3.5 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section addresses the effects on cultural and paleontological resources that would be caused by the proposed Tule Wind Project. The following discussion describes the existing environmental setting in the surrounding area, analyzes the impacts due to the proposed project, and recommends mitigation measures to avoid and reduce impacts due the proposed project and alternatives. Existing federal, state, and local regulations regarding cultural and paleontological resources are presented in Section 3.5.2. Appendix I includes the Draft Class II and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Report and non-confidential appendices for the Tule Wind Project prepared by ASM Affiliates (June 2010), and Section 106 Consultation Letters. The Programmatic Agreement will be drafted at a later date. The cultural resources report contains sensitive information and is considered confidential. Project mapping is not included in the following report given the high sensitivity of identifying cultural resources locations. Maps can be reviewed by eligible persons or agencies by upon request.

The current Class III and Class II inventories were conducted to satisfy the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA mandate the consideration of the historical significance of a resource in an effort to gauge whether it has the potential to be listed on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or National Register or Historic Places (NRHP), respectively. Criteria 1 through 4 of CEQA and Criteria A through D of Section 106 are similar sets of standards for determining the eligibility of a resource for CRHR or NRHP listing. Survey-level data from the Class III and Class II inventories were integrated to develop eligibility assessments for each resource. In accordance with Bureau of Land Management BLM) guidance, these assessments are not to be construed as formal eligibility recommendations, but are provided to facilitate in project design that will eliminate or minimize impacts to the identified cultural resources.

The main goal of the current Class II and Class III sample inventories was to identify cultural resources located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), thereby facilitating efforts by Iberdrola Renewables to achieve avoidance of impacts through project design. Efforts to avoid all impacts to cultural resources treat each cultural resource as potentially eligible for NRHP and CRHR listing.

To facilitate future planning, ASM provided preliminary NRHP eligibility assessments for each archaeological site. Except in rare circumstances, making recommendations of NRHP eligibility for archaeological sites includes a formal evaluation phase that typically involves more intensive recording and excavation. As such, the preliminary NRHP assessments provided herein are not formal recommendations but estimations based on surface observations of site character and the potential for buried deposits. These preliminary assessments provide a measure of potential future work that may be required at archaeological sites documented in the proposed project area.

3.5.1 Affected Environment/Environmental Setting

The project area is located in eastern San Diego County on lands administered by the BLM, the Ewiiaapaayp Indian Reservation, the Manzanita and Campo Indian Reservations (access only), the California State Lands Commission (CSLC), and privately owned parcels under the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego (County). The project site is located in the McCain Valley in the In-Ko-Pah Mountains, north of Interstate 8 (I-8). The topography of the site is characterized by gentle to steep slopes, ranging from 3,600 to 5,600 above mean sea level (AMSL).

A total of approximately 4,900 acres was subject to 100-percent intensive survey, including both Class III (3,159 acres) and Class II (1,741 acres) survey areas. A small portion of the Class III survey area, totaling 381 acres, in the southeast corner of the project area and on Indian Reservation lands, was not surveyed due to private property access issues. Most of the Class II survey acreage was on BLM land (1,278 acres), with 82 acres on Indian Reservation land, and 365 acres on private property. The Class III inventory (including the 381 acres remaining to survey) covers 1,809 acres on BLM land, 167 acres on State land, 172 acres on Indian Reservation land, five acres on Caltrans land, less than one acre on County land, and 1,005 acres on private land. Unsurveyed areas have been identified in **Figure 3.5-1**, Cultural Resources Survey Coverage.

Cultural resources are sites, landscapes, structures, or objects that are important for scientific, historic, traditional and religious reasons to cultures, communities, groups, or individuals. Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, architectural remains, engineering structures, and artifacts that provide evidence of past human activity.

Record Search Results

Tetra Tech completed a records search and literature review for the Tule Wind Project in 2008. The Tetra Tech records search, conducted at the South Coast Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, covered most of the current project APE. The southernmost extent of the current project APE was not included in the original Tetra Tech records search, thus requiring an additional records search for the current study. The Tetra Tech records search identified 39 cultural resources within the 2008 right-of-way (ROW), and another 151 cultural resources outside the ROW but within a one-mile radius of the 2008 ROW, shown in **Table 3.5-1**. Of the 190 cultural resources identified by Tetra Tech (2008), 13 are recommended eligible for NRHP listing, three as not eligible for CRHR listing, and the remaining 177 are listed as eligibility status unknown or not evaluated.

A supplemental records search was conducted by ASM after the Tetra Tech effort. This resulted in the identification of an additional 21 archaeological sites that have not been evaluated, shown in **Table 3.5-2**. The complete record search can be found in Appendix G of the Tule Class II and Class III Cultural Survey Report, located in Appendix I of this environmental document.

Field Survey

ASM conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory for the Tule Wind Project APE, and a Class II sample inventory of portions of the non-APE project right of way (ROW), in accordance with BLM guidelines for renewable energy inventories. This inventory was completed to satisfy requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA that require an inventory and evaluation of cultural resources on lands proposed for development. The cultural resources inventory included an intensive pedestrian survey providing 100-percent coverage of the APE. The Class III pedestrian survey of the APE covered approximately 3,159 acres, and the Class II sample survey of the proposed ROW covered another 1,741 acres, for a total of 4,900 acres. A total of 381 acres in the Class III footprint remain to be surveyed, due to the lack of accessibility on private land parcels.

A total of 152 cultural resources (not including isolated finds) were documented during the survey. Aside from Highway 80, recorded as a historic road, the remaining 151 cultural resources include small scatters of prehistoric and historic artifacts to large prehistoric habitations or historic home sites. 109 of these sites, including Highway 80, were identified in the Class III inventory while 43 others were identified in the Class II sample inventory. The project area surveyed is shown in **Figure 3.5-1,** Cultural Resources Survey Coverage.

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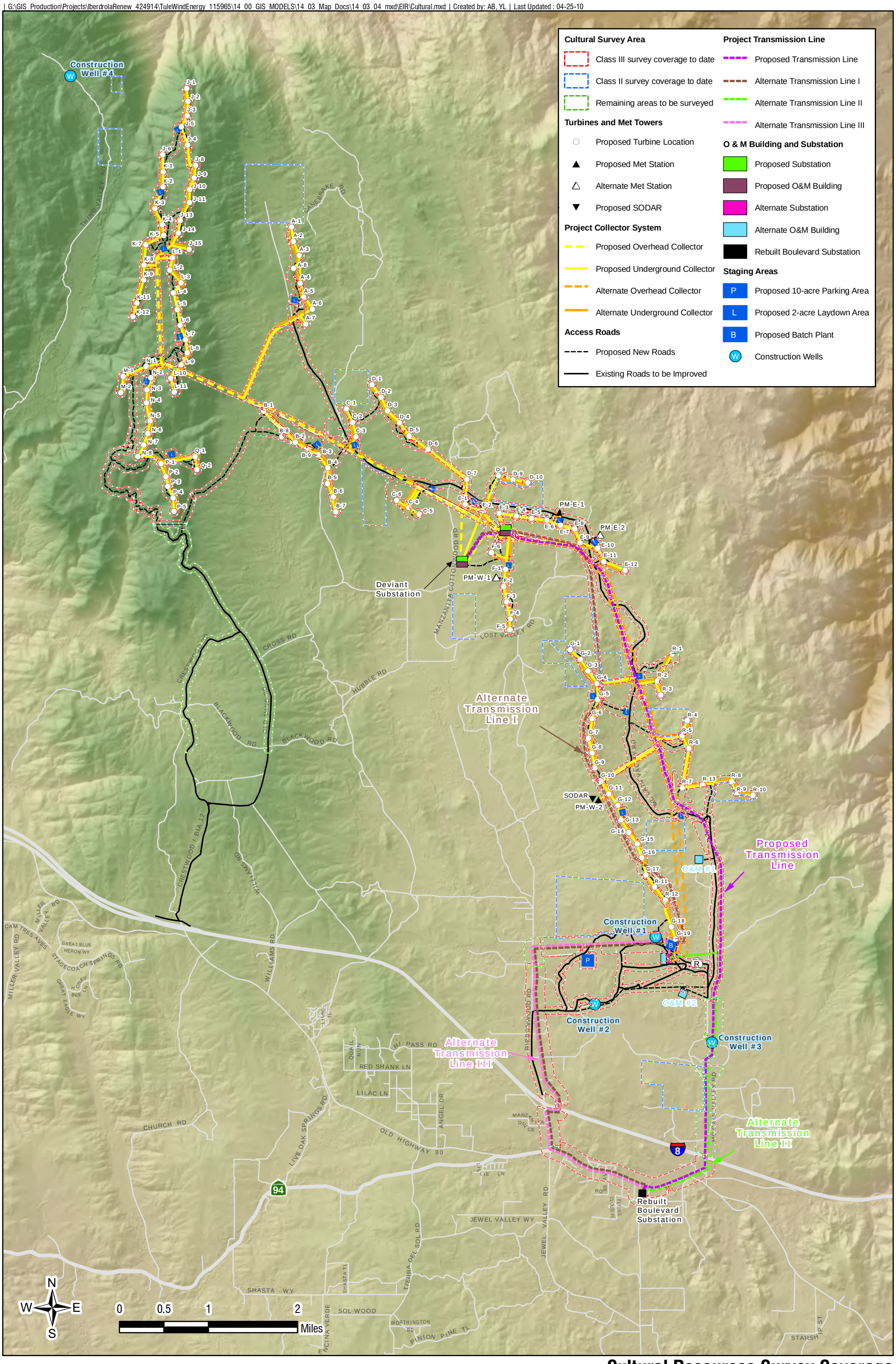

Cultural Resources Survey Coverage

FIGURE 3.5-1

Iberdrola Renewables | Tule Wind Project | Applicant's Environmental Document

HDR
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Table 3.5-1. Tetra Tech (2008) Records Search Results

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-118	1950'S	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (of Roger's Yuma II and III)	Pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10123	1983	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Sparse pottery scatter and lithic material
CA-SDI-10125	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-10328	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Artifact scatter	ROW	Lithic and Tizon Brown pottery scatter (4 items)
CA-SDI-10329	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Artifact scatter	ROW	Lithic and Tizon Brown pottery scatter (4 items)
CA-SDI-10335	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10359	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10360	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature and artifact scatter	ROW	Bedrock milling station with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10595	1986	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10596	1986	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10597	1987	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10651	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Large temporary camp
CA-SDI-10653	2006	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SDI-10654	1986	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Habitation/ethnographic village site
CA-SDI-10655	1986	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp, milling feature
CA-SDI-10656 (CA-SDI-7157)	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Large temporary camp with milling features, stone circle, lithic and pottery scatters
CA-SDI-10974	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Habitation site with milling station, lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10975	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-10976	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-10977	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10978	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10979	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10980	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10981	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10982	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10983	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10984	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-10985	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-1150	1969	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Milling stations and lithic scatter	ROW	Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-12866	1983	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-12867	2007	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Milling feature
CA-SDI-12868	2007	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic mining features	1 mile radius	Historic mine features
CA-SDI-15188	1999	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic dam	1 mile radius	Breached dam
CA-SDI-15189	1999	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-15190	1999	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-16007	1999	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp with hearth feature
CA-SDI-16037	1999	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-16038	1999	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-16038	1999	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Milling station	ROW	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-16039	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Rock cairn, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Rock cairn and lithic scatter

