Paleoindian	9,500 to 12,000	Tool making, hunting	No
Early Archaic	7,000 to 9,500	Cultural deposits, tool making, faunal remains, ornaments	Yes
Middle Archaic	4,000 to 7,000	Tool making, other artifacts	Yes
Late Archaic	1,500 to 4,000	Residential sites, tool making, other artifacts	Yes
Saratoga Springs	750 to 1,500	Tool making, ornaments, mortuary sites	Yes
Protohistoric	180 to 750	Villages, ceramic vessels and smoking pipes, obsidian	Yes

Sources: (POWER Engineers, 2011; Goldberg, Turkington, Olsvig-Whittaker, & Dyer, 2001)

Ethnography

After the Spanish began colonizing coastal California in 1769, Native Americans were subject to dramatic social and cultural changes, including the establishment of the Spanish mission system and the introduction of new diseases that decimated native populations. Populations declined even further during smallpox epidemics in 1863 and 1870. Four groups are known to have inhabited the region surrounding Riverside during the 18th and early 19th centuries: Gabrielino (or Tongva) , Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla.

Gabrielino

The Gabrielino (or Tongva) were one of the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful aboriginal groups in southern California. Their tribal territory was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, but their influence extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley. Primary villages were occupied year-round, and smaller secondary gathering camps were occupied seasonally by small family groups. Different groups of Gabrielino adopted distinct lifestyles depending on local environmental conditions, although all were based on gathering plant foods, hunting, and fishing. Villages were politically autonomous, each with its own leader. It was not until 1769 that the Spanish attempted to colonize Gabrielino territory. As a result of disease and forced re-settlement, the population declined dramatically by 1900 (POWER Engineers, 2011).

Serrano

The Serrano were a hunting-gathering group that lived primarily east of the Mojave River and north of San Bernardino. The Serrano were organized into local groups claiming relatively small territories in proximity to permanent water sources. There was no larger political organization nor formal territory defined for the entire tribe. Villages and camp sites were often found in the foothills and less frequently on the desert floor. Spanish influence on the Serrano was negligible until around 1819, but by 1834 most Serrano had been forced to relocate to missions and had lost much of their traditional culture. Today, most Serrano live on the Morongo and San Manuel Reservations (POWER Engineers, 2011).

Luiseño

The Luiseño traditionally occupied both the coast and the interior region of southern California. Luiseño lands included three major river systems: San Luis Rey, Santa Margarita, and Santa Ana. The Luiseño lived in sedentary autonomous village groups, each with their own specific hunting, collecting, and fishing territories. Each village area was characterized with place names that were associated with important natural resources or sacred beings. Some areas of activity, like trails, hunting areas, rabbit and deer drive areas, quarry sites, ceremonial areas, and gaming areas, were held in common by the community (POWER Engineers, 2011).

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla territory encompassed diverse topography ranging from the Salton Sink to the San Bernardino Mountains. The Cahuilla territory extended from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south. Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or along alluvial fans near adequate sources of water and food plants. The immediate village territory was owned in common by a lineage group or band. Trails used for hunting, trading, and social interaction connected the villages. Each village was associated with numerous sacred sites that included rock art panels (POWER Engineers, 2011).

History

Euro-American occupation of the region began with the establishment of the California missions, continuing with the Spanish and American colonization and settlement, and agricultural advances.

Colonization of Alta California

The colonization of Alta California was tied to the existing Spanish settlements along both sides of the Gulf of California beginning in 1768. The missions were established primarily along the coast of California and located in three distinct ranges: the Coastal Range, Transverse Range, and Peninsular Range. Some missions like Mission San Gabriel and San Jose were located strategically in the interior as a way of establishing and maintaining inland routes. Preferred locations were near reliable water sources and had adequate arable lands (POWER Engineers, 2011).

Mexican Independence
When Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began the process of secularization and emancipation of native groups. Initially, immigrants from New Mexico settled at Rancho San Bernardino, essentially forming an asistencia (sub-mission) for the San Gabriel Mission. Eventually the settlers relocated a few miles downstream and established Agua Mansa near the Proposed Project area northwest of SR-60. Farming was successful and the community grew (POWER Engineers, 2011).

United States' Control of California
The United States took control of California as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848; however, it was the discovery of gold at about the same time that created massive population and economic growth. The small ranchos were farmed and grazed more intensively, further reducing the land and resources that provided so much of the Native American food supply. The California natives also found employment less of an option (POWER Engineers, 2011).

Between 1850 and 1875, the population in the Santa Ana River watershed grew. The Southern Pacific Railroad encouraged immigration to southern California in the late 1800s. The City of Riverside was founded in 1870 by abolitionist judge John Wesley North. The coming of the railroad resulted in the establishment of the community of Colton just upstream of the Proposed Project area. The Agua Mansa families who still resided in the area relocated to Colton, presumably to take advantage of job opportunities associated with the railroad. Another large wave of immigration followed the completion of the railroad in the late 1800s.

Records Search and Survey Results

Records Search Results
Cultural and historical resources recorded in the vicinity of the Revised Project work areas include a multiple milling stations, prehistoric pictographs, a house, and historic utility infrastructure (DUKE Cultural Resources Management, 2018). The following cultural and historical resources listed in Table 4.5-5 are located within 0.25 mile of the Revised Project work area.

Pedestrian Survey Results
No cultural or historic resources were identified during pedestrian surveys within or immediately adjacent to any of the Proposed Project work areas (POWER Engineers, 2016a; POWER Engineers, 2016b).

Assembly Bill 52 Consultation Results

Assembly Bill 52 Consultation
Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1, CEQA lead agencies are required to provide notice to tribes of a Proposed Project if the tribe has requested notice by the lead agency for projects proposed in that geographic area. Native American tribes must request consultation within 30 days from receipt of the formal notification. The CPUC received an AB 52 consultation request from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians on February 24, 2017 and another AB 52 consultation request from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation on January 30, 2017.

Table 4.5-5 Cultural and Historical Resources within 0.25 Mile of the Revised Project Area

Resource Name	Resource Type	Distance from Revised Project	Eligibility
CA-RIV-0620	Bedrock milling features	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown
CA-RIV-0621	Bedrock milling features	~1/4 mile	Yes
CA-RIV-3357 H	Pedley Power Plant canal	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown
CA-RIV-3375	Bedrock milling features	Adjacent	Unknown
CA-RIV-8761	Bedrock milling features	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown
P-33-000560	Flake scatter and milling feature (not relocated)	~1/4 mile	Unknown
P-33-000561	Flake and ground stone scatter	~1/4 mile	Unknown
P-33-000884	Pictoglyphs	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown
P-33-003355	Bedrock milling features	Adjacent	Unknown
P-33-003363	Mortar	~1/4 mile	Unknown
P-33-007540	Concrete canal	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown
P-33-012735	Glass bottle isolate	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown
P-33-016019	Bridge/Metropolitan Water District/Western Municipal Water District Upper Feeder across the Santa Ana River	Less than 1/4-mile	No
P-33-016020	Gauging station	Less than 1/4-mile	No
P-33-016681	Southern Sierras Powerline (site has since been destroyed within Revised Project)	Within	No
P-33-016848	Santa Ana River Truck Sewer	Within	No
P-33-017382	Single family residence	Less than 1/4-mile	Unknown

Sources: (DUKE Cultural Resources Management, 2018)

Consultation with both tribes is ongoing. The CPUC held initial consultation meetings with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation on May 3, 2017 and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians on September 26, 2017.

The Colorado River Indian Tribes and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians previously requested AB 52 consultation notification by the CPUC for all projects in this region. Project-specific AB 52 notification letters were sent to these two tribes via certified mail on January 9, 2017; however, the CPUC did not receive responses from either tribe.

Tribal Cultural Resources in the Proposed Project Area
The Sacred Lands File did not identify resources in the Proposed Project area.

The Proposed Project would be located within what was a major trading route along the Santa Ana River for the Gabrieleño people. The Tongva and Yuharetum/Serrano people also inhabited the banks of the river (Santa Ana River Taskforce, 2006). Representatives of both consulting tribes stated that lands adjacent to the river have a high sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. The south side of the Santa Ana River was utilized for recreational games and activities. The north side of the Santa Ana River was used for hunting and gathering. Villages, agricultural cultivation, hunting, and recreation areas were all likely present in the broader areas adjoining the floodplain. Mr. Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation noted that the area is still used for hunting wild boar and fishing. Several medicinal plants, including yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*), grow along the river and were used in traditional medicinal practices (Salas, Teutimez, & Stickel, 2017).

Mr. Salas stated that the Santa Ana River trade route has a high potential for human burials that may include pet remains. Remnant stone tools are also likely present along the trading route (Salas, Teutimez, & Stickel, 2017).

