

5.5 Cultural Resources

This section addresses historical resources, archeological resources, and paleontological resources in the project area vicinity, as defined below.

Technical Terminology

- **Historical Resources:** As defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), historical resources are those that are listed on, or determined eligible for listing on, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a local register, or are otherwise determined to be historical pursuant to CEQA or the CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code [PRC] section 21084.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5, respectively). A historical resource, for example, may be an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically significant or significant in terms of California’s architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural records. Historical resources are at least 50 years old and must retain sufficient “integrity” to convey historic significance.
- **Archaeological Resources:** Archaeological resources may be considered historical resources, or, if not, they may be determined to be “unique” as defined by CEQA (PRC Section 21083.2). Unique archaeological resources are artifacts, objects, or sites that can be demonstrated to: (1) contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions and for which it can be shown that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of their type or the best available example of their type; or (3) be directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. Non-unique archaeological resources that do not fall under the above categories are typically considered outside of the scope of environmental review.
- **Paleontological Resources:** For the purposes of this Initial Study, paleontological resources refer to fossilized plant and animal remains of prehistoric species that are valued for the information they may yield about the history of the earth and its past ecological settings. Paleontological resources represent limited, non-renewable, and impact-sensitive scientific and educational resources, which may include fossil remains such as bones, teeth, shells, and leaves found in geologic deposits (rock formations), as well as the collecting localities and the geologic formations that contain those fossils.

5.5.1 Environmental Setting

Background

The applicant provided a Cultural Resources Technical Report (CTR) (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017; Appendix D), as well as a Paleontological Technical Study (Richards and Raum 2017; Appendix I) that serve as primary sources for the evaluation of potential impacts to cultural resources. These reports were prepared on the basis of literature reviews of previous documentation about the area available from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. An additional records search was conducted for the project components located on State Parks–owned land within the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.

1 The applicant contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands ~~Record~~
2 File Search to obtain additional information regarding potential cultural resources within or near the
3 project area and the NAHC's response indicated that no Native American traditional cultural places are
4 indicated within the project area (SDG&E 2017). See Appendix H for additional information.
5

6 Information on the geologic setting and potential presence of paleontological resources was derived from
7 published and unpublished geologic and paleontological reports. A paleontological records search was
8 conducted using San Diego Natural History Museum databases to identify fossil finds within a 1-mile
9 radius of proposed project components. Paleo Solutions, Inc. conducted field investigations in October
10 and November 2016 that focused primarily on previously undisturbed areas and prominent outcrops of
11 native sedimentary units with high paleontological sensitivity within the project area and included the
12 inspection of sediment and bedrock outcrops, documentation of rock exposures and surrounding areas,
13 collection of reference points using a global positioning system unit, and analysis of sediment and
14 bedrock lithologies. See Appendix ~~H~~ I for additional information.
15

16 **Prehistoric to Historic Period Overview**

17 As shown in Appendix D, the proposed project would be located along the central San Diego coast within
18 California's Southern Coast Archaeological Region. In this area, approximately 10,000 years of
19 documented prehistory of the San Diego region are represented as the Early Prehistoric (San Dieguito
20 tradition/complex), the Archaic (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, and La Jolla and Pauma
21 complexes), and the Late Prehistoric (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes) periods (Foglia, Cooley,
22 and Mello 2017).
23

24 Early Prehistoric

25 The Early Prehistoric period, also referred to as the Paleo-Indian period, represents the time of the first
26 known inhabitants in California. It is defined by big game hunting activities occurring during the
27 Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene (10,000 years ago). Cultural
28 assemblages associated with this period in the western U.S. include large fluted spear and Fluted-Point
29 Tradition projectile points (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).
30

31 Sites in the San Diego area from this period belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, which dates back to
32 9,000 years ago. The San Dieguito Tradition has been documented primarily in the coastal area in
33 San Diego County, as well as in the southeastern California deserts. This tradition is characterized by an
34 artifact assemblage consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools; it lacks the fluted
35 points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with
36 the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake,
37 Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).
38

39 Archaic

40 Foglia, Cooley, and Mello (2017) note that the Archaic period dates from approximately 8,600 before
41 present (BP) to 1,300 BP. In California, sites from this period are located along the coast and inland.
42 Assemblages associated with this period are designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, which
43 generally include manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials;
44 rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; and

1 beads made of stone, bone, or shell. Coastal sites from this period typically include cobble-based tools,
2 while inland sites typically include hunting equipment and quarry-based tools (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello
3 2017).

4
5 Archaic sites are more abundant along the coast of California than inland, and several are present in the
6 project area vicinity. While inland archaeological sites containing Archaic period assemblages may be
7 found in parts of central San Diego County, most of the archaeological evidence found to date is derived
8 from sites in near-coastal valleys, estuaries, and/or embayments along the San Diego coast south of the
9 San Luis Rey River. The proposed project would be located in an area where Archaic period sites are
10 considered to have a high potential for containing La Jolla/Pauma complex artifact assemblages (Foglia,
11 Cooley, and Mello 2017).

12
13 Several sites dating to the Archaic period are located within or near the proposed project alignment. As
14 shown in Appendix D, four sites recorded within the project area have been identified as Archaic using
15 radiocarbon and/or relative dating methods. Investigations at the San Dieguito Lagoon (CA-SDI-10,238)
16 have produced radiocarbon dates from a shell midden deposit, spanning the middle to early Archaic
17 period from approximately 5790 to 7690 BP. Within the Pensacitos Lagoon, the site CA-SDI-
18 4513/4609/5443 is present; this site is the recorded location for the ethnohistoric village of Ystagua
19 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

20 21 Late Prehistoric

22 Evidence of several new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record mark the
23 start of the Late Prehistoric period. These changes occurred in what is now San Diego County around
24 approximately 1,500 to 1,300 BP. Through the presence of known sites and archaeological materials,
25 researchers have observed shifts in settlement patterning, a reduction in shellfish gathering, an increase in
26 the storage of food and the production of pottery, the use of the bow and arrow for hunting, and the
27 cremation of the dead (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

28
29 As noted in Appendix D, research has noted that two complexes, the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey, were
30 present in the Late Prehistoric period in what is now San Diego County. According to True (1970, as
31 cited in Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017), Cuyamaca complex sites generally contain both Cottonwood
32 Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are rare
33 or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites. Other examples include ceramics and Obsidian Butte obsidian,
34 the latter of which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites. In
35 addition, ceramics are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego
36 County. (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017)

37
38 Both of these complexes have produced a variety of vessel types (e.g., rattles, straight and bow-shaped
39 pipes, and effigies). According to studies cited in Appendix D, the interment of the dead at Cuyamaca
40 complex sites was almost exclusively performed by cremation and often in special burial urns, while
41 evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. The Cuyamaca
42 complex generally is believed to be associated with the Yuman Diegueño/Kumeyaay people, while the
43 San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Shoshonean Luiseño/Juaneño people (Foglia, Cooley, and
44 Mello 2017).