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-16040	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-16041	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Rock cairn, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Rock cairn and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-16042	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, rock features	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter and rock features
CA-SDI-16044	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Rock cairn, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter and rock cairn
CA-SDI-16045	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16046	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16047	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16048	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16049	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16050	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16051	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16052	2003	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic fence	1 mile radius	Historic fence line
CA-SDI-16053	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock features	1 mile radius	Rock ring feature and rock cairn
CA-SDI-16054	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16055	2003	Not evaluated	Undetermined	Rock cairn	1 mile radius	Rock cairn
CA-SDI-16364	2001	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-16365	2004	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-16366	2001	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-16367	2001	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-16373	2001	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter and ground stone
CA-SDI-16374	2001	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse
CA-SDI-16385	2002	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-16394	2002	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse
CA-SDI-164	1940'S	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Pottery scatter
CA-SDI-16786	2003	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse
CA-SDI-16823	2003	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse
CA-SDI-16825	2003	Site tested, eligibility determination not available	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse; site was tested but results and eligibility not provided on site form
CA-SDI-16826	2003	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse
CA-SDI-16827	2003	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter, historic foundation	1 mile radius	Historic refuse and foundations
CA-SDI-17116	2004	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter with bulldozer tracks
CA-SDI-17118	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Artifact scatter	ROW	Sparse lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-17135	2004	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-17816	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Artifact scatter	ROW	Sparse lithic and pottery scatter; site condition is poor due to OHV traffic and illicit surface collection
CA-SDI-17821	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Historic trash scatter	ROW	Historic refuse dumps
CA-SDI-17822	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-17827	2005	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp with milling feature, lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-17828	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Lithic scatter, historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter and historic glass
CA-SDI-17844	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Seasonal camp with milling feature, lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-17845	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Artifact scatter and historic feature	1 mile radius	Lithics and groundstone; livestock corral

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-17869	N/A	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Pictographs	1 mile radius	Pictographs
CA-SDI-18048	2006	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic structure, historic features	1 mile radius	Collapsed historic structure and associated features
CA-SDI-18049	2006	Not evaluated	Historic	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-18050	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Artifact scatter	ROW	Sparse lithic and pottery scatter and a mano
CA-SDI-18051	2006	Not evaluated	Historic	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithics and one milling slab
CA-SDI-18827	2007	Not evaluated	Historic	Datum marker	1 mile radius	General Land Office survey datum
CA-SDI-18850	2007	Not evaluated	Historic	Datum marker	1 mile radius	General Land Office survey datum
CA-SDI-18851	2007	Not evaluated	Historic	Milling features	1 mile radius	Milling features
CA-SDI-18921	2008	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic refuse dump
CA-SDI-2535	1977	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric (E. Diegueno of the Yuman III)	Rock shelter, pictographs	ROW	Rock shelter and pictographs
CA-SDI-2704	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter with pictographs and FAR, ground stone, lithic and pottery scatters
CA-SDI-2729	1976	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Seasonal camp	ROW	Seasonal camp
CA-SDI-2730	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Possible rock shelter, lithic scatter	ROW	Potential rock shelter with some lithics
CA-SDI-2731	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	ROW	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-2732	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Large village site	ROW	Originally recorded as a large village site. A 2006 attempt to relocate was unsuccessful. Authors suggest site is actually CA-SDI-4009 located several hundred meters to the southwest.
CA-SDI-3997	1975	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Milling station and midden
CA-SDI-3998	1975	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Milling station and midden
CA-SDI-3999	2006	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Milling station, midden and lithic scatter

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-4000	1975	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Milling station, midden and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-4001	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling station	1 mile radius	Milling station
CA-SDI-4002	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Seasonal village site
CA-SDI-4003	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-4004	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter, milling station, lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-4006	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Milling slick and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-4007	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-4009	2006	Not evaluated, potentially eligible	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Seasonal village site	ROW	Seasonal village site and surrounding satellite sites with several bedrock milling features and a lithic and ceramic scatter
CA-SDI-4010	2006	recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Large village site	1 mile radius	Large complex habitation site with midden and milling features
CA-SDI-4343	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-4344	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-4345	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-4346	1975	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-4473	N/A	Not evaluated	Historic	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-4788	1986	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-4788	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	ROW	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-5058	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-5059	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter and pottery scatter

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-5060, 10333, 10334, 10407	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-5162	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Rock shelter and lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-5171	N/A	N/A	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Rock shelter and lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-5417	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-5418	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-5430	1978	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features and lithic, pottery scatters
CA-SDI-5933	2003	Not eligible for CRHP, not evaluated NRHP	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp with milling feature; site tested and determined not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources
CA-SDI-6779	1976	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling stations	ROW	Bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-6884	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-6884, 10126, 10128	1979	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-6885	1978	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling station with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-6893	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Milling slick
CA-SDI-6894	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Large temporary camp
CA-SDI-6895	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Large temporary camp
CA-SDI-6896	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Small temporary camp
CA-SDI-6897	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Small temporary camp
CA-SDI-6898	1979	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic camp	1 mile radius	Possible historic US Army Camp
CA-SDI-6899	2003	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Milling slick
CA-SDI-6901	2003	Not eligible for CRHP, not evaluated NRHP	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp with milling feature; site tested and determined not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-6902	2003	Not eligible for CRHP, not evaluated NRHP	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling feature; site tested and determined not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources
CA-SDI-6978	1978	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter and tool
CA-SDI-6995	1978	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Several bedrock milling surfaces (50+), lithic and pottery scatter and midden
CA-SDI-6996	2007	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter. ECORP unable to relocate in 2007
CA-SDI-7135	1979	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter and historic features	1 mile radius	Historic refuse and features
CA-SDI-7136	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling station
CA-SDI-7137	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Possible lithic quarry	1 mile radius	Possible quartz and diorite quarry
CA-SDI-7138	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter with lithic debitage; site not relocated during a 2005 attempt
CA-SDI-7139	2005	Not evaluated	Historic/Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Originally recorded as a historic site with a ceramic scatter. During a 2005 revisit the historic refuse and features associated with grazing were relocated but the ceramic scatter was not.
CA-SDI-7140	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling station	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling station
CA-SDI-7141	1979	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter and historic features	1 mile radius	Historic refuse and features
CA-SDI-7142	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7143	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter and lithic scatter
CA-SDI-7144	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Milling features, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features with lithic and pottery scatter and historic refuse associated with cattle grazing
CA-SDI-7145	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling features, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7146	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Milling features, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features with lithic and pottery scatter and historic refuse

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-7148	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7149	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Milling station
CA-SDI-7150	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	ROW	Rock shelter with a midden, lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7151	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Habitation site
CA-SDI-7151	2006	Unknown	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	ROW	Rock shelters, habitation site with midden, lithic and pottery scatter. Site heavily impacted by OHV traffic.
CA-SDI-7152	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7153	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Rock shelter with stone enclosure with wooden arch, glass and shell casings; sparse lithic and pottery.
CA-SDI-7154	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-7154	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	ROW	Lithic scatter
CA-SDI-7157 (aka CA-SDI-10656)	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Large temporary camp with milling features, stone circle, lithic and pottery scatters
CA-SDI-7158	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter of 5 flakes
CA-SDI-7159	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature and historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature and historic refuse
CA-SDI-7161	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic scatter of 5 flakes
CA-SDI-7162	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Bedrock milling features and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7163	1979	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling station with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-7164	1979	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Rock shelter with a lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-778	1961	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Bedrock mortar
CA-SDI-8093	1978	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp and lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-82	1949	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8353	1980	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling station with lithic and pottery scatter

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-8355	1980	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Habitation site with milling station, lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8372/8375	2000	Not evaluated	Prehistoric/Historic	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature with lithic and pottery scatter and the Historic McCain Ranch (SDI-8375)
CA-SDI-8388	2006	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	ROW	Originally recorded as a temporary camp with lithics and pottery. This site was not relocated during ASM's 2006 survey and relocation efforts.
CA-SDI-84	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Pottery scatter	1 mile radius	Originally recorded as a lithic and pottery scatter. Site was not relocated during an attempt in 2005.
CA-SDI-8683	1995	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Lithic and pottery (Tizon) scatter and ground stone
CA-SDI-8684	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling station	ROW	Milling station
CA-SDI-8702	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, pottery scatter	ROW	Lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8703	1981	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Temporary camp, possible fire pit, lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8704	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	ROW	Lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8705	1981	Recommended eligible	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Rock shelters and associated lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8707	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Temporary camp, lithic scatter and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8708	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	ROW	Cupule
CA-SDI-8709	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	ROW	Milling station
CA-SDI-8710	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling feature, midden and pottery
CA-SDI-8710	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Milling station, midden, and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-8711	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling station	ROW	Milling station
CA-SDI-8712	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	ROW	Temporary camp, lithic scatter
CA-SDI-8717	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling feature	1 mile radius	Milling station.
CA-SDI-9028	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling features, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features with lithic and pottery scatter

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	In ROW or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-9029	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling features, artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Milling features with lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-9223	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	ROW	Temporary camp with milling features and a lithic and pottery scatter
CA-SDI-9224	1982	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Artifact scatter	ROW	Lithic scatter, projectile points, and ground stone
CA-SDI-9228	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	ROW	Pottery scatter (Tizon Brown sherds)
CA-SDI-9540	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	Temporary camp with midden
CA-SDI-9540	1981	Not evaluated	Prehistoric (Late Period)	Habitation site	ROW	Temporary camp site with midden, lithics and pottery fragments
CA-SDI-9715	1983	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic structure, historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Historic structure and refuse
P-37-24023	2000	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic road	1 mile radius	Old US 80 (paved highway)
P-37-28936	N/A	Not eligible	Prehistoric	Pottery isolate	ROW	Isolated pottery fragment

Source: ASM June 2010

Table 3.5-2. ASM (2009) Records Search Update

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	Class III APE or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-00087	2005	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Prehistoric pottery and seed cache	1 mile radius	3 ollas and a cooking pot with seeds of various plants, possibly dating to 1850, 4 m^2 area
CA-SDI-08217	1980	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Quartz and andesite porphyry flakes, core, scraper, 15,000 m^2 area
CA-SDI-08218	1980	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	1 mile radius	Quartz and andesite porphyry flakes, 1 mano, 1 scraper. 2000m^2 area
CA-SDI-09225	1982	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Class III	Rock shelter, 3 milling stations, artifact scatter, handstone, millingstone, steatite fragment, hammerstone, 30 x 15m
CA-SDI-09226	2006	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	1 mile radius	Light lithic and ceramic scatter with 2 handstones and one possible slick, 17 x 12m
CA-SDI-13670	1994	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1 mile radius	6 milling features w/ 113 elements, 200+ flakes, 100+ debitage, 2 cores, 17 groundstone, 1 pestle, 6 hammerstones, 300+ ceramics, 110 x 100 m
CA-SDI-13671	1994	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump	1 mile radius	Household and kitchen items, building materials, automotive items; dates to early 1900s. 21 x 10 m
CA-SDI-16786	2003	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	Class III	Ironstone, metal, glass and bottle fragments. Tested in 2003 and found not significant under CEQA, 106 x 45 m
CA-SDI-16824	2005	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic homestead	Class III	3 foundations, well, trash scatter which includes purple glass, ironstone, glass, metal cans. 300 x 250 ft
CA-SDI-17731	2005	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump and wooden trough	1 mile radius	Wooden trough, ~150 cans/bottles spread between one dump location and an associated scatter, possibly dating to 1914, 47 x 32 m

Trinomial	Last update to record	NRHP Status	Age	Type	Class III APE or 1 Mile Radius	Description
CA-SDI-17732	2005	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump	1 mile radius	350+ cans, 50+ glass frags, 25+ ceramic frags, battery cases and other domestic household refuse possibly dating to 1915, 60 x 4 5 m
CA-SDI-17733	2005	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump; isolated flake	1 mile radius	Household refuse scatter in dating to early 1900s; one prehistoric flake, 90 x 45 m
CA-SDI-18993	2008	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump	Class III	25-50 cans, 1 ceramic frag, 1-5 glass fragments; likely dating as early as the 1930s
CA-SDI-18994	2008	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump	Class III	25-50 cans, 1 ceramic frag, 25-50 glass fragments; likely dating as early as the 1930s, 82x42 ft
CA-SDI-19019	2007	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	120+ cans, glass fragments, paint can, rubber tire; likely dating to 1940s-50s, 222 x 45 m
CA-SDI-19020	2007	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash scatter	1 mile radius	Disassociated scatter of cans, bicycle wheel, spark plugs, glass, barbed wire, etc., 35 x 29 m
CA-SDI-19042	2009	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	2 quartz flakes, 2 metavolcanic flakes, 1 chert flake, 16 x15 m
CA-SDI-19045	2009	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1 mile radius	9 flakes, 2 cores; 1 ceramic sherd, 49 x 19 m
CA-SDI-19225	2007	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling station	1 mile radius	1 bedrock milling station with 1 slick; 7 x 5 m
CA-SDI-19256	2007	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Milling station	1 mile radius	2 milling stations with 3 mortars and 4 slicks, 18 x 18 m
CA-SDI-19277	2008	Not evaluated	Historic	Historic trash dump	Class III	10 glass fragments (including SCA, aqua and milk), 12 ceramic fragments, one wood stove leg; possibly dating to the late 1800s, 48 x 18 m
CA-SDI-19278	2008	Not evaluated	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Class III	3 metavolcanic flakes, 19 x 13 m

Source: AMS June 2010.