Paleontological Resources

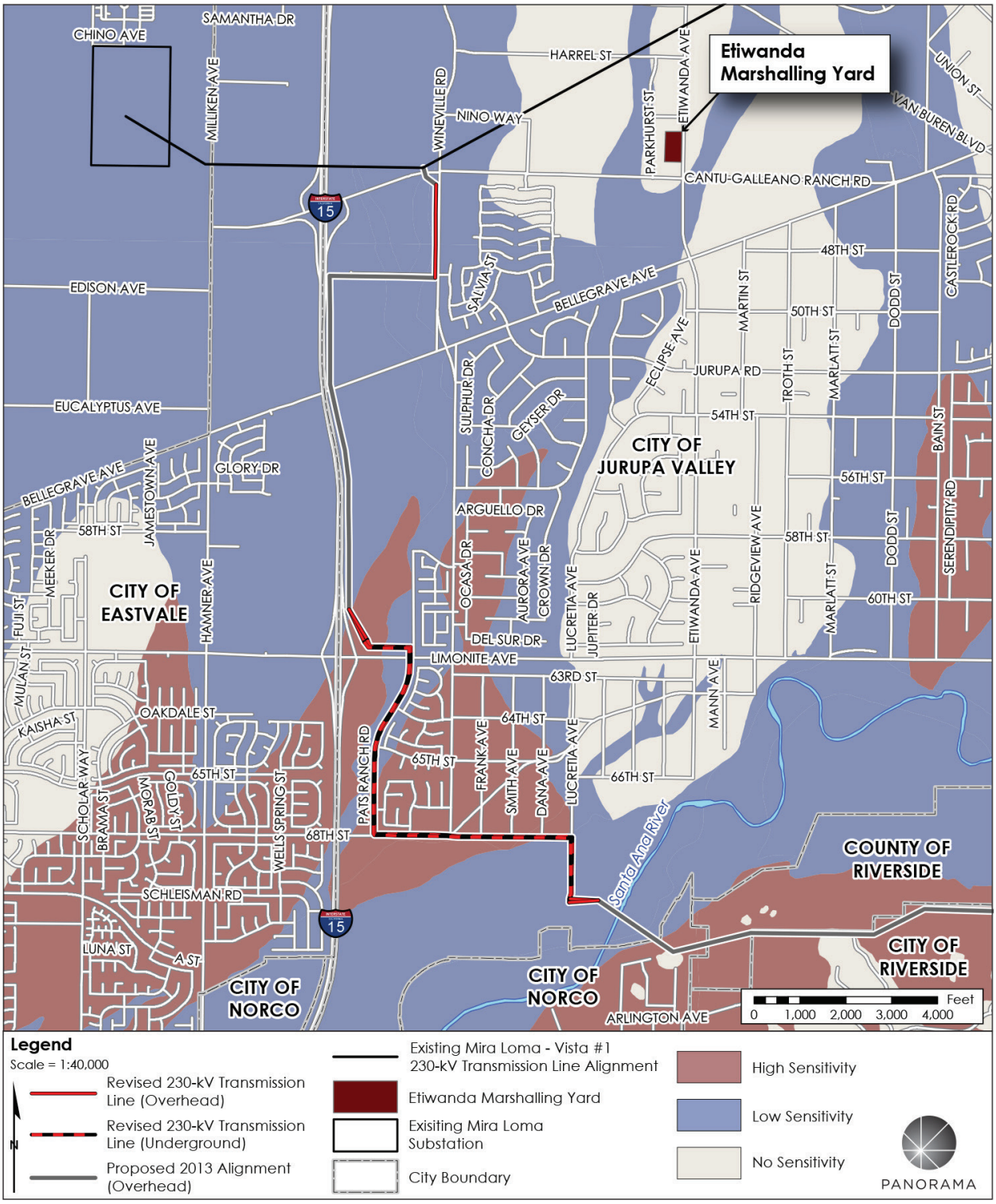
Identifying the geologic units and associated fossil productivity allows for prediction of where fossils are likely to be encountered within the Revised Project area. Figure 4.5-1 and Figure 4.5-2 show paleontological sensitivity in the Revised Project work areas. A description of each geological formation that underlays the Revised Project work areas is provided below.

Artificial Fill (Late Holocene)
Artificial fill deposits are of unknown origin and have been previously disturbed. No fossils are known to occur in this geologic unit due to its disturbed nature; therefore, this geologic unit has no sensitivity for paleontological resources (POWER Engineers, 2010; POWER Engineers, 2011).

Quaternary Alluvium (Holocene and Late Pleistocene)
The valley bottoms of modern drainages such as the Santa Ana River and its smaller tributary drainages have poorly consolidated alluvial sediments of relatively recent age. No fossils are known to occur in this geologic unit, and its relatively young age suggests that fossils would not likely be found; therefore, Quaternary Alluvium has a low sensitivity for paleontological resources (POWER Engineers, 2010; POWER Engineers, 2011).

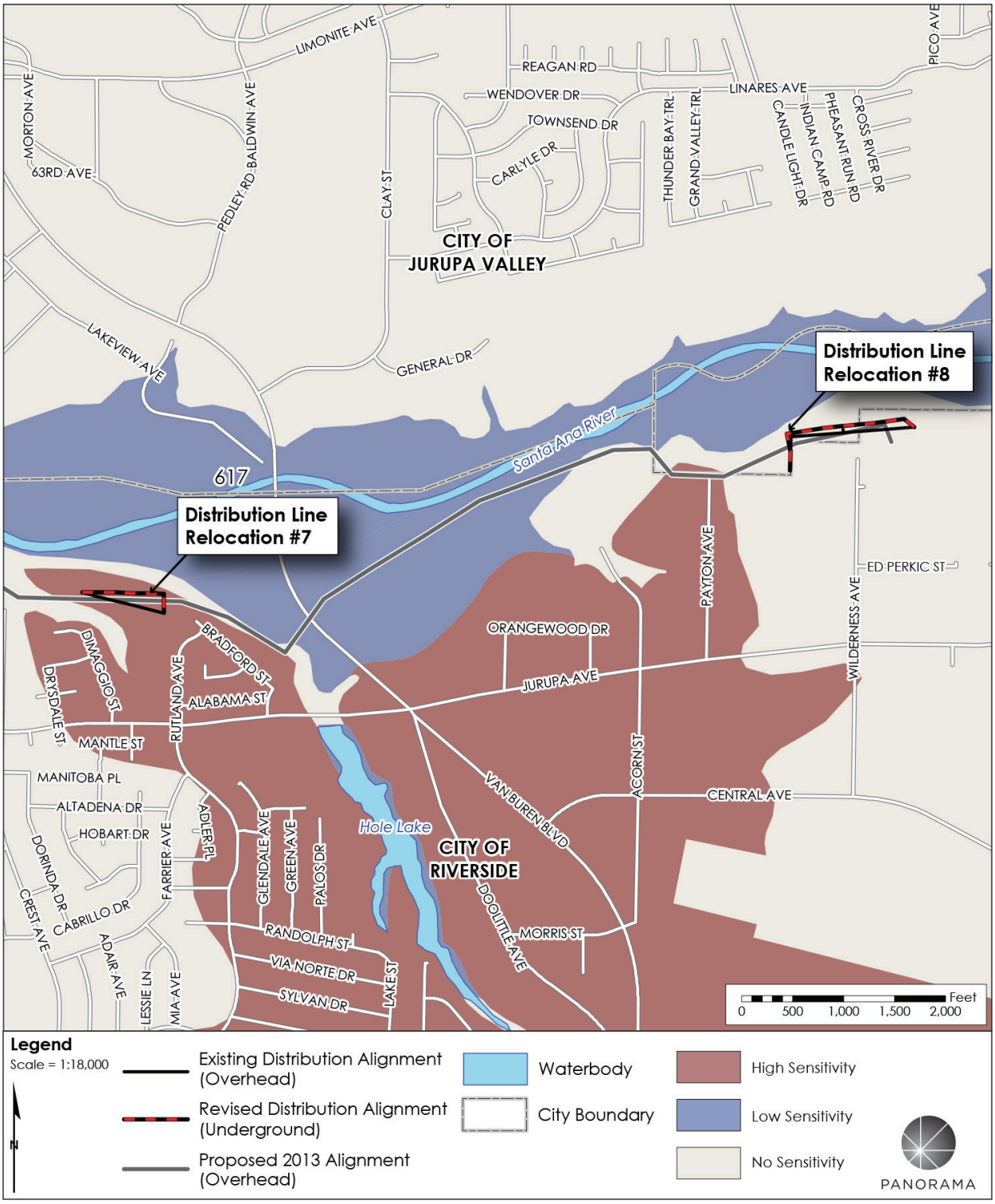
Older Quaternary Alluvium (Late to Early Pleistocene)
In the vicinity of the Revised Project work areas, Older Quaternary Alluvium is characterized by moderately consolidated, reddish sandstone and conglomerates of early Quaternary age. Known fossil localities within this geologic unit occur north of the project area within the Cities of Ontario and Fontana. Similar deposits have also yielded deposits in the Skinner Lake and

Figure 4.5-1 Paleontological Sensitivity in the Revised Project Area (1 of 2)



Sources: (Esri, 2017; SCE, 2017; California Geological Survey, 2012; USGS, 2015)

Figure 4.5-2 Paleontological Sensitivity in the Revised Project Area (2 of 2)



Sources: (Esri, 2017; SCE, 2017; California Geological Survey, 2012; USGS, 2015)

Diamond Valley Reservoir areas, including remains of ground sloth, rodent, sabertooth cat, dire wolf, horse, camel, bison, mastodon, and mammoth. Because of the large and diverse assemblages of fossil land mammals recovered from these deposits, Older Quaternary Alluvium has a high sensitivity for paleontological resources (POWER Engineers, 2010; POWER Engineers, 2011).

Peninsular Range Batholith (Cretaceous)
The Peninsular Range Batholith geologic unit includes plutonic rocks. These rocks, which originated from magma cooled at depth, have no sensitivity for paleontological resources (POWER Engineers, 2010; POWER Engineers, 2011). Plutonic and other forms of igneous rocks rarely contain fossils because the rocks solidify from a molten or partially molten state. Generally, only sedimentary rocks contain fossils (American Geosciences Institute, 2017).

4.5.5 Regulatory Setting

Federal

The Revised Project is not defined as a federal undertaking[1]. Impacts on Hidden Valley Wildlife Area lands at Distribution Line Relocation #7 and Santa Ana River Wilderness Area lands at Distribution Line Relocation #8 would be subject to the federal LWCF requirements administered by the NPS; however, the proposed undergrounding and pole replacements are included as acceptable facilities within LWCF areas because they do not convert the land use. Federal approval under the LWCF is not required for Revised Project activities.

