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SECTION ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
AFC	Application for Certification
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
B.P.	Years Before Present
ca.	Circa
Caltech	California Institute of Technology
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRS	Cultural Resources Specialist
DPLU	San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FPUD	Fallbrook Public Utility District
Linear Facilities	Natural gas pipeline and underground transmission line collectively
LORS	Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Statutes
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRIS	Natural Resource Information System
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Subject of this AFC, Orange Grove Project
Project Site	Approximately 8.5 acre parcel to be leased for the power plant Site (a.k.a. “Site”)
ROW	Right of Way
SB	Senate Bill
SCIC	South Coast Information Center
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
SHPO-ID	State Historic Preservation Office Identification
Site	Approximately 8.5 acre parcel to be leased for the power plant Site (a.k.a. "Site")
SR	State Route
TRC	TRC Companies, Inc.
Urbana	Urbana Preservation and Planning
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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6.7 CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.7.1 Existing Conditions

The Site is situated on an old alluvial fan with a slope of approximately 10 percent. Moderately steep hillsides surround the Site to the east, north and west. The toe of the fan terminates at the San Luis Rey River. This fan is the site of a now untended orange grove. Established by 1946, the grove was planted, expanded, tilled, maintained and an irrigation system was installed in the ground amongst the tree rows. The grove was later abandoned, and the site used for solar power testing. West of the arroyo along the margin of the alluvial fan, and north of the fan, is terrain dissected by a number of intermittent stream drainages incised in the steep hillside comprising Cretaceous granitic rocks. Vegetation is primarily chaparral species. Las Posas stony – fine sandy loam is up to 40 inches deep in the general area. South of the Site and State Route (SR) 76 is the flood plain of the San Luis Rey River.

Linear facilities will be constructed between the Project site and an existing San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) gas main near Rice Canyon Road, approximately 2.4 miles west of the Site. The linear facilities will be constructed over the steep terrain west of the SDG&E Pala substation, mostly along existing unpaved roads, then descending to the flood plain of the San Luis Rey River. Beginning at the east SR 76 crossing (approximately 0.4 air mile from the Site) the linear facilities will be installed in disturbed areas formerly used for a dairy operation. Much of the route through the dairy complex is existing concrete pavement, various dairy buildings, structures, feed lots, and former residences. A portion of the route passes through a riparian forest that occurs between the dairy farm areas but it will be located on an existing road through the riparian area. This area has been conspicuously disturbed for development of the dairy complex, with soils apparently removed and used as fill to raise sections of the pavement. At the west SR 76 crossing, the pipeline will cross SR 76 from the western dairy on the south to the north side of SR 76 where the pipeline will be installed adjacent to the road where the ground has been disturbed by construction, maintenance and improvements to SR 76. More detailed descriptions of floral, faunal and other aspects of the existing conditions may be found in Sections 6.3, Geologic Hazards and Resources, 6.4, Agriculture and Soils, 6.6, Biological Resources, and 6.8, Paleontologic Resources.

Résumés of key personnel involved in this cultural resources evaluation are provided in Appendix 6.7-A.

6.7.1.1 Ethnography

At the time of European contact, the Project vicinity was occupied by peoples of the Luiseño ethnolinguistic group. The Luiseño occupied a territory from Agua Hedionda to Aliso Creek along the coast, and Santiago Peak to the valley of San Jose inland (Bean and Shipek 1978) as depicted on Figure 6.7-1.

The Luiseño maintained a hunting and gathering economy based around autonomous semi-sedentary village groups, each with its own hunting and gathering areas. Villages were generally

in places of "vertical" territories and subsistence resources – water sources at the bottom of river valleys, surrounded by the slopes of the valley, with the saddles and flats along the ridges surrounding the valleys holding productive oak groves. Food resources in this stratified environment matured at different seasons, providing resources for the village most, if not all, of the year (White 1963).

Luiseño villages were based in different ecological zones (coastal, inland, interior), and the surrounding area and resources were divided into locations owned by individuals, families, collective groups and the community as a whole. In addition, each village group appears to have also owned, or at least had rights to, land on the coast and on Palomar Mountain. Although there was regional variation in subsistence strategies, the acorn was the principle staple food throughout Luiseño territory, and plant foods in general were the dominant source of dietary calories. Fire was used to manage and enhance selective plant growth, and some researchers have argued that plant husbandry was a vital part of Luiseño food gathering. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, and a number of other medium-to-small size animals provided a large amount of the dietary protein, as did anadromous fish. On the coast, shellfish, fish, and sea mammals were important to the diet. (Baksh and Underwood 1998; Bean and Shipek 1978).

Each village group comprised a patrilineal clan tribelet headed by a chief and his advisors and assistants, all hereditary positions. These individuals held administrative, military, and ceremonial/ritual power (although White [1963] argues that there were separate secular and religious power structures). In addition to clans, there is also evidence for organization by moieties among the Luiseño, but this is controversial (Baksh and Underwood 1998; White 1963).

Although the Luiseño are typically described as isolationist, marriages were often arranged between villages in different ecological niches both to ensure exchange between villages with complimentary food supplies or schedules, and to ensure political and economic ties between villages. Exchange networks were so extensive that trade items originating in the study area have been found as far away as Oregon, and vice-versa (Baksh and Underwood 1998; Bean and Shipek 1978; Byrd and Raab 2007; Sparkman 1908; White 1963).

Spanish explorers first made recorded contact with the Luiseño in 1796. As with the rest of California, the arrival of Europeans resulted in the introduction of both diseases and European colonists. With the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey, the people of the region were brought into the Spanish political system. With the secularization of the missions in the 1830's the mission lands were granted to secular landowners. Nonetheless, traditional villages remained, and the people of these villages still practiced hunting and gathering, though agriculture too had become an important part of their economy (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The entrance of Anglo-Americans into California resulted in increased conflict with Native Americans, as traditional hunting and gathering lands were converted to ranch and farm land, and settlers encroached on a larger portion of Luiseño territory. Conflict led to the establishment of reservations in 1875, including the Pala Reservation. A federal bureaucracy (the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]) was set up to administer the reservations and the associated facilities, such as schools and law enforcement, but sentiment or disregard for local interests often led to conflict between the BIA and the local population.

Throughout the early 20th century, an increasingly large number of people left the reservation to seek employment in California's growing urban areas. This exodus was fed by the growth of both industrial and defense-related jobs with the onset of World War II. At the conclusion of the war, the return of servicemen resulted in an influx of both farmers and ranchers, and skilled workers, resulting in a general increase in economic power and quality of life.

Disagreements about federal government involvement on the reservation coupled with confusion as to the laws governing such involvement resulted in the increasing autonomy of reservation communities in the mid-20th century, as well as increased inter-reservation and inter-tribal cooperation and organization. This continues through the present day, aided by the increased voice of Native American organizations in local, state, and national policy dialogues. San Diego County is the home of numerous small reservations. The Pala Reservation, near the Site, represents the home of many contemporary Luiseño people. In addition to descendents of the historic Luiseño, many of the present Pala Indians trace their heritage back to Cupa but also recognize themselves as "Pala", a unified group of Luiseño and Cupeño peoples (Pala Band 2007).

Ethnographic research does not indicate that any ethnohistoric Luiseño or Cupeño villages were at the Site or along the route of the linear facilities. Across the San Luis Rey River from the Site is *Chokla* (Gregory Mountain) regarded as sacred to the Luiseño (Baksh and Underwood 1998). The community of Pala, approximately 2.0 miles east of the Site, and the Pala Reservation remain important cultural centers for Luiseño and Cupeño peoples.

Ethnographic research suggests that the types of archaeologically identifiable resources that would be expected in the vicinity of the Project would include rock art, milling features, and deposits representing seasonal villages used by family or extended family groups. Larger villages were located off the floor of the valley and lower slopes to avoid the colder air that settles there. Major villages were situated upstream in well-watered canyons (Baksh and Underwood 1998). Seasonal villages might be characterized by milling features and milling tools, a diversity of flaked stone tools (e.g., projectile points, scrapers, drills), and possibly a shallow anthrosol or cultural deposit; substantial structural remains are unlikely to occur.

6.7.1.2 Prehistory

Evidence of early human occupation of southern California is scanty. A few sites have yielded artifacts that may date to the Clovis era (circa [ca.] 11,000 years before present [B.P.]), but the oldest reliable dates for occupation come from Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island. Dates from this site indicate that the islands (and, therefore, probably the coast) were occupied as early as 11,600 to 11,000 B.P. Radiocarbon dates as old as 10,000 to 9,000 B.P. have been reported from coastal sites (Byrd and Raab 2007).

This early culture represents the post-Pleistocene adaptation to big game hunting of large mammals, possibly even members of the late Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoth, although direct evidence of this type of aboriginal megafauna exploitation is lacking from mainland southern California. Although it is reasonable to assume that vegetable foods were an important part of the diet, a lack of ground stone artifacts indicates that hard seeds were not routinely

exploited. This early hunting tradition came to an end around 6,000 B.P. This is probably due to the advent of much warmer and drier times associated with the Altithermal, which led to a shift in subsistence strategies focused on plants and small game. However, regional and sub-regional variation and adaptation of toolkits, residence patterns, and resources exploited appears to have been the rule (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The following period, termed the Millingstone Substratum or the La Jolla/Pauma Complexes (Moratto 1984), dates from approximately 8,000 B.P. to 3,000 B.P. This horizon marks the technological advancements of seed grinding for flour as a staple of diet. This period has traditionally been thought of as the beginning of large-scale marine fauna exploitation, but recent research indicates marine fauna were probably an important part of the diet in earlier times (Byrd and Raab 2007). Diagnostic artifacts for this tradition include manos, metates, scraper planes, choppers, core tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, and cogstones. This period includes archaeological cultures/complexes such as Pauma, La Jolla, Topanga, Oak Grove, and Sayles (cf. Moratto 1984). This period was not homogeneous across either time or space, and was characterized by adaptation to changing environments on both the regional and sub-regional scales.

The Pauma Complex, first identified by Delbert L. True (1958), was primarily restricted to the areas east of Escondido in the peninsular ranges of northern San Diego County (Morrato 1984). It appears to have been a millingstone complex based on a hunting and seed-gathering economy. This complex, dated to around 8,000 B.P., is characterized by an assemblage of San Dieguito-like crescents, leaf-shaped points, La Jollan millingstone artifacts, core scrapers, and stone discoidals. It is not known whether the Pauma Complex was an inland variant of the coastal La Jolla Complex, or represents seasonal inland encampments and adaptations of coastal groups (Morrato 1984), though recent studies have suggested that permanent inland and interior populations were more common than has traditionally been thought (Byrd and Raab 2007). It was also during this time that geographically expansive trade networks began to appear, with shell beads generated on the Channel Islands during this period being found as far away as Oregon (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The late Middle Holocene of San Diego County has not been well understood, with Moratto (1984) stating that there may have been a hiatus or reduction in occupation from 3,000 B.P. to 1,500 B.P. It is unlikely that the interior was abandoned completely, and it may be the case that interior adaptations were similar enough to those of the previous or later periods that they seem "invisible" in the archaeological record, or that occupation of the interior followed an ephemeral pattern that is not easily "seen" through the archaeological record.

