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5.7 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This cultural resources assessment has been prepared to document the identification, recordation, and evaluation efforts for known or previously unrecorded cultural resources, such as buildings, structures, objects, districts, landscapes, linear features, archaeological resources, and resources of concern to Native Americans and other ethnic groups, as they relate to the development of the proposed project, the Pio Pico Energy Center (PPEC).

The results of this study indicate that no adverse project-related effects to significant cultural resources are anticipated for the project. In the event of the discovery of California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)-eligible cultural resources within the project area during PPEC's construction phase, appropriate mitigation measures and conditions of certification as set forth in this document will be used to employ site avoidance and/or proper treatment of previously unknown cultural resources. With the proposed conditions of certification outlined in this section, the project is not expected to have significant environmental impacts and will comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS).

5.7.1 Affected Environment

5.7.1.1 Study Area

PPEC consists of the project site, linears, and a temporary laydown area (Figure 3.3-1, Facility Plot Plan and Figure 3.3-3, Potential Linears). The project site is located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County known as Otay Mesa. It is comprised of a 9.99 acre parcel located in the southeast quadrant of the Alta Road and Calzada de la Fuente intersection. The proposed project site comprises the entire parcel with Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 648-040-45, and the laydown area is 6.00 acres of an adjacent parcel to the south (APN 648-040-46) (Figure 3.3-2, Project Location). The existing setting within one-mile of the project site and potential transmission line routes are presented on Figure 3.3-4. The project affects the following areas:

- Plant site – 9.99 acres.
- Temporary laydown and parking area – 6.00 acres, on an adjacent parcel that is contiguous to the project site.
- Natural Gas pipeline – There are two possible routes for the gas supply pipeline. Both routes would connect to an existing San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) natural gas pipeline, but at different locations. Route A would extend approximately 8,000 feet south along Alta Road to near the U.S.–Mexico border, at which point it would connect to the existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline. Route B would extend approximately 2,375 feet south along Alta Road, turn west on Otay Mesa Road, and continue approximately 7,920 feet to Harvest Road at which point it would connect to the existing SDG&E natural gas pipeline (Figure 3.3-3, Potential Linears) for a total of approximately 10,300 feet. The pipeline will be constructed, owned, and operated by SDG&E.

- Sewer pipeline – A short connection will be made to an existing 12-inch sewer main along Calzada de la Fuente along the north project site boundary, or to an existing 15-inch sewer main along Alta Road, along the west project site boundary.
- Stormwater pipeline – A short connection will be made from a detention pond located at the northwest corner of the project site to an existing 30-inch stormwater pipeline located along Calzada de la Fuente, adjacent to the project site.
- Power line – Two possible routes are provided for a 230 kilowatts (kV) transmission line that will connect the project into the existing 230kV Otay Mesa switchyard. Route A would begin as an overhead power line along Calzada de la Fuente, extend approximately 1,700 feet east where it would then be routed underground for approximately 400 feet into the Otay Mesa switchyard (total length of Route A would be approximately 2,100 feet). Route B would begin as an overhead power line from the eastern edge of the project site, run south approximately 550 feet, then turn east along the northern border of the parcels with APN 648-040-48 and APN 648-040-43 for 1,400 feet, and finally turn north for approximately 700 feet into the Otay Mesa switchyard (total length of Route B would be approximately 2,650 feet). The power line will be owned and maintained by the Applicant.
- Water supply pipelines – The project will make a short connection to the potable service system, either at an existing 12-inch main along Calzada de la Fuente, or at an existing 24-inch main along Alta Road. Upon the Otay Water District (OWD)'s completion of the planned Otay Mesa area recycled water system, the project will make a connection to an existing 8-inch recycled water main along Calzada de la Fuente or a new recycled water main to be constructed in Alta Road.

These features are illustrated on Figure 3.3-1, Facility Plot Plan and Figure 3.3-3, Potential Linears.

The site topography as of December 2010 is provided on Figure 3.4-1, 2010 Site Topography. The industrial park developer will grade the property in first quarter 2011 as described in the 2009-2010 County of San Diego Grading Permit 2700-1555. This planned soil removal and grading of the property was already planned for prior to the inception of this project and will occur regardless of the submittal of this application for certification (AFC) or its eventual approval. Site elevation for purposes of this project will be approximately 635 feet above mean sea level (msl). This will establish the baseline conditions that this AFC is founded upon. The baseline site topography is shown on Figure 3.4-2, Baseline Site Topography.