1 The proposed project would be located in an area that may contain Cuyamaca complex assemblages. A
2 Late Prehistoric site (CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443) of this nature—the village of Ystagua—is near the
3 proposed project area. This archaeological site consists of a Cuyamaca complex artifact assemblage;
4 radiocarbon dates taken at the site range from approximately 5,040 to 220 BP. In addition to the site of
5 Ystagua, another site near the proposed project (CA-SDI-4625), has been noted to contain both Desert
6 Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points from the Late Prehistoric period (Foglia, Cooley, and
7 Mello 2017).

8
9 Historic Period – American Period

10 *Historic Period (1542 to 1769)*

11 According to scholars, the Historic period in coastal Southern California began in September 1542, when
12 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo reached San Diego Bay as part of his “New Spain” expedition that signaled
13 change in California, including new contact with indigenous populations, colonialism, and cultural shifts
14 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

15
16 *Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)*

17 Nearly two hundred years after this initial expedition, the Spanish period (1769 to 1821) in California
18 began. In 1769, Gaspar de Portola’s expedition was the driving force of Spanish imperial expansion into
19 Alta California. The mission was intended to seek suitable locations to establish military presidios
20 (fortifications) and religious missions. Between 1769 and 1821, the Spanish built the San Diego presidio
21 and the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions. Each is a symbol of Spanish
22 colonialism that established new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies (Foglia,
23 Cooley, and Mello 2017).

24
25 *Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)*

26 The Mexican period (1821 to 1848) followed. During this time, many of the Spanish institutions and laws
27 were retained. However, in 1835, the missions were secularized, and their large landholdings were made
28 available to private citizens. This not only allowed for an increase in Mexican settlement, but it also
29 meant that many Native Americans were dispossessed of their land and homes. After secularization, large
30 tracts of land were granted to individuals and families, and a rancho system was established. Ranchos
31 within the vicinity of the proposed project include Rancho San Dieguito, Rancho Los Peñasquitos, and
32 the Pueblo Lands of San Diego (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

33
34 Land during this time was used primarily for grazing cattle, which then dominated the agricultural
35 activities, thereby allowing for the tallow and hide trades within the U.S. to increase. Transportation
36 routes also increased as a result. The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the U.S.
37 after the Mexican-American War (1846 to 1848).

38
39 *American Period (1848 to present)*

40 The period following the Mexican period is known as the American period (1848 to present), which
41 began with Mexico signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the U.S. This brought
42 an influx of settlers to California who were driven by the prospect of gold (i.e., the Gold Rush), the end of

1 the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act, which promoted the U.S. ideal of manifest destiny
2 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

3
4 During this time, the railways were an important means of connecting California to the rest of the
5 country. While new rail connections forged connections between some groups of people, American
6 Indians were forced onto reservations. Reservations typically comprised the poorest of subsistence lands,
7 often forcing American Indians into a sedentary lifestyle (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

8
9 By the 1880s, thousands of people had settled in the San Diego region, evidenced by ranches and sparse
10 settlements dotting the landscape. Within a couple of generations, much of the population moved away
11 from a rural lifestyle to a more urban one that better accommodated wartime needs brought about by
12 World War I. Aspects of wartime development included the creation of transportation networks based on
13 port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood
14 control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities; limited
15 amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. This pattern of urbanization and
16 infrastructure development continued through World War II (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

17
18 Beginning in the early 1950s, residential development on the coast of California increased as a result of
19 the advances in transportation infrastructure, including the development of the Interstate 5 corridor, which
20 connected the coastal region to other urban centers along the California coastline (Foglia, Cooley, and
21 Mello 2017).

22 Urban Histories

23 *Del Mar*

24
25 The first inhabitants of what was to become the community of Del Mar date back to 1882, when
26 Theodore M. Loop purchased land and built a home on the north side of Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. He and
27 his wife constructed tents on the bench in the area now known as Torrey Pines State Reserve. Del Mar
28 was named by Loop's wife, Ella, who took it from a popular poem of the time titled "The Fight for Paso
29 Del Mar." Later that year, Jacob Taylor, a resident of Rancho Peñasquitos, saw the potential for a seaside
30 resort. Taylor and Loop purchased a total of 338.11 acres from homesteader Enoch Talbert for \$1,000,
31 with the vision of transforming the new town into an attraction for the rich and famous (Foglia, Cooley,
32 and Mello 2017).

33
34 The focal point of the new town was Casa del Mar, a hotel. Other attractions included a train station,
35 dance pavilion, and bathing pool. A general store opened on 9th Street in 1884. Casa del Mar, however,
36 was destroyed by a fire in 1889. Further development of Del Mar did not occur for the remainder of the
37 century (Del Mar Historical Society n.d., as cited in Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

38
39 Throughout the early 20th century, development amenable to the upper class continued. While the
40 Depression of the 1930s slowed growth in Del Mar, the selection of the San Dieguito Valley as the site of
41 the San Diego County Fair was a catalyst in bringing activity to the seaside community. The first San
42 Diego County Fair opened on October 8, 1936; it was attended by 50,000 people. In 1937, the Del Mar
43 Turf Club was opened next to the fairgrounds for horse racing (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

1 The racetrack was closed to the public during World War II, with the club and surrounding fairgrounds in
2 use by the U.S. military. By 1943, troops had left the racetrack and the area was used to manufacture B-
3 17 “Flying Fortress” bomber parts until 1944. After World War II, the San Diego County Fair reopened to
4 the public and new marketing campaigns sought to attract people to Del Mar (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello
5 2017).

6
7 Del Mar officially became a city in 1959. Shortly thereafter in 1960, the University of California, San
8 Diego opened in nearby La Jolla. Over the years, ecological preservation was an important principle
9 guiding growth and development in the city, and more open space preserves and areas in the city were
10 delineated. Further development, such as boutiques and luxury hotels, occurred. Today, Del Mar retains
11 its historical center where Taylor first laid the town (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

12 13 *San Diego*

14 The City of San Diego was founded in 1769, when a camp was established on Presidio Hill near the
15 present site of Old Town; however, it was over 80 years until San Diego became a chartered city in 1850.
16 At the time, the city’s population consisted of approximately 650 persons. San Diego’s first elected mayor
17 was Joshua Bean (City of San Diego 2018).

18
19 Alonzo Erastus Horton arrived in San Diego in 1867 from San Francisco. He purchased approximately
20 800 acres of land, which eventually became New San Diego, today’s downtown area. City growth was
21 stimulated by landowners, such as Horton, and fueled by the potential for wealth in the growing San
22 Diego region that had land and natural resources (City of San Diego 2018).

23
24 By 1870, the city’s population exceeded 2,000 residents, and the gold rush, land speculation, and
25 improvements in transportation foretold a population boom in the coming 1880s. This boom, however,
26 quickly crashed but drew many homesteaders to the area, who were the first to develop the city’s
27 periphery. The move from Old San Diego to the area within Horton’s subdivision also created the need
28 for municipal services. By 1886, for instance, electrical service began in the city of San Diego; this
29 supplemented several of the 1870s gas distribution systems (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

30 By the year 1900, the city’s population exceeded 17,000 inhabitants. The population then doubled to
31 approximately 39,578 in the next 10 years. By the early 1920s, San Diego’s population had increased to
32 over 74,000 people, fueled in part in response to the presence of U.S. military in the city, as the U.S.
33 Navy made San Diego the base for its Pacific Fleet just after World War I (City of San Diego 2018).