The Late Prehistoric period began around 1,000 B.P. and continued until European contact. The period is characterized by three basic shifts in the economy: (a) intensification of land-based collecting and diversification of foods collected, (b) collection at specifically-targeted shellfish resource areas and diversification of shellfish collected, and (c) the development or intensification of a quasi-maritime economy (Byrd and Raab 2007; True 1966). Archaeologically the period is characterized by the introduction of the mortar and pestle, projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology, cremations, and the introduction of pottery around

1,000 B.P. Within the Luiseño territory, the late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, which is divided into stages I (550-200 B.P) and II (200-100 B.P.). The complex was first proposed by Meighan (1954) based on his work at CA-SDI-132 and later redefined by True et al. (1974).

Archaeologically, the San Luis Rey Complex represents a termination of most of the millingstone practices in favor of greater reliance on acorn exploitation and establishment of semi-permanent villages in centralized resource locations (True 1966). Small satellite camps surrounding the villages served as strategic foraging locations, allowing a flexible and varied resource base (Byrd and Raab 2007). San Luis Rey I assemblages are characterized by millingstones, bedrock mortars, cremations and small triangular points. San Luis Rey II contains all those plus pottery, cremation urns and, after contact, glass beads and metal knives (True et al 1974).

The Late Period is also seen as an intrusive period of "desert" traits/people from the northeast, possibly related to the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla. Researchers believe that this cultural pattern can be linked to Shoshonean expansion into the region, though the importance of regional adaptation and the increased importance of intra-group exchange in promoting these cultural changes should not be under-stated, and is probably the direct ancestor of the Luiseño culture (Bean and Shipek 1978; Byrd and Raab 2007; True 1966; True et al 1974; White 1963).

The Late Prehistoric period essentially ended with Spanish colonization and establishment of the missions. Disease and forced relocation, which reduced the populations considerably among the coastal settlements, did much to destroy the cultural pattern established during that period (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Late Prehistoric culture pattern appears to have lasted longer among the inland groups because it was the policy of Mission San Luis Rey to maintain traditional settlement patterns and economic practices. Even after the missions were secularized in 1834 the inland groups were able to maintain most of their traditional orientation until the European arrivals of 1859-1879, when most of the Luiseño were displaced and dispersed (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The vast majority of prehistoric archaeological sites in the valley appear to be of the late prehistoric and/or contact period. Most of the archaeological sites described in the region are late prehistoric age (pottery present) and may have resulted in a population expansion resulting from intrusions from the Coachella Valley caused by the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla (ancestral Salton Sea) (Wilke 1978), a fact which may also explain the apparent increase of late prehistoric settlements near Pala and Temecula.

Archaeological settlement and subsistence studies have focused mostly on coastal areas, so an understanding of interior settlement and subsistence strategies throughout the Holocene is lacking in the interior. A review of archaeological records and other information in the Project vicinity confirms the types of sites anticipated from ethnographic sources: sites comprised of isolated milling features without other associations; sites with multiple milling features but lacking a cultural deposit or other artifacts except milling tools; and relatively small sites with

numerous milling features, milling tools, cultural deposits, and a relatively diverse assemblage of flaked stone tools. This is consistent with archaeological survey results for Project studies.

6.7.1.3 History

Mission San Luis Rey was founded in 1798 under the supervision of Padre Presidente Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. The mission inducted large numbers of mountain Indians, and by 1819 more than a thousand Luiseño had been baptized (San Diego Historical Society 2007). In 1810, a granary was built near Pala, followed by a *ramada* in 1816, and eventually a chapel and bell tower were erected and the location made into an *asistencia* (or annex) to Mission San Luis Rey (James 1916).

The *assistencia*, named Mission San Antonio de Pala, attracted both Luiseño and Cupeño people each of different linguistic dialects of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan Family (Moratto 1984). The greater Luiseño population was geographically associated with populations of Temecula Valley to the northwest and groups to the west and southwest. The Cupeño (a Spanish name derived from the village name of *Kupa* and the suffix *–eño*, "people of…."), were linguistically and geographically more associated with groups to the north, such as the Cahuilla.

After the missions were secularized, the Pala lands were divided amongst private land holders, including the Alvarado family, who came to own a tract of land known as Rancho Monserrate. After California passed to American control, the Alvarado family maintained control of the land (Rivers 1998).

In 1877, the *asistencia* land was purchased by William Veale, whose wife persuaded him to return the chapel and related cemetery to the Catholic Church. In 1902, the Landmarks Club of Southern California acquired the church ruins and began a restoration campaign. Also in 1902, the United States Congress passed an appropriation bill that authorized the purchase of the lands that today comprise the Pala Indian Reservation.

Since the late 19th century, the area has been used primarily for ranching, with the Moreno family owning and operating a 320-acre ranch in the area beginning in the last quarter of the 19th century.

The following information specific to the Project was compiled by Wendy Tinsley of Urbana Preservation & Planning (Urbana). The complete text of her report is in Appendix 6.7-B.

Plat books and Property Deed Books for San Diego County disclose early land owners associated with Sections 29 and 32 (in which the power plant is proposed) which include:

- 1886: Maurelita Cota, Madison Smith, D.A. Higgins, W.A. Stephens, Henry G. Stephens, and Maggie Lovell (anon. 1886),
- 1892: Maurelita Cota, Madison Smith, and D.A. Higgins (anon. 1892),

- 1910: W.W. Culver (411.6 acres), Charles Foreman (138.75 acres), M.J. Gordon (40 acres), Y. Yalenguel (30 acres), F.A. Salmon (21.75 acres), and M. Frujito (10-18 acres) (Anon. 1910), and
- 1930s: Griffith & Irene Henshaw, John & Catherine E. Turner, and Frank M. & Mary Moreno (TRC 2007c).

A review of *San Diego City & County Directories* reveals property owners Frank A. Salmons and his wife Hazel were proprietors of the Pala Store, near the Pala Mission, in 1930 and 1935. Frank M. Moreno, with his wife Mary, was a local rancher who was listed as a Pala resident in 1930 and 1935. Moreno's full given name of 'Francisco' was utilized for the purposes of the directory listing. Of Spanish lineage from Sonora, Mexico, Frank Moreno arrived in the Pala Valley in 1875 to attend school and reside with his childless uncle (also Francisco Moreno, no middle name identified) and aunt. After completing his studies Frank M. Moreno assisted his uncle in the operations of the approximately 320-acre family ranch and winery which he took over in 1902 after his uncle died (Gunn, n.d.). Records of the Old Luiseno Cemetery at Mission San Antonio de Pala include a listing for a Francisco Moreno, born on February 13, 1853, died in 1928, and buried at the Pala cemetery (Johnson 1999). Although not substantiated, it is likely the Francisco Moreno buried at the Old Luiseno Cemetery is related to landowner and rancher Frank M. Moreno.

Aerial photographs show that a grove was planted at the Site between 1939 and 1946 (TRC, 2007c). The trees did not appear to constitute a major agricultural operation, and the land use is typical to historic land use patterns of the Pala area which are classified as agricultural and miscellaneous and include land preserves, nurseries and other agricultural uses.

In 1964, a substation was constructed by SDG&E, presumably on land leased from property owners Robert and Gale Driscoll (Dudek & Associates 2001). In 1970, SDG&E acquired the subject parcel adjacent to the substation from the Driscolls, who utilized the property for agricultural purposes wherein approximately 20 acres were planted with citrus trees, some of which are extant today, although all appear to be dead or severely damaged. The extant windmills/turbines at the eastern edge of the orange grove were erected, presumably soon after the trees were planted, to prevent the citrus crop from freezing in cold temperatures (TRC 2007c). The Pala substation constructed in 1964 has since been removed and replaced in its entirety by a new substation in an adjacent location. The new substation was built prior to any part of the old station being removed to assure that the new substation was brought online without loss of service (CPUC, 2001). The old substation was then removed. The area where the old substation was located is currently open space covered with loose gravel and there is no remnant of the former substation.

Between 1978 and 1982, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) conducted passive solar technology tests at the Site, likely for SDG&E. Construction of the extant buildings and related storage sheds in ca.1978-1979 is attributed to Caltech. The buildings are within the fenced-in storage yard and are now used for storage and a caretaker. No additional information was identified regarding Caltech's passive solar technology testing activities that occurred at the Site. The Site has since been primarily vacant with no viable agricultural uses occurring there.

Today the remaining citrus trees are not maintained, and do not appear to be significant examples of the citrus industry in Pala or the greater San Diego region.

Historical research does not suggest that significant archaeological deposits associated with intensive habitation are likely to be encountered at the Site or at other Project facilities. Use of SR 76 as a historic era transportation corridor suggests the potential for finding scattered artifacts (sheet refuse) along the highway margin, evidence of disposal events (trash dumps), and isolated artifacts. Development and use of the orchard suggests the potential for finding trash dumps and artifacts associated with agriculture on the Site. As most of the activity associated with the Site dates ca. post-1949, it is unlikely historic era artifacts and features encountered would be historically or archaeologically significant.

6.7.1.4 Cultural Resource Inventory

6.7.1.4.1 Records Searches and Literature Review

CHRIS Records Search

TRC Companies, Inc. (TRC) commissioned a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historic Information System (CHRIS) on March 20, 2007 to identify any previous archaeological studies undertaken and resources recorded within 1.0 mile of the Site and 0.50 mile of the linear facilities. A second records search covering the reclaimed water pickup station was performed in-house by personnel from Pacific Legacy on February 25, 2008. A third records search covering the Fallbrook Public Utility District (FPUD) fresh water pickup station was conducted by Urbana on May 26, 2008. The SCIC records search report is provided in Appendix 6.7-C, the Pacific Legacy records search is described in further detail in Appendix 6.7-D (Pacific Legacy 2008), and the Urbana records search is provided in Appendix 6.7-B (Urbana 2008). Records search activities were supervised by Shelby Manney and Christopher Drover, Ph.D. for TRC, Thomas Jackson, Ph.D. for Pacific Legacy, and Wendy Tinsley for Urbana.

Fifty-three resources are recorded within the records search area. Of these, 17 resources had been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Site or linear facilities (CA-SDI-683, 744, 773, 786, 12584, 12585, 13004, 13005, 13006, 13007, 13766, 13767, 13768, 13769, 13776, 14609, P-37-016051) and, of these, 7 were recorded as being within or adjacent to the Project survey area (CA-SDI-13004, 13005, 13006, 13007, 13766, 13768, 13769). The "Project survey area" is the Site plus a 200-foot buffer and ancillary facilities with a 50-foot buffer.

Seventy previous studies had been performed within 1.0 mile of the Site or 0.25 mile of ancillary facilities (see Table 6.7-1). Of these, 11 cover portions of the Project survey area. Alter92-04 recorded CA-SDI-13004, 13005, 13006, and 13007. Bissell99-24 recorded a portion of Pala Road (SR 76), and evaluated it as not significant. SRS91-50 included part of the Project area, but found no sites in the Project survey area, but did record several sites in the general vicinity of SR 76 near the Project survey area. Kasper81-01 and Laylad06-54 found no sites in the Project survey area, but recorded numerous sites outside of it. Caltrans94-69, Fink73-48, and Rosen94-41 all had negative results. Bull76-10 reports on a survey performed primarily to the south of the

survey area, although the northern border of Bull's study shares a boundary with the southern border of the current survey area, but found nothing in the Project survey area.