SCE will need to obtain a federal CWA Section 404 permit for Revised Project impacts on jurisdictional waters of the US (refer to Section 4.4: Biological Resources).

National Historic Preservation Act
The NHPA, as amended (16 USC § 470f), is the principal federal law protecting cultural resources. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulates the implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR § 800). The NHPA establishes the NRHP as a planning tool to help federal agencies evaluate cultural resources in consultation with the relevant State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The criteria for determining whether cultural resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP are provided in 36 CFR § 60.4. NHPA Section 106 directs all federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (i.e., actions, financial support, and authorizations) on properties included in or eligible for the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a

[1] An undertaking is a project, activity, or program in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The goal of consultation under Section 106 is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking; assess its effects; and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties. Consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA would occur during the Section 404 permitting process.

State

California Register of Historical 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, as described in Section 4.5.2 above.

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 the 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 have 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 may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency is required to treat that affect 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

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5(b) 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 Government Code § 27491

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 2 working days from the time of notification.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001
This chapter of the California Health and Safety Code § 8010 is considered the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001. The California Health and Safety Code § 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 American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 *et seq.*)
- Facilitates 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
- 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

Assembly Bill 52
AB 52 defines requirements for consultation between the CEQA lead agency and Native American tribes. Recognizing that "California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources" (PRC § 21080.3.1[a]), AB 52 requires CEQA lead agencies to provide notice to tribes of a proposed project if the tribe has requested notice by the lead agency for projects proposed in that geographic area.

Local

City of Jurupa Valley
2017 Draft General Plan
The City of Jurupa Valley adopted the 2017 Draft General Plan on August 17, 2017. The Conservation and Open Space Element addresses the conservation, development, and use of energy and natural resources, and the preservation of open space for protection of natural resources such as wildlife habitat, wetlands, recreation trails and facilities, and cultural and

historic resources (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017). The following policies address cultural and paleontological resources:

Policy COS 7.1	**Preservation of Significant Cultural Resources.** Identify, protect, and where necessary, archive significant paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources.
Policy COS 7.3	**Development Review.** Evaluate project sites for archaeological sensitivity and for a project's potential to uncover or disturb cultural resources as part of development review.
Policy COS 7.4	**Site Confidentiality.** Protect the confidentiality and prevent inappropriate public exposure or release of information on locations or contents of paleontological and archaeological resource sites.
Policy COS 7.5	**Native American Consultation.** Refer development projects for Native American tribal review and consultation as part of the environmental review process, in compliance with state law.
Policy COS 7.7	**Qualified archaeologist present.** Cease construction or grading activities in and around sites where substantial archaeological resources are discovered until a qualified archaeologist knowledgeable in Native American cultures can determine the significance of the resource and recommend alternative mitigation measures.
Policy COS 7.8	**Native American Monitoring.** Include Native American participation in the City's guidelines for resource assessment and impact mitigation. Native American representatives should be present during archaeological excavation and during construction in an area likely to contain cultural resources. The Native American community shall be consulted as knowledge of cultural resources expands and as the City considers updates or significant changes to its General Plan.
Policy COS 7.9	**Archaeological Resources Mitigation.** Require a mitigation plan to protect resources when a preliminary site survey finds substantial archaeological resources before permitting construction. Possible mitigation measures include presence of a qualified professional during initial grading or trenching; project redesign; covering with a layer of fill; and excavation, removal and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified professional.

City of Riverside

General Plan 2025

The purpose of the Historic Preservation Element of the City of Riverside General Plan is to "provide guidance in developing and implementing activities that ensure that the identification, designation, and protection of cultural resources are part of the City of Riverside's community

planning, development, and permitting processes" (City of Riverside, 2012). The California State Historic Preservation Office has recognized Riverside's historic preservation program with its designation as a Certified Local Government. The City Planning Department and Architectural Preservation Planning Services have conducted a citywide reconnaissance survey and reviewed a variety of existing documentation relating to Riverside's Historic Preservation Program. Riverside's Historic Preservation Program has established many goals and policies related to cultural resources, including:

Objective HP-5	To ensure compatibility between new development and existing cultural resources.
Policy HP-7.4	The City shall promote the preservation of cultural resources controlled by other governmental agencies, including those related to federal, state, county, school district, and other agencies.

City of Riverside Municipal Code

The Riverside Municipal Code Title 20 sets forth guidelines for safeguarding the heritage of the City of Riverside and provides definitions of landmarks, structures of merit, historic districts, neighborhood conservation areas, and cultural resource overlay zones, as well as mitigation measures and specific maintenance guidelines for each property type. Under Title 20, the City of Riverside has also established a Cultural Heritage Board, which assists in managing and overseeing cultural resources within city limits.

City of Norco

City of Norco Municipal Code

City of Norco Municipal Code, Title 20 sets forth guidelines for protecting the heritage of the City, designating landmarks and points of historical interest, issuing certificates of appropriateness, and preservation incentives. The purpose of this title is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of improvements, buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites, places, areas, districts, neighborhoods, streets, works of art, natural features and significant permanent landscaping having special historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic value in the City of Norco.

4.5.6 Applicant's Environmental Protection Elements

SCE has proposed EPEs to reduce environmental impacts. The EPEs that avoid or reduce potentially significant impacts of the Revised Project will be incorporated as part of any CPUC project approval, and SCE will be required to adhere to the EPEs as well as any identified mitigation measures. The EPEs are included in the MMRP for the Revised Project (refer to Chapter 9: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan of this Subsequent EIR), and the implementation of the EPEs will be monitored and documented in the same manner as mitigation measures. The EPEs that are applicable to the cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resource analysis are provided in Table 4.5-6.

Table 4.5-6 Environmental Protection Elements for Cultural, Tribal Cultural, and Paleontological Resources

Environmental Protection Element	Requirements
EPE CUL-03: Evaluate Cultural Resources	Evaluate the significance of all cultural resources that cannot be avoided. Evaluation studies would be conducted and documented as per applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines of the CRHR and NRHP.
EPE CUL-04: Minimize Impacts to Resources	Minimize impacts to significant cultural resources that have not been previously evaluated and that cannot be avoided. All ground-disturbing activities would be minimized within the bounds of unique archaeological sites, historical resources, or historic properties. Historical resources and unique archaeological resources, where impacts cannot be reduced or minimized, will be treated through the implementation of CUL-05. Minimization measures will include pre-construction identification of the most sensitive parts of sites and construction monitoring.
EPE CUL-05: Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan	Prior to construction, a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan would be prepared. Resource identification and assessments for eligibility of the resource for listing in the CRHR will be consistent with the California Office of Historic Preservation standards. The plan would detail procedures for avoidance and mitigative data recovery.

4.5.7 CEQA Significance Criteria

Appendix G of CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*) provides guidance on assessing whether a project would have significant impacts on the environment. Changes to the Proposed Project or changes in baseline conditions that were not analyzed in the 2013 RTRP EIR require additional analysis to fully disclose potential impacts of the Revised Project. The CPUC prepared an Initial Study Checklist (refer to Appendix B of this Subsiquent EIR) to identify the new potentially significant or increased impacts that may occur as a result of the Revised Project elements or changes in baseline conditions. The Initial Study Checklist indicated that the Revised Project has the potential for new or increased impacts under the significance criteria included below. CEQA significance criteria are lettered below to match the criteria lettering in the 2013 RTRP EIR, with the exception of the significance criterion for tribal cultural resources. Consistent with Appendix G, the Revised Project would have significant impacts on cultural or tribal 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
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries
e. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is

geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i. Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k)
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe

4.5.8 Revised Project Impact Analysis

Approach to Impact Analysis

This impact analysis considers whether implementation of the Revised Project would result in significant impacts on cultural resources and focuses on reasonably foreseeable effects of the Revised Project as compared with baseline conditions. The analysis for tribal cultural resources addresses the Proposed Project because AB 52 is a recent requirement in CEQA, and the analysis was not conducted in the 2013 RTRP EIR. The analysis uses significance criteria based on the CEQA Appendix G Guidelines. These criteria may be modified to address project impacts. The potential direct and indirect effects of the Revised Project are addressed below, and the cumulative effects are addressed in Chapter 5: Cumulative Impacts. Refer to the 2013 RTRP EIR for analysis of other elements of the Proposed Project.

The significance of an impact is first considered prior to application of EPEs and a significance determination is made. The implementation of EPEs is then considered when determining whether impacts would be significant and thus would require mitigation. Mitigation measures included in the 2013 RTRP, with modifications when appropriate, and/or additional new mitigation measures, are identified to reduce significant impacts of the Revised Project.

Potential impacts on tribal cultural resources were based largely on AB 52 consultations with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation, in addition to the review of the documents and survey reports noted above.

Summary of Impacts

Table 4.5-7 provides a summary of the CEQA significance criteria and impacts on cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources that would occur during construction, operation, and maintenance of the Revised and Proposed Project.