34
35 By the mid-20th century, the city of San Diego had a population of over 330,000, ensuring its place as
36 one of California’s major urban areas. In 1970, San Diego became the second largest city in the state,
37 with a population of over 696,474 people (City of San Diego 2018).

38 39 **5.5.2 Records Searches and Survey Results**

40 41 **Cultural Resources Record Search and Survey Results**

42 The applicant conducted a record search of past surveys and previously identified cultural resources in
43 September 2016 at the South Coastal Information Center (Appendix D). The records search included the
44 four project components and a 0.5-mile surrounding radius (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). Since a

1 portion of the proposed project also would extend into the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension
2 Area, a San Diego Coast District Archaeologist performed an additional records search of California
3 Department of Parks' records in October 2016 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). Cultural resources
4 surveys were conducted by the applicant for the proposed project in September and October of 2016.
5 Native American monitors were present for the surveys that were conducted on State Park lands (under
6 permit #16-30).

7
8 The records search identified 301 previous cultural resource studies that were conducted within 0.5 miles;
9 of these, 116 studies accounted for a survey/study area that is entirely or partially within the proposed
10 project components' footprint and buffer study area. The records search also identified 191 cultural
11 resources within either the footprint of the proposed project component and/or its 0.5-mile buffer radius.
12 These resources include 124 prehistoric archaeological sites and 41 prehistoric isolates; nine multi-
13 component (prehistoric and historic) archaeological sites; 14 historic sites, structures, or buildings; two
14 historic isolates; and one with an indefinite association¹ (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

16 **Archaeological Survey Results**

17 An archaeological survey was conducted for an area generally matching the project's utility corridors in
18 addition to a ~~300~~ 150-foot buffer (300-foot corridor) around the linear alignments as well as a 100-foot
19 buffer around non-contiguous temporary work areas (Appendix D). The survey area extended
20 approximately 8 miles along the length of the utility corridors. The buffer areas noted above are included
21 with the 8-mile survey area of the four project components to yield a total survey-study area footprint.
22 The survey-study area is then used for two primary purposes: (1) to identify known or potentially eligible
23 resources within or immediately adjacent the survey-study area; (2) to determine the level of potential
24 impact to potential resources, by assuming potential resources within the survey-study area could be at
25 risk of material damage, a significant impact associated with construction or ground-disturbing activities.
26 The survey-study area's footprint is roughly 319 acres. Private residences and yards, commercial areas,
27 paved areas, developed areas, and waterlogged areas were excluded from the calculations of this area
28 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

29
30 The archaeological survey yielded the following information: identification of 22 archaeological sites and
31 12 isolated finds, which include 19 previously recorded sites and five isolated finds, as well as three
32 newly identified sites and seven isolated finds.

33
34 As shown in Table 5.5-1, Sites CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-193, CA-SDI-686, and CA-SDI-16653 are located
35 in the project area and may be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. The applicant determined that a
36 testing program for these sites would be infeasible because the area associated with the ~~three~~ four sites
37 overlapping the project's potential disturbance area would be limited; these sites would not be universally
38 accessible, because they are at least partially paved over; or the applicant's subcontractor deemed other
39 areas too unsafe to test.

¹ Per Foglia, Cooley, and Mello (2017), the resource noted as having an indefinite temporal association (i.e., no clear association with the prehistoric or historic periods) is a rock cairn. No site number is associated with the description of this resource when discussed in reference to the total number of resources within the CTR study area. The only other reference to a cairn within the CTR is Site Number P-37-029577. This site, however, is shown as having a prehistoric association.

Table 5.5-1 Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds

Site Number (Primary Number/Trinomial)	Type	Period	Site Description	Land Ownership	CRHR Eligibility Status ^(a)	Within Area of Direct Impact ^(b)
Previously Recorded Sites						
CA-SDI-191/ P-37-000191	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation Site	Private; SDG&E	May be eligible	Yes
CA-SDI-192/ P-37-000192	Site	Prehistoric	Unknown	Private; SDRP	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-193/ P-37-000193	Site	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	CDFW	May be eligible	Yes
CA-SDI-197/ P-37-000197	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private	Not eligible	Yes
CA-SDI-531/ P-37-000531	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Private; Caltrans	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-686/ P-37-000531	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private	May be eligible	Yes
CA-SDI-5957/ P-37-005957	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private; SDRP	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-7289/ P-37-007289	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	SDRP	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-10143/ -37-010143	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic, shell scatter	Caltrans	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-12121/ P-37-012121	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic, shell scatter	Private; Caltrans	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-12122/ P-37-012122	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic, shell scatter	Private; Caltrans	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-14456/ P-37-015861	Site	Historic	Cistern	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-14457/ P-37-015862	Site	Multicomponent	Debris, shell scatter	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-14458/ P-37-015863	Site	Historic	Debris scatter, cisterns	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-14460/ P-37-015867	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-16237/ P-37-024485	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-16653/ P-37-017122	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	Private; State Parks	May be eligible	Yes
CA-SDI-17388/ P-37-026492	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-20839/ P-37-033095	Site	Multicomponent	Lithic, debris scatter	State Parks	Not evaluated	No
Previously Recorded Isolates						
P-37-016571	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	SDRP	Not eligible	Yes
P-37-016572	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	SDRP	Not eligible	No
P-37-033076	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	State Parks	Not eligible	No
P-37-033077	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	State Parks	Not eligible	No
P-37-034567	Isolate	Prehistoric	Chopper	Private	Not eligible	Yes

Table 5.5-1 Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds

Site Number (Primary Number/Trinomial)	Type	Period	Site Description	Land Ownership	CRHR Eligibility Status ^(a)	Within Area of Direct Impact ^(b)
Newly Identified Sites						
CA-SDI-22046/ P-37-036416	Site	Prehistoric	Prehistoric bedrock milling	Private	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-22047/ P-37-036417	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Private	Not evaluated	No
CA-SDI-22048/ P-37-036420	Site	Historic	Trash dump	CDFW	Not evaluated	No
Newly Identified Isolates						
P-37-036421	Isolate	Historic	Insulator	Private	Not eligible	No
P-37-036424	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	Private	Not eligible	No
P-37-036425	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic sherd	SDRP	Not eligible	No
P-37-036426	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shell	SDRP	Not eligible	No
P-37-036427	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	State Parks	Not eligible	No
P-37-036428	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake	State Parks	Not eligible	No
P-37-036429	Isolate	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	State Parks	Not eligible	No

Source: Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017

Notes:

- ^(a) "Not evaluated" refers to sites that are not within the area of direct impact and were not evaluated by the applicant because they would not be impacted and could be avoided by construction.
- ^(b) The area of direct impact is included within the proposed project area; it accounts for areas that would be directly utilized by construction and could contain work locations, staging yards, drop zones, etc. Resources within the area of direct impact have the potential to be substantially damaged by ground disturbance or soils disturbance.