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Table 6.7-1 - Previous Studies

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
Aislim04-26	1130019	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD60XC065B (Atkins Property), Mission Ridge Road, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California	2004	Aislin-Kay, M.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
ALTER92-04	1122524	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Pala Substation Property, San Diego County	1992	Alter, R.	Yes	Site and Linear Facilities
ALTER04-121	1130503	Cultural Resources Report for the Historic Assessment of Planned Modifications at Glen Abbey Memorial Park, Bonita, CA	2004	Alter, R.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
ALTER93-42	1123721	Survey and Assessment of Historic and Archaeological Resources: Proposed Pala Substation Property, San Diego County, CA	1993	Alter, R. and T. Gross	No	Site and Linear Facilities
APRA79-10	1120049	Pascal Lot Split Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports TPM 15368	1979	Advance Planning and Research Associates	No	Site and Linear Facilities
BAKSH98-07	1125405	Ethnohistory and Native American Consultation for the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Project, Tierra Environmental Services	1998	Baksh, M. and J. Underwood	No	Site and Linear Facilities
BERRYJ91-18	1122260	Cultural Resource Assessment for 70+ Acre Parcel Along Huntley Road	1991	Berryman, J.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
BERRYJ91-19	1122261	Cultural Resource Assessment for 45+ Acre Parcel Along Huntley Road	1991	Berryman, J.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
BERRYJ93-65	1129829	Extended Initial Study TPM 19862, Log No. 91-3-2	1993	Berryman, J.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
BERYYS84-102	1129969	Cultural Resource Survey Report for TPM 18190, Log 84-2-16	1984	Berryman, S.	No	Site and Linear Facilities

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
BISSELL99-24	1123554	Evaluation of Five Archaeological Sites Within the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Study Area, Near Pala, San Diego County, California	1999	Bissell, R., J. Brown, and M. Bonifacic	Yes	Linear Facilities
BISSELL99-25	1123575	Evaluation of the J.P. Higging Homestead, CA-SDI-14610H, Within the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Study Area, Near Pala, San Diego County, California	1999	Bissell, R.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
BONNEW06-55	1130271	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SNDGCA0648 (Pala and Mission Roads), 10690 "C" Highway 76, Pala, San Diego County, CA	2006	Bonner, W. and M. Aislin-Kay	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Bonnew06-56	1130272	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SNDGCA0758 (Hwy 15 & Old Hwy 395), 610 Ranger Road, Fallbrook, San Diego County, CA	2006	Bonner, W. and A. Loupe	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
BULL76-10	1120384	An Archaeological Survey for the Pala Borrow Site	1976	Bull, C.	Yes	Site
Bull77-76	1128913	An Archaeological Survey of the White Property	1977	Bull, C.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
CALTRANS94-69	1127723	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 11-SD-76 P.M. 17.8, 11-SD-76 P.M. 18.5, 11-SD-76 P.M. 19.15	1994	Caltrans	Yes	Site
CASE02-25	1125109	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey for the Lower San Luis Rey River Valley Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, San Diego County, CA	2002	Case, R.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Caterino05-01	1129516	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	2005	Caterino, D.	No	All
Chace78-24	1120510	An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Parcel # 11299 near Pala, in the County of San Diego	1978	Chace, P.	No	Site and Linear Facilities

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
CLELAND01-09	1128914	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Valley Rainbow Interconnect	2001	Cleland, J., T. Wahoff, and C. Bowden-Renna	No	Site and Linear Facilities
CLEVENGE97-31	1126448	Historic Properties Overview and Evaluations for the Naval Ordnance Center, Pacific Division, Fallbrook Detachment, San Diego County, CA	1997	CLEVENGE31	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
COOK77-84	1128655	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 40-acre Cerrito Vista Project, Fallbrook, CA	1977	COOK84	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
COOKJ88-110	1130429	Cultural Resource Inventory Palomar Aggregates Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Appendix C	1988	Cook, J.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
COOLEY96-09	1126252	Final Report of the Historic Properties Inventory of Three Napalm Sites on the Naval Ordnance Center, Pacific Division, Fallbrook Detachment, Fallbrook, CA	1996	Cooley, T.	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
COOLEY2000-20	1126447	Cultural Resources Inventory and Survey Report for the Naval Weapons Station (WPNSTA) Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook, CA	2000	Cooley, T.	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
Corum78-21	1120460	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Interstate 15 and Related Trailer Park and Sewage Plant Relocation Projects in Rainbow Valley	1978	Corum, J.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
CountySD88-22	1122076	Draft Environmental Impact Report Rainbow Community Plan Update GPA 88-03	1988	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
COUNTYSD91	1125086	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Wright Administrative Permit: AD02-035; Log No. 02-02-013; Portion of APN 110-350-03	2003	Beddow, D.	No	Site and Linear Facilities

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
Cupples77-32	1120543	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Project on 11-SD-15 P.M. 50.0 (Mission Road Turn Lane) 11212-182511	1977	Cupples, S.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
Easland79-05	1120791	An Archaeological Survey of a Two Hundred Acre Parcel on the Pala Indian Reservation, San Diego County	1976	Easland, P.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Eckhardt78-10	Unknown	Archaeological Investigations and Mitigation at Morning Sun and Morning Sun West, San Diego County, California	1978	Eckhardt, L.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
Eckhardw78-10	Unknown	Archaeological Investigations and Mitigation at Morning Sun and Morning Sun West, San Diego County, California	1978	Eckhardt, W.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
EDAW02	1128230	San Diego Gas & Electric Valley Rainbow Interconnect 230 kV, 69kV and San Diego County Substation Cultural Surveys	2003	Edaw, Inc.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
EIS1499C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Ezell76-06	1120649	An Archaeological Survey of Alternative No. 2b, Pilgrim Creek Effluent, Fallbrook Sanitary District	1976	Ezell, P.	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
Fink73-48	1120884	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Couser Canyon Road	1973	Fink, G.	Yes	Site
GALLEGO92-106	1122332	Historical/Archaeological Significance Testing for Sites CA-SDI-12204 and CA-SDI-12205 and Survey of Nine Proposed Project Areas for Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Fallbrook Annex, Fallbrook, CA	1992	Gallegos, D. and C. Kyle	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
GLENN05-27	1130462	Phase 1 Historic Properties Identification Survey, Pala Land Conveyance, Community of Pala, San Diego County, CA	2005	Glenn, B.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
JORDAS06-06	1130417	Archaeological Survey Report for the Realignment of State Route 76, San Diego County, CA	2006	Jordan, S., A. Craft, M. Wise, and J. Patterson	No	Site and Linear Facilities

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
JOYNER89-03	1127458	Fallbrook Drainage and Flood Control	1989	Joyner, K. and A. Noah	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
Kasper81-01	1120913	Archaeological Phase 1 Survey Report for the Proposed Rock Outcrop Removal on 11-SD-76 (P.M. 18.25, 18.7, 19.15, 20.25) 11212-185021	1981	Kasper, J. and K. Crotteau	Yes	Site and Linear Facilities
Kyle87-10	1120855	Cultural Resource Survey of the Fallbrook Sanitary District Plants Nos. 1 and 2 Fallbrook, CA	1987	Kyle, C. and D. Gallegos	Yes	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
Kyle05-319		Cultural Resource Survey for the Chaffin Subdivisions Project, County of San Diego, California	2005	Kyle, C.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
Kyle05-321	1130177	Cultural Resource Survey for the Chaffin Subdivisions Project, County of San Diego, California TPM 5217/POO-027 and TM 5227.	2005	Kyle, C.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
Kyle06-330	1131122	Cultural Resource Survey for the Red Mountain Ranch Mitigation Bank Project County of San Diego, California	2006	Kyle, C.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
LAYLAD 06-54	1130119	Archaeological Survey Report for the District 11 TEA21 Rural Route Survey, San Diego County, CA	2006	Laylander, D. and D. Pallette	Yes	Site and Linear Facilities
Lerch81-01	1121131	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Red Mountain Reservoir Expansion Project, Fallbrook Public Utility District, San Diego County, California	1981	Lerch, M.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
McGinnis06-66	1130409	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the 21-Acre DO-Property, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California.	2006	McGinnis, P. and M. Baksh	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
MLA91-51	1125210	Cultural Resources Reports Study for the Fallbrook Water Reclamation Project, Appendix A	1991	Mooney and Associates	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
Moreno07-04	1131538	A Cultural Resource Report for the Frulla-Fallbrook Ranch Project	2007	Clowery-Moreno, S., L. Pierson, B. Smith	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
Napton84-112	1121288	Cultural Resource Investigations Pala Indian Reservation, California	1984	Napton, L. and E. Greathouse	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Norwood78-13	1121296	The Wayman Property: An Archaeological Survey near Pala, California	1978	Norwood, R.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
RBR86-15	1122005	Ethnographic Investigation Pala Sand and Gravel Extraction Project	1986	RBR & Associates, Inc.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
RBR86-17	1124886	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Pala Sand and Gravel Extraction	1986	RBR and Associates, Inc.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
RECON77-23	1124067	An Extended Initial Study for the White Property	1977	Riggin, R.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
RECON82-50	1124035	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Campus Park Specific Plan	1982	Recon	No	Site and Linear Facilities
ROBBINS03-179	1130502	Archaeological Resources Survey, Glen Abbey Memorial Park, Bonita, San Diego County, CA	2003	ROBBINS179	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Rosen91-28	1122236	Archaeological Survey Report Route 11-SD-76	1991	Rosen, M.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
ROSEN94-41	1123339	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Negative Findings 11-SD-76, P.M. 17.8, 11234-055301, 11-SD-76, P.M. 18.5, 11273-056701, 11-SD-76, P.M. 19.15, 11273-056601	1994	Rosen, M. and K. Crafts	Yes	Site
Rosenthal87-01	1121363	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hard Rock Mining Site San Diego County	1987	Rosenthal, J., W. Breace, and B. Padon	No	Site and Linear Facilities

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IDENTIFICATION (SHPO-ID)	NADB #	REPORT NAME	YEAR	REPORT AUTHOR	IN SURVEY AREA?	AROUND FACILITY
Smith91-195		Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Live Oak Ranch Subdivision Project	1991	Smith, B.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
SRS91-50	1122210	Archaeological Assessment of the Area Surrounding the Proposed Gregory Mountain Landfill, San Diego County, CA	1991	SRS	Yes	Linear Facilities
TALLEP03	1130098	Final Report for Cultural Resource Survey Report for Pala Indian Reservation	1980	Talley, P.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
USN06-01	1130496	Final Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Program	2006	U.S. Department of the Navy	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
WALKERC79-03	1121689	A Cultural Resource Study of Proposed Access Roads Between the Escondido Substation and the Proposed Substation Sites at Rainbow	1979	Walker, C. and C. Bule	No	Site and Linear Facilities
Westec80-05	1121623	Archaeological Survey of the Unitai 84 Unit Condominium Project, Escondido, CA	1980	WESTEC Services, Inc.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
WESTEC80-28	1124639	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Sycamore Springs Specific Plan, Tentative Map and Use Permit	1980	WESTEC Services, Inc.	No	Site and Linear Facilities
WRIGHT05-76	1129356	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20881, Log 04-01-005 Hokanson & Shields Minor Subdivision APN 104-272-26-00	2005	Wright, G.	No	Reclaim Water Pickup Station
Wright06-108	1129993	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20957, Log No. 05-02-03 - White Fox Run APN 188-226-27-00	2006	Wright, G.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station
Wright07-129	1131132	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 21053; Log No. 07-02-004 - Topete; APN 105-120-10-00	2007	Wright, G.	No	Fresh Water Pickup Station

Bissell99-25 reports on archaeological site testing in the general vicinity of the Project, but none of the sites tested are in the Project survey area. Baksh98-07 reports on an ethnohistory study and Native American consultation that includes a portion of the linear facilities route and is immediately adjacent the Site, identifying Gregory Mountain as synonymous with *Chokla*, a Luiseño and Cupa sacred place. Catarino05-01 is an unpublished MA thesis discussing cemeteries in San Diego County, but no resources specific to the study area are referenced.