Table 4.5-7 Summary of Revised Project Impacts on Cultural, Tribal Cultural, and Paleontological Resources

Significance Criterion	Project Phase	Significance before EPEs	Significance after EPEs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Cultural-a: Would the Revised Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	Construction	Significant	Significant EPE CUL-03 EPE CUL-04 EPE CUL-05	Less than Significant MM CUL-02B MM CUL-02C
Impact Cultural-b: Would the Revised Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	Operation and Maintenance	No Impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-c: Would the Revised Project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than Significant MM CUL-03 MM CUL-04 MM CUL-04A MM CUL-05 MM CUL-06 MM CUL-07 MM CUL-08 MM CUL-08A
	Operation and Maintenance	No Impact	---	---
Impact Cultural-d: Would the Revised Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Construction	Significant	Significant EPE CUL-05	Less than Significant MM CUL-02A MM CUL-02B MM CUL-02C MM CUL-02D
	Operation and Maintenance	No Impact	---	---
Impact Tribal-a: Would the Proposed Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the	Construction	Significant	Significant EPE CUL-03 EPE CUL-04 EPE CUL-05	Less than Significant MM CUL-02B MM CUL-02C MM CUL-02E
	Operation and Maintenance	No Impact	---	---

Significance Criterion	Project Phase	Significance before EPEs	Significance after EPEs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: i. Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.				

Impact Discussion

Impact Cultural-a: Would the Revised Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5? **Impact Cultural-b: Would the Revised Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?**	**Significance Determination** **Construction: *Less than Significant with Mitigation*** **Operation & Maintenance: *No Impact***

Construction

No known historical and/or archaeological resources have been identified within the Revised Project component work areas. The 2018 records search identified two records adjacent to the Revised Project. Record P-33-016848 is historic sewer main, adjacent to Distribution Relocation #8. The sewer has been evaluated twice in the past and was determined to be not eligible for listing on the CRHR; therefore, the sewer is not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and no impact would occur.

A bedrock milling feature (P-33-003355) was also recorded adjacent to the work area at Distribution Relocation #8. The milling feature would be avoided by construction and the resource would not be impacted. No other resrources have been identified within the vicinity of

the Revised Project; therefore, no impacts would occur on known historical resources, to which 2013 RTRP EIR MMs CUL-01 and CUL-02 would apply.

There is a potential to encounter previously undiscovered historical and archaeological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities associated with the Revised Project. Based on comments and data from local tribes, ground-disturbing construction activities have a high potential to encounter previously undiscovered archaeological resources, particulary along the Santa Ana River. Ground-disturbing construction activities would include:

- Pole installations along the relocated Wineville Avenue overhead alignment
- Pole removals and installations at Distribution Line Relocations #7 and #8
- Trenching along the underground 230-kV transmission alignment and at Distribution Line Relocations #7 and #8
- Fencing installation at the Etiwanda Marshalling Yard

If a previously undiscovered historical and/or archaeological resource is encountered, a significant impact could occur if the resource is damaged, altered, or destroyed.

SCE would implement EPEs CUL-03, CUL-04, and CUL-05 as part of the Revised Project. EPE CUL-03 requires evaluating resources that cannot be avoided. EPE CUL-04 requires minimizing impacts on significant cultural resources that have not previously been evaluated and cannot be avoided. EPE CUL-05 requires preparation of a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan (Discovery Plan) prior to construction that would detail procedures for avoidance and mitigative data recovery. Even with implementation of EPEs CUL-03, CUL-04, and CUL-05, impacts on previously undiscovered historical resources pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 could be significant because the requirements of the Discovery Plan are not sufficiently described to assure the reduction of impacts to less than significant.

MM CUL-02B requires SCE to submit the Discovery Plan to the CPUC prior to construction for review and approval. Under MM CUL-02B, the Discovery Plan must include specified methods for evaluation and avoidance or treatment of previously undiscovered historical resources and submittal of a final report to the CPUC summarizing any discovered resources and how they were treated. MM CUL-02B also requires cultural resource monitoring during all ground disturbance and specifies the qualification requirements for the archaeologist and archaeological monitors preparing and implementing the Discovery Plan. MM CUL-02C requires that all construction personnel are trained in the appropriate work practices to effectively implement the EPEs and mitigation measures and to recognize basic signs of possible buried cultural resources prior to beginning work on the Revised Project components. ***Impacts on previously undiscovered historical resources would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during project construction. Maintenance vehicles would be used on access roads and

would not disturb undeveloped lands. ***No impact on historical or archaeological resources would occur during operation and maintenance of the Revised Project components.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-02B and MM CUL-02C
Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

	Significance Determination
Impact Cultural-c: Would the Revised Project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	**Construction: *Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: *No Impact*

Construction

The majority of the Revised Project alignment would occur in young quaternary alluvium where paleontological sensitivity is low. Older quaternary alluvium, which has a high sensitivity for paleontological resources, underlays portions of the Revised Project route. Impacts on paleontological resources may occur as a result of ground-disturbing activities. These activities could result in the physical destruction of unique paleontological resources, which would constitute a significant impact.

MM CUL-03 specifies the qualification requirements for the paleontologist and paleontological monitor and specifies that the paleontological monitor attend pre-construction meetings prior to excavations in areas with a high sensitivity for paleontological resources. MM CUL-04 and MM CUL-04A require that a qualified paleontological monitor spot-check the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits of high paleontological sensitivity and conduct part-time monitoring in areas with low sensitivity. MM CUL-05 requires that a paleontologist or paleontological monitor recover any significant fossils that are discovered during construction. MM CUL-06 requires that fossil remains be cleaned, repaired, sorted, and catalogued as part of the mitigation program. MM CUL-07 requires that the fossils be donated to a scientific institution. MM CUL-08 requires SCE to prepare a Paleontogical Mitigation Report summarizing the monitoring and fossil recovery methods and results. MM CUL-08A requires submittal of the Paleontological Mitigation Report to the CPUC for review and approval. ***Impacts on paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during project construction. Maintenance vehicles would be used on access roads and would not disturb undeveloped lands. ***No impacts on paleontological resources would occur from operation and maintenance of the Revised Project.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-03, MM CUL-04, MM CUL-04A, MM CUL-05, MM CUL-06, MM CUL-07, MM CUL-08, and MM CUL-08A
Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

	Significance Determination
Impact Cultural-d: Would the Revised Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	**Construction:** ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to the Revised Project component work areas; however, it is possible that unrecorded human remains could be discovered and inadvertently disturbed during construction. For instance, trading routes along the Santa Ana River have a high potential for the presence of human remains (Salas, Teutimez, & Stickel, 2017). Ground-disturbing activities could result in damage, alteration, or destruction of previously undiscovered human remains, which would be a significant impact.

SCE would implement EPE CUL-05 as part of the Revised Project. EPE CUL-05 requires preparation of a Discovery Plan prior to construction that would detail procedures for avoidance and mitigative data recovery. Even with implementation of EPE CUL-05, effects to human remains could be significant because the procedural requirements for the treatment of human remains are not specified in EPE CUL-05.

MM CUL-02 requires the protection of any discovered human remains in accordance with current state laws, including California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 and PRC §§ 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99. MM CUL-02B requires cultural resource monitoring for all ground disturbing activities and specifies the qualification requirements for the archaeologist and archaeological monitors. MM CUL-02C requires that all construction personnel are trained in the appropriate work practices to recognize basic signs of possible buried cultural resources prior to beginning work on the Revised Project components. MM CUL-02D further specifies procedures to be implemented in the event that human remains are discovered, including notification of the County Coroner to examine the remains, and to determine the appropriate treatment for potential prehistoric Native American remains through consultation with the Most Likely Descendent identified by the NAHC and the property owner. ***Impacts on previously unrecorded human remains would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during project construction. Maintenance vehicles would be used on access roads and would not disturb undeveloped lands. ***No impact on human remains would occur from operation and maintenance of the Revised Project.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-02, MM CUL-02B, MM CUL-02C and MM CUL-02D
Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

Impact Tribal-a: Would the Proposed Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: **i. Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k)?** **ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe?**	**Significance Determination**
	Consruction: ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

Interviews with members of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians identified the Santa Ana River corridor as an important trading route traversing the Proposed Project area. The trading route and adjacent lands are expected to have a high potential for previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources, including medicinal plants, stone tools, playing fields, and other resources, which could represent significant prehistoric or historic Native American cultural materials (Salas, Teutimez, & Stickel, 2017). Damage to or destruction of tribal cultural resources, as defined in PRC § 21074, during construction of the Proposed Project could be a potentially significant impact. The refinement of project work space limits or infrastructure locations (e.g., TSPs, LSTs, vault structures) could inadvertently result in impacts on previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources, which could be significant.

SCE would implement EPEs CUL-03, CUL-04, and CUL-05 as part of the Proposed Project. EPE CUL-03 requires evaluating resources that cannot be avoided. EPE CUL-04 requires minimizing impacts on significant cultural resources that have not previously been evaluated and cannot be avoided. EPE CUL-05 requires preparation of a Discovery Plan prior to construction that would detail procedures for avoidance and mitigative data recovery. Even with implementation of EPEs CUL-03, CUL-04, and CUL-05, effects to previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources pursuant to PRC § 21074 could be significant because the requirements of the Discovery Plan are not sufficiently described to assure the reduction of impacts on resources along the Santa Ana River corridor to less than significant.