Key:

CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 CRHR = California Register of Historic Places
 SDG&E = San Diego Gas & Electric Company
 SDRP = San Dieguito River Park
 State Parks = California State Department of Parks and Recreation

1
 2 Portions of the proposed project would also be located within the boundaries of CA-SDI-197 (shell
 3 scatter), P-37-016571 (isolate shell), and P-37-034567 (isolate chopper). CA-SDI-197 has been destroyed
 4 by the construction of two large office buildings; the site was deemed ineligible for the CRHR due to the
 5 magnitude of prior disturbance; P-37-016571 and P-37-034567 have been deemed ineligible for the
 6 CRHR, though as isolates may have limited research potential (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). Sites
 7 noted as "not evaluated" are not located in the project area and were therefore not evaluated for listing on
 8 the CRHR since they would not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project (Foglia, Cooley,
 9 and Mello 2017).

10
 11 Architectural Survey Results

12 An architectural survey also was conducted by the applicant in October 2016 to determine the presence of
 13 historic buildings and structures aged 45 years and older (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). This
 14 reconnaissance-level survey covered the same area as the archaeological survey. As shown in Table 5.5-2,
 15 the architectural survey identifies 11 historic period resources, three of which were previously recorded.

Table 5.5-2 Historic Architectural Resources

Site Number	Site Type	Period	Site Description	Land Ownership	CRHR Eligibility Status	Within Area of Direct Impact ^(a)
Previously Recorded Resources						
P-37-035936	Site	Historic	Del Mar Racetrack and Outer Buildings	Private	Eligible	No
P-37-014052	Site	Historic	El Camino Real	San Diego County	Eligible	No
P-37-036430	District	Historic	Sorrento Valley Industrial Park	Caltrans	Eligible	Yes
Newly Evaluated Sites						
P-37-036418	Structure	Historic	Del Mar Substation	SDG&E	Not eligible	Yes
P-37-036412	Single-Family Residence	Historic	1601 San Dieguito Drive	Private	Not eligible	No
P-37-036413	Single-Family Residence	Historic	1604 San Dieguito Drive	Private	Not eligible	No
P-37-036414	Building	Historic	Commercial	Private	Not eligible	No
P-37-036415	Structure	Historic	Tie Line 666D	SDG&E	Not eligible	Yes
P-37-036422	Building	Historic	Corrugated metal warehouse	Private	Not eligible	Yes
P-37-036423	Structure	Historic	Old Grand Avenue Bridge	SDRP	Not eligible	Yes
P-37-036419	Site	Historic	California Southern Railroad Surfline	State Parks; Private	Not eligible	Yes

Source: Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017

Note:

^(a) The area of direct impact is included within the project area; it accounts for areas that would be directly utilized by construction and could contain work locations, staging yards, drop zones, etc. Resources within the area of direct impact could be affected by ground disturbance or surface disturbance. For the purposes of this evaluation, the resource itself and the parcel(s) in which it is located are considered.

Key:

CRHR = California Register of Historic Places

SDG&E = San Diego Gas & Electric Company

SDRP = San Dieguito River Park

State Parks = California State Department of Parks and Recreation

1
2 Among the aboveground historic sites and resources, three resources are noted as eligible for the CRHR:
3 the Del Mar Racetrack and Outbuildings, El Camino Real, and the Sorrento Valley Industrial Park. Each
4 of these three resources would be located adjacent to proposed project components. Two of them, P-37-
5 035936 (Del Mar Racetrack) P-37-036430 (Sorrento Valley Industrial Park Building) had already been
6 evaluated and found eligible for inclusion in the CRHR before the study conducted by the applicant
7 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). Within the Del Mar Racetrack and Outbuilding property, only the
8 Human Resources Building is located within the project area.² This building in particular does not appear
9 to be eligible for the CRHR as an individual listing or as a contributing building to the overall property.
10 The segments of El Camino Real and Old El Camino Real within the proposed project area consist of
11 raised, paved county roads; these portions are eligible for the CRHR. One of the buildings within the
12 Sorrento Valley Industrial Park was evaluated in 2006 as part of this study and recommended as eligible
13 under Criterion 3 of the CRHR and Criterion C of the NRHP (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

² The Del Mar Human Resources building is not located within the area of direct impact.

1 As shown in Table 5.5-2, portions of the proposed project design components would be located within P-
2 37-036430 (Sorrento Valley Industrial District), P-37-036418 (Del Mar Substation), P-37-036415 (Tie
3 Line 666D), P-37-036422 (Corrugated metal warehouse), P-37-036423 (Old Grand Avenue Bridge), and
4 P-37-036419 (Old Pacific Surf Liner Railroad).

5.5.3 Paleontological Resources

Records Search

9 Information on the geologic setting and potential presence of paleontological resources was derived from
10 published and unpublished geologic and paleontological reports. A paleontological records search was
11 conducted by the applicant using San Diego Natural History Museum databases to identify fossil finds
12 within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project (Appendix I). According to the records search, 215 fossil
13 localities have been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project's utility corridors (Richards and Raum
14 2017).

16 The following mapped geologic formations with a high paleontological potential are located within the
17 proposed project area: old paralic deposits (Late to Middle Pleistocene); very old paralic deposits (Middle
18 to Early Pleistocene); very old paralic deposits (Middle to Early Pleistocene); Ardath Shale (Middle
19 Eocene); Delmar Formation (Middle Eocene); Torrey Sandstone (Middle Eocene); Scripps Formation
20 (Middle Eocene); Undivided Eocene rocks (Eocene) (Richards and Raum 2017).

Field Survey Results

23 Paleo Solutions, Inc. conducted a paleontological field investigation in October and November of 2016
24 (Appendix I). A state park paleontological investigations/collections permit was obtained to survey
25 project components within the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (Richards and Raum 2017). Paleo
26 Solution's methodology consisted of surveying thorough transects of the alignment of the project
27 components, which extends linearly approximately 8 miles. The investigation focused primarily on
28 previously undisturbed areas and prominent outcrops of native sedimentary units with high
29 paleontological sensitivity. In these high-sensitivity areas, the survey area consisted of the alignment and
30 a 100-meter buffer (i.e., 50 meters on either side of the alignment). Low-sensitivity geologic units were
31 confirmed as mapped, but not intensively surveyed. Field activities generally included the inspection of
32 sediment and bedrock outcrops, documentation of rock exposures and surrounding areas, collection of
33 reference points, and analysis of sediment and bedrock lithologies.

35 Four non-significant fossil localities were recorded during the survey; three of these were located within
36 the survey alignment, and the fourth just outside of it. All localities consisted of invertebrate shell fossils,
37 which exhibited poor to good preservation. All fossils documented during the survey were discovered
38 within sediments mapped as Delmar Formation. The authors of the survey report, however, noted that
39 other sediments would be conducive to fossil preservation (Richards and Raum 2017).

1 **5.5.4 Regulatory Setting**

2
3 **Federal**

4 National Historic Preservation Act

5 The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (54 United States Code [U.S.C.]
6 300101 et seq.), is the primary federal law governing the consideration of historic properties by federal
7 agencies in the U.S. This act established a program for the preservation of historic properties and created
8 the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), Section
9 106 Review Process, and Section 110 programs for identification, evaluation, and protection of historic
10 properties.