Within the 0.50-mile radius of the reclaimed water pickup station, 8 archaeological sites have been previously recorded: CA-SDI-14005H, -14382, -14383, -14384, -14394, -14395, -14396, and P-37-015687. CA-SDI-14382, -14383, and -14384 are just west of the FPUD facility. CA-SDI-14005H is a section of the Santa Fe Railroad track. CA-SDI-14396, -14395, and -14394 are south of the FPUD facility approximately 0.50-mile south of the recycled water road and filling station. P-37-015687 is west of the Santa Fe Railroad tracks.

There are 12 surveys documented within the 0.50-mile radius of the reclaimed water pickup station: Gallego92-106, Ezell76-06, Kyle87-10, Caterino05-01, Joyner89-03, Cook77-84, Wright05-76, USN06-01, Clevenge97-31, Cooley2000-20, Cooley96-09, and MLA91-51. The reclaimed water pickup station, including the area proposed for water truck loading for the Project, has been previously surveyed (Kyle87-10) with negative results for cultural resources.

There are 4 previously recorded resources within 1.0 mile of the fresh water pickup station: one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SDI-12225), one historic archaeological site (CA-SDI-15125), a historic residence (P-37-027724), and a historic barn and residence (P-37-0227725). There have been 19 previous studies within 1.0 mile of the fresh water pickup station (Aislim 04-26, Bonnew 06-56, Bull 77-76, Corum 78-21, CountySD 88-22, Cupples 77-32, Eckhardt 78-10, Eckhardw 78-10, Kyle 05-319, Kyle 05-321, Kyle 06-330, Lerch 81-01, McGinnis 06-66, Moreno 07-04, Recon 77-23, Smith 91-195, Wright 06-108, and Wright 07-129), but none cover the location of the facility itself.

Consistent with Appendix B(g)(2)(B), copies of reports pertaining to the Project were copied at the SCIC in 2008 and are provided as Appendix 6.7-C to this report. Reports were obtained by Jessica Auck of Urbana.

San Diego Historic Site Board

In 2007, TRC examined the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) and the San Diego Historic Site Board's online historic property listings to see if any historic properties are known in the Project area. Neither of these listings contained properties within the Project survey areas.

Topographic Map Review

Six United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps showing the Project vicinity were obtained and reviewed by TRC for information concerning historical activity on or adjacent to the Site:

- 1904 60 Minute Topographic Quadrangle
- 1947 15 Minute Topographic Quadrangle
- 1950 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle

- 1968 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle
- 1982 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (photorevised from 1968)
- 1988 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (photorevised from 1968)

The 1904 map shows the majority of northwestern San Diego County. The Site is not visible as the map scale is 1:250,000. The region is predominantly undeveloped and the nearest development visible is the town of Fallbrook, approximately 8 miles west of the Site. The Pala Indian Reservation is visible just east of the Site.

The 1947 topographic maps shows SR 76 in its present day location. Several roads intersect with SR 76 east and west of the Site. Pala exhibits some development as several buildings are now visible 2 miles west of the Site. The Site remains undeveloped.

The 1950 topographic map shows little change from the previous map. A few small buildings are now visible along SR 76 within the vicinity of the Site. Pala has increased in size and the San Diego Aqueduct is now visible running north-south, approximately 0.50 mile west of the Site. The Site remains undeveloped.

The 1968 topographic map shows the Site has been developed into an orchard. A cluster of small buildings is now visible approximately 0.8 mile southeast of the Site along SR 76.

The 1982 topographic map shows a small building on the Site. Pala Del Norte Road is now visible bisecting the Site immediately west of the orchard and heading north to the summit of the 1,460 foot unnamed peak. A rock quarry, with new access roads, is visible just south across SR 76. Several other quarries are located along the San Luis Rey River alluvial channel. A cluster of small buildings is positioned approximately 0.8 mile southeast of the Site along SR 76. A new road, running north from SR 76, and several small buildings are now located at the head of Gomez Creek canyon.

The 1988 topographic map shows no change to the Site, and very little change to the immediate vicinity. The quarry, just south across the SR 76, has greatly increased in size.

Aerial Photo Review

TRC reviewed aerial photographs of the Site and vicinity from 1939, 1946, 1953, 1963, 1976, 1989, 1995, and 2002.

The 1939 aerial photograph shows the Site as vacant with no structures. SR 76 appears running east-west of the Site. The surrounding properties also appear to be vacant.

The 1946 aerial photograph shows some agriculture (orchard) development on the Site, and a few buildings to the east along SR 76. Otherwise, the surrounding properties appear to be vacant.

The 1953 aerial photograph does not show significant changes from the previous photograph.

The 1963 aerial photograph shows a small building just southwest of the Site, south of SR 76. Otherwise no significant changes are apparent from the previous photograph.

The 1976 aerial photograph shows more development (roads, ponds) at the site of the quarry located south of the Site. A small structure, and an access road leading to it, are shown on the southwest portion of the Site.

The 1989 photograph shows Pala Del Norte Road running north-south, bisecting the Site. Otherwise, there is no significant change from the previous photograph.

The 1995 photograph shows a substation in existence to the east of Pala Del Norte Road. Some of the ponds at the quarry to the south of the Site appear to be filled in.

The 2002 photograph shows little change from the previous photograph. The substation to the southwest of Pala Del Norte road appears to have increased in size. The quarry to the south of the Site shows development of ponds onsite again. The nursery appears to the east of the Site. The general area remains undeveloped.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the Site do not exist.

City Directories
A city directory search was reviewed by TRC. The Site was not listed in the city directories.

6.7.1.4.2 Historic Architectural Surveys

Wendy Tinsley of Urbana conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the Site and along the linear facilities route in September 2007 and May 2008, and the reclaim water pickup station, and fresh water pickup station in May 2008. Results of the reconnaissance are found in TRC 2007b and Urbana 2008a, 2008b (Appendix 6.7-B).

General Vicinity
The Pala Community, home to the Pala Band of Mission Indians, as well as non-tribal and non-Native American property owners, retains its primarily bucolic setting which has historically characterized the land with the major exception of the Pala Casino and Spa Resort that opened in 2001, and aggregate mining in the San Luis Rey River flood plain. Few major development projects have occurred to alter the natural setting of the area. Along SR 76, an old transportation route which was developed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) between ca. 1955 and 1963, from the Site to Rice Canyon one observes agricultural land uses including nurseries and farms wherein produce and other resources are produced for sale and distribution. Typical fruit products attributed to the Pala Valley and the San Diego (and southern California) region are citrus, especially oranges, and avocados.

Plant Site
The Site includes a remnant citrus orchard dating to the late 1940s, within which many of the trees are dead, and the orchard is not maintained. A turbine/windmill is sited near the southeast corner of the Site, with an additional turbine/windmill sited further east beyond the Site boundaries. Also on the Site is an enclosed storage yard which contains 5 buildings utilized for storage purposes. These buildings were erected or moved onto the Site in approximately 1978-

1979 and used by Caltech to conduct passive solar energy tests. A property caretaker has used one of the buildings for the last decade. Two ancillary storage sheds are immediately south of the enclosed storage yard; one of wood construction and the second of metal construction. The small sheds appear to date to the late 1970s or early 1980s. A non-historic substation owned by SDG&E is within view of the Site. The substation was installed in approximately 2003 to replace an older substation at that location. A road entry sign demarcating the location of Pala Del Norte Road is immediately north of SR 76 between the Site and the adjacent parcel containing the SDG&E substation. The sign is non-historic and appears to also have been installed in the 1970s or 1980s. None of the buildings or structures observed appear to be 45 years of age or older.

Linear Facilities

The linear facilities are to span approximately 2.4 miles westerly terminating near Rice Canyon Road. Twelve buildings or structures were observed near the proposed route. These properties include:

- Eight vacant single-story single-family dwellings – all with boarded over windows and doors, and exhibiting poor exterior condition;
- Two buildings constructed for dairy farming purposes, also vacant, in poor condition and having been subjected to vandalism – these buildings are identified with painted signage as having formerly been utilized as ”Pete Verboom Dairy No. 1” and “Pete Verboom Dairy No. 2” buildings; and
- Two miscellaneous structures – one 3-sided concrete wall structure that likely once served an agricultural use, and a temporary produce stand utilized by the Pala Rey Ranch to sell produce on the south side of SR 76 immediately east of the intersection of Rice Canyon Road.

San Diego County Assessor’s Records disclose the 8 dwellings sited along the south side of SR 76 were constructed between 1965 and 1974 making the abandoned dwellings observed between 42 and 33 years of age. Six of the 8 dwellings observed are sited on parcels formerly owned by Pete Verboom’s Dairy Farm, which opened in Pala in 1966 and moved from that location in 2000. The 6 dwellings and non-residential buildings sited on former Verboom Dairy Farm parcels would be, at the oldest, 42 years of age based on the 1966 start date for dairy operations. The remnant concrete walls appear to date to the 1970s, and the produce stand appears to be recent construction, likely erected in that last decade.

The proposed linear facilities route crosses the San Diego Aqueduct and a staging area for the Project will be on the surface over the aqueduct. Urbana examined the area in the vicinity of the crossing point and concluded that no surface features associated with the aqueduct are in the Project survey area. Urbana documented the aqueduct on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. Urbana’s report and DPR forms are in Appendix 6.7-B (Urbana 2008a).