MM CUL-02 from the 2013 RTRP EIR requires that SCE monitor near known archaeological resources. Consulting tribes have expressed concerns about undocumented and undiscovered tribal cultural resources along the Santa Ana River corridor (from Lucretia Avenue in Jurupa Valley to the Wildlife Substation in the City of Riverside). MM CUL-02A requires that SCE

monitor for and treat any affected tribal cultural resources within the Santa Ana River corridor. MM CUL-02B requires SCE to prepare and submit a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CRMTP) to the CPUC prior to construction for review and approval. Under MM CUL-02B, the CRMTP must include specified methods for evaluation and avoidance or treatment of previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources, and SCE must submit a final report to the CPUC summarizing any discovered resources and how those resources were treated in consultation with the affected tribe. MM CUL-02B also specifies the qualification requirements for the archaeologist and archaeological monitors preparing and implementing the CRMTP, including the provision of tribal cultural monitors that are to be present during ground-disturbing activities. MM CUL-02C requires that all construction personnel are trained in the appropriate work practices to effectively implement the EPEs and mitigation measures and to recognize basic signs of possible buried tribal cultural resources prior to beginning work on the Proposed Project. MM CUL-02E requires SCE to submit final construction plans for review by affected consulting tribes and requires avoidance and minimization measures where conflicts with known tribal cultural resources are identified. ***Impacts on previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during project construction. Maintenance vehicles would be used on access roads and would not disturb undeveloped lands. ***No impacts on tribal cultural resources pursuant to PRC § 21074 would occur from operation and maintenance of the Revised Project.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-02B, MM CUL-02C, and MM CUL-02E
Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

4.5.9 Revised Project Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-02: Archaeological Monitoring (from 2013 RTRP EIR)
To avoid and/or minimize impacts to significant cultural resources, a qualified archaeologist will monitor ground-disturbing activities near previously identified cultural resources. If a newly identified cultural resource or an unknown component of a previously identified resource is discovered during construction, the monitor will follow the Unanticipated Discovery Plan identified in EPE CUL-05. The monitor will have the authority to stop or redirect work, as required to fulfill mitigation measure CUL-02. In addition, any human remains discovered during Project activities will be protected in accordance with current state law as detailed in California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98, as amended.
Applicable Locations: All Proposed Project areas where ground disturbance occurs
Performance Standards and Timing: • **Prior to Construction:** N/A • **During Construction:** Ground disturbance near known cultural resources is monitored; Unanticipated Discovery Plan is implemented if needed; Procedures for discovery of human remains implemented per state law • **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-02A: Tribal Resource Monitoring

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on significant tribal cultural resources, a qualified archaeologist will monitor ground-disturbing activities near previously identified cultural resources. In addition, a qualified archaeologist will monitor all ground-disturbing activities along the Proposed Project alignment between Lucretia Avenue in Jurupa Valley and the Wildlife Substation. If a newly identified cultural resource or an unknown component of a previously identified resource is discovered during construction, the monitor will follow the Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CRMTP) as defined in MM CUL-02B. The monitor will have the authority to stop or redirect work, as required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources.

Applicable Locations: All Proposed Project areas where ground disturbance occurs

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** N/A
- **During Construction:** Ground disturbance near (1) known cultural resources and (2) the Proposed Project alignment between Lucretia Avenue and Wildlife Substation is monitored; CRMTP is implemented if needed
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-02B: Cultural Resources Monitoring, Evaluation, and Treatment of Resources

A Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CRMTP) shall be combined with the Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan and shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to construction to consulting tribe(s) for review, and the CPUC for review and approval. The following requirements/procedures shall be incorporated into the CRMTP:

Qualifications and Responsibilities of Monitors

- *Qualified Archaeologist.* SCE shall retain a qualified cultural resource professional (i.e., archaeologist) that meets the standards as specified in the Secretary of the Interior 's Professional Qualification Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 61), approved by the CPUC, and has experience with California/regional history and local Native American history, traditions and customs. SCE shall provide the name and credentials of the Qualified Archaeologist to the CPUC for approval at least 14 days prior to construction. The Qualified Archaeologist shall be responsible for preparing the CRMTP, overseeing archaeological work, evaluating discoveries, and preparing Evaluation and Data Recovery Plans and subsequent reports. The Qualfied Archaeologist shall be equipped to record, and when necessary, recover cultural resources. The Qualified Archaeologist shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources. The role of the Qualified Archaeologist shall be to oversee ground-disturbing activities at the project and off-site project improvement areas for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. No grading activities shall occur at the site or within the off-site project improvement areas until the Qualified Archaeologist has been approved by CPUC.
- *Qualified Archaeological Monitors.* SCE shall retain qualified archaeological monitors (i.e., archaeological monitors) who have experience conducting cultural resource monitoring in the region on projects of similar size and approved by the CPUC. Qualified archaeological monitors shall work under the direction of the qualified archaeologist(s). A qualified archaeological monitor is defined as an individual who has a Bachelor's degree in anthropology, archaeology, historic archaeology, or a related field and possesses a minimum of 4 months of supervised field and analytic experience in the archaeology of Southern California. SCE shall provide the name and credentials of proposed archaeological monitors to the CPUC for approval at least 14 days prior to construction. The role of the archaeological monitor(s) shall be to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the project and off-site project improvement areas for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. No grading activities shall occur at the site or within the off-site project improvement areas until the archaeological monitor(s) has been approved by CPUC. The archaeological monitor(s) shall be

MM CUL-02B: Cultural Resources Monitoring, Evaluation, and Treatment of Resources

empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources.

- *Tribal Cultural Monitor.* SCE shall retain a tribal cultural monitor(s) from consulting tribes (i.e., Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation). The tribal cultural monitor(s) shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities that the consulting tribes believe warrant monitoring, represent tribal concerns, and communicate necessary information with their respective tribal councils. If construction activities require tribal cultural monitors from multiple tribes, SCE shall coordinate a revolving schedule between the consulting tribes. SCE shall provide the documentation of coordination and a fully executed Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Agreement with the monitoring tribe(s) outreach efforts and the name and credentials of the proposed Native American monitor(s) to the CPUC for approval at least 14 days prior to construction. The Tribes shall be given the opportunity to consult with the qualified archaeologist and provide input on the draft CRMTP during its preparation, including the Evaluation Plan and Data Recovery Plan. Upon completion of the draft CRMTP, the consulting tribes shall be given at least 30 days to provide input on the draft CRMTP. Evidence of consultation with the Tribes shall be submitted to the CPUC. The tribal cultural monitor(s) shall be granted the authority to temporarily halt and redirect grading in the immediate area of a find in order to evaluate the find and determine the appropriate next steps, in consultation with the Project archaeologist.

Cultural Resource Monitoring

- The purpose of cultural resource monitoring is to ensure proper implementation of all avoidance procedures so that cultural resources, if present, are not irretrievably lost, damaged, destroyed, or otherwise adversely affected. Cultural resource monitoring shall be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities (i.e., vegetation clearing, excavation, grading, and staging area/marshalling yard preparation within unpaved yards). The requirements for archaeological and tribal cultural monitoring shall be noted on construction plans and the worker environmental awareness training handouts. Monitors shall cease monitoring if older quaternary alluvium soils and/or bedrock is encountered.
- Monitoring teams shall work under the direct supervision of the Qualified Archaeologist in conjunction with a tribal cultural monitor. The Qualified Archaeologist and tribal cultural monitor shall attend preconstruction meetings for the project. Monitoring teams shall include one qualified archaeological monitor and one tribal cultural monitor. In the event that ground-disturbing activities occur simultaneously in multiple locations, a monitoring team shall be required at each location.

Cultural Resources Management and Treatment Plan

- **Mapping.** The CRMTP shall include a map of all known California Register-eligible or potentially-eligible resources in and within 50 feet of work areas. Maps shall be updated by the Project Archaeologist as necessary to incorporate any new information obtained.
- **Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) Delineation.** The CRMTP shall describe how historical resources eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), significant archaeological resources, and tribal cultural resources deemed significant by the tribe(s) (collectively referred to as "significant resources") will be delineated and avoided as ESAs during construction. ESAs containing cultural resources shall not be identified on the ground or on maps to be used by anyone other than the Qualified Archaeologist, archaeological monitors, and tribal cultural monitors. They shall be labeled on maps and with signage in the field as "environmentally sensitive areas." The sole preferred method of mitigation in the CRMTP for known significant resources shall be total avoidance of the resource (preservation in place), per CEQA Guidelines Section l 5126.4(b)(3)(A). The preferred method of mitigation in the CRMTP for unanticipated resources shall be total avoidance (preservation in place). If avoidance is determined to be infeasible by the CPUC, the Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with CPUC, SCE, and consulting tribe(s), shall prepare an Evaluation Plan and Data Recovery Plan.
- **Unanticipated Resource Discovery.** The CRMTP shall contain a description of procedures to be used if unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during construction. The CRMTP shall require that work shall be temporarily halted within 50 feet of the resource, appropriate temporary protective

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barriers shall be installed along with signage identifying the area only as an "environmentally sensitive area" and forbidding entry into the area by all but authorized personnel, and the Qualified Archaeologist, consulting tribe(s), and the CPUC shall be notified. No work will resume in the area until the Qualified Archaeologist, consulting tribe(s), and the CPUC agree to an appropriate buffer or until mitigation has been completed. The preferred method of mitigation in the CRMTP shall be total avoidance of the resource (preservation in place), per CEOA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(A).