11
12 National Register of Historic Places

13 The NRHP is the nation’s official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts due to their
14 significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP
15 recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance that have been documented and evaluated
16 according to uniform standards and criteria.

17
18 To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 19
20 A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our
21 history;
- 22 B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- 23 C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents
24 the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and
25 distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and /or
- 26 D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

27
28 Historic properties that are listed within the NRHP in California also are included within the CRHR.

29
30 The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act

31 The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (123 Statute 1172; 16 U.S.C. 470aaa) directs the
32 Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) and the Department of the Interior (National Park
33 Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service) to
34 implement comprehensive paleontological resource management programs. This act applies to federal
35 lands.

1 **State**

2 California Environmental Quality Act

3 CEQA’s provisions directing the analysis of historical resources are provided in PRC Section 21084.1
4 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)-(b). Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), the term
5 “historical resource” is defined as follows:
6

- 7 1. A resource listed in the CRHR, or determined by the State Historical Resources Commission to
8 be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- 9 2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a
10 historical resource survey will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public
11 agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence
12 demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 13 3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency
14 determines to be historically significant or that is significant in the architectural, engineering,
15 scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of
16 California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is
17 supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be
18 considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the following
19 criteria for listing in the CRHR:
 - 20 a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of
21 California’s history and cultural heritage.
 - 22 b. It is associated with the lives of persons who are important to California’s past.
 - 23 c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction;
24 represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
 - 25 d. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

26
27 The fact that a resource is not listed in the CRHR, is determined to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR,
28 is not included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified in a historical resources survey
29 does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource.
30

31 California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a “unique archaeological resource” as: an archaeological
32 artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the
33 current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
34

- 35 a. It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a
36 demonstrable public interest in that information.
- 37 b. It has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available
38 example of its type.
- 39 c. It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized, important prehistoric or historical event
40 or person.
41

1 Section 15064.5(b)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines explains what constitutes a substantial adverse change in
2 the significance of an historical resource. Such a change may involve physical demolition, destruction,
3 relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of the
4 resource would be materially impaired.

5
6 In order to be deemed significant, an object must retain sufficient integrity, meaning the resource retains
7 its physical characteristics that convey its historical significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b)).
8 Determination of whether an object retains “integrity” is based on the following factors: location, design,
9 setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (similar to the definition of integrity for the
10 NRHP). In addition, CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites, if a site is determined by the lead
11 agency to be an historical resource, and if the resource meets the definition of a unique archaeological
12 resource.

13
14 Paleontological resources are afforded protection under CEQA Appendix G (Section 15023). CEQA
15 requires that impacts to paleontological resources be assessed and mitigated on all public and/or private
16 discretionary projects. The CEQA lead agency having jurisdiction over a proposed project would be
17 responsible for ensuring that paleontological resources are protected in compliance with CEQA and other
18 applicable statutes.

19
20 Other Applicable Public Resources Code Sections

21 In addition to CEQA, the following PRC sections regulate and govern the treatment of cultural and
22 paleontological resources in California:

- 23
- 24 • PRC Section 30244 requires the reasonable mitigation of adverse impacts to paleontological
25 resources from development on public land.
 - 26 • PRC Sections 4307-4309 affords protection to geologic features and “paleontological materials,”
27 but grants the director of the state park system authority to issue permits for specific activities that
28 may result in damage to such resources, if the activities are for state park purposes and are in the
29 interest of the state park system.
 - 30 • PRC 5097.5 states that a person shall “not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove,
31 destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or
32 vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human
33 agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on
34 public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over
35 such lands.” Public lands refers to land “owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any
36 city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.”
 - 37 • PRC Sections 5097.91 through 5097.991 establish and authorize the NAHC. Among these
38 sections, the PRC prohibits the acquisition or possession of Native American artifacts or human
39 remains taken from a Native American grave or cairn, except in accordance with an agreement
40 reached with the NAHC. They also provide for Native American remains and associated grave
41 artifacts to be repatriated.

- Subsections 5097.98(b) and (e) require a landowner on whose property Native American human remains are found to limit further development activity in the vicinity until conferring with the most likely descendants (MLDs) (as identified by the NAHC) to consider treatment options.
- PRC Sections 5097.993 through 5097.994 make it a misdemeanor crime to perform the unlawful and malicious excavation, removal, or destruction of Native American archaeological or historical sites on public or private lands.
- PRC Section 6254(r) protects Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the NAHC, by protecting records of such resources from public disclosure under the California Public Records Act.

Native American Human Remains

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98). In the event that human remains are encountered during project development, and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potential human bone is discovered.

The Coroner then would determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she would contact NAHC by telephone within 24 hours, in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98. The NAHC then would designate an MLD with respect to the human remains. The MLD then would have the opportunity to recommend to the property owner, or the person responsible for the excavation work, the means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

California Administrative Code, Title 14, Sections 4307 and 4308

These sections provide indirect protection to archaeological and paleontological features by indicating that no person should destroy, disturb, or deface these types of resources.

Local

The CPUC has jurisdiction over the siting and design and regulates construction of investor-owned transmission projects such as the proposed project. Although the CPUC has preemptive authority over local government regulations that may pertain to cultural resources, this analysis presents local policies, ordinances, and guidelines pertinent to historic preservation, and archaeological and cultural resources within the project area and vicinity for informational purposes.

City of San Diego General Plan

The City of San Diego general plan provides for city-wide policies and goals. Additional updates were made after its initial adoption, including the most recent in 2015. The following policies and goals pertain to cultural and paleontological resources and the proposed project (City of San Diego 2015):

- UD-A.7. Respect the context of historic streets, landmarks, and areas that give a community a sense of place or history. A survey may be done to identify “conservation areas” that retain

1 original community character in sufficient quantity and quality, but typically do not meet
2 designation criteria as an individual historical resource or as a contributor to a historical district.

- 3 - HP-A.2. Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use
4 planning process.
- 5 b. Encourage the consideration of historical and cultural resources early in the development
6 review process by promoting the preliminary review process and early consultation with
7 property owners, community and historic preservation groups, land developers, Native
8 Americans, and the building industry.

9
10 **City of San Diego Register of Historical Places Resources**

11 The City of San Diego maintains a local historic register. The register includes any improvement,
12 building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area, or object that is
13 designated a historical resource by the city's Historical Resources Board. It also must meet one or more of
14 the following designation criteria, which are similar to those for the CRHR.

- 15
- 16 a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's, or a neighborhood's,
17 historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping
18 or architectural development.
- 19 b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history.
- 20 c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a
21 valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.
- 22 d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape
23 architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman.
- 24 e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National
25 Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical
26 Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources.
- 27 f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way; or is a
28 geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special
29 character, historical interest or aesthetic value; or which represent one or more architectural
30 periods or styles in the history and development of the City (City of San Diego 2000).

31
32 City of San Diego Historic Resources Regulations

33 The City of San Diego has adopted historical resources regulations (§143.02 et. seq.). These regulations
34 generally apply to proposed development when historical resources are present and specifically address
35 utilities with regard to important archaeological sites.