The following table is a summary of the above historic buildings in the area for both the Site and the linear facilities:

Address	APN	Identifier	Year Built	Survey Area	CRHR Status Code
Pala Del Norte Rd.	110-370-01-00	5 Buildings	1978	Power Plant	7R/6Z *
Pala Del Norte Rd.	110-370-01-00	2 Storage Sheds	ca.1978	Power Plant	7R/6Z
Pala Del Norte Rd.	110-072-26-00	Windmill/Turbine	ca. 1970s	Power Plant	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	110-150-46-00	House #1	1972	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
9708 Pala Road	110-150-25-00	Concrete Walls	ca.1970s	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	110-150-24-00	House #2	1965	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	128-470-xx-00	House #3	ca.1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	128-470-xx-00	Dairy Bldg. No. 1	ca. 1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	128-470-xx-00	House #4	ca.1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
9587 Pala Road	128-47-xx-00	House #5	ca. 1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
9587 Pala Road	128-47-xx-00	House #6	ca. 1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	128-470-xx-00	House #7	ca.1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	128-470-xx-00	Dairy Bldg. No.2	ca. 1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
0 Pala Road	128-470-xx-00	House #8	ca.1966-1974	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
Hwy 76/Rice Cnyn.	128-420-01-00	Produce Stand	ca. 1990	Linear Facilities	7R/6Z
N.A.	N.A.	San Diego Aqueduct	1945	Linear Facilities	3CS

* Ineligible for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) listing due to inadequate age

Reclaimed Water Pickup Station

The reclaimed water pickup station is located on the southwest side of Fallbrook near the intersection of Alturas Road and Ammunition Road. The facility is comprised of several sewage disposal and water reclamation facilities. The FPUD building complex, the Valley View Mobile Lodge mobile home park, a nursery, and the Vermigro Resource, Recovery & Recycling project all are sited within the immediate vicinity of the Project location.

A corrugated aluminum barn or storage structure is located in the vicinity of the facility. However, it sits 200 feet behind a locked fence, and therefore could not be examined to determine whether or not it is 45 years of age or older.

Outside of the Project area, but within the viewshed are numerous ranch style single family residences that appear to date to the 1980's forward, and several multi-family apartment complexes of similar vintage. There is also an Odd Fellows cemetery within the viewshed that has headstones that are over 45 years of age.

The following table is a summary of the above historic buildings in the area for reclaimed water pickup station:

Address	APN	Identifier	Year Built	Survey Area	CRHR Status Code
1300 Alturas Road	Unknown	Oddfellows Cemetery	ca.1881	Reclaim water Turnout	7R
1455 Alturas Road	Unknown	Valley View Mobile Homes	ca.1980s	Reclaim water Turnout	7R/6Z
1855 Alturas Road	Unknown	Good Earth Nursery	Unknown	Reclaim water Turnout	7R/6Z
None	Unknown	Concrete Holding Pond (empty)	ca.1970s/1980s forward	Reclaim water Turnout	
1425 S. Alturas Rd.	Unknown	FPUD Wastewater Treatment	ca. 1980s forward	Reclaim water Turnout	7R/6Z
1465 S. Alturas Rd.	Unknown	Sunset Terrace Apartments	ca. 1980s forward	Reclaim water Turnout	7R/6Z
1420 S. Alturas Rd.	Unknown	Palm Terrace Apartments	ca. 1980s forward	Reclaim water Turnout	7R/6Z
None	Unknown	Vermigo RRP	Unknown	Reclaim water Turnout	7R/6Z
None	Unknown	Aluminum Barn	Unknown	Reclaim water Turnout	7R

Fresh Water Pickup Station

The FPUD fresh water pickup station is located at the intersection of Yucca Road and Live Oak Park Road in Fallbrook. No buildings and two structures, both board form concrete pads related

to Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and both dating to 1983, were located in the area of the water pickup station. The two structures are within an MWD right-of-way (ROW). Planned construction will occur adjacent to this ROW. Surrounding the site are large-acre lots surrounded by privacy fencing and containing custom-built homes dating to the late 1980s and later. Within the viewshed of the site are numerous residences, all appearing to be less than 45 years in age, and a cylindrical concrete tower that services the nearby Red Mountain Reservoir Dam.

6.7.1.4.3 Archaeological Survey

The technical reports for Project studies are provided in Appendix 6.7-B (Orange Grove Energy 2007; TRC 2007b; Pacific Legacy 2008).

Figures in Pacific Legacy 2008 show the area encompassed by the cultural field surveys.

The SCIC records search indicated 7 previously recorded resources in or adjacent to the survey area, of which only 2 were found during pedestrian surveys for the Project. DPR 523 forms for these two resources are included in the attached documentation in Appendix 6.7-B (TRC 2007b; Pacific Legacy 2008).

The following sections provide a brief description of the field studies. Personnel participating in each of the three studies meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Résumés of key personnel involved are provided in Appendix 6.7-A.

Initial field investigations were conducted in April and May 2007 and were supervised by Shelby Manney and Christopher Drover, Ph.D. of TRC. Surveys at the Site were performed utilizing 5-meter transects. Soil visibility was variable, and in some locations as low as 10 percent due to the presence of dense non-native grasses. Pedestrian survey of the linear facilities was performed by two archaeologists walking 10-meter transects in an intuitively derived pattern for the length of SR 76 (the proposed linear facilities were then to be placed in the road ROW). The width of the survey area varied, but generally covered or exceeded the buffer zone around the facilities required by the California Energy Commission (CEC) (except as noted below), and covered Project laydown areas along the pipeline route. The westernmost 1,600 feet of the pipeline route was subject to windshield survey.

Two previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-13007, and CA-SDI-13766) were found near the Site. CA-SDI-13004, 13005, 13006, 13768, and 13769 could not be found during field surveys. In addition, CA-SDI-683 was previously recorded as possibly being within the survey area. However, the site was found north of SR 76, outside the linear facilities route. All other sites previously recorded as being near the areas of direct impact were either confirmed to be outside, or else could not be found in the field, suggesting that they are outside of the survey area.

In September 2007, TRC personnel surveyed the remaining 1,600 feet of the proposed linear facilities. Pedestrian survey was performed utilizing 5-meter transects along a 100 foot-wide survey area centered on SR 76. Where SR 76 crosses Couser Canyon Road, survey was restricted

to the existing Caltrans ROW due to the refusal of the property owners on either side of the road to allow archaeologists on their land. No resources were encountered.

Pacific Legacy continued subsequent field investigations during two phases of field work conducted in February, 2008. Archaeological survey was conducted by Thomas L. Jackson, Ph.D., on February 7 and 8, 2008, for the Project linear facilities and staging areas. Survey along linear facilities was conducted on foot, walking systematic transects not more than 15 meters apart when on relatively level terrain. Non-systematic but similarly thorough coverage of steeper slopes was accomplished by hiking over the areas in a zig-zag pattern. Close attention was paid to rock outcrops for the presence of milling features or rock art. Survey conditions were characterized by dense spring-time vegetation cover that reduced soil visibility through the surveyed areas to less than 50 percent. Much of the area surveyed, including steep slopes, have been significantly disturbed by bulldozing of hillslopes to create access roads and to terrace the hillsides as a means of stabilization. Areas south of SR 76 are a combination of natural flood plain surface and artificial surfaces created to level foundations and raise buildings, structures and roads above the flood plain. Archaeological sites CA-SDI-13004, -13005, -13768, and -13769 were again not found within the survey area, and CA-SDI-683 has been confirmed to be outside of the Project survey area, north of SR 76.

Dr. Jackson returned to the field on May 14, 2008 in another attempt to relocate sites CA-SDI-13004, -13005, -13768, and -13769. Close inspection of the reported locations of these resources indicated that the sites are probably not in those locations. The sites may have been destroyed or incorrectly recorded, but do not appear to be within 100 feet of the Project linear facilities route.

On February 26, 2008, Ross Way of Pacific Legacy conducted a survey at the planned FPUD reclaim water pickup station location. Survey at the location was constrained to the access route and an area typically less than 2 meters beyond the road margin because the area is an active plant nursery. The area has been leveled in the past, surfaced, and is surrounded by barrier fencing. Thus, survey was confined to the immediate location of the access road and the water hydrant.

In May 2008, Jessica Auck of Urbana performed archaeological survey at the planned fresh water pickup station on Yucca Road between the intersections with Live Oak Road and Mission Road. Three historic-period artifacts were located within a 10-acre area during survey – a rusted machine gear, a piece of brown colored glass, and a piece of clear glass. Also, sections of the MWD metal pipe and a drainage outlet were observed in the creek that runs through the parcel. These artifacts do not appear to represent intact archaeological deposits.

6.7.1.4.4 Summary of Cultural Resources in the Study Area

Sites CA-SDI-13766 and CA-SDI-13007 are within the survey area for the Site. There are no changes to the sites' descriptions or conditions as reported in the TRC October 2007 supplemental survey report. As the Project is currently designed, CA-SDI-13766 will be entirely avoided by the Project. The surface of CA-SDI-13007 may be subject to mild disturbance from landscaping activity, but the site has been previously recommended not eligible for the CRHR (TRC 2007b).

The San Diego Aqueduct is a subterranean structure that will be crossed by the linear facilities near the east crossing of SR 76. The aqueduct has been documented on DPR 523 forms by Urbana and is evaluated as eligible for listing in the CRHR. The gas pipeline will not directly impact the aqueduct and no surface features associated with the aqueduct are present in the pipeline survey corridor.

All buildings, structures, and objects in the vicinity of the Site and the linear facilities are less than 50 years old, and do not appear to have special significance to recent history. As such, they do not qualify as historical resources for the purposes of these studies.

The results of the architectural reconnaissance and background research suggest there is little reason to believe that historical archaeological remains of significance will be encountered at the Site or along the linear facilities route. No buildings or structures more than 50 years old are recognized and historical research does not indicate that homesteads or other structures from earlier times ever existed in areas that could be affected by the Project.

The remnant orange orchard is over 50 years old. Given that the neither the orchard as a whole nor the individual trees have been cared for and that many of the trees are dead or removed, it would appear that the orchard lacks integrity. As such, it is not eligible for the CRHR and is not considered further.

The Fallbrook Oddfellows Cemetery is located in the viewshed of the planned reclaim water loading area, and a corrugated aluminum barn is located within 200 feet of this area. No other resources are located in the Project vicinity.

6.7.1.4.5 Native American Consultation

On March 7, 2007, TRC contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), requesting a search of the Sacred Lands Files appropriate for the Orange Grove Project. On March 20, 2007, the NAHC responded via letter to notify TRC that cultural resources were known to exist in or near the Project area. The NAHC also included a list of Native American individuals and organizations to be contacted for further information and consultation.

TRC sent letters and maps describing the Project and requesting information regarding cultural resources and Native American concerns to the following tribal representatives,

- Robert Smith of the Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Angela Veltrano of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians;
- Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Carmen Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen of the Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band); and
- Dick Watenpaugh of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians.

Dr. Joseph M. Nixon of the Cupa Cultural Center contacted Dr. Christopher Drover of TRC on April 19, 2007. He stated that the Project area does fall within the traditional use area of the Pala

Band. As such, he requested that the Pala Band be kept apprised of the Project as it progresses, kept current on cultural resources studies, and notified of any changes to the Project. Dr. Nixon also recommended that approved cultural resource monitors be present on site during all survey and earth-moving activity.

Dr. Nixon contacted Wendy Tinsley of Urbana by letter on September 19, 2007. This letter re-iterated that the Project area is within Pala Band traditional use lands, and again requested that the Pala Band be kept apprised of the Project as it develops. The letter also requested that Project cultural resources personnel visit the Cupa Cultural Center to obtain information regarding an unnamed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-nominated property across the San Luis Rey River from the Project site.

On June 5, 2007, Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians contacted Dr. Drover to state that the San Luis Rey Band wished to participate in formal consultation with TRC regarding the Project pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 18. Mr. Romo requested that a copy of the cultural resources report be sent to the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. On September 27, 2007, Shelby Manney of TRC contacted Mr. Romo and left a message stating that SB 18 does not apply to this Project. There was no subsequent response by Mr. Romo.