The preliminary NRHP assessments for each new and previously recorded site, of which includes 14 historic sites, 10 do not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility, and preliminary NRHP assessments could not be made for two others—a cistern (Tule-EP-04) and a building (Tule-EP-02). The latter two sites require additional research to estimate data potential and historical significance. One home site (Tule-CW-25) appears to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. One other site (Tule-BC-34) has both prehistoric and historic components and, pending evaluation, would likely fail to meet NRHP criteria. Considering the prehistoric sites, 10 (4 new, 6 previously recorded) archaeological sites do appear to meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility due to high data potential , as shown in **Table 3.5-1**. The 10 prehistoric sites that appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria are all habitation sites with relatively high data potential. The remaining 67 prehistoric sites presented in the Table 2 of the Cultural Survey, Appendix I, which do not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria would likely be recommended as not eligible following surface collection and limited excavations to probe for buried deposits. Iberdrola Renewables will reconfigure the project layout to avoid all sites determined eligible for the NRHP; therefore, none of these sites should be impacted by the project. Iberdrola Renewables is committed to avoiding NRHP eligible sites and will continue to adjust the layout as the results of the on-going cultural resources survey become known.

Additionally, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is in the environmental review process for the construction of its Sunrise-Powerlink transmission line, a portion of which overlaps the Tule Wind project footprint in some places. The Sunrise-Powerlink cultural resources inventory documented a number of cultural resources that also fall within the inventory areas, but were not identified during records searches due to their recent recording. With permission from the BLM and SDG&E, ASM obtained information on the cultural resources recorded during the Sunrise-Powerlink survey and integrated those results in the current Tule Wind inventory. In all, the cultural resources that overlap the Sunrise-Powerlink and Tule Wind inventories include seven prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic archaeological site, shown in **Table 3.5-3**.

Table 3.5-3. Archaeological Sites in the Tule Wind Footprint Recorded During the SDG&E Sunrise-Powerlink Survey

Site Designation	Class III or II	Landholder	Source	Age	Site Type	NHRP Status
SDGE-BC-6	Class III	BLM	SDG&E	Both	Lithic scatter and HPRD	Not evaluated
SDGE-BC-9/ SDI-19857	Class III	Private	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
SDGE-BC-13/ SDI-19850	Class III	BLM	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Not evaluated
SDGE-BC-37	Class III	BLM	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
SDGE-BW-83/ SDI-19868	Class III	BLM	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
SDGE-BW-84/ SDI-19869	Class III	BLM	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
SDGE-BW-128/ SDI-19935	Class III	BLM	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
SDGE-BW-130/ SDI-19872	Class III	Private	SDG&E	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated

Source: ASM June 2010.
Note: HPRD = Historic Period Refuse Deposit

Resources Identified During Class III and Class II Inventories

Table 3.5-4 summarizes the cultural resources identified during the Class III cultural resources inventory of the project footprint APE, as well as the results of the Class II sample inventory. **Table 3.5-4** also lists the potential eligibility status per NRHP guidelines. More detail on the NRHP eligibility is discussed below. Together, the Class II and Class III inventories identified 152 cultural resources. The identified archaeological sites are both previously recorded and newly documented. Within the Class III footprint, a total of 39 identified sites were previously recorded and the remaining 69 were newly documented. In the Class II sample survey, nine identified sites were previously recorded and 34 were newly documented.

Assessment of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility

The NRHP was established by the NHPA to identify and preserve historic locations or resources. While cultural resources inventories are not designed to provide formal evaluations of archaeological sites, it is possible to estimate a site's potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP based on surface evidence. Except in rare circumstances, making recommendations of NRHP eligibility for archaeological sites includes a formal evaluation phase that typically involves more intensive recording and excavation. As such, the preliminary NRHP assessments provided in this document are not formal recommendations but estimations based on surface observations of site character and the potential for buried deposits. These preliminary assessments provide a measure of potential future work that may be required at archaeological sites documented in the proposed project area. Furthermore, formal determinations of the NRHP eligibility will be contingent on the BLM's Section 106 consultations, which are ongoing. With this in mind, ASM made preliminary conclusions regarding a site's potential for eligibility on the NRHP. Of the 151 sites identified during the Class II and Class III surveys, 25 are likely to meet the eligibility criteria for NRHP eligibility, shown in **Table 3.5-4**.

The SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink project commissioned a historic properties study to include Historic Highway 80 (Site 37-024023), which found certain segments to be contributing elements to its NRHP eligible status.

In particular, sections of Old Highway 80 still remain as main streets in El Cajon, Alpine, Pine Valley, and Jacumba, having the old road surface, alignment, and width preserved. Within the Tule Wind project APE, no such unimproved, preserved segments remain. Additionally, two historic sites could not be assessed for eligibility without further archival research, including SDI-16827—a historic period refuse deposit with associated structural remains, and Tule-EP-02—an historic home site with a standing structure. Of the other resources assessed as potentially eligible, 15 are in the Class III APE and 10 are in the Class II sample survey areas. Aside from Highway 80, the 14 other potentially eligible resources in the Class III APE include six large habitations, six small habitations, one with both prehistoric (large habitation) and historic (home site) components, and one other historic home site. Within the Class II sample, all potentially eligible resources are prehistoric sites, including six large habitation sites, two small habitations, and two dense artifact scatters.

Table 3.5-5 presents the site areas that are listed as eligible or unknown NRHP eligibility, the potential impact, and if the site can be avoided by project design.

Table 3.5-4. Cultural Resources Identified in the Class III and Class II Inventories

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential Eligibility NRHP Status
Class III Eligible Sites						
37-024023	Class III	Intersects BIA, private, BLM	Existing	Historic	Highway 80	Segments of road are contributing elements to NRHP listing
SDI-10359	Class III	BLM, private	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-17817	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-19001/ 19003	Class III	BLM, private	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-19018	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-7150	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-9223/17816	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SPBB-S-1	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-BC-35	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-BC-54	Class III	State, private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-CW-11	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-CW-12	Class III	BLM, private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-CW-17	Class III	BLM, private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-CW-25	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Home site	Potentially eligible
Tule-EP-08	Class III	Private	New	Both	Large habitation and historic homesite	Potentially eligible
Class III Ineligible Sites and Sites with Uncertain Eligibility						
SDI-1151	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-4788	Class III	BLM, State, Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-6897	Class III	Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-6900	Class III	Private	Existing	Both	BMS and HPRD	Likely ineligible
SDI-9225	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Likely ineligible
SDI-16786	Class III	Private	Existing	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
SDI-16824	Class III	Private	Existing	Historic	HPRD and foundations	Likely ineligible
SDI-16827	Class III	Private	Existing	Historic	HPRD and structural remains	Uncertain
SDI-17118	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-17119	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Ceramic Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-17815	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-17822	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-17829	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential Eligibility NRHP Status
SDI-17830	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-18050	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-18054	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Ceramic Scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-18993	Class III	Private	Existing	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
SDI-18994	Class III	Private	Existing	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
SDI-19000	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-19002	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Likely ineligible
SDI-19045	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-19291	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
SDI-19301	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BC-6	Class III	BLM	Existing	Both	Lithic scatter and HPRD	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BC-9/ SDI-19857	Class III	Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BC-13/ SDI-19850	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BC-37	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BW-83/ SDI-19868	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BW-84/ SDI-19869	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BW-128/ SDI-19935	Class III	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
SDGE-BW-130/ SDI-19872	Class III	Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
SPED-S-1	Class III	Private	Existing	Both	Lithic scatter and HPRD	Likely ineligible
SPED-S-5	Class III		Existing	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-01	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-02	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-03	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-04	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-09	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-10	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-12	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-13	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-14	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential Eligibility NRHP Status
Tule-BC-15	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-16	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-17	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-18	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-19	Class III	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-20	Class III	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-21	Class III	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-22	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Lithic SCATTER	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-23	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic SCATTER	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-24	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-25	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-27	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-28	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-29	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-30	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-31	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-32	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-33	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-34	Class III	Private	New	Both	Large habitation and historic homesite	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-36	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-39	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-40	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-41	Class III	BLM, Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-42	Class III	State, Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-56	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-57	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-58	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-66	Class III	BIA	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-67	Class III	BIA	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-68	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-69	Class III	State	New	Historic	Mining site	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-72	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential Eligibility NRHP Status
Tule-BC-73	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-74	Class III	State	New	Historic	Mining site	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-01	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-02/ LD-S-2	Class III	State	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-04	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-05	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-07	Class III	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-10	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-15	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-16	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-19	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-20	Class III	State	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-21	Class III	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-22	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-23	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-24	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-EP-01	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-EP-02	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Home site	Uncertain
Tule-EP-03	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-EP-07	Class III	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Class II Sample Eligible Sites						
SDI-4009	Class II	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-4010	Class II	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-7151	Class II	BLM, Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-7154	Class II	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-8434	Class II	BIA	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
SDI-15746	Class II	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-BC-43	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Large habitation	Potentially eligible
Tule-BC-63	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible
Tule-CW-03	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible
Tule-CW-43	Class II	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Potentially eligible
Class II Sample Ineligible Sites						
SDI-5162	Class II	Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
SDI-5171	Class II	Private	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential Eligibility NRHP Status
SDI-9224	Class II	BLM	Existing	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-05	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-06	Class II	BLM	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-07	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-11	Class II	BLM, Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-44	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-46	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-47	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-48	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-49	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small habitation	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-50	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-51	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-52	Class II	Private	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-53	Class II	Private	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-55	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-59	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-60	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-61	Class II	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-62	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-64	Class II	BIA	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-BC-65	Class II	BIA	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-30	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-31	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-33	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-34	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-35	Class II	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-36	Class II	Private	New	Historic	HPRD	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-40	Class II	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-41	Class II	Private	New	Historic	Home site	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-42	Class II	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible
Tule-CW-44	Class II	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Likely ineligible

Source: AMS June 2010.