1 In addition to the overall city plan and regulations, several of the local community plans also are relevant
2 to cultural resources. These includes the Torrey Pines, the Via De La Valle, the Torrey Hills, and the
3 North City plans.

4
5 Torrey Pines Community Plan

6 The Torrey Pines Community Plan identifies over 25 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. “The
7 Sorrento Valley/Los Peñasquitos Lagoon area of the Torrey Pines community is the site of the prehistoric
8 Indian village of Ystagua. Ystagua has archaeological remnants unique to the area and is considered a
9 Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register of Historic Places Guidelines” (City of San
10 Diego Planning Department 2014a). As noted above, this resource is one of the exemplary Archaic period
11 sites within the county and may provide clues regarding the types of artifacts that may be found in other
12 contemporary sites. The proposed project is partially located within the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.

13
14 The community plan includes two goals that pertain to cultural resources and preservation, namely to:
15 identify, inventory, and preserve the unique paleontological, archaeological, Native American, and
16 historic resources of Torrey Pines for their educational, cultural, and scientific values (Goal 4); and to
17 “Preserve, enhance, and restore all natural open space and sensitive resource areas, including Los
18 Peñasquitos Lagoon and associated uplands, Torrey Pines State Park and Reserve Extension areas with its
19 distinctive sandstone bluffs and red rock, Crest Canyon, San Dieguito Lagoon and River Valley [...] and
20 all selected corridors providing linkage between these areas.” Policy 11 states that public and private
21 development “should incorporate site planning and design features that avoid or mitigate impacts to
22 cultural resources. When sufficient plan flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on cultural
23 resource sites, mitigation shall be designed in accordance with guidelines of the State Office of Historic
24 Preservation and the State of California Native American Heritage Commission” (City of San Diego
25 Planning Department 2014a).

26
27 Via De La Valle, Torrey Hills, North City Urbanizing Area Framework Plan

28 The City of San Diego’s community plans address the importance of archeological resources. However,
29 specific measures beyond the recognition and identification of these resources are not incorporated into
30 the community plans (City of San Diego Planning Department 2007, 2014b, 2014c). Paleontological
31 resources also are discussed in the Torrey Hills community plan. Among the important areas within the
32 planning area are those containing Ardath Shale. The community plan notes the need for paleontological
33 monitoring when development occurs in these areas (City of San Diego Planning Department 2014b).

34
35 City of Del Mar Community Plan

36 The current version of the City of Del Mar Community Plan is dated August 3, 2017. The plan includes a
37 variety of goals and policies to address the community as a whole, including cultural resources. One
38 goal/policy in particular references archaeological resources:

- 39
40 K. Require development in areas of archeological significance to be reviewed by the City of
41 Del Mar to ensure that such uses do not result in a permanent destruction of any archeological
42 sites or cultural information.
43

1 According to the Community Plan (City of Del Mar 2017a), the following is important to note with
2 regard to archaeological sites:

3
4 Several archeological sites exist within Del Mar according to the San Diego Museum of
5 Man. Because vandalism may occur on these sites, information about their specific
6 location should remain confidential except where owners of property containing such
7 sites must be involved in their preservation. It can be said, however, that the following
8 general areas contain one or more sites:

- 9 1. North bluff area west of Camino del Mar.
- 10 2. In the vicinity of Turf Road and Via de la Valle.
- 11 3. On the north slopes of the Del Mar hills above Jimmy Durante Boulevard.
- 12 4. On the northeast slopes of the Del Mar hills above San Dieguito Drive.
- 13 5. Torrey Pines Terrace area.
- 14 6. Del Mar Canyon area.

15
16 As part of the City of Del Mar municipal code, “historic significance shall mean any structure and/or use
17 of a property which possesses a unique architectural style typifying a period of California or Del Mar
18 history; any property and/or structure which is listed on a site or federal register of historic places; any
19 property and/or structure which marks or represents a specific historic event; and/or any property and/or
20 structure which typifies the historic character of a specific area of the City” (City of Del Mar 2017b).

21 22 **5.5.5 Environmental Impacts and Assessment**

23 24 **Applicant-Proposed Measures**

25 The applicant has not incorporated applicant-proposed measures (APMs) into the proposed project to
26 specifically minimize or avoid impacts on cultural resources. As discussed in Chapter 4.0, the proposed
27 project would include *Project Design Features* and *Ordinary Construction Restrictions* that apply to
28 ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project’s construction activities (SDG&E 2017).
29 Specifically, these relate to: monitoring during construction to prevent material damage to potential
30 resources that may be accidentally discovered at a worksite; training of contractors to recognize potential
31 buried archeological and paleontological resources; and the protocols that contractors and construction
32 crew must followed upon such a discovery that could require preparation of a Research Design and Data
33 Recovery Program.

Significance Criteria

Table 5.5-3 includes the significance criteria from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines’ cultural resources section to evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed project.

Table 5.5-3 Cultural Resources Checklist

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a, b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 or a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

The proposed project’s construction activities could materially damage seven resources (both previously identified and newly identified) that are eligible for listing on the CRHR within work areas adjacent to the proposed project components. Of these seven resources, four are archaeological sites (CA-SDI-191; CA-SDI-193; CA-SDI-686; and CA-SDI-16653) and the other three are historical resources, including: the El Camino Real (P-37-014052), the Del Mar Racetrack (P-37-035936), and the Sorrento Valley Industrial Park (P-37-036430). Thus, for purposes of this analyses, these are considered historic resources pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Of the seven resources, the proposed project could potentially cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the following four archaeological resources:

- CA-SDI-191, prehistoric habitation site;
- CA-SDI-193, unknown;
- CA-SDI-686, prehistoric habitation site; and
- CA-SDI-16653, prehistoric habitation site.

Three of the four sites are located in areas where overhead lines and utility poles would be removed, where stringing sites and temporary work area are proposed, and where soils-disturbing work underground would occur. Within and/or near Sites CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-193, and CA-SDI-16653, utility poles would be removed from service, others topped, and guard structures installed. These sites would also be within the vicinity of stringing sites and undergrounding of existing facilities (Appendix D). Two of these sites are partially paved over (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). However, subsurface deposits may be present that could be damaged by the proposed project activities; if these

1 deposits were intact and were determined to maintain integrity, they could be eligible for listing on the
2 CRHR under Criterion 4 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

3
4 One of the sites (CA-SDI-686) is partially located within/near the footprint of the proposed Pumpkin
5 Patch staging area/fly yard. While unlikely that substantial soils-disturbing activities would occur at the
6 Pumpkin Patch site (because that location would function as an accessory staging area to support
7 construction activities at work sites along the utility corridors indicated in Chapter 4.0, “Project
8 Description”), in the event that soils-disturbing activities were to occur at the proposed Pumpkin Patch
9 yard or any other of the three staging areas, the applicant shall ensure that *Project Design Features* and
10 *Ordinary Construction Restrictions* are implemented in conjunction with mitigation measure (MM)
11 **MM CUL-1, MM CUL-2, MM CUL-3** and **MM CUL-4** to reduce or avoid potential impacts to cultural
12 and archeological resources.