- **Determination if a Resource is an Historical Resource.** The Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with the consulting tribe(s) and the CPUC, shall determine if there is a potential for the resource to be an historical resource that is potentially eligible for the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or is a Tribal Cultural Resource of significance to the consulting tribes(s). If there is no potential for the resource to qualify as an historical resource eligible for the CRHP or NRHP, or is not deemed to be a Tribal Cultural Resource of significance to the tribe(s), work shall resume after CPUC and tribal consultation and review, and CPUC approval or concurrence. The CRMTP shall include a framework for evaluating cultural resources that may also be historical resources. If there is a potential for the resource to be an eligible historical resource or historic Tribal Cultural Rresource of significance to the tribe(s), the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare an Evaluation Plan, in consultation with consulting tribe(s) if appropriate.
- **Evaluation Plan.** The resource-specific Evaluation Plan shall detail the procedures to be used to determine if the discovery is an historical resource eligible listing on the CRHP or NRHP, or is a Tribal Cultural Resource of significance to the tribe(s). The Evaluation Plan shall include sufficient discussion of background and context to allow the evaluation of the resource against the appropriate resource criteria. It shall include a description of procedures to be used in the gathering of information to allow the evaluation. These techniques may include (but are not limited to) excavation, written documentation, interviews, photography, and consultation with the consulting tribe(s). For archaeological resource testing, the Evaluation Plan shall describe the archaeological testing procedures, including, but not limited to: surface collection (if surface artifacts are discovered), test excavations (including type, number, and location of test pits and/or trenches), analysis methods (and if a tribal cultural resource, in consultation with the consulting tribe(s) as to appropriate methods of testing, if any, with the understanding that no destructive testing on such resources may commence until the Qualified Archaeologist has consulted with the consulting tribe(s)and unless the testing is agreed to in writing by the consulting tribe(s)), and reporting procedures. The Evaluation Plan shall be submitted to the consulting tribe(s) (if appropriate) and the CPUC for review. Once approved, the Evaluation Plan shall be implemented in the field. The report resulting from this work shall include evaluation of the discovery, based on the significance criteria set forth in the Evaluation Plan, indicating if it is an historical resource. If the discovery is not found to be a historical resource, and the consulting tribe(s) (if appropriate) and CPUC concurs with that determination, protective barriers may be removed, and work may proceed in the area of the discovery. If the discovery is determined to be an historical resource, SCE shall prepare a Data Recovery Plan, in consultation with the consulting tribe(s), if appropriate.
- **Data Recovery Plan.** Data recovery plans for historical resources that cannot be fully avoided shall be prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section I 5126.4(b)(3)(C) and PRC Section 21083.2, as applicable. The Data Recovery Plan shall outline how the recovery of data from the resource will mitigate impacts to that resource to below a level of significance. The Data Recovery Plan shall describe the level of effort, including numbers and kinds of excavation units to be dug, excavation procedures, laboratory methods (no destructive testing may be undertaken until the Qualified Archaeologist has consulted the consulting tribe(s)) and the testing is agreed to in writing by the consulting tribe(s), samples (e.g., pollen, sediment, as appropriate) to be collected and analyzed, analysis techniques that will yield information relevant to the aspects of the site that make it a historical resource, and reporting procedure. This plan shall be submitted to the consulting tribe(s) for review (if appropriate), and the CPUC for review and approval upon consideration of consulting tribe(s) review. Once approved, the applicant shall implement the approved plan. Once the data recovery field work is complete, a Data Recovery Field Memo shall be prepared and provided to the CPUC and consulting tribe(s), if appropriate.

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- **Data Recovery Field Memo.** Following implementation of the Data Recovery Plan, the Data Recovery Field Memo shall be prepared whenever an unanticipated resource is discovered during construction. The Data Recovery Field Memo shall briefly describe the data recovery procedures in the field and summarize (at a field catalog level) the materials recovery. The Data Recovery Field Memo shall also identify the number and kind of samples recovered that are appropriate for special analyses, including radiocarbon dating (no such testing may be undertaken on tribal cultural resources until the Qualified Archaeologist has consulted the consulting tribe(s)), obsidian sourcing, pollen analysis, microbotanical analysis, and others, as applicable. The Data Recovery Field Memo shall be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval. Once the Data Recovery Field Memo has been approved, protective barriers may be removed, and work may proceed in the area of the discovery. If the Data Recovery Field Memo concerns tribal cultural resources or archaeological or prehistoric resources, the Data Recovery Field Memo shall also be submitted to the consulting tribe(s) per the procedures outlined in the Data Recovery Plan. A Data Recovery Report shall then be prepared.
- **Data Recovery Report.** Within 90 days of submittal of the Data Recovery Field Memo, a Data Recovery Report shall be prepared. The Data Recovery Report shall present the results of the data recovery program, including a description of field methods, location and size of excavation units, analysis of materials recovered (including results of any special analyses conducted), and conclusions drawn from the work. The Data Recovery Report shall also indicate where artifacts, samples, and documentation resulting from the data recovery program will be curated. The Data Recovery Report shall specify that the curation facility meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79. The Data Recovery Report shall be submitted to the consulting tribe(s) for review, if appropriate, and the CPUC for review and approval. Once approved, the Data Recovery Report shall be filed with the Eastern Information Center. All impacted known resources and all unanticipated resources shall be recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms and filed at the Eastern Information Center with the Data Recovery Report. If the Data Recovery Report concerns tribal cultural resources or archaeological or prehistoric resources, the Data Recovery Report shall also be submitted to the consulting tribe(s) per the procedures outlined in the Data Recovery Plan.
- The CRMTP shall include a summary of the California laws regarding the discovery of human remains, including CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e); PRC Sections 5097.94. 5097.98, and 5097.99; and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. In addition, the plan shall include the contact information for the Riverside County Medical Examiner and the Native American Heritage Commission. The CRMTP shall specify that the curation facility, where artifacts, samples, and documentation resulting from the data recovery program shall be curated, meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

Applicable Locations: All Proposed Project areas where ground disturbance occurs

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** SCE submits a Discovery Plan and CRMTP to the CPUC at least 30 days prior to construction
- **During Construction:** SCE implements the Discovery Plan and CRMTP including all monitor and discovery treatment requirements
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-02C: Cultural Resource Training

All project personnel shall receive project-specific cultural resource training prior to working on the project. The training shall address appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement project requirements, including EPEs and mitigation measures for historical resources, archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, and human remains. The training shall address the potential for exposing subsurface resources, basic indicators of a potential resource, and required procedures if a potential resource is identified, consistent with the procedures set forth in MM CUL-02A through MM CUL-02E.

SCE shall submit the cultural resource training materials to the CPUC for approval no less than 30 days before construction. Cultural resource training materials may be submitted as part of the general Worker Environmental Training Program for the project.

Applicable Locations: N/A

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** Cultural resource training materials are submitted to the CPUC at least 30 days prior to construction
- **During Construction:** All project personnel receive the CPUC-approved cultural resources training prior to working on the site
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-02D: Procedures for Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains or suspected human remains are identified, SCE shall comply with California law (Heath and Safety Code § 7050.5; PRC §§ 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99). The area shall be flagged off and all construction activities within 100 feet (30 meters) of the find shall immediately cease. The Qualified Archaeologist and SCE shall be immediately notified, and the Qualified Archaeologist shall examine the find. If the Qualified Archaeologist determines that there may be human remains, SCE shall immediately contact the Medical Examiner at the Riverside County Coroner's office. The Medical Examiner has two (2) working days to examine the remains after being notified by SCE. If the Medical Examiner believes the remains are Native American, he/she shall notify the NAHC within 24 hours. If the remains are not believed to be Native American, the appropriate local law enforcement agency shall be notified.

The NAHC shall immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the remains, and the MLD has 48 hours of being granted access to the site to visit the discovery and 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 of being granted access to the site, the remains shall be reinterred in the location they were discovered and 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, California Government 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 § 6254(r).

Applicable Locations: All Proposed Project areas where ground disturbance occurs

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** N/A
- **During Construction:** Implement procedures if human remains are discovered
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-02E: Tribal Cultural Resource Avoidance Procedures

SCE shall submit final construction plans to the consulting tribes and the CPUC at least 60 days prior to construction. The CPUC shall review these plans with the consulting tribes to identify any potential conflicts between the final work spaces/infrastructure locations (e.g., pole or vault locations, spur roads) and recorded tribal cultural resources. Where potential conflicts exist, the cultural resource(s) shall be evaluated according to the procedures identified in MM CUL-02B.

When any changes in proposed activities are necessary to avoid cultural resources (e.g., project modifications or redesign), construction plans shall be modified to reflect the agreed upon changes before initiating any construction activities in the area subject to the change. Revised construction plans shall be submitted to the CPUC and affected consulting tribes at least 14 days prior to construction for confirmation of incorporated changes.

No activities shall be conducted within the boundaries of a known tribal cultural resource until SCE has obtained concurrence on avoidance and minimization methods from affected consulting tribes. The CPUC shall make a final determination if SCE cannot obtain concurrence from the tribes within 60 days of initial identification of the potential cultural resource conflict.

Designated approved work spaces shall be physically demarcated under the direction of the Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with the tribal cultural monitor, to ensure exclusion of known tribal cultural resources. Construction crews shall be instructed to work within designated approved work areas.

Applicable Locations: All Proposed Project areas where ground disturbance occurs

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** SCE submits final construction plans to the CPUC and consulting tribes at least 60 days prior to construction; Potential cultural resource conflicts are evaluated per MM CUL-02B. Revised construction plans submitted to CPUC for confirmation of incorporate changes at least 14 days prior to construction.
- **During Construction:** Work spaces are physically demarcated and crews are instructed to stay within designated work spaces
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-03: Paleontological Pre-Construction Coordination (from 2013 RTRP EIR)

A qualified paleontological monitor shall attend any pre-construction meetings at locations that have high potential for containing intact paleontological resources to consult with grading and excavation contractors concerning excavation schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist. A qualified paleontologist is defined as an individual with an M.S. or PhD in paleontology or geology, or closely related field, who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of Southern California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor in the region for at least 1 year.