Table 3.5-5. Identified Sites within Project Area and Potential Impacts

Site Number	Survey	Site Area Size (meters)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Located within a Project Alternative	Comments Impacts
37-024023	Class III	Highway 80 – linear feature	This is the historic Highway 80, which is listed on the NRHP. The highway runs through the southern margin of the Class III footprint, through the town of Boulevard.	Potentially eligible	Proposed Project, Alternative I, and Alternative III	This is the historic Highway 80, which is listed on the NRHP. The highway runs through the southern margin of the Class III footprint, through the town of Boulevard. Survey crews noted the presence of the road but no updated mapping or description was necessary. Highway 80 was discussed and evaluated in a historic context prepared for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink project (see Ni Ghablain et al. 2010), finding that some segments of the highway are contributing elements to NRHP listing.
SDI-4009	Class II	Large	Previously recorded as large habitation, numerous milling sites, 1,000+ flakes and post sherds. Updated to include 100 brownware ceramic sherds, 30 flakes, 3 milling stations and 10 slicks.	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.
SDI-4010	Class II	600 x 425 m	Habitation site, milling, slicks, artifact scatter, flakes, handstones, millingstones, brownware sherds	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Primarily located outside proposed project footprint area. The site can be completely avoided by modifying the collector line path.
SDI-7150	Class III	15 x 15	Rock shelter, ceramic, flakes	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	The site is located at the edge of the 400-foot cultural resources survey corridor and likely can be avoided without shifting the layout.
SDI-7151	Class II	Large	Rock shelter, milling, 200+ flakes, 200+ sherds	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.
SDI-7154	Class II	3 x 8	Habitation site, rock shelter, oval slicks, bifaces, hammerstone, corer/scraper, flakes	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.
SDI-8434	Class II	408-x-360	Milling station, multiple rock shelters, caches, pictograph rock art, densified artifact concentrations containing lithics, ceramics, groundstone, midden soil	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.

Site Number	Survey	Site Area Size (meters)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Located within a Project Alternative	Comments Impacts
SDI-9223/17816	Class III	480 x 90	These sites were expanded and united into one site. 9 milling stations, 100+ ceramics, 3 handstones, 2 millingstones, 300+ flakes	Potentially Eligible	Same as the proposed project	This site can be avoided by modifying the collector line path.
SDI-10359	Class III	325 x 150	8 milling stations, 70+ flakes, 1 handstone, 20+ ceramics. Relocated and expanded	Potentially Eligible	Same as the Proposed Project, Alternative I, and Alternative III transmission line	The site can be avoided by shifting the project layout.
SDI-15746	Class II	Multiple loci: 200 x 50 and 310 x 100	Locus 1: Lithic scatter, flakes, sherds, flake tool. Locus 2: habitation, 6 milling stations, ceramic sherds, brownware and buffware sherds (1,400), projectile point, flakes, midden soil	Potentially Eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.
SDI-16827	Class III	Large	Historic refuse and foundations	Uncertain	Same as the proposed project	Remnants of this historic homesite can be avoided.
SDI-17817	Class III	300 x 150	100 Milling surfaces, 100+ sherds, 50+ flakes	Potentially Eligible	Same as the proposed project and Alternative II	The site can be avoided by changing the path of project roadway layout.
SDI-19001/19003	Class III	850 x 370	Complex habitation site with multiple milling stations, midden, rock shelters	Potentially Eligible	Same as the proposed project	The site represents an intensive prehistoric occupation. The site will be avoided by changing the project layout.
SDI-19018	Class II	120 x 90	Habitation site, 7 milling stations with 18 slicks, two mortars, 1,000+ flakes and 100+ ceramics	Potentially Eligible	Same as the proposed project	This site can be avoided by modifying the collector line path.
SPBB-S-1/19364	Class III	237 x 11	Lithic scatter; 3 projectile points, handstone, 110 quartz debitage, chert biface, 12 metavolcanic flake, and basalt secondary flake	Potentially Eligible	Same as the proposed project	This site can be avoided by modification of the project roadway layout.

Site Number	Survey	Site Area Size (meters)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Located within a Project Alternative	Comments Impacts
Tule-BC-35	Class III	150 x 200	Two loci, 10 milling stations, 350 flakes, 9 handstones, 3 millingstones, 1 core, Elko projectile point, 3 brownware sherds	Potentially eligible	Alternative I and Alternative III transmission line	The site is located along an existing road Because the road is a disturbed context, its use would not impact portions of the site that contribute to its National Register eligibility; therefore, there would be no adverse impact.
Tule-BC-43	Class II	191 X 90	Habitation site, 5 milling stations, artifact scatter, handstone, olla rim sherd	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.
Tule-BC-54	Class III	125 x 92	Habitation site, 3 milling stations, 3 slicks, mortar, milling stones, handstones, core, chopper, lithic debitage	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project, Alternative I and Alternative III	The site can be avoided by shifting the project layout.
Tule-BC-63	Class II	79 x 52	Dispersed artifact scatter, lithic debitage, ceramics, 1 core, 2 projective points, mammal bones	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact
Tule-CW-03	Class II	50 x 50	Habitation site, 1 milling station, 2 mortars, 100 flakes, 40 pot sherds, handstones, hammerstone, chipping station with 40 chips	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.
Tule-CW-11	Class III	30 x 40	Habitation site, rock shelter, 4 milling features, 20+ flakes, 50+ sherds	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	The site can be avoided by shifting the project layout.
Tule-CW-12	Class III	Large	Habitation site, 1 milling feature, 300+ flakes, 70+ sherds	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	The site covers multiple facilities, but can be avoided by changing the project layout.
Tule-CW-17	Class III	Large	Habitation, rock shelter, 3 milling features, 50+ flakes, 100+ sherds, 1 point	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	The site is located at the outer edge of the 400-foot cultural resources survey corridor and likely can be avoided without shifting the layout.
Tule-CW-25	Class III	Plot	Historic home site on Rough Acres Ranch with refuse deposit; historic petroglyph on boulder “JD 1933”	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	This historic homesite can be avoided.
Tule-CW-43	Class II	20 x 20	Habitation site, rock shelter, sparse lithic and potsherd scatter, midden soils.	Potentially eligible	Same as the proposed project	Outside proposed project footprint area, no adverse impact.

Site Number	Survey	Site Area Size (meters)	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Located within a Project Alternative	Comments Impacts
Tule-EP-02	Class III	3,200 square feet	Historic building with mason insignia	Uncertain	Alternatives I and III	This site can be avoided by shifting the project layout.
Tule-EP-08	Class III	Large	Prehistoric Habitation with Historic habitation component, 33 milling features, midden	Potentially eligible	Alternatives I and III	This site can be avoided by shifting the project layout.

Source: ASM Affiliates, June 2010

Cemeteries

There are no conventional cemeteries identified within the project area. The nearest cemeteries to the project area are located at 2495 West Victoria Drive, Alpine, California to the west, and 201 East Gillett Street, El Centro, California to the east.

Area of Potential Effect

The APE is the geographic area or areas, regardless of land ownership, within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. For the current proposed project, the APE consists of an approximate 3,540-acre footprint, including a new 3.6- to 4.1-mi. transmission line.

The resource agencies require 100 percent survey coverage for the investigation of cultural resources. The APE varies in extent relative to the various project components as described below:

- A 400-foot corridor along linear turbine strings with the option of expanding the corridor to 800 feet to avoid potentially eligible cultural resources;
- A 150-foot corridor along access roads, transmission lines (overhead and underground), and collector lines;
- A 100-foot buffer around staging areas, substations, and other project related parcels.

The general APE parameters are different for lands under San Diego County jurisdiction. For county lands, all proposed transmission lines are being surveyed with a 1,000-foot corridor to allow for adjustments if needed during the planning and construction phases.

Prehistoric

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego region spans the last 10,000 years. The chronological trends are Paleoindian (pre-5500 B.C.), Archaic (8000 B.C.-A.D. 500), Late Prehistoric (A.D. 500-1750), and Ethnohistoric (post-A.D. 1750).

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in coastal southern California is tenuous. Typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools.

The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools; millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the San Diego region, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (ASM 2010, see Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004).

The interval following the Archaic and prior to ethnohistoric times (A.D. 500-1750) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (ASM 2010, M. Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). In northern San Diego County, the post-A.D. 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (ASM 2010; True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from A.D. 500 until ethnohistoric times (AMS 2010, Meighan 1959). Despite these

regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the archaic pattern, but includes arrow points, large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations.

Historic

European activity in the region began as early as A.D. 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay. Sebastián Vizcaíno returned in 1602, and it is possible that there were subsequent contacts that went unrecorded. These brief encounters made the local native people aware of the existence of other cultures that were technologically more complex than their own. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

Spanish colonial settlement was initiated in 1769, when multiple expeditions arrived in San Diego. A military presidio and a mission to deal with the local Kumeyaay and Ipai were soon firmly established at San Diego, despite violent resistance to them from a coalition of native communities in 1776. Private ranchos subsequently established by Spanish and Mexican soldiers, as well as other non-natives, appropriated much of the remaining coastal or near-coastal locations (Pourade 1960-1967).

Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations in western San Diego County. Some former mission neophytes were absorbed into the work forces on the ranchos, while others drifted toward the urban centers at San Diego and Los Angeles or moved to the eastern portions of the county where they were able to join still largely autonomous native communities.

The United States conquest and annexation, together with the gold rush in northern California, brought many additional outsiders into the region. Development during the following decades was fitful, undergoing cycles of boom and bust. Small-scale settlement of El Cajon and Lakeside began in the late 1800s, including the construction of the San Diego-Cuyamaca Eastern Railroad and the flume from Cuyamaca Reservoir in the 1880s and 1890s. However, it was not until the second half of the twentieth century that the urbanization of the region exploded.

The project area does include Rough Acres Ranch which includes approximately 25 small ranch staff housing units and 6 other residential and storage type buildings. The project does not require, nor propose the removal or alteration of any of these existing buildings.

The Campo-Jucumba region, including McCain Valley was largely considered unsettled southern California territory—a fact that drew to the region a few prominent ranchers such as the McCain family. According to the Draft Boulevard Subregional Plan, the only identified historic building located in the area is the McCain Valley House. According to the Boulevard Planning Group Meeting notes February 5, 2009, the McCain Valley House is in the process of obtaining a designation of "California Point of Historical Interest." To date, the County has not received any applications for local status. Additionally, the McCain house is not listed on the national register, although listing on the state register may be in the

process at this time. According to the County of San Diego, the McCain House is located in the northern portion of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Sombrero Peak Quadrant (26, 16 south, 6 east), and is not located within the project area.

According to the BLM Eastern San Diego County Resource Management Plan (RMP), the In-Ko-Pah area has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The Federal Land Policy and Management Act defines an ACEC as an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. Within the BLM RMP Planning Area, there are two ACECs designated for cultural as well as wildlife resource values. The two ACECs are the Table Mountain ACEC and the In-Ko-Pah Mountains ACEC, both of which were designated in 1981. A small portion of the project area towards the eastern boundary is located within the In-Ko-Pah Mountain ACEC (proposed turbines R-1, R-4 through R-11).

Ethnographic Context

The regional area has a historic and current presence of the California Kumeyaay tribes, which include 13 San Diego County Indian reservations, of which four tribes are located adjacent to or in close proximity to the proposed project area. Iberdrola Renewables has an agreement for the placement of wind turbines on the Ewiiaapaayp tribal land in the form of land lease. The project may also require upgrades to the Manzanita and Campo Indian Reservations roadways (Crestwood Road and Old Mine Road) if used for delivery of construction equipment. Due to access restrictions, these roadways have not been surveyed for cultural resources to date. It is anticipated that the area may contain lithic scatter from descendents of the area tribes.