13
14 The El Camino Real (P-37-014052) also is located within the vicinity of the Pumpkin Patch staging area.
15 The proposed project would not directly impact this resource. Impacts, if any were to occur, would be
16 associated with changes in ambient noise levels and aesthetics associated with construction vehicles and
17 perimeter fencing on the site under project conditions that under existing conditions is not used for
18 construction staging.

19
20 Construction activities also would require ground disturbance within the vicinity of the historic Sorrento
21 Tower within the industrial park and near the Del Mar Racetrack. Proposed ground-disturbing activities
22 that could cause potential impacts would be those related to the removal of existing poles (e.g.,
23 excavation and some backfilling), topping poles, and to the placement of temporary stringing sites and
24 work areas. Similar to the El Camino Real, no direct impacts to cultural resources are anticipated, aside
25 from temporary, indirect (less-than-significant) aesthetic and noise impacts associated with construction
26 activities.

27
28 With the implementation of **MM CUL-1** through **MM CUL-3**, construction would not change the
29 significance of historical or archaeological resources. Buffers would be placed around known
30 archaeological sites of significance (i.e., historical or archaeological resources) and would be referred to
31 as sensitive environmental areas to maintain confidentiality of the specific locations. Monitors would be
32 present in these locations to ensure that damage to these resources is avoided or minimized. The
33 appropriate training would be implemented to alert relevant personnel to the presence of these sensitive
34 resources. As a result, any potential impacts to known historical or archaeological resources would be less
35 than significant with mitigation.

36
37 In the event that an unknown historical or archaeological resource is discovered during project
38 construction, a significant impact would occur if the resource is deemed eligible for the CRHR. Impacts
39 to unknown resources that may be considered historical or archaeological resources would be mitigated to
40 less than significant through the implementation of **MM CUL-2** through **MM CUL-4**.

41
42 Ground-disturbing activities would be performed under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, who
43 would have the authority to stop or divert construction in the event of a newly discovered historical or
44 archaeological resource. If a discovery were made, it would be recorded and handled in accordance with

1 protocols outlined in a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Construction personnel would also
2 be trained to spot possible resources as well as the legal requirements relating to ensuring that resource
3 locations are kept confidential. As a result, any potential impacts to previously unknown historical or
4 archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

5
6 In the event that ground-disturbing activities would be required during operation and maintenance, these
7 activities would likely be conducted in areas that were previously disturbed during construction.
8 Therefore, known historical or archaeological resources would not likely be encountered during this phase
9 of the proposed project. Nonetheless, with implementation of **MM CUL-2** through **MM CUL-4**,
10 potential impacts to unknown historical or archaeological resources would be reduced to less than
11 significant.

12
13 Mitigation Measures MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-4

14 The following mitigation measures shall be implemented to account for known historical or
15 archaeological resources, unanticipated discoveries of historical or archaeological resources, and the
16 potential to impact previously undocumented or unknown resources:

17
18 **MM CUL-1: Archaeological Site Buffer.** Buffers shall be established around each of the significant,
19 known archaeological sites in areas where ground disturbance is anticipated, and the sites will be
20 noted as “environmentally sensitive areas” to preserve confidential locational information as required
21 by law. Information relating to the exact location of these sites shall be considered confidential and
22 shall not be made publicly available to prevent unauthorized discovery and disturbance of
23 archeological resources in conformance with state law.

24 The buffer may consist of radial silt fencing or other means of identifying the area in which
25 construction or ground disturbance must be avoided. Mapping and other discoverable publications
26 shall redact citations to the specific locations of these resources.

27 **MM CUL-2: Cultural Resources Monitoring.** The applicant shall consult with all interested Native
28 American groups, per the recommendation of the Native American Heritage Commission, prior to
29 project construction. The tribes shall be notified at least 30 days prior to ground-disturbing
30 construction activities and shall be invited to voluntarily observe such activities and offer any
31 recommendations to the project’s qualified archaeological monitor.

32 A CPUC-approved archaeological monitor, overseen by a Secretary of Interior (SOI)-qualified
33 archaeologist, shall monitor ground-disturbing activities in all cultural resource sites of significance
34 identified within project work areas. The requirements for archaeological monitoring shall be noted in
35 construction plans for the proposed project via a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan, to be submitted
36 to the CPUC for approval no fewer than 30 days prior to the start of project activities. The Cultural
37 Resources Monitoring Plan shall include, at minimum, information regarding the location of project
38 work areas/sites requiring cultural resources monitoring, how monitoring will be conducted, and the
39 respective roles and responsibilities of the CPUC-approved archaeological monitor and the SOI-
40 qualified archaeologist. Responsibilities for the CPUC-approved ~~archaeologist~~ archaeological
41 monitor shall include cultural resources monitoring and implementing stop-work authority in the
42 event of an unanticipated cultural resources discovery during project activities. Responsibilities of the
43 SOI-qualified archaeologist shall include evaluation of any finds, issuing clearance to recommence
44 project activities after a stop-work order has been installed to protect potential cultural resources,

1 analysis and curation of materials, and preparation of a report detailing the results of monitoring
2 activities results report conforming to the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological
3 Resource Management Reports guidelines. The SOI-qualified archaeologist will determine when no
4 further monitoring is required, such as in the event that bedrock or fill material is reached.

5 Where cultural resources monitoring is needed at project work areas/sites within California State
6 Parks lands, a Permit to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State Park Lands must be obtained
7 by submitting Form DPR-412A at least four weeks prior to the start of project activities within State
8 Park lands. All requirements of the permit must be fulfilled; documentation associated with the permit
9 will be reviewed and approved by the CPUC Project Manager prior to submittal to the appropriate
10 State Park.

11 **MM CUL-3: Cultural Resource Training.** Prior to construction, all SDG&E, contractor, and
12 subcontractor personnel associated with the proposed project shall receive training in the appropriate
13 work practices necessary to effectively identify and implement treatment of cultural resources and to
14 comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations, including those related to
15 recognizing possible buried resources and maintaining the confidentiality of resources at in-situ
16 locations. This training shall include how to identify cultural resources (e.g., the types of resources to
17 look for) and what procedures are to be followed upon the discovery or suspected discovery of
18 archaeological materials, including Native American remains, as well as paleontological resources.

19 **MM CUL-4: Cultural Resource Discovery.** In the event that cultural resources are discovered
20 during construction, the applicant's archaeologist and Environmental Project Manager shall be
21 contacted upon the time of discovery. The field resource specialist shall evaluate the significance of
22 discovered resources using CRHR and NRHP criteria and accepted practices. The CPUC must concur
23 with the treatment of significant resources before construction activities in the vicinity of the
24 discovery shall be allowed to resume.

25 For significant cultural resources, a research design and, if needed, a data recovery program would be
26 prepared and carried out to mitigate impacts. All collected cultural remains shall be cleaned,
27 cataloged, and permanently curated at an appropriate institution or repatriated or redeposited in a
28 secure location onsite if curation is infeasible. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify their function
29 and chronology as they relate to the prehistory or history of the area. Faunal material shall be
30 identified as to species.