Applicable Locations: Excavations in project areas with a high paleontological sensitivity

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** A qualified paleontological monitor attends pre-construction meetings
- **During Construction:** N/A
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-04: Paleontological Monitoring (High-Sensitivity Formations) (from 2013 RTRP EIR)
A qualified paleontological monitor shall spot-check the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits of high paleontological resource sensitivity (e.g., Older Quaternary Alluvium). The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist.
Applicable Locations: Excavation in project areas with a high paleontological sensitivity
Performance Standards and Timing: • **Prior to Construction:** N/A • **During Construction:** Spot-checking during construction • **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-04A: Paleontological Monitoring (Low-Sensitivity Formations)
Ground-disturbing activities that occur in areas with indeterminate, low, or marginal paleontological sensitivity may be monitored on a part-time basis at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist.
Applicable Locations: Excavations in project areas with an indeterminate, low, or marginal paleontological sensitivity
Performance Standards and Timing: • **Prior to Construction:** N/A • **During Construction:** Spot-checking during construction • **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-05: Significant Fossil Recovery (from 2013 RTRP EIR)
When significant fossils are discovered, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall recover them. In most cases, this fossil salvage can be completed in a short period of time. Because of the potential for the recovering of small fossil remains, such as isolated mammal teeth, it may be necessary to recover bulk sedimentary matrix samples for off-site wet screening. However, some fossil specimens (such as complete large mammal skeletons) may require an extended salvage period. In these instances, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) should be allowed to temporarily direct, divert, or halt earthwork activities to allow recovery of fossil remains in a timely manner.
Applicable Locations: Excavations in project areas with a high paleontological sensitivity
Performance Standards and Timing: • **Prior to Construction:** N/A • **During Construction:** Fossils found during construction are salvaged • **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-06: Significant Fossil Treatment (from 2013 RTRP EIR)
Fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage shall be cleaned, repaired, sorted, and cataloged as part of the mitigation program.
Applicable Locations: N/A
Performance Standards and Timing: • **Prior to Construction:** N/A

- **During Construction:** Fossils are cleaned, repaired, sorted, and catalogued
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM CUL-07: Fossil Donation (from 2013 RTRP EIR)

Prepared fossils, along with copies of all pertinent field notes, photos, maps, and measured stratigraphic sections, shall be deposited (as a donation) in a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections, such as the Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology, the San Bernardino County Museum, or the San Diego Natural History Museum. Donation of the fossils shall be accompanied by financial support for initial specimen cataloguing and storage.

Applicable Locations: N/A

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** N/A
- **During Construction:** N/A
- **Following Construction:** Fossils are deposited in a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections

MM CUL-08: Paleontological Mitigation Report (from 2013 RTRP EIR)

A final summary report shall be completed that outlines the results of the paleontological mitigation program. This report shall be prepared under the supervision of a qualified paleontologist. The report will include a description and maps of the Project area; descriptions of paleontologically sensitive or fossiliferous sediments in the Project vicinity; discussions of the methods used during monitoring and during fossil recovery; descriptions and illustrations of the stratigraphic section(s) exposed, fossils collected, including taxonomic data; photographs of the locations of recovered fossils; an assessment of the significance of the recovered fossils; complete contextual data from the fossil locality, including sedimentology and taphonomy; and a record of accession of the fossils to the selected repository, including specimen numbers.

Applicable Locations: N/A

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** N/A
- **During Construction:** N/A
- **Following Construction:** Preparation of a Paleontological Mitigation Report

MM CUL-08A: Paleontological Mitigation Report Approval

A draft of the Paleontological Mitigation Report shall be submitted to the CPUC within 60 days of the close of construction for review and approval.

Applicable Locations: N/A

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** N/A
- **During Construction:** N/A
- **Following Construction:** SCE submits a draft Paleontological Mitigation Report to CPUC within 60 days following construction

4.5.10 Alternative Setting

Environmental Setting

Archaeological and Historical Resources
A cultural resource record search was performed for the Proposed Project and a 1-mile buffer extending from the Proposed Project alignment in 2015 (AECOMb, 2015). Alternatives 1 through 4 are located within the 1-mile record search area covered for the Proposed Project. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 alignments would cross the route of the NRHP-eligible O-line transmission line. This resource is described in the 2013 RTRP EIR. No other resources have been recorded in the Alternative 1 through 4 alignments.

Alternatives 1 and 2 are located in existing paved roadways and a portion of Alternative 1 has been graded and is under active construction. Field surveys for cultural resources within the Alternatives 1 and 2 alignments were not practicable due to the presence of paved roads and active construction activity in the unpaved portions of the Alternative 1 alignment.

Alternatives 3 and 4 are located within the area that was covered by field surveys and a record search for the Proposed Project. Refer to the 2013 RTRP EIR for the cultural resources setting for Alternatives 3 and 4 (refer to the 2013 RTRP EIR).

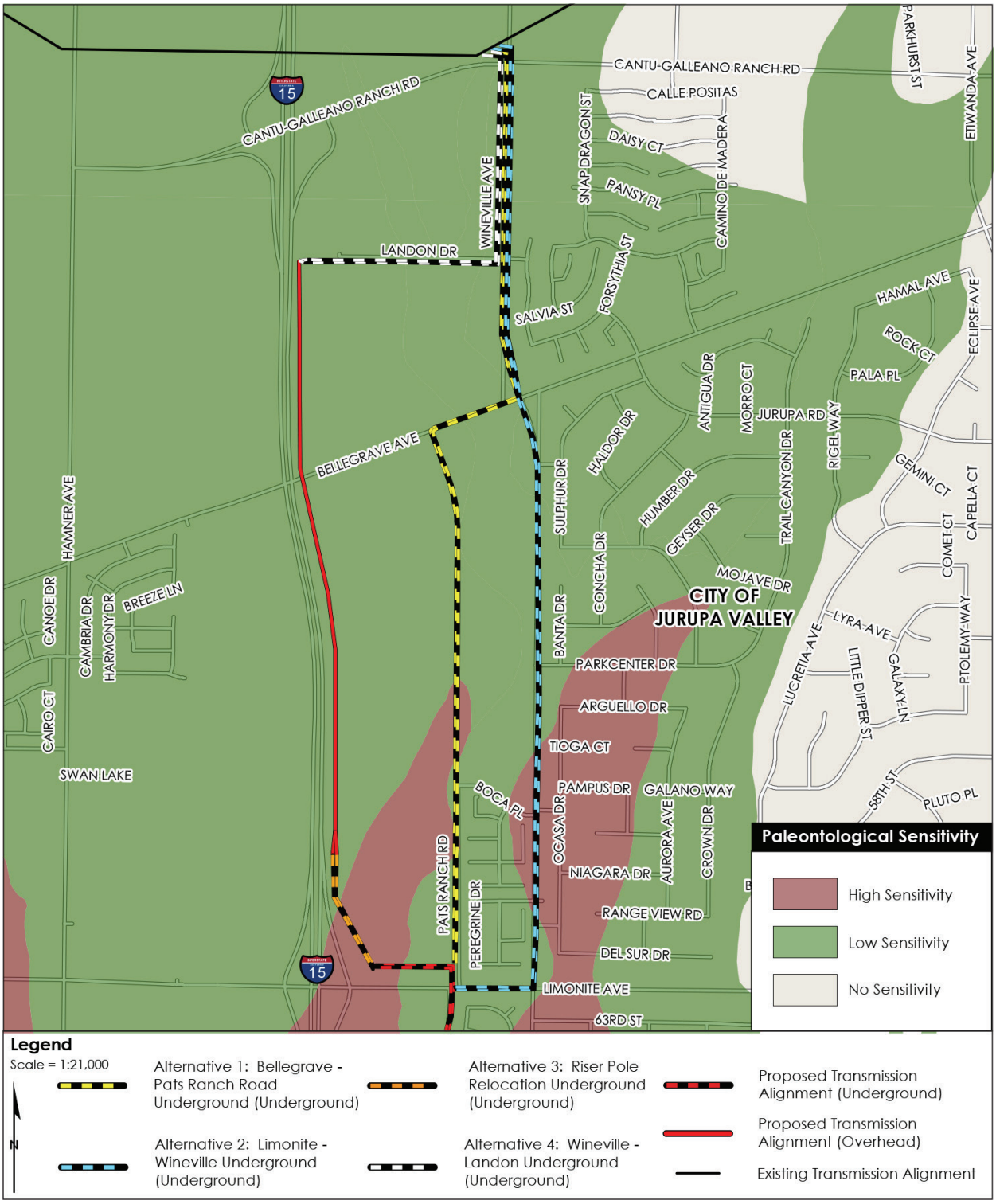
Tribal Cultural Resources
Alternative 1 through 4 are located within the geographic area that was evaluated for tribal cultural resources in this Subsequent EIR. Refer to Section 4.5.1 for information on tribal cultural resources applicable to Alternatives 1 through 4.

Paleontological Resources
The paleontological sensitivities for the alternative alignments are depicted in Figure 4.5-3.

Regulatory Setting

The regulatory setting for cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources under Alternatives 1 through 4 would include the federal, State, and Jurupa Valley policies and regulations identified for the Revised Project. Regulations that pertain to the City or County of Riverside are not applicable because none of the alternatives considered in this analysis occur in the City or unincorported County of Riverside.

Figure 4.5-3 Paleontological Sensitivity near the Alternative Alignments



Source: (esri, 2017; SCE, 2017; California Geological Survey, 2012; USGS, 2015)

4.5.11 Alternatives Impact Analysis

Alternatives Analysis Scope

The following analysis considers only the environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of each alternative alignment segment. Any specific alternative replaces only a portion of the Revised Project and would require combination with the remaining unaffected segments of the Revised Project to form a complete alternative route through Jurupa Valley. Impacts resulting from construction and operation of the additional Revised Project elements necessary to form a complete alternative route are not considered in this section. A discussion of the environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of the complete alternative route, comprised of each alternative alignment plus the unaffected Revised Project elements, is provided in Chapter 6: Comparison of Alternatives.

Impacts Avoided by the Alternatives

Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 4 would be constructed in the same general project area as the revised project. The analysis of each alternative considers all CEQA Appendix G significance criteria related to cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, and paleontological resources.