The project area lies within the territory usually ascribed to speakers of the Kumeyaay language, but near their boundary were speakers of the very closely related Ipai language to the north. Kumeyaay and Ipai are Yuman languages, with ties to other groups in northern Baja California, on the lower Colorado River, and in western Arizona. The separation of the Ipai and Kumeyaay languages from their closest relative, Cocopa in the Colorado River delta, may date back about 1,000-1,200 years, and the separation from other Yuman groups may have occurred around 1,500-2,000 years ago (Laylander 1985).

Aboriginal subsistence in the region was based largely on acquiring natural plants and animals, rather than the cultivation of agricultural crops. Acorns were a staple for the western groups, as were agave and mesquite for eastern groups. Numerous other plants were valued for their dietary contributions from their seeds, fruit, roots, stalks, or greens, and a still larger number of species had known medicinal uses. Game animals included deer first and foremost, but mountain sheep and pronghorn antelope were also present, as well as bears, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, and other medium-sized mammals. Small mammals were probably as important in aboriginal diets as larger animals, with jackrabbits and cottontails being preeminent, but woodrats and other rodents were commonly exploited. Various birds, reptiles, and amphibians were consumed as well. The Kumeyaay had developed a varied material culture that functioned well but was not highly elaborated, at least by global standards. A variety of tools was made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and these served to procure and process the resources of the region. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in the form of ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although infrequently decorated. Basketry was a craft that was particularly refined.

The Kumeyaay were subdivided into essentially sovereign local communities or tribelets. Community membership was generally inherited from the male line. In practice, however, some degree of intermixing

of these patrilocal clans was certainly present during the historic period, and this may have reflected a considerable degree of flexibility in community membership during prehistoric times as well. Later descriptions of the settlement systems have been inconsistent, and there may have been considerable variability in practice (cf., Laylander 1991, 1997, Owen 1965, Shipek 1982, Spier 1923). In some areas, substantially permanent, year-round villages seem to have existed, with more remote resources beyond the daily foraging range being acquired by special task groups. In other areas, communities appear to have followed an annual circuit among seasonal settlements, or to have oscillated between summer and winter villages, often with the group splitting up into its constituent families during certain seasons. Some differences in settlement strategies may have reflected local differences in resource availability or cyclical effects of variability between times of plenty and times of stress. Rights of ownership over the land and its various resources were vested both in individual families and in the clans or communities as a whole. Leadership within communities had at least a tendency to be hereditary, but it was relatively weak; authority was more ceremonial and advisory than administrative or judicial. Headmen had assistants, and shamans exerted an important influence in community affairs, beyond their role in curing individual illness.

Paleontological

Paleontological resources are any remains, traces, or imprints of a plant or animal that has been preserved in the Earth's crust since some past geologic time. Paleontological resources include invertebrate fossils, microfossils, petrified wood, plants, tract, and vertebrate fossils. There is a direct relationship between the type of rock (i.e., igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary) and the depositional environment (e.g., marine, lagoonal, lacustrine, fluvial, terrestrial) under which a geologic formation was originally deposited. Therefore, with an understanding of the geology of San Diego County, it is possible to reasonably predict whether paleontological resources might be present.

No paleontological field surveys were conducted for the project; therefore, it is necessary to assess the sensitivity of rock units based on their known potential to produce scientifically significant fossils elsewhere within the same geologic unit (both within and outside of the project area) or a unit representative of the same depositional environment. For the project, USGS soil mapping units were utilized to analyze the types of soils and geologic formations located within the project area to determine the likelihood of paleontological resources (Geological Hazards Assessment, HDR, Inc., February 2010). The project site is in the Peninsular Ranges physiographic province. In this area, volcanic and marine sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Paleozoic to Mesozoic were intruded by granitic rocks in late Mesozoic to Cenozoic time. There were many granite intrusions to the extent that the aggregate is classified as what is known as a batholith. These intrusions distorted and metamorphosed the earlier sedimentary rocks, and later intrusions deformed earlier intrusions.

Approximately 90 percent of the project area is underlain by the La Posta Tonalite unit of early and late Cretaceous age. These crystalline plutonic rocks include primarily hornblende-biotite trondhjemite which is locally foliated near its western edge. This rock body is largely undeformed and inclusion-free.

In the westernmost 10 percent of the project area a body of metamorphic rocks of Triassic and Jurassic ages is exposed, which include semi-pelitic, pelitic, and quartzitic schists, calc-silicate bearing feldspathic metaquartzite, and minor small pebble metaconglomerate. These rocks also contain layers of sandstone, quartz pebble conglomerate, mudstone, and amphibolite, and are thought to represent metamorphosed submarine fan deposits interlayered with volcanic rocks. These rocks are locally intruded by leucocratic dikes comprising leucogranite, granophyre, alaskite, pegmatite, and aplite, which range in age from late

Jurassic to early Cretaceous. A small body of middle to late Jurassic age Harper Creek gneiss is present at the westernmost edge of the project area.

Area Geology

The following descriptions are taken from the geologic map of the El Cajon quadrangle, and the approximate equivalencies to the online units shown in Section 3.8, Geology, **Figure 3.8-3**, Faults, described as:

- *JTm - Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (Jurassic and Triassic*–Interlayered semi-pelitic, pelitic, and quartzitic schists; calcsilicate-bearing feldspathic metaquartzite; and minor small-pebble metaconglomerate. Includes layers of sandstone, quartz- pebble conglomerate, mudstone, and amphibolite. Interpreted to be metamorphosed submarine fan deposits and intercalated volcanic rocks; equivalent to the Julian Schist of Hudson (1922).
- *Klp - Tonalite of La Posta (Early and Late Cretaceous)*–Hornblende-biotite trondhjemite in western part, and biotite trondhjemite and granodiorite in eastern part. Unit is leucocratic, homogeneous, largely undeformed, and inclusion-free, but locally, pluton margins are moderately strongly foliated.
- *Qya - Young alluvium (Holocene)*–Sand, silt, and gravel in modern streambeds and washes. Includes recent material accumulated on active alluvial fans.
- *KJld - Leucocratic dikes (Late Cretaceous and Late Jurassic)*–Leucogranite, granophyre, alaskite, pegmatite, and aplite; found cutting plutonic units in quadrangle. Includes dikes of at least three ages.
- *Jcr - Granodiorite of Cuyamaca Reservoir (Late and Middle Jurassic)*–Biotite and hypersthene-biotite granodiorite and tonalite; also contains actinolitic amphibole. Fine to medium grained, strongly foliated, locally mylonite gneiss.

BLM classifies geology in the area based on their potential to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils. Classifications are ranked by class as follows:

- *Class 1 (low sensitivity).* Igneous and metamorphic geologic units or units with highly disturbed preservational environments not likely to contain recognizable fossil remains. Management concern is negligible for Class 1 resources, and mitigation requirements are rare.
- *Class 2 (moderate sensitivity).* Sedimentary geologic units not likely to contain vertebrate fossils or significant non-vertebrate fossils. Management concern is low for Class 2 resources, and mitigation requirements are not likely.
- *Class 3 (moderate sensitivity).* Fossiliferous sedimentary geologic units where fossil content varies in significance, abundance, and predictable occurrence or units of unknown fossil potential. Management concern may extend across the entire range of management. Ground-disturbing activities require sufficient mitigation to determine whether significant resources occur in the area of the proposed action.
- *Class 4 (high sensitivity).* Class 4 units are Class 5 units with lowered risk of human caused adverse impacts or lowered risk of natural degradation. Ground-disturbing activities require assessment to determine whether significant resources occur in the area of the proposed action. Mitigation may include full monitoring of significant localities.

- *Class 5 (high sensitivity).* Highly fossiliferous geologic units that regularly produce vertebrate fossils or significant non-vertebrate fossils that are at risk of natural degradation or human-caused adverse impacts. Class 5 areas receive the highest level of management focus. Mitigation of ground-disturbing actions is required and may be intense. Areas of special interest are designated and intensely managed.

According to the Paleontological Resource Map listed in the BLM Resource Management Plan, the project area is listed as containing Class 1, low sensitivity and Class 2, moderate sensitivity within the project area. In addition, according to the San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance of Paleontological Resources, geologic formations in San Diego County are rated with a rating system of high, moderate, low, marginal, and no potential. The project area is identified as having a "low" rating. Based on this rating the regional area is described as:

> "Low resource potential and low sensitivity are assigned to geologic formations that, based on their relatively young age and/or high-energy depositional history, are judged unlikely to produce unique fossil remains. Low resource potential formations rarely produce fossil remains of scientific significance and are considered to have low sensitivity. However, when fossils are found in these formations, they are often very significant additions to our geologic understanding of the area."

Additionally, the unincorporated areas of San Diego County are underlain by geologic formations with no, low, or marginal paleontological resource potential and sensitivity and are unlikely to contain important fossils.

Additional Management Considerations

As previously stated, the NRHP and CRHR eligibility assessments provided are not formal eligibility recommendations. If an identified cultural resource will be impacted by project construction or maintenance activities, formal evaluation of that resource must occur. For resources with archaeological deposits, evaluation typically includes some combination of surface collection, excavation, mapping and special analyses that are designed to understand site formation and human habitation of that resource in a regional context. For historic sites that include standing structures and other evidence of a built environment, additional archival research is necessary to determine chain-of-title, a history of residents, and other such information. For this reason, if it is determined that project construction and/or maintenance will impact identified cultural resources, then each resource must be formally evaluated. If project construction will impact the margin of a known cultural resource, limited boundaries testing may be an option to determine the extent of subsurface cultural deposits, potentially reducing the overall site boundary—absent stationary surface features (i.e., rock shelters, bedrock milling stations, etc.), and allowing construction to proceed without evaluation of the entire resource. An archaeological and Native American monitor should be present during all ground disturbing activities.

If project redesign can result in avoidance of all cultural resources, then formal NRHP testing and evaluation will not be necessary. In this scenario, it is recommended that one archaeological monitor and one Native American monitor be present for each construction crew during project construction when activities are within 100 feet of a known cultural resource to provide monitoring for protection of nearby sites and for unanticipated discoveries. If all adverse effects to historic properties cannot be avoided, or if the 381 acres of private property remain unsurveyed, then either a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be written to guide the completion of the Section 106 process.

Additionally, it is the intent of BLM to write both a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) to provide guidance on the treatment of both known cultural resources and inadvertent discoveries and to provide documentation of approved mitigation and treatment measures, and a Long Term Historic Properties Management Plan to plan for the long term protection and management of cultural resources in and near the project area after the wind farm is on line. These plans will be written in consultation with SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other consulting parties.

As the project progresses, it is anticipated that Iberdrola Renewables will realign aspects of the current APE, thus requiring additional survey and resource documentation. Supplemental survey reports will be prepared to document the results of surveys for new alignments, or for the remaining 381 acres on private property that require survey.

3.5.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

Because the project involves federal action, the basis for determining significance of cultural resources is driven by the NHPA, 16 U.S. Code (USC) §470 et seq. In particular, 16 U.S.C. §470f (Section 106) requires federal agencies to take into account impacts upon resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. Regulations implementing Section 106 provide four criteria which are to be used in evaluating whether resources are NRHP-eligible (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 60.4). These criteria involve districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet one or more of the following criteria:

a) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

b) Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and

d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion (d) is most frequently applied to both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites. Because of the general nature of the criterion, it is necessary to develop pertinent research themes (also referred to as "historic contexts") to provide a systematic framework by which each cultural resource can be evaluated. A principal component of each research theme is the delineation of data requirements that can be used as a baseline for evaluating each site. A determination that a particular site possesses significant data and integrity qualifies the site for listing on the NRHP. Consequently, impacts to the site must be considered under the NHPA. Resources that are determined to be eligible for the NRHP are called "historic properties" regardless of their age, and can include historical or prehistoric archaeological sites, built environment resources (including buildings and other structures, such as dams, canals, roads, reservoirs, etc.), or traditional cultural properties. Importantly, cultural resources that do not qualify for National Register listing do not come under the NHPA's scope.