31
32 **Significance: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation**

33
34 ***c. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique***
35 ***geologic feature?***

36
37 Paleontological resources may be impacted by construction activities requiring ground disturbance.
38 Surface grading or shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary deposits
39 would be unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Excavations that extend more than 5
40 feet below ground surface (bgs) into sedimentary deposits, as well as any excavations into old and very
41 old paralic deposits, Ardath Shale, the Delmar Formation, Torrey Sandstone, Scripps Formation, and
42 undivided Eocene-age rocks (noted as having high potential for paleontological remains) would have the
43 potential to uncover significant vertebrate fossils (Appendix I).
44

1 Excavations required for pole installation would range from 8 to 30 feet bgs. Trenching for duct bank
2 installation would require excavations to between 6 and 9 feet bgs.

3
4 The proposed project would cross approximately 4.8 miles of geologic formations with a high
5 paleontological potential. Several segments of TL674A would involve the installation of underground
6 facilities within the Torrey Sandstone Formation and old paralic deposits. In addition, portions of the
7 TL666D removal and the majority of C510 conversion activities would occur within paleontologically
8 sensitive geologic formations, which similarly include the Torrey Sandstone Formation and very old
9 paralic deposits. Excavations into artificial fill and landslide deposits would be unlikely to uncover
10 significant fossil vertebrate remains, as they typically lack stratigraphic context and do not generally
11 contain fossil vertebrate remains.

12
13 Construction activities that could potentially impact paleontological resources include the installation of
14 underground facilities, pole installation, and removal of existing poles. The majority of the ground-
15 disturbing activities required would occur during the installation of underground duct banks for the
16 TL674A reconfiguration, C510 conversion, and C738 conversion. To minimize potential impacts to
17 paleontological resources, the applicant would implement **MM CUL-5: Paleontological Resource**
18 **Monitoring and Discovery**.

19
20 With the implementation of **MM-CUL 5** for paleontological resources, construction would not change the
21 significance of known or unknown paleontological resources. A qualified paleontological monitor would
22 be on site to observe excavation operations and divert or temporarily halt construction activities in the
23 event that a fossil were encountered. Monitoring would be conducted in areas where ground-disturbing
24 activities would occur within native sediments of the Eocene-age Ardath Shale, Delmar Formation,
25 Torrey Sandstone, Scripps Formation, undivided Eocene deposits, and Pleistocene-age old and very old
26 paralic deposits. This would not be required in areas where auguring of less than 3-foot-diameter holes
27 would be needed. Full-time monitoring also would not be needed for excavations into young alluvial
28 floodplain deposits, paralic estuarine deposits, and marine beach deposits. Excavations impacting depths
29 greater than 5 feet into these sediments would be periodically spot-checked, since older geologic units
30 with high paleontological potential may shallowly underlie younger surficial sediments. As previously
31 stated, no monitoring is recommended for excavations into artificial fill and landslide deposits.

32
33 Mitigation Measure MM CUL-5: Paleontological Resource Monitoring and Discovery

34 The following mitigation measure shall be implemented to account for unanticipated discoveries and to
35 avoid potential material damage to previously undocumented or unknown paleontological resources.

36
37 **MM CUL-5. Paleontological Resource Monitoring and Discovery.** A qualified paleontologist shall
38 attend pre-construction meetings, when needed, to consult with the excavation contractor on
39 schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A qualified paleontologist is defined as
40 an individual with a master's or doctorate degree in paleontology or geology and who is experienced
41 with paleontological procedures and techniques; who is knowledgeable in the geology and
42 paleontology of San Diego County; and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project
43 supervisor in the region for at least one year.

1 The requirements for paleontological monitoring shall also be noted in the Paleontological
2 Monitoring Plan to be prepared by the applicants and approved by the CPUC at minimum 30 days
3 prior to construction beginning. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has
4 experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall work
5 under the direction of a qualified paleontologist and shall be on site to observe excavation operations
6 that involve the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits with high paleontological resource
7 sensitivity (i.e., Torrey Sandstone Formation, old paralic deposits, and very old paralic deposits).

8 In the event that fossils are encountered, the paleontologist will have the authority to divert or
9 temporarily halt construction activities in the area of discovery to allow recovery of fossil remains in
10 a timely fashion. The paleontologist shall contact the applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist and
11 Environmental Project Manager at the time of discovery. The paleontologist, in consultation with the
12 applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources.
13 The applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist and Environmental Project Manager will need to concur
14 with the evaluation procedures to be performed before construction activities are allowed to
15 resume.

16 Small fossil remains may be present, and therefore a screen-washing operation may be set up onsite.
17 If fossils are discovered, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) will recover them, along with
18 pertinent stratigraphic data. The recovery of bulk sedimentary-matrix samples for offsite wet
19 screening from specific strata may be necessary, as determined in the field. Any fossil remains
20 collected during monitoring and salvage will be cleaned, repaired, sorted, cataloged, and deposited at
21 a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections. A final summary report will be
22 completed that would outline the results of the recovery program. The report will discuss the methods
23 used, stratigraphic section(s) exposed, fossils collected, and significance of recovered fossils.

24
25 Fossil remains collected during monitoring would be handled in accordance with **MM CUL-5**.
26 Furthermore, construction personnel would receive training on the potential for exposing paleontological
27 resources and how to recognize potential buried resources, along with procedures to follow if
28 paleontological materials were to be discovered.

29
30 As a result, any potential impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant with
31 mitigation.

32
33 **Significance: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation**

34
35 *d. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal*
36 *cemeteries?*

37
38 No human remains are known to exist within the proposed project's vicinity. However, to account for the
39 potential that the proposed project could uncover, damage, or destroy human remains during ground-
40 disturbing activities interred outside of formal cemeteries, California State Health and Safety Code
41 Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Coroner has
42 made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section
43 5097.98. If human remains are found, the applicant shall adhere to these requirements. Mandatory
44 compliance with the requirements set forth in **MM CUL-6** and implementation of **MM CUL-1** through

1 **MM CUL-4** would ensure that potential impacts associated with human remains during the construction
2 phase would be less than significant with mitigation.

3
4 Mitigation Measure MM CUL-6: Treatment of Human Remains

5 The following mitigation measure shall be implemented to account for unanticipated discoveries of
6 human remains and the potential to impact them:

7
8 **MM CUL-6: Treatment of Human Remains.** The applicant will follow current legal requirements
9 at the time of discovery for the treatment of human remains. At present, pursuant to Section 5097.98
10 of the California PRC and Section 7050.5(e) of the California State Health and Safety Code Section
11 and PRC Section 5097.98, if human remains or bone remains of unknown origin are found at any
12 time during project-related construction activities, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find, and
13 the San Diego County Coroner shall be contacted immediately.

14 If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the NAHC, who shall
15 identify the person believed to be the MLD, who shall have at least 48 hours from notification of the
16 find to comment. The landowner and MLD, with the assistance of the applicant and the archaeologist
17 as requested, shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human
18 remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity (CEQA Guidelines
19 Section 15064.5(d)). If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the
20 requirements of PRC Section 5097.98(e) shall be implemented, which states that "...the landowner or
21 his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native
22 American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further
23 subsurface disturbance."

24
25 **Significance: Less than significant with mitigation incorporation.**

26
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