On September 27, 2007, Ms. Manney made follow-up phone calls to Mr. Mark Mojada and Mr. Dick Watenpaugh. Both of the phone numbers supplied by the NAHC for Mr. Mojada were no longer in service. Mr. Watenpaugh stated that the letter had been forwarded to the Rincon Band's environmental department, and that if they had not responded it is because they had no comments on the Project.

On Feb 28, 2008, TRC sent letters to Mr. Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians and Dr. Joseph Nixon of the Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band) notifying them of changes to the proposed water and linear facilities routes. As of June 6, 2008 no response has been received from Mr. Romo. Dr. Nixon responded by letter, reiterating his earlier requests.

Subsequent to the addition of the reclaimed water pickup station, Pacific Legacy sent letters to the following individuals and organizations on May 22, 2008 to notify them of the Project changes:

- Robert Smith of the Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Angela Veltrano of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians
- Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
- Carmen Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
- Mark Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
- Shasta Gaughen of the Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
- Joseph Nixon of the Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
- Christobal C. Devers of the Pauma & Yuima Mission Indians
- Bennae Calac of the Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians

In a letter dated May 28, 2008, Mr. Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded to the letter. His letter stated that the San Luis Rey Band had a Most Likely

Descendent on file with the NAHC who they wished to participate in the event that human remains are discovered during construction; that the band intended to use all procedures available to protect or mitigate damage to cultural resources; that the San Luis Rey Band requests that the developer execute a pre-excavation agreement with the San Luis Rey Band that would detail the appropriate treatment of human remains; that any human remains of cultural items recovered during grading be returned to the San Luis Rey Band and not curated elsewhere without the San Luis Rey Band's permission; require avoidance of all significant and sacred archaeological sites; require Native American Monitors be present during ground disturbing activities; and require that these monitors be compensated by the developer; and that Native American Monitors be added as a mandatory requirement of the Project's execution.

In a letter dated May 29, 2008, Dr. Joseph Nixon of the Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band) responded to Pacific Legacy's letter. Dr. Nixon re-iterated the Pala Band's desire to be kept aware of progress on the Project, and that approved cultural resources monitors be present during ground disturbing activity.

No other responses had been received as of June 5, 2008.

Copies of correspondence and communications with the NAHC and tribes are provided in Appendix 6.7-B (Orange Grove Energy 2007; TRC 2007b; copies of correspondence)

6.7.1.4.6 Historical and Archaeological Societies

In 2007, Urbana consulted with the following individuals, government agencies, and organizations to gain further information about the history of the study area,

- Lynne Newell Christenson, Ph.D., County Historian, San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation;
- Donna Beddow and Gail Wright, Historic Site Board Staff Members, San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use;
- Jim Royle, Chair of the San Diego County Historic Site Board, San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use, and the San Diego Archaeological Center Advisory Council;
- The Fallbrook Historical Society;
- Shasta C. Gaughen, Assistant Director of the Cupa Cultural Center; and
- Jane Kenealy, Archivist with the San Diego Historical Society.

None of these individuals or organizations responded with information regarding cultural resources in the Project area. Documentation of the correspondence is provided in Appendix 6.7-B (Orange Grove Energy 2007; copies of correspondence).

Subsequent to further Project changes, Pacific Legacy sent letters in May 2008 to the following archaeological societies and museums,

- Lynne Newell Christenson, Ph.D., County Historian, San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation;
- Donna Beddow and Gail Wright, Historic Site Board Staff Members, San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use;
- Gary Fink of the San Diego County Archaeological Society;
- Jane Kenealy, Archivist with the San Diego Historical Society;
- Jim Royle, Chair of the San Diego County Historic Site Board, San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use, and the San Diego Archaeological Center Advisory Council;
- Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center;
- Mari Lynn Salvador, Ph.D., CEO, San Diego Museum of Man.
- Fallbrook Historical Society
- San Diego Archaeological Center
- San Diego County Archaeological Society
- San Diego Museum of Man

Copies of correspondence are provided in Appendix 6.7-B (Pacific Legacy 2008). No responses had been received as of June 6, 2008.

6.7.1.5 Cultural Resource Analysis

Archaeological sites CA-SDI-13007 and -13766 are confirmed to exist in proximity to the Site. SDI-13007 will not be affected by grading or construction of the power plant but could be affected by planting of native shrubs for visual screening, and installation of irrigation lines to the shrubs. This site has been evaluated (TRC 2007b) as not meeting the eligibility requirements as a historical resource or as a unique archaeological resource. Site CA-SDI-13766 can be avoided by construction of Project facilities and protective measures can be put in place during construction.

Chokla (Gregory Mountain) has been identified by the Luiseño as a significant cultural property. No Project-related direct impacts will occur to the mountain, the base of which lies approximately 2,400 feet from the Project site on the south side of the San Luis Rey River. The mountain appears to meet the NRHP eligibility requirements as a Traditional Cultural Property and appears to qualify for listing in the CRHR. A draft NRHP nomination sent to the National Park Service was returned in March, 2006.

The linear facilities for the Project will be built across and above the San Diego Aqueduct. The two aqueduct pipes are subterranean at the point the gas pipeline crosses the aqueduct alignment and there are no visible aqueduct features in the survey corridor for the Project. The San Diego Aqueduct is considered eligible for listing in the CRHR per the architectural historian's report in Appendix 6.7-B (Urbana 2008a). The linear facilities will be constructed in the vicinity of two

former dairy operations and a number of buildings and structures built after ca. 1966. None of the buildings will be directly affected by pipeline construction and none of the architectural features are evaluated as eligible for CRHR listing.

The Fallbrook Oddfellows Cemetery is located in the viewshed of the planned reclaim water pickup station, and the corrugated aluminum barn is within 200 feet of the loading area. Neither has been evaluated for CRHR eligibility, but neither will sustain direct impacts from Project activities.

An analysis of the eligibility of each of the previously unevaluated resources for listing in the CRHR is provided below. Significant adverse impacts to resources that qualify for listing in the CRHR or which qualify as unique archaeological resources require mitigation per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

6.7.1.5.1 Archaeological Resources

None of the archaeological resources under consideration is listed in the CRHR or on any local register of historical resources. Archaeological site CA-SDI-13007 comprises a broadly dispersed, sparse scatter of historic era ceramics and glass shards that appear to be the result of multiple depositional episodes, and artifacts may have been dispersed by orchard operations. The archaeological materials lack integrity and do not appear to meet the CRHR significance criteria at CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)(3), nor do they qualify as "unique archaeological resources" per CEQA 21083.2(g).

Site CA-SDI-13766 was originally reported to be comprised of historic era ceramics and glass, and sherds of Native American ceramics (Locus A) and Native American milling features and "cupules or protomortars" in Loci B, C, and D. Locus A was found by Project studies to lack any Native American artifacts, and historic era materials are confined to fluvial deposits on the active flood plain of the arroyo. Since the site was documented in 1994, portions of the site involving Loci B, C, and D have been buried under large boulders, rocks, soil and piles of trash and debris associated with former orchard operations leaving only two bedrock milling features exposed. The archaeological site record form makes no mention of any cultural deposit or other associated artifacts at Loci B, C and D. The land surface to the east of these loci has been scraped to subsoil and no artifacts or cultural deposits were found in the area during Project studies. Based on available information the archaeological materials at Locus A lack integrity and none of the archaeological materials associated with any of the loci meet the CRHR significance criteria per CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)(3), nor does the site qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" per CEQA 21083.2(g). If Project construction activities were to affect this area, this assessment could be revised. However, Project construction and operations can avoid this site and it can be protected from future impacts associated with the Project.

6.7.1.5.2 Architectural Resources

The first pipeline built for the San Diego Aqueduct was finished in 1947 and appears to be eligible for CRHR listing under 15064.5(2)(a)(3)(A) and (C). Completion of the aqueduct marked an important event that enabled the growth and development of the greater San Diego

area, thus making a "significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural patterns."

The Fallbrook Oddfellows Cemetery has not been evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR, nor has the corrugated aluminum barn. The architectural historian has concluded that none of the other standing houses, buildings or other structures near any Project facilities appear to be eligible for CRHR listing. Their age is sufficiently recent that they also will not have archaeological remains associated with them that would be eligible for CRHR consideration.

6.7.2 Impacts

6.7.2.1 Regulatory Background and Significance Criteria

A basis for defining the significance of historical resources is found in Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5020.1, 5024.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Sections 4851, 4852 and 15064.5. The CRHR is established "to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." Historical resources may be listed in the CRHR if they meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR as defined in PRC 5024.1, and CCR Title 14, Section 4850.3. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a):

> (a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:
> (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
> (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
> (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
> (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
> (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
> (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
> (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
> (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead

> agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If an archaeological resource does not fall within the definition of a "historical resource" it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" (PRC 21083.2(g)) as follows:

> As used in this section "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets the following criteria:
> (g) As used in this section, "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
> (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
> (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
> (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.
> (h) As used in this section, "nonunique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which does not meet the criteria in subdivision (g). A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects.

A project with an impact that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is considered to have a significant adverse impact on the environment (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(4)(b)). CEQA Guidelines (15064.5(b)) define significant impacts to historical resources as follows:

> (b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.
> (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
> (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
> (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
> (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
> (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.
> (3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

(4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.
(5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.
(c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.
(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subdivision (a).
(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subdivision (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

6.7.2.2 Construction Impacts

The Site and immediate vicinity include two archaeological sites (CA-SDI-13007 and -13766). As currently designed, Project construction can avoid the locations of CA-SDI-13007 and 13766 and protective measures can be implemented for these sites.

Site CA-SDI-13007 could be affected by landscaping, however the site is evaluated as not meeting the CRHR eligibility criteria. Should the CEC concur in the evaluation, Project impacts to the site would be considered less than significant. Should the CEC not concur, impacts to the site by landscaping would probably be limited to digging holes to plant trees and shrubs. As necessary, irrigation lines could be placed on the ground surface rather than in trenches dug through the site. Mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce landscaping impacts to less than significant.

The linear facilities will be installed in an existing roadway in the vicinity of the reported locations of sites CA-SDI-13004, -13768 and -13769. If construction equipment is restricted to the existing roadway and a buffer of 100 feet beyond centerline the recorded locations of sites CA-SDI-13004, -13768 and -13769 will be avoided.

Construction of the plant and the linear facilities has the potential to encounter buried archaeological resources. Potentially significant buried resources are likely to be Native American as opposed to more recent historic era resources. Archaeological resources that could

be encountered could be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Buried resources are unlikely to be found in areas characterized by bedrock exposures. However, buried resources could be encountered in alluvial/fluvial sediments.

Upgrades to existing transmission systems that will be required for the Project are described in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. SDG&E work that will occur within the Pala substation is not expected to result in any cultural resource impacts beyond those described herein. Transmission system upgrades downstream of the substation will be required as described in Section 3.0, including reconductoring, changing relay settings, and other work. Transmission system upgrades will be performed by SDG&E and will be finalized in conjunction with the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. Once the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement is executed, transmission system upgrade design work will be completed by SDG&E. The potential for additional impacts to cultural resources may be determined once the design for transmission system upgrades is developed by SDG&E. If needed, additional surveys will be completed to address these transmission system upgrades to the extent they may be located outside of the survey boundaries described herein.