American Antiquities Act of 1906

This act establishes a penalty for disturbing or excavating any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument or object of antiquity on federal lands as a maximum fine of $500 or 90 days in jail.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as Amended

This act recognizes the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." 42 USC §4321

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

This act provides for the survey, recovery, and preservation of significant paleontological data when such data may be destroyed or lost due to a federal, federally licensed, or federally funded project.

Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971)

This Executive Order (EO) directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. This executive order addresses the NRHP and provides guidance to those involved with federal properties that should be inventoried and nominated for listing on the NRHP.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

If a project will affect historic properties that have archeological value, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) may impose additional requirements on an agency. Notifying the Department of the Interior that you are doing something under AHPA does not constitute compliance with Section 106.

Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976

This act defines significant fossils as: unique, rare or particularly well-preserved; an unusual assemblage of common fossils; being of high scientific interest; or providing important new data concerning: (1) evolutionary trends, (2) development of biological communities, (3) interaction between or among organisms, (4) unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life, or (5) anatomical structure.

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

If federal or Indian lands are involved, the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) may impose additional requirements on an agency. ARPA prohibits unauthorized excavation on federal and Indian lands; establishes standards for permissible excavation; prescribes civil and criminal penalties for illicit artifact trafficking and other violations of the Act; requires agencies to identify archeological sites; and encourages cooperation between federal agencies and private individuals.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA) affirms the right of Native Americans to have access to their sacred places. If a place of religious importance to American Indians may be affected by an undertaking, AIRFA promotes consultation with Indian religious practitioners, which may be

coordinated with Section 106 consultation. Amendments to Section 101 of NHPA in 1992 strengthened the interface between AIRFA and NHPA by clarifying that properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register. In carrying out its responsibilities under Section 106, a federal agency shall consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to any such properties.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

For activities on federal lands, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) requires consultation with "appropriate" Indian tribes (including Alaska Native villages) or Native Hawaiian organizations prior to the intentional excavation, or removal after inadvertent discovery, of several kinds of cultural items, including human remains and objects of cultural patrimony. In brief, NAGPRA requires agencies to: Inventory Native American cultural items; repatriate Native American cultural items; and consult with Native American groups about permits to excavate on federal or tribal lands.

For activities on Native American or Native Hawaiian lands, which are defined in the statute, NAGPRA requires the consent of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization prior to the removal of cultural items. The law also provides for the repatriation of such items from federal agencies and federally assisted museums and other repositories. NAGPRA defines Native American cultural items as human remains; associated funerary objects; unassociated funerary objects; objects of sacred value and cultural patrimony. In 1992, amendments to NHPA strengthened NAGPRA by encouraging "protection of Native American cultural items . . . and of properties of religious or cultural importance to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, or other Native American groups" [Section 112(b)(3)] and by stipulating that a federal ". . . agency's procedures for compliance with Section 106 . . . provide for the disposition of Native American cultural items from federal or tribal land in a manner consistent with Section 3(c) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act."

Executive Order 13007 (1996), Protection and Preservation of Native American Sacred Sites

EO 13007 is meant to improve the management of these sites. The EO strives to protect and preserve Indian religious practices. Section 1 of the EO states that:

> *(a) In managing Federal lands, each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, (1) accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.*

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) requires the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise. The Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009–Paleontological Resource Preservation (OPLA-PRP) includes specific provisions addressing management of these resources by the BLM, the National

Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), all of the Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) of the Department of Agriculture. The OPLA-PRP affirms the authority for many of the policies the federal land managing agencies already have in place for the management of paleontological resources such as issuing permits for collecting paleontological resources, curation of paleontological resources, and confidentiality of locality data. The OPLA-PRP only applies to federal lands and does not affect private lands. It provides authority for the protection of paleontological resources on federal lands including criminal and civil penalties for fossil theft and vandalism. As directed by the act, the federal agencies are in the process of developing regulations, establishing public awareness and education programs, and inventorying and monitoring federal lands.

State

Public Resources Code

The California Public Resource Code (PRC) states:

> "No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor." (PRC §5097.5).

As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

Public Resources Code Section 5097-5097.6 - Archaeological, Paleontological and Historical Sites

Public Resource Code Section 5097-5097.6 outlines the requirements for cultural resource analysis prior to the commencement of any construction project on state lands. The state agency proposing the project may conduct the cultural resource analysis or they may contract with the State Department of Parks and Recreation. In addition, this section identifies that the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands is a misdemeanor. It prohibits the knowing destruction of objects of antiquity without a permit (expressed permission) on public lands, and provides for criminal sanctions. This section was amended in 1987 to require consultation with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) whenever Native American graves are found. Violations for the taking or possessing remains or artifacts are felonies.

Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 and Title 14 C.C.R., Section 4852

The project is subject to PRC §5024.1 and 14 C.C.R. §4852, which requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the California Register were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1997). The criteria were directly incorporated into CEQA Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

This code section requires that further excavation or disturbance of land, upon discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, cease until a county coroner makes a report. It requires a county coroner to contact the NAHC within 24 hours if the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the remains to be those of a Native American.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

The project is subject to California Public Resources Code §5097.98 which states that if a county coroner notifies the NAHC that human remains are Native American and outside the coroner's jurisdiction per Health and Safety Code §7050.5, the NAHC must determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 24 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Local

***San Diego County Administrative Code Section* 396.7**

San Diego County Administrative Code §396.7 establishes the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources; defines eligible properties, sets forth criteria to determine significance, and lists nomination procedures.

San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance

The Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) requires a resource protection study to protect "environmentally sensitive lands," including significant prehistoric and historic sites. The ordinance defines significant cultural resources and prohibits damaging such resources. The ordinance also provides exemptions for essential public facilities, which are defined as "any structure or improvement necessary for the provision of public services, which must be located in the particular location to serve its purpose and for which no less environmentally damaging location, alignment, or non-structural alternative exists."

Grading Ordinance

Section 87.430 of the Grading Ordinance provides for the requirement of a paleontological monitor at the discretion of the County. In addition, the suspension of grading operation is required upon the discovery of fossils greater than twelve inches in any dimension. The ordinance also requires notification of the County Official (e.g. Permit Compliance Coordinator). The ordinance gives the County Official the authority to determine the appropriate resource recovery operation, which the permittee shall carry out prior to the County Official's authorization to resume normal grading operation.

Conservation Element (Part X) of the San Diego County General Plan

The Conservation Element of the San Diego County General Plan provides policies for the protection of natural resources. In addition, Appendix G of the Conservation Element lists Unique Geologic Features for conservation, many of which are fossiliferous formations.

Eastern San Diego County Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision

The Goals and Objectives of the Plan are to:

- Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources, districts and landscapes and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.
- Identify priority geographic areas for new field inventory, based upon a probability for unrecorded significant resources.
- Enhance public understanding of and appreciation for cultural resources through educational outreach and heritage tourism opportunities.
- Maintain viewsheds of important cultural resources whose settings contribute significantly to their scientific, public, traditional, or conservation values.
- Provide and encourage research opportunities on cultural resources that would contribute to the understanding of the ways humans have used and influenced natural systems and processes.
- Seek to reduce imminent threats and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resource uses.
- Reduce or eliminate indirect impacts from land uses on cultural resources.

3.5.3 Environmental Consequences/Impact Analysis

National Environmental Policy Act Significance Criteria

The following NEPA significance criteria were considered and used in this analysis for all portions of the project on federal lands as well as in conjunction with CEQA criteria. Project construction and operation activities could have adverse effects on historic properties if they:

- Directly or indirectly… "diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association." [36 C.F.R. §800.9(b)].
- Otherwise directly or indirectly... "harm characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion n the National Register of Historic Places." [36 C.F.R. §800.9(b).]

Under NEPA, there would be a significant impact to cultural resources if the project has an adverse effect on scientific, cultural, or historical resources. The determination of adverse effects is made by the lead federal agencies in consultation with State Historic Preservation Office and other interested parties. An adverse effect occurs when a project impacts qualities of a cultural resource that contributes to its National Register eligibility to the degree that the resource can no longer convey it importance as an historic property. Therefore, the above NEPA significance criteria were considered with the CEQA criteria in the determination of potential project impacts.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

The following section addresses direct impacts due to the construction and operation activities that may occur as a result of the proposed project. Based on *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) State Guidelines* Appendix G, a significant impact to cultural resources would be identified if the project is determined to:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

National Environmental Policy Act

Directly or indirectly diminish the integrity of the properties location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association or harm characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

Because the cultural resources survey and Section 106 consultations are on-going, the BLM has not yet made a determination of project effect. Iberdrola Renewables is committed to adjusting the project layout to avoid NRHP-eligible sites to the greatest extent possible, The BLM is developing a Programmatic Agreement (PA) through Section 106 consultations with the involved agencies and Native American communities which will outline the process for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources as the impacts of the project on cultural resources become known.

California Environmental Quality Act

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

Of the surveyed area, no potentially impacted historic resources were identified. Historic Highway 80 (Site 37-024023) is located within the project area, although there are no such unimproved preserved road segments that remain; therefore it is not anticipated to be impacted. There is one historic home site on Rough Acres Ranch ((Tule-CW-25) with is potentially eligible, and one historic building with a mason insignia (Tule-EP-02) that has uncertain NRHP eligibility. Iberdrola Renewables is committed to avoiding historic resources to the greatest extent possible. Avoidance by project design or mitigation measures applied during the construction stage will eliminate significant impacts to historic resources. Therefore, impacts to historic resources will be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

As discussed previously, no historic resources were identified to be impacted within the proposed project area. The historic resources identified will be avoided by project design. Impacts due to the operations and maintenance of the project will be less than significant impact to historic resources.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction and Decommissioning

Within the presently surveyed project footprint, there are 23 sites that will be likely determined potentially eligible for the NRHP. Of these, nine were located within the survey project area, but are outside of the proposed footprint (SDI-4009, SDI-7151, SDI-7154, SDI-8434, SDI-15746, Tule-BC-43, Tule-BC-63, Tule-CW-03, and Tule-CW-43). Two sites (SDI-7150, Tule-CW-17) are situated at the outer edge of the 400-foot surveyed corridor and can be avoided without changing the project layout. Nine sites

(SDI-4010, SDI-10359, SDI-19018, Tule-BC-54, Tule-CW-11, Tule-CW-12, and Tule-CW-25) are within the project footprint, but can be avoided through minor shifts to the project layout. Three sites (SDI-19001/19003, SDI-17817, SDI-9223/17816) will require more substantial changes to the project footprint to ensure avoidance. Also, Site SDI-19001/19003 is an intense habitation with possible human remains, and will be avoided. Accordingly, impacts will be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

Several cultural resources of archaeological significance are found within and adjacent to the project footprint. If avoidance of the site is not possible, mitigation measures CR-2 through CR-6 in Section 3.5.5 implemented during construction will consequently eliminate significant impacts which may occur during operation and maintenance activities. BMPs (listed in Section 2.0, **Table 2.0-6**) will further reduce impacts to be less than significant.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

The Mountain Empire area is identified to be included in the Peninsular Ranges Region. This region is primarily underlain by plutonic igneous rocks and would have a low probability of containing paleontological resources. According to the Paleontological Resource Map listed in the BLM RMP, the project area is listed as containing Class 1, low sensitivity and Class 2, moderate sensitivity within the project area. Additionally, the unincorporated areas of San Diego County are underlain by geologic formations with no, low, or marginal paleontological resource potential and sensitivity and are unlikely to contain important fossils. No unique geologic features were found on-site to date (70 percent surveyed), and thus there is a low likelihood of identifying any unique paleontological or unique geologic features in the project area. If any paleontological resources are identified in the remaining survey area, avoidance or mitigation measures will be required. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction and Decommissioning

The project area does not contain any formal cemeteries, with the nearest cemeteries located in El Centro to the east and Alpine to the west. Project surveys have not identified human remains within or adjacent to the project site, although one site has the potential to contain human remains. Site DSI-19001/19003 has been identified as a complex habitation site with multiple milling stations, middens, and rock shelters. Initial access roadways were proposed to be constructed within this area; however, avoidance of this area will be implemented. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction and decommissioning activities. However, should any human remains be encountered, project activities in that area will be stopped until the proper authorities can be notified and the remains properly identified. If any human remains outside of a formal cemetery are encountered, either avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented and impacts will be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

The operation and maintenance of the project will not impact human remains. No impacts are identified.