Alternatives 1 through 4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 involve construction of two riser poles at the northwest corner of Wineville Avenue and Cantu-Galleano Ranch Road. The Alternative 1 underground transmission line would be located within Wineville Avenue, Bellegrave Avenue, and Pats Ranch Road. The Alternative 2 underground transmission line would be located within Wineville Avenue and Limonite Avenue. Both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 would meet the Revised Project underground alignment at the intersection of Limonite Avenue and Pats Ranch Road. Alternative 3 involves extending the underground segment of the Revised Project by 0.25 mile along I-15 in the Revised Project alignment. The riser poles would be constructed at the north end of the extended underground segment. Alternative 4 involves construction of a segment of underground transmission line that follows Wineville Avenue and Landon Drive. Two riser poles would be constructed at either end of the underground segment.

	Significance Determination
Impact Cultural-a: Would Alternative 1, 2, 3, or 4 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	**Construction: *Less than Significant with Mitigation***
Impact Cultural-b: Would Alternative 1, 2, 3, or 4 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	**Operation & Maintenance: *No Impact***

Construction

Alternatives 1 through 4 cross the alignment of the NRHP-eligible O-line alignment. The alternatives would be located underground at the crossing of the resource alignment and would have no potential to affect the resource. The alternatives would not be located in areas with high potential for buried cultural resources. There would be no impact on previously recorded historical or archaeological resources from construction of Alternatives 1 through 4.

Alternatives 1 through 4 would result in a significant impact if a previously undiscovered significant historical or archaeological resource is encountered and damaged during ground-disturbing activities.

SCE would implement EPE CUL-03 (evaluation of resources), EPE CUL-04 (minimizing impact on unavoidable resources), and EPE CUL-05 (Discovery Plan). Implementation of EPEs would reduce impacts; however, impacts would remain significant because the EPEs do not adequately define methods for identification, evaluation, and avoidance or treatment of previously undiscovered historical and archaeological resources.

MM CUL-02B requires SCE to submit the Discovery Plan that includes specified methods for evaluation and avoidance or treatment of previously undiscovered resources in the plan. MM CUL-02C requires that all construction personnel are trained in the appropriate work practices to effectively implement the EPEs and MMs and to recognize basic signs of possible buried cultural resources. ***Impacts on previously undiscovered historical and archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Alternatives 1 through 4 maintenance vehicles would be used on access roads to access, inspect and repair facilities. Vehicles would not disturb undeveloped lands. ***No impact would occur on historical and archaeological resources during operation and maintenance of Alternatives 1 through 4.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-02B and MM CUL-02C (refer to Section 4.5.9: Revised Project Mitigation Measures)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

	Significance Determination
Impact Cultural-c: Would Alternative 1, 2, 3, or 4 directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	**Construction:** ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

There are no known paleontological resources in the Alternatives 1, 2, 3 or 4 alignments. Construction of alternatives within areas with low sensitivity for paleontological resources would have no impact on paleontological resources because the young underlying geologic units would not contain significant paleontological resources.

A short segment of Alternative 1 would traverse an area with high sensitivity for paleontological resources on Pats Ranch Road. A short segment of Alternative 2 would traverse an area with high sensitivity for paleontological resources on Wineville Avenue. Alternative 3 would require excavation for construction of duct banks and vaults in an agricultural property that is underlain by geological units with high sensitivity for paleontological resources.

Due to the depth of excavation required for construction of underground duct banks and vaults in areas with high sensitivity for paleontological resources, Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 have a potential to unearth a previously undiscovered unique paleontological resource, which would constitute a significant impact. SCE did not propose EPEs to reduce impacts to paleontological resources.

MM CUL-03 requires that a qualified paleontological monitor attend pre-construction meetings where construction may impact soils with high paleontological sensitivity and consult with grading and excavation contractors regarding paleontological field techniques prior to construction. MM CUL-04 and MM CUL-04A require that a qualified paleontological monitor spot-check the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits of high paleontological sensitivity and conduct part-time monitoring of areas with low paleontological sensitivity. MM CUL-05 requires that a paleontologist or paleontological monitor recover any significant fossils that are discovered during construction. MM CUL-06 requires that fossil remains be cleaned, repaired, sorted, and catalogued as part of the mitigation program, and MM CUL-07 requires that the fossils be donated to a scientific institution. MM CUL-08 and MM CUL-08A require that SCE prepare and submit to the CPUC a Paleontological Mitigation Report summarizing the results of the paleontological mitigation program. ***Impacts on paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of Alternatives 1 through 4 would not require excavation and would not have the potential to disturb paleontological resources. ***No impacts on paleontological resources would occur from operation and maintenance of Alternatives 1 through 4.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-03, MM CUL-04, MM CUL-04A, MM CUL-05, MM CUL-06, MM CUL-07, MM CUL-08, and MM CUL-08A (refer to Section 4.5.9: Revised Project Mitigation Measures)
Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

	Significance Determination
Impact Cultural-d: Would Alternative 1, 2, 3, or 4 disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	**Construction:** ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

No recorded Native American or other human remains have been identified within or adjacent to Alternatives 1 through 4 work areas; however, it is possible that unrecorded human remains could be discovered and inadvertently disturbed during construction. Impacts to unrecorded human remains would be a significant impact. Implementation of EPE CUL-05 (Discovery Plan) would reduce impacts; however, impacts would remain significant because the EPE does not adequately define procedures for monitoring and discovery of human remains. Any discovered human remains require protection in accordance with current state laws, including: halting

work in the vicinity of the discovery; notifying the County Coroner; and determining appropriate treatment through consultation with the MLD.

To ensure adequate oversight of construction activities, including the potential to discover human remains, MM CUL-02A requires the protection of any discovered human remains in accordance with current state laws. MM CUL-02B requires cultural resource monitoring for all ground disturbing activities and specifies the qualification requirements for the archaeologist and archaeological monitors. MM CUL-02C requires that all construction personnel are trained in the appropriate work practices to recognize basic signs of possible buried cultural resources prior to beginning work on the Revised Project components. MM CUL-02D further specifies procedures to be implemented in the event that human remains are discovered. ***Impacts on previously unrecorded human remains would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of Alternatives 1 through 4 would not require excavation and would not have the potential to disturb human remains. ***No impact on human remains would occur from operation and maintenance of Alternatives 1 through 4.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-02, MM CUL-02B, MM CUL-02C, and MM CUL-02D (refer to Section 4.5.9: Revised Project Mitigation Measures)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

Impact Tribal-a: Would Alternative 1, 2, 3, or 4 cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: **i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?** **ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?**	**Significance Determination**
	Construction: ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

No evidence of any tribal cultural resources was found during the pedestrian surveys; however, there is a possibility of uncovering tribal cultural resources during underground construction activities of Alternatives 1 through 4. Tribal cultural resources that could be encountered during

construction include medicinal plants, cooking tools, playing fields, and other resources. Resources that shows signs of prehistoric Native American culture could be significant tribal cultural resources. Damage to a significant tribal cultural resource, as defined in PRC § 5024.1, would be a significant impact.

SCE would implement EPE CUL-03 (evaluation of resources), EPE CUL-04 (minimize impacts to unavoidable resources), and EPE CUL-05 (Discovery Plan) as part of the Proposed Project. Even with implementation of EPEs, effects to previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources pursuant to PRC § 21074 could be significant, because the Discovery Plan does not adequately define procedures for identification, monitoring, evaluation, and treatment of tribal cultural resources.

MM CUL-02B requires SCE to submit the Discovery Plan, including a CRMTP to the CPUC prior to construction for review and approval. Under MM CUL-02B, the CRMTP must include specified methods for evaluation and avoidance or treatment of previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources, and submittal of a final report to the CPUC summarizing any discovered resources and how they were treated in consultation with the affected tribe. MM CUL-02B also requires the presence of tribal cultural monitors during ground-disturbing activities. MM CUL-02C requires that all construction personnel are trained in the appropriate work practices to effectively implement the EPEs and mitigation measures, and to recognize basic signs of possible buried tribal cultural resources prior to beginning work on the Proposed Project. MM CUL-02E requires SCE to submit final construction plans for review by affected consulting tribes and requires avoidance and minimization measures where conflicts with known tribal cultural resources are identified. ***The impact on tribal cultural resources would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

Alternatives 1 through 4 operation and maintenance activities would be conducted in areas that would be disturbed during project construction. Maintenance workers and vehicles would access, inspect and repair facilities from existing roads. Operation and maintenance activities would not disturb undeveloped lands. ***No impact would occur on tribal cultural resources from operation and maintenance of Alternatives 1 through 4.***

Mitigation Measures: MM CUL-02B, MM CUL-02C, and MM CUL-02E (refer to Section 4.5.9: Revised Project Mitigation Measures)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

4.5.12 No Project Alterntive Impact Anaylsis

Depending on the location, impacts from construction of the No Project Alternative could be significant if ground disturbing activities occurred in areas with a high potential for buried historical, cultural, tribal cultural, paleontological resources, or human remains. If the expansion of existing facilities were to occur within the disturbed area of the existing facility, the potential for impacts to previously recorded and undiscovered cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources would be low. Expansion or construction of new facilities within

areas of previously undisturbed soils would have the potential to impact recorded and unidentified historical, cultural, tribal cultural, paleontological resources, or human remains. Records searches and pedestrian surveys of the work areas would likely be required prior to construction to identify previously recorded resources. Avoidance measures, similar to those described for the Revised Project and Alternatives 1 through 4, above, would likely be required to reduce the potential for impacts to previously unidentified resources if the battery storage were installed in a new area. A subsequent environmental review could be required to carry out the actions of the No Project Alternative. ***Mitigation similar to the measures identified in this Subsequent EIR would likely be required to reduce impacts to less than significant.***

4.5.13 References

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