Although the Fallbrook Oddfellows Cemetery is in the viewshed of the planned reclaim water pickup station, there will be no direct construction-related impacts to the cemetery. The same is true of the corrugated aluminum barn.

Potentially significant impacts to cultural resources may be mitigated to a level of less than significant by designing and implementing appropriate measures as described in Section 6.7.3, below.

During construction, measures will be taken to minimize dust. Project equipment will result in noise, but construction activities will be short-term so indirect impact to the general setting of *Cholka* will be less than significant. It is assumed that as long as construction activities are carried out consistent with LORS and specific requirements for the Project, these factors would be transient and no greater than any similar project, constituting a less than significant impact on *Cholka*.

6.7.2.3 Operations and Maintenance-Related Impacts

Direct impacts associated with Project operations and maintenance will be limited to activities that result in ground disturbance affecting resources determined eligible for listing in the CRHR. Surface disturbance will not be typical during Project operations and maintenance, but could be required, on infrequent occasions. Related impacts to cultural resources can be prevented by having a qualified archaeological monitor present during all maintenance that requires ground disturbance within 100 feet of archaeological site CA-SDI-13766 and any resource eligible for listing in the CRHR. Archaeological monitoring should take place in any area not previously disturbed by construction. The archaeological monitor shall have stop-work authority.

Operation of the Project will introduce noise, light and aesthetic elements into the environment with the potential for indirect effects on the setting of *Cholka*. The plant will be designed with night lighting only as needed for safe and efficient operations with lighting designed to conform

with Zone A of the County's light pollution code, which is the most stringent zone established to protect dark night sky, because the Site is within 15 miles of the Palomar Observatory (See Section 6.13,Visual Resources). In addition, the power plant will be constructed with sound walls that will limit sound to acceptable levels. Power plant operations noise at the closest point on Gregory Mountain will be less than 40 decibels which is quiet (See Section 6.12, Noise). Furthermore, the Expected Use Case for the plant is 1,000 hours of operation, mostly within a short period of the year. With operation of the plant consistent with applicable LORS and other standards aesthetic controls should be adequate to reduce potential indirect impacts on the *Chokla* to a level of less than significant using current objective standards. Operations at the plant should, therefore, have no significant indirect impact on *Cholka*.

6.7.2.4 Cumulative Impacts

The Project will not directly impact any known significant cultural resources. If construction were to encounter archaeological remains such as large, stratified, buried archaeological deposits that are evaluated as being historical resource(s) the possibility of cumulative impacts could arise if such sites could not be avoided or if the level of impact could not be reduced to a standard of less than significant. The potential to encounter previously unknown archaeological resources is regarded as greatest along the proposed linear facilities route across the flood plain of the San Luis Rey River. The potential for impact will depend on the nature and extent of any discovered archaeological resources. Potential impacts to an archaeological resource encountered during construction would be minimized by full-time monitoring and a stop-work procedure to allow for the identification, evaluation of significance, consideration of Project re-design, or implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. No impacts on architectural resources are expected to occur.

Future projects in the region could potentially cause significant impacts to identified cultural resources. However, with implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, these impacts should be less than significant overall. LORS that are in place for development projects in general provide for cultural resource protection and avoidance or mitigation of cultural resource impacts to a level that is less than significant. Therefore, cumulative impacts with other foreseeable projects implemented in accordance with applicable LORS will be less than significant.

6.7.3 Project Design Features

Based on the preceding analysis of impacts and measures incorporated during Project construction activities, Project design measures for cultural resources are focused on the prevention of impacts to resources evaluated as historically significant (San Diego Aqueduct) or potentially significant (site CA-SDI-13766) and potentially significant archaeological resources that could be encountered during earth-disturbing activities. Proposed measures applied to impacts related to construction activities will also take into account reasonably foreseeable effects of future Project operation and proposed measures will be adequate to prevent or mitigate potential adverse effects to unique archaeological sites and historical resources. Measures proposed are consistent with applicable laws and regulations as follows:

CEQA Guidelines15064.5

(f) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 of the Public Resources Code, a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

CEQA Guidelines15126.4

(b) Mitigation Measures Related to Impacts on Historical Resources.
(1) Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of the historical resource will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project's impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant.
(2) In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur.
(3) Public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archaeological site:
(A) Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
(B) Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
(C) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provisions for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Archeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 Health and Safety Code. If an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation.
(D) Data recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource, provided that the determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center.

Ground-disturbing Project construction activities with the potential to affect cultural resources include:

- Creating and using staging/lay-down areas

- Establishment, repair, reconstruction, and use of access roads
- Constructing new Project facilities.

Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts of construction activities to cultural resources are defined below.

CR-1 Designated Cultural Resources Specialist. The Project will retain a designated Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS) who will be available during the entire period that construction includes excavation of native soil to inspect and evaluate any discoveries of buried archaeological or historically significant resources or human remains that might be encountered during construction. The CRS shall meet the Secretary of Interior's professional qualifications for a Principal Investigator. The CRS will be responsible for:

- Preparing and presenting the pre-construction Worker Education Program;
- Preparing and implementing a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan;
- Overseeing the management of unanticipated discoveries of historical resources and human remains; and
- Preparing a historical resources management element of the Project operations manual so that Project supervisors responsible for operations, maintenance, up-grades, and other post-construction as well as Project shut-down and removal are made aware of the presence and necessary protection for historical resources associated with the Project.

If there is a discovery of archaeological or potentially significant historical remains or human remains the Project shall ensure that the CRS

- Be notified immediately by the construction supervisor and compliance manager or other designated Project personnel;
- Have the authority to stop or redirect work that could affect any discovery;
- Within 24 hours of any discovery inspect the find, define an area that is off-limits to earth disturbing activities, and initiate a process to determine its significance in consultation with CEC staff and the CEC compliance project manager;
- Within 48 hours after the inspection, in consultation with CEC staff and the CEC compliance project manager, make a recommendation as to the significance of the find and recommend mitigation measures to address significant adverse impacts on a significant find;
- Ensure that no disturbance of the find occurs until appropriate mitigation measures have been implemented;
- Design and direct an appropriate mitigation effort prepared in consultation with CEC staff and the CEC compliance project manager;

- Authorizes release of the affected area for resumption of work after having given CEC staff and the CEC compliance manager at least 24 hours prior notice;
- Prepare appropriate documentation of resources found (including DPR 523 forms) and reports detailing any identification, evaluation and mitigation effort carried out, consistent with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reporting standards;
- Ensure that appropriate artifacts, field records, reports and other relevant materials are submitted to a certified curation facility within 1 year following completion of any mitigation effort with all related costs to be borne by the Project.

CR-2 Conduct a pre-construction Worker Education Program. The Project will design and implement a Worker Education Program that will be provided for all personnel who have the potential to encounter and alter unique archaeological sites, historical resources, or properties that may be eligible for listing in the CRHR. This includes construction supervisors as well as field construction personnel. No construction worker will be involved in ground-disturbing activities without having participated in the Worker Education Program.

The Worker Education Program shall include, at a minimum:

- A review of applicable local and state ordinances, laws and regulations pertaining to historic preservation;
- A discussion of disciplinary and other actions that could be taken against persons violating historic preservation laws;
- A statement by the construction company or applicable employer agreeing to abide by the Worker Education Program and applicable laws and regulations;
- A review of archaeology, history, prehistory and Native American cultures associated with historical resources in the Project vicinity;
- A review of the "Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan"; and
- Describe the steps to be taken in the event of discovering cultural material, including human remains.

The Worker Education Program may be conducted in concert with other environmental or safety awareness and education programs, provided that the program elements pertaining to cultural resources are provided by a qualified instructor meeting applicable professional qualifications standards.

CR-3 Prepare and Implement a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan. During construction it is possible that previously unknown archaeological or other cultural resources or human remains could be discovered. Prior to initiating any earth-disturbing activities for construction, the Project will prepare a *Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan* to be implemented if an unanticipated discovery is made. At a minimum the plan shall detail the following elements:

- Worker and supervisor training in the identification of cultural remains that could be found in the Project area;
- Worker and supervisor response procedures to be followed in the event of an unanticipated discovery including appropriate points of contact for professionals qualified to make decisions regarding the potential significance of any find;
- Identification of persons authorized to stop or redirect work that could affect the discovery and their on-call contact information;
- Provide for monitoring of construction activities;
- Stipulate a minimum radius around any discovery within which work will be halted until the significance of the resource has been evaluated and mitigation implemented as appropriate;
- Procedures for identifying and evaluating the historical significance of any find, including consultation with CEC staff and CEC compliance project manager;
- Procedures for consulting Native Americans in the process of identification and evaluation of significance of discoveries involving Native American cultural materials;
- Procedures to be followed for the treatment of discovered human remains per current state law and protocol developed in consultation with Native Americans;
- Identification of a curation facility meeting the requirements of the SHPO that will accept any discovered materials from a significant archaeological site or find, as well as field notes, drawings, records, photographs and other documentation developed by the CRS and others engaged in the recovery of significant archaeological materials

CR-4 Archaeological Monitoring. The Project will provide for archaeological monitoring of earth-disturbing activities including clearing, grubbing, grading and trenching at the Site, along linear facilities, and at the water supply points. In the event that earth-disturbing activities are taking place simultaneously at distances more than 100 meters apart, an archaeological monitor will be provided at each location.

If potentially significant remains are observed by an archaeological monitor ground-disturbing activity will halt in an area designated by the monitor (but not less than a diameter of 50 feet) so that the CRHR eligibility of the find can be assessed and procedures called for in the *Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan* can be implemented and the responsibilities of the CRS can be carried out.

CR-5 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. Any human remains discovered during Project activities will be protected in accordance with current state law as detailed in PRC Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98, as amended. Per CEQA Guidelines 15064.5:

> (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or

> disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
> (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
> (2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.
> (e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:
> (1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
> (A) The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and
> (B) If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:
> 1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.
> 2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American.
> 3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or
> (2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.
> (A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.
> (B) The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
> (C) The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

These provisions for the discovery of human remains will be defined in the Construction *Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan*. Archaeological excavations at sites will not, if at all possible, inappropriately disturb or remove human remains. Prior to construction, appropriate Native Americans will be consulted to develop a protocol to be followed if human remains are encountered during any Project activity.

CR-6 Avoidance of the San Diego Aqueduct. The Project will be designed in a manner that will ensure the San Diego Aqueduct is avoided and remains in its current condition.

CR-7 Protection of Historical Resources during Project Operation, Maintenance, and Up-grade and when the Project is Shut Down and Removed. The Project will include in its manual(s) pertaining to operation and maintenance provisions for procedures to be followed on occasions when any ground-disturbing work will occur at the power plant or linear facilities.

6.7.4 Mitigation Measures

Based on the above analysis of impacts, Project design features, and LORS that apply to cultural resources, no mitigation measures are required.

6.7.5 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

There are no potentially significant cultural resources known in the Project area. Impacts to unanticipated resources will be avoided through monitoring and work stoppage, plant modification, or mitigation of impacts to significant archaeological resources to a level of less than significant.