3.5.4 Cumulative Impacts

As presented in Cumulative Projects, **Table 2.0-8**, there are several projects within the vicinity of the proposed project.

- The Campo Band, Invenergy, and SDG&E are currently in negotiations to add 160 MW of energy with 80 wind turbines on tribal lands. This would be in addition to the existing wind farm project located on Campo Tribal Lands located west of the project area. The Campo Indian Reservation is planning to add 80 additional turbines to the existing 25 turbines located west of the project area. This additional turbine project is located on tribal lands and would be subject to NEPA Guidelines, not CEQA. The status of the Campo Wind Project is currently unknown at this time. Considering the location of this project on tribal lands, it is anticipated that this would have an impact on Cultural and Paleontological resources, thus contributing to a cumulative effect.
- The East County (ECO) Substation upgrade project will help to facilitate the additional 200 MW of energy that the proposed project will add to the power grid, which the proposed project will connect.
- The Energia Sierra Jaurez United States Transmission Generation Tie Line (ESJ) project located south of the proposed project will connect with the proposed La Rumorosa Project (formally Baja Wind), 1,250 MW of energy, of which the entire electrical output will be dedicated to the U.S. market and delivered by the ESJ project.
- The Sunrise Power Link is to construct 150-mile transmission line to consist of 91-mile of single-circuit 500 kilovolt (kV) overhead electric transmission line between the existing Imperial Valley Substation to the proposed new Central East Substation. Between the proposed new Central East Substation and SDG&E's existing Peñasquitos Substation (in the City of San Diego), SDG&E would construct a new 59-mile 230 kV double-circuit and single-circuit transmission line, portions of which would be underground. The Sunrise Power Link Project has an alternative transmission line which is proposed to be located along McCain Valley Road within the project boundaries. Overhead transmission lines right-of-way and lattice structures will run from Thing Valley in the west to McCain Valley and will follow the proposed project transmission line until the I-8 overpass. This project would impact the area of Thing Valley as it crosses over to McCain Valley Road. Considering the vast size of the Sunrise Power Link Project as a whole, the project will have significant impacts on cultural and paleontological resources in the area.

Given that the alignment data for the Sunrise Power Link line appears to demonstrate impacts to several archaeological sites within the project area, Iberdrola Renewables recommends that the data be shared so that those resources can be avoided by the Tule Wind Project.

3.5.5 CEQA Levels of Significance Before Mitigation

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

The surveyed project area contains two potentially eligible historic buildings located within the project area. The identified historic resources will not be impacted by the project due to changing project design. Additionally, Historic Highway 80 is not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed project. During the decommissioning of the project, identified areas will be avoided. Impacts are less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

As previously discussed the identified historic resources within the proposed project construction footprint will be avoided by changing the project design.. No impacts to historic resources during operation and maintenance are identified.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction and Decommissioning

Within the project survey area there are 23 sites to be likely determined eligible for the NRHP. Three sites out of the 11 will require substantial changes to the project footprint to ensure avoidance. The remaining sites are either outside the project footprint, or can be avoided with minor modifications. As archaeological resources are present, the project will avoid the sites or perform mitigation to reduce significant impacts. Additionally, during the decommissioning of the project, identified areas will be avoided. Impacts are less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

Several archaeological resources likely eligible for the NRHP significance are found within and adjacent to the project footprint. Measures to mitigate impacts to these resources during construction will consequently eliminate significant impacts which may occur during operation and maintenance activities. Therefore, there is a less than significant impact to archaeological resources.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

The project region is primarily underlain by plutonic igneous rocks and would have a low probability of containing paleontological resources. San Diego County has identified the project area as possessing a "low" rating of possessing paleontological resources. The Paleontological Resource Map listed in the BLM RMP, lists the area as containing low sensitivity (Class 1) and moderately sensitivity (Class 2) resources. It is unlikely that the project would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources, thus a low potential remains for a significant impact to occur. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction and Decommissioning

The project does not contain any formal cemeteries, nor have any human remains been identified within or adjacent to the project site during the surveys, which are 70 percent completed. One site has the potential to contain human remains. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction activities. Should human remains be encountered, project activities in the area will cease and proper authorities will be notified. If any human remains outside of a formal cemetery are encountered, either avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented and impacts will be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

The operation and maintenance of the project would not impact any human remains. No impacts are identified.

3.5.6 Mitigation Measures

Iberdrola Renewables is committed to avoiding cultural and paleontological resources to the greatest extent possible; however, in the event that impacts can not be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will include, but not be limited to, the following;

CR-1 The project applicant shall prepare appropriate level Historical American Building Survey (HABS) documentation in accordance with the National Park Service's *Historic American Building Survey Guidelines for Preparing Written and Historical Descriptive Data.*

CR-2 Prior to issuance of grading permit(s), the project applicant shall retain an archaeologist to monitor ground-disturbing activities in culturally sensitive areas in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources. Any newly discovered cultural resource deposits shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

CR-3 Prior to issuance of any grading permit, the project archaeologist shall file a pre-grading report with the County (if required) to document the proposed methodology for grading activity observation. Said methodology shall include the requirement for a qualified archaeological monitor to be present and to have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities. In accordance with the agreement required in CR-3, the archaeological monitor's authority to stop and redirect grading will be exercised in consultation with the appropriate Tribe in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property. Tribal monitors shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and groundbreaking activities, and shall also have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities in consultation with the project archaeologist.

- In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact a County staff archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County staff archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a research design and data recovery program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County staff archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 C.F.R. Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate

curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

CR-4 If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological/cultural/paleontological resources are made during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning of the project, the applicant, the project archaeologist, and the appropriate Tribe shall assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources. If the developer and the Tribe cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for such resources, these issues will be presented to the Count of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). The DPLU shall make the determination based on the provisions of CEQA with respect to archaeological resources and shall take into account the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the appropriate Tribe.

CR-5 Prior to issuance of a grading permit(s), the applicant shall retain a qualified paleontological monitor. The paleontological monitor shall be responsible for the following:

- Monitoring grading that includes initial cutting into any area of the project site. Paleontological monitoring shall occur only for those undisturbed sediments wherein fossil plant or animal remains are found with no associated evidence of human activity or any archaeological context.
- If any paleontological resources are identified during these activities, the paleontologist shall temporarily divert construction until the significance of the resources is ascertained.
- Paleontological monitors shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments which are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially fossiliferous units described above are not present or if the fossiliferous units present are determined by a qualified paleontological monitor to have low potential to contain fossil resources.
- All recovered specimens shall be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates.
- Specimens shall be identified and curated into an established, accredited, professional museum repository with permanent retrievable storage. The paleontologist shall have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities.
- A report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of identified specimens shall be prepared. The report shall address archaeological and paleontological items. This report shall incorporate the full results of the literature review, as well as the full results of the recommended review of the records of the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. The report shall be submitted to the City of Lake Elsinore prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

CR-6 If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Coroner has made the necessary findings regarding origin. Further, pursuant to California PRC §5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the San Diego County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within a reasonable timeframe. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations, and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in PRC §5097.98.

3.5.7 CEQA Levels of Significance After Mitigation

All potential impacts have been identified for the surveyed areas and are considered less than significant after avoidance or the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

3.5.8 Comparison of Alternatives

In developing the alternatives to be addressed in this environmental document, the potential alternatives were evaluated in terms of their ability to meet the basic objectives of the project, while avoiding or reducing the environmental impacts of the project. The alternatives will contain all the same components and construction corridor as the proposed project except they may vary in the number and location.

No Project/No Action Alternative

Under the No Project/No Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be implemented and the impacts associated with the project as described in Section 3.5.3 would not occur. Although there would be no impacts to cultural or paleontological resources by the Tule Wind Project, the BLM's determination that the area is conducive to wind and renewable energy development will still be valid, thus leaving the area available for another project. Also, this alternative would still leave the San Diego County region dependent on electricity generated by fossil fuels and without a more reliable source of electricity. The BLM, State, and County would be forced to continue to search for renewable energy projects to contribute to their renewable energy mandates and portfolios. Additionally, the County of San Diego would not move closer to meeting air quality and attainment goals. Under this alternative, cultural and paleontological resources would not be impacted.

This alternative has less impact to cultural and paleontological resources compared to the proposed project.

Alternative Transmission Line Alternative #1

The Alternate Transmission Line Alternative #1 (T-line Alternative #1) would include all of the same components as the proposed project except for an alternate overhead 138 kV transmission line (T-line Alternative #1), as shown in **Figure 2.0-12**. The T-line Alternative #1 would be located parallel to, but in-lieu of, the proposed transmission line. T-line Alternative #1 would be located further west and run from either the proposed or deviant collector substation approximately 5.5 miles south to the Rough Acres Ranch (south of turbine G-19). From Rough Acres Ranch, the line would continue west to Ribbonwood Road. The line would continue south on Ribbonwood Road to Old Highway 80, and east along Old Highway 80 to the SDG&E proposed Rebuilt Boulevard Substation.

This alternative would increase the land disturbance by approximately 7.6 acres, from 772.7 acres to 780.3 acres, utilizing the deviant collector substation. The 138 kV transmission line would increase in distance from 9.7 miles to 11.7 miles and would increase the amount of transmission line poles from 116 poles to 152 poles, utilizing the deviant collector substation. The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines would remain the same distance of 9.4 miles, and would require the same amount of collector line poles (250), and the underground collector lines would also remain the same distance of 29.3 miles, utilizing the deviant collector substation.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

One historic home site (CW-25) was identified on Rough Acres Ranch, located within the area of the transmission line, and it is likely that this resource would be eligible for the NRHP. Another historic building with a mason insignia with an uncertain NRHP eligibility is located within this alternative. It is anticipated that this sites can be avoided with a minor shift to the project layout.