6.7.6 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards

Relevant LORS for cultural resources are identified in Table 6.7-2. The Project will be constructed and operated in accordance with applicable LORS.

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Table 6.7-2 – Cultural Resources LORS and Compliance

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY[1]	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
State	CEQA; PRC §2100; et seq., §21083.2; 14 CCR §15064.5, 15126.4, 15331, Appendix G.	CEC	Requires findings by state lead agency regarding Project-related effects to and mitigation for important cultural resources.	The CEC will evaluate the data presented as part of the Application for Certification (AFC) and make a specific finding regarding project-related effects to important cultural resources.	6.7.2, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-29 to 6.7-39
	PRC §25523(a), 25527; 20 CCR §1752, 1752.5, 2300-2309; Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i).	CEC	Requires consideration of unique historical, archaeological and cultural sites.	The CEC will consider unique historical, archaeological and cultural sites as part of its AFC processing.	6.7.1.5, 6.7.2 Pages 6.7-27 to 6.7-33
	PRC §5097.94 and 5097.98.	NAHC	Procedures for notification, disposition, mediation of disputes and identification of Most Likely Descendants of discovered Native American human remains.	In the event Native American human remains are found during the Project, the Applicant will immediately contact the NAHC. The CEC will mediate disputes and identify the most likely descendants of discovered Native American human remains.	6.7.1.5, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-27 to 6.7-29, 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	PRC §5097.99.	NAHC	Establishes felony to remove or possess unauthorized Native American remains or grave goods.	In the event Native American human remains are found during the Project, the Applicant will immediately contact the NAHC. The CEC will mediate disputes and identify the most likely descendants of discovered Native American human remains.	6.7.1.5, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-27 to 6.7-29, 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	PRC §5024.1.	State Historical Resources Commission	Establishes CRHR and procedures for nominating sites to the Register.	Any unrecorded cultural resource sites found during the Project will be recorded with the CRHR by the Project's professional archaeologist.	6.7.3 Pages 6.7-33 to 6.7-38

[1] Pursuant to 20 CCR Chapter 5 Appendix B Section (i)(1)(B): Each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits and approvals or to enforce identified LORS and adopted local , regional and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the Commission to certify sites and related facilities.

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY[1]	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
State (Cont'd)	California Health & Safety Code §7050.5.	San Diego County Coroner	Determination of origin of human remains and coordination with County Coroner.	In the event human remains are found during the Project, the Applicant will immediately contact the County Coroner who will determine the origin of the human remains and if the remains are those of a Native American. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Applicant will immediately contact the NAHC (see above).	6.7.1.5, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-27 to 6.7-29, 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	California Health & Safety code §7054, 7500, 10375, 7113, 7052; Government Code 27491.	San Diego County Coroner	Establish procedures for historic remains and coordination with County Coroner.	In the event human remains are found during the Project, the Applicant will immediately contact the County Coroner who will determine the origin of the human remains and if the remains are those of a Native American. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Applicant will immediately contact the NAHC (see above).	6.7.1.5, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-27 to 6.7-29, 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	California Health and Safety Code §8101.	Office of District Attorney	Establishes criminal penalties for disturbing a gravesite.	Established criminal penalties for disturbing a gravesite are in place and will be enforced by the San Diego County District Attorney.	6.7.3 Pages 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	California Penal Code §622.5.	Office of District Attorney	Establishes misdemeanor for willful damage to historic or archaeological object.	Established criminal penalties for disturbing a gravesite are in place and will be enforced by the San Diego County District Attorney.	6.7.3 Pages 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	PRC §5020.1	CEC	Defines several terms, including historical resource and substantial adverse change.	The CEC will consider unique historical, archaeological and cultural sites as part of its AFC processing.	6.7.1, 6.7.2.2, 6.7.2.3, 6.7.2.4 Pages 6.7-1 to 6.7-29, 6.7-31 to 6.7-33
	14 CCR §485(c)	California Historical Resources Commission	States that a resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register of Historic Resources.	Any unrecorded cultural resource sites found during the Project will be recorded with the CRHR by the Project's professional archaeologist.	6.7.3 Pages 6.7-33 to 6.7-38

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY[1]	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
State (Cont'd)	PRC §5097.991	NAHC	Provides for repatriation of Native American remains and grave artifacts.	In the event human remains are found during the Project, the Applicant will immediately contact the County Coroner who will determine the origin of the human remains and if the remains are those of a Native American. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Applicant will immediately contact the NAHC (see above).	6.7.3 Pages 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
	PRC §21084.1	CEC	Defines significant historic resource and significant effect on historic resource.	The CEC will evaluate the data presented as part of the AFC and make a specific finding regarding Project-related effects to important cultural resources.	6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-1 to 6.7-39
	PRC §5097.5	Office of District Attorney	Any unauthorized removal or destruction of archaeological or paleontological resources on sites located on public land is a misdemeanor.	The Project will use employee training to minimize the potential for unauthorized handling of archaeological or paleontological resources, if found. Established criminal penalties for disturbing a gravesite are in place and will be enforced by the San Diego County District Attorney.	6.7.3 Pages 6.7-33 to 6.7-38
Local	County of San Diego, Resource Protection Ordinance (Ordinance No. 9842, County Code Chapter 6.)	San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU)	Requires that a resource protection study be performed to evaluate the potential for the project to impact cultural resources. Provides for protection of archaeological and historic resources within the County, and prohibits impacts to resources considered significant under the County's guidelines.	The County will review the AFC and supporting documentation in conjunction with a Grading Permit application for the project and make recommendations regarding the treatment of historic properties that may be affected by the Project.	6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-1 to 6.7-39

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY[1]	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
Local (Cont'd)	Conservation Element of the San Diego County General Plan	DPLU	Uses the Environmental Impact Report process to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed projects to cultural resources. Prohibits excavation of archaeological sites except by qualified archaeologists.	The County will review the AFC and supporting documentation in conjunction with the Grading Permit application for the Project and make recommendations regarding the treatment of historic properties that may be affected. Should archaeological excavation be necessary, archaeologists meeting the Secretary of the Interior requirements will perform work.	6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.3 Pages 6.7-1 to 6.7-39
	Zoning Ordinance, Sections 5700-5749	DPLU	Requires a landowner to submit a site plan concerning changes to historic resources to the County for approval.	The AFC and supporting documents shall be submitted in lieu of a site plan, pending approval from the Historic Sites Board, and monitoring and mitigation measures discussed in the AFC will serve the purpose of the monitoring and mitigation measures required by County Zoning Ordinances.	6.7.2 Pages 6.7-29 to 6.7-33
Industry	None Applicable	None Applicable.	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable

Table 6.7-3 – Agency Contacts for Cultural Resources

AGENCY	AUTHORITY
California Energy Commission Environmental Office 1516 9th street, MS 40 Sacramento, CA 95814-5504 D. Torres (916) 654-4840	Review of AFC and technical reports, approval of findings and mitigation measures.
Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 D. Singleton, Environmental Specialist (916) 653-4040	Consultation (completed – See Appendix 6.7-B).
Department of Planning and Land Use County of San Diego 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B San Diego, CA 92123 D. Bedow, G Wright (858) 694-2960	Compliance with County Ordinances related to cultural resources.

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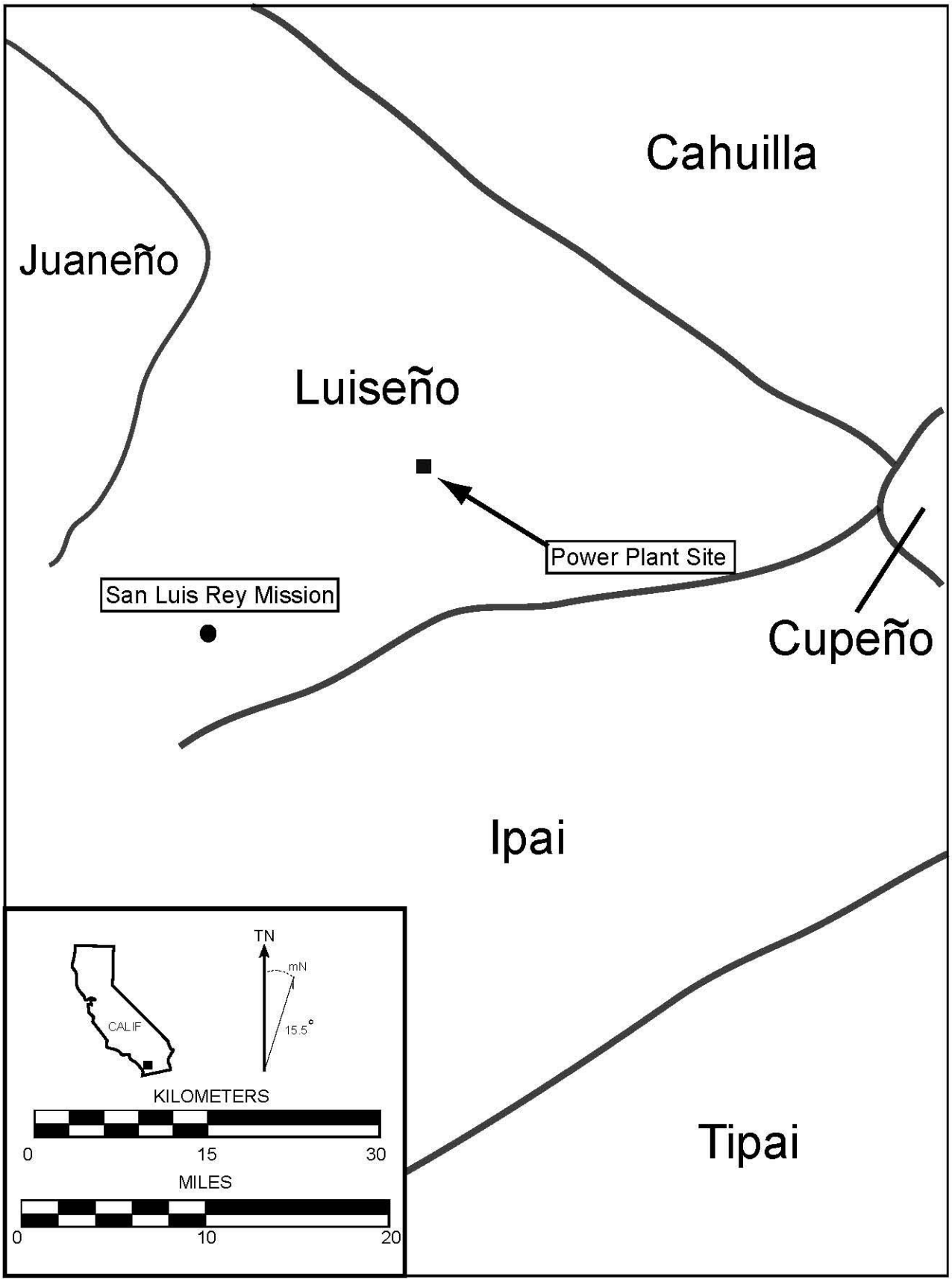

Figure 6.7-1
Ethnolinguistic Groups
in the Orange Grove
Project Vicinity.