One site is located adjacent to Old Highway 80, Site 37-024023 (Highway 80, a linear feature). Old Highway 80 does not contain any unimproved preserved road segments within the project area and no impacts are anticipated. It is anticipated that these cultural resources can be avoided by a shift in the project design. Iberdrola Renewables is committed to avoiding cultural and paleontological resources to the greatest extent possible. This alternative would have the same level of impact to historic resources as the proposed project, as discussed in Section 3.5.3. This alternative would include a transmission line outside of the footprint of the proposed project, which also has the potential to impact historic resources. In the event that impacts can not be avoided, mitigation measures will be included to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

The historic resource located within the proposed alternative footprint is anticipated to be avoided and would not be impacted during operation and maintenance of the project. Construction phase mitigation, which will include avoidance of the sites, will eliminate impacts that could occur to historic resources during operation and maintenance of the project. No impacts to historic resources are identified.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

This alternative has an identified sites SDI-10359, Tule BC-35, Tule BC-54, Tule located near the Alternate I transmission line. Site Tule EP-02 and Tule EP-08 are located within this alternative due to the transmission line. This area is located adjacent to Old Highway 80 and could be avoided by adjusting the placement of the transmission line poles. The remaining archaeological resources are consistent with the proposed project and are anticipated to be avoided. The site covers multiple facilities and avoidance would require a minor shift in the project layout. If the project footprint is unable to avoid this resource, the mitigation identified for the proposed project will reduce this impact to less than significant.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

No unique geologic features were found on-site, and thus there will be a less than significant impact to unique geologic features. A low potential for paleontological resources is identified. It is unlikely that this alternative would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Decommissioning

Conducted surveys have not identified human remains within or adjacent to the project site, although site SDI-19001/19003 was identified as a complex habitation site with the potential to contain human remains. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction activities. Access roadways are proposed to be constructed within this area, and avoidance of this area has been suggested. It would be necessary to change the project roadway design to avoid this area. Should any human remains be encountered, project activities in that area will be stopped until the proper authorities can be notified and the remains properly identified. If any human remains outside of a formal cemetery are encountered, either avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented and impacts will be less than significant.

This alternative would have the same level of impacts to cultural or paleontological resources as the proposed project.

Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative

The Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative would include the alternate O&M/Substation facility co-located on Rough Acres Ranch (T17S R7E Sec9), the Alternate Transmission Line #2 (138 kV), as well as an alternate overhead collector system, as shown in **Figure 2.0-13**. This alternative would consist of two 34.5 kV lines connecting the turbines to the alternate collector substation location. All other elements of the project including the turbine locations, parking and laydown areas, roadway upgrades, and batch plant would remain as described in the proposed project. The Alternate Transmission Line #2 would run from the alternate collector substation south along McCain Valley Road, and then west along Old Highway 80 until reaching the SDG&E proposed Rebuilt Boulevard Substation.

This alternative would increase the land disturbance by 1.9 acres, from 772.7 acres to 774.6 acres. The 138 kV transmission line would decrease in distance as a result of this alternative from 9.7 miles to 3.8 miles and would decrease the amount of transmission line poles from 116 poles to 44 poles. The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines would increase in distance from 9.4 miles to 17 miles, and would increase the amount of collector line poles from 250 to 452 poles. The underground collector lines would decrease in distance from 29.3 miles to 28.9 miles.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

As discussed in the Alternate Transmission Line #1 and Collector Substation Alternative, One site is located adjacent to Old Highway 80, Site 37-024023 (Highway 80, a linear feature). Old Highway 80 does not contain any unimproved preserved road segments within the project area and no impacts are anticipated. It is anticipated that these cultural resources can be avoided by a shift in the project design. This alternative would have the same impacts to historic resources as the proposed project, as discussed in Section 3.5.3. This alternative would include a transmission line in the same area as the proposed project. Impacts are less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

No historic resources were identified to be impacted located within this alternative footprint. No impacts are identified during operation and maintenance of the project.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

Site SDI-17817 is located within in this alternative. This site can be avoided by changing the path of the project roadway layout to reduce impacts to this archaeological resource. As no resources are currently identified within the alternative area, impacts are less than significant.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

No unique geologic features were found on-site, and thus there will be a less than significant impact to unique geologic features. A low potential for paleontological resources is identified and it is unlikely that this alternative would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Decommissioning

Conducted surveys have identified one site that may have the potential to contain human remains. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction activities. Should human remains be encountered, project activities in the area will cease and proper avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented. Impacts are less than significant. This alternative has the same level of impacts as the proposed project.

Alternative Transmission Line #3 and Collector Substation Alternative

The Alternate Transmission Line #3 and Collector Substation Alternative would include the alternate O&M/Substation facility co-located on Rough Acres Ranch (T17S R7E Sec9), the Alternate Transmission Line #3 (138-kV), as well as an alternate overhead collector system as shown in

Figure 2.0-14. This alternative would consist of two 34.5 kV lines connecting the turbines to the alternate collector substation. All other elements including the turbine locations, parking and laydown areas, roadway upgrades, and batch plant would remain as described in the proposed project. The Alternate Transmission Line #3 would run from the alternate collector substation west to Ribbonwood Road, continue south along Ribbonwood Road, and then east along Old Highway 80 until reaching the SDG&E proposed Rebuilt Boulevard Substation.

This alternative would increase the land disturbance by 7.3 acres, from 772.7 acres to 780.0 acres. The 138 kV transmission line would decrease in distance as a result of this alternative from 9.7 miles to 5.4 miles and would decrease the amount of transmission line poles from 116 poles to 60 poles. The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines would increase in distance from 9.4 miles to 17 miles, and would increase the amount of collector line poles from 250 to 452 poles. The underground collector lines would decrease in distance from 29.3 miles to 28.9 miles.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

This alternative would include a transmission line outside of the footprint of the proposed project. One site is located adjacent to Old Highway 80, Site 37-024023 (Highway 80 linear feature). Old Highway 80 does not contain any unimproved preserved road segments within the project area and no impacts are anticipated. One historic home site (CW-25) was identified on Rough Acres Ranch, located within the area of the transmission line, and it is likely that this resource would be eligible for the NRHP Another historic building with a mason insignia with an uncertain NRHP eligibility is located within this Alternative. It is anticipated that this sites can be avoided with a minor shift to the project layout. In the event that impacts can not be avoided, mitigation measures will be included to reduce impacts to less than significant. This alternative would have no greater impact to historical resources than the proposed project. Impacts are less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

No historic resources were identified located within this alternative footprint. No impacts are identified during operation and maintenance of the project.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

This alternative has identified sites SDI-10359, Tule BC-35, and Tule BC-54 located near the Alternate III transmission line. This alternative has an identified habitation site located along the transmission line south of I-8. Sites Tule EP-08 and Tule EP-02 have the potential to be impacted due to the transmission line construction. This area is located adjacent to Old Highway 80 and could be avoided by adjusting the placement of the transmission line poles. The remaining archaeological resources are consistent with the proposed project and are anticipated to be avoided. If the project footprint is unable to avoid this resource, the mitigation identified for the proposed project will reduce this impact to less than significant.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

No unique geologic features were found on-site, and thus there will be a less than significant impact to unique geologic features. A low potential for paleontological resources is identified and it is unlikely that this alternative would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Decommissioning

Conducted surveys have not identified human remains within or adjacent to the project site, although site SDI-19001/19003 was identified as a complex habitation site with the potential to contain human remains. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction activities. Access roadways are proposed to be constructed within this area, and avoidance of this area has been suggested. It would be necessary to change the project roadway design to avoid this area. Should any human remains be encountered, project activities in that area will be stopped until the proper authorities can be notified and the remains properly identified. If any human remains outside of a formal cemetery are encountered, either avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented and impacts will be less than significant.

This alternative would have the same level of impacts as the proposed project.

Operation and Maintenance Facility Location #1 Alternative

The O&M Facility Location #1 Alternative would be located on private property (T17S R7E Sec4), north of the alternate collector substation and located west of McCain Valley Road, as shown in **Figure 2.0-13**. This alternative would consist of separating the 5-acre O&M building site from the collector substation; however, both would remain on Rough Acres Ranch property. Alternate Transmission Line #2 would be utilized under this alternative, as well as the Alternate Overhead Collector System consisting of two 34.5 kV lines connecting the turbines to the alternate collector substation. All other elements of the project including the turbine locations, parking and laydown areas, and batch plant would remain as described in the proposed project.

This alternative is estimated to have the same land disturbance impacts as the Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative. However, by relocating the O&M building site to the northern portion of Rough Acres Ranch, this alternative would require an approximate 650-foot new access road to be constructed on the west side of McCain Valley Road, thus necessitating an approximate 0.07 acres of permanently impacted area and a temporary impact of 0.55 acres. In comparison to the proposed project, this alternative would decrease the land disturbance by approximately 2.5 acres, from 772.7 acres to 775.2 acres. The 138 kV transmission line would decrease in distance as a result of this alternative from 9.7 miles to 3.8 miles and would decrease the amount of transmission line poles from 116 poles to 44 poles. The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines would increase in distance from 9.4 miles to 17 miles, and would increase the amount of collector line poles from 250 to 452 poles. The underground collector lines would decrease in distance from 29.3 miles to 28.9 miles.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

This alternative would have the same impacts as Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative. This alternative would include a transmission line in the same area as the proposed project. This alternative would have no greater impact to historical resources than the proposed project. Impacts are less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

This alternative would have the same impacts as Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative during construction and maintenance of the project. This alternative would include a transmission line in the same area as the proposed project. This alternative would have no greater impact to historical resources than the proposed project. Impacts are less than significant.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

The alternative would be consistent with the level of impact of the proposed project. No archaeological resources were found during the 70 percent survey within the additional footprint of the alternative. Impacts to archaeological resources are less than significant.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

No unique geologic features were found on-site, and thus there will be a less than significant impact to unique geologic features. A low potential for paleontological resources is identified and it is unlikely that this alternative would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Decommissioning

Conducted surveys have identified one site that may have the potential to contain human remains. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction activities. Should human remains be encountered, project activities in the area will cease and proper avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented. Impacts would be less than significant.

This alternative contains the same level of impacts as the proposed project.

Operation and Maintenance Facility Location #2 Alternative

The O&M Facility Location #2 Alternative would be located on private property (T17S R7E Sec 16), south of the alternate collector substation and located west of McCain Valley Road, as illustrated in

Figure 2.0-13. This alternative would consist of separating the 5-acre O&M building site from the collector substation; however, both would remain on Rough Acres Ranch property. Alternate Transmission Line #2 would be utilized under this alternative as well as the Alternate Overhead Collector System consisting of two 34.5 kV lines connecting the turbines to the alternate collector substation. All other elements of the project including the turbine locations, parking and laydown areas, and batch plant would remain as described in the proposed project.

This alternative is estimated to have the same land disturbance impacts as the Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative, However, by relocating the O&M building site to the southern portion of Rough Acres Ranch, this alternative would result in a very slight difference of 1.0 acre of permanent impacts and 0.08 acre of temporary impacts resulting from the construction of new access roads than those described in **Table 2.0-10**. In comparison to the proposed project, this alternative would increase the land disturbance by approximately 2.0 acres; from 772.7 acres to 774.7 acres. The 138 kV transmission line would decrease in distance as a result of this alternative from 9.7 miles to 3.8 miles and would decrease the amount of transmission line poles from 116 poles to 44 poles. The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines would increase in distance from 9.4 miles to 17 miles, and would increase the amount of collector line poles from 250 to 452 poles. The underground collector lines would decrease in distance from 29.3 miles to 28.9 miles.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

Construction and Decommissioning

This alternative would have the same impacts as Alternate Transmission Line #2 and Collector Substation Alternative. This alternative would include a transmission line in the same area as the proposed project. This alternative would have no greater impact to historical resources than the proposed project. Impacts are less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

The alternative would have the same impacts during operation and maintenance as the proposed project would. No additional historic resources were found during the survey within the alternative area footprint. Impacts are less than significant.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

This alternative would be consistent with the impacts to archaeological resources of the proposed project. No additional archaeological resources were found within the alternative area footprint. Impacts are less than significant.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning

No unique geologic features were found onsite, and thus there will be a less than significant impact to unique geologic features. A low potential for paleontological resources is identified and it is unlikely that this alternative would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Impacts are less than significant.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Decommissioning

Conducted surveys have identified one site that may have the potential to contain human remains. The potential exists for human remains to be found within the project site during future surveys or construction activities. Should human remains be encountered, project activities in the area will cease and proper avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented. Impacts would be less than significant. This alternative has the same level of impacts as the proposed project.

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