5.7.1.2 Site Description

The project area for PPEC consists of the archaeological and historic architecture resources survey areas.

Archaeological Survey Area

The archaeological survey area includes the project site, laydown area, and project linears, plus an additional 200 feet around the project site and laydown area, and an additional 50-foot buffer on either side of the and project linears. The archaeological survey consisted of an intensive

field survey that covered the entire project area where right of entry (ROE) was granted by the landowners. Figure 5.7-3 and 5.7-4 designate which portions of the project area were surveyed for archaeological resources and which areas were not accessed due to private property restrictions. The principal survey method consisted of a systematic walk-over in parallel transect intervals no greater than 15 meters. Prior to project permitting an intensive pedestrian survey must be completed in the areas where ROE was not authorized at the time of this study. This data shall be provided as addenda to this document once access is granted in these areas. There are four archaeological sites known to occur within these inaccessible areas which are assumed CRHR-eligible until such time that the sites can be re-visited and evaluated.

Historic Architecture

The historic architecture survey area includes the project site, laydown area, and project linears, plus an additional half-mile around the project site and transmission line corridors, and a parcel on both sides past the underground gas line routes. Per the California Energy Commission (CEC) Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C), a proposed underground natural gas line is not considered an “above-ground linear facility,” and therefore the historic architecture survey did not extend a half-mile past the gas lines. Rather, investigators performed a historic architecture survey for the parcels adjacent to the gas line corridors. Of note, in areas outside of the project site, the historic architecture survey occurred from public vantage points, since site access and ROE were not available at the time of the survey for the privately-owned properties. In areas where view of the property was obstructed (e.g., tree overgrowth, private roads), investigators utilized available information to study the property. For the most part, the survey did not consider properties set back from the edge/boundary of their parcel and large rural properties were not identified beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the project.

The delineation of both the archaeological and historic architecture survey area were performed in accordance with the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C) (CEC 2007) (Figures 5.7-3 and 5.7-4 depict the survey areas).

5.7.1.3 Physiography

The project area is located in southern San Diego County, within the unincorporated community of Otay Mesa, California (Figure 5.7-1, Regional Location). Otay Mesa is characterized as a broad wide mesa, bordered by Otay Valley to the north, Otay Mountain to the east, the United States (U.S.)–Mexico border to the south, and major highways such as Interstate 805 and State Route 126 to the west. The project site is located south of the Lower Otay Reservoir, which pools the flow of the Otay River and releases it into the Otay Valley to the north of the project area. Nearby nature reserves such as the Lower Otay County Park to the north and the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge to the northwest and northeast have preserved much of the natural environment to the north of the Mesa. The proposed project components are entirely situated on the elevated mesa in a mixed rural and industrial environment (Figure 5.7-2, Site Vicinity Map).

5.7.1.4 Soils and Geology

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces. Each province is a naturally defined geologic region displaying a unique landscape or landform. The project area lies within the

Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province which continues south nearly 800 miles as the Peninsula of Baja California, producing one of the largest geologic units in western North America. The province is bound to the north by the Transverse Ranges and the Los Angeles basin and on the east by the Colorado Desert and the Gulf of California. It varies in width from 30 to 100 miles and extends offshore into the Pacific Ocean. Within California, the highest elevations are found in the San Jacinto-Santa Rosa Mountains of the easternmost block, with San Jacinto Peak reaching 10,805 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Peninsular Ranges' general cross-section resembles the Sierra Nevadas, with each range consisting of a gentle westerly slope and normally a steep eastern face. The western ranges slope progressively lower to the west along breaks produced by fault zones (Norris and Webb 1990).

Although not exposed within a two-mile radius of the project site, the region is underlain by Jurassic and Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the composite Peninsular Ranges Batholith, which contains screens (steeply dipping tabular bodies) of variably metamorphosed Mesozoic supracrustal rocks.

Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks represent an older, superjacent part of the Peninsular Ranges' magmatic arc. Early Cretaceous plutons intruded this Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous island-arc assemblage; isotopic ages of the Early Cretaceous Santiago Peak Volcanics range from slightly older than to coeval with the intruded plutons. Unroofing of the westernmost part of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith had occurred by about 84 million years (Ma), the age of nonconformably overlying fossiliferous marine strata. By Late Cretaceous time, the westernmost part of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith had undergone uplift, erosion to a surface of low relief, and marine inundation forming the San Diego embayment. Upper Cretaceous and Eocene marine and nonmarine strata were deposited widely on the eroded batholith, but no stratigraphic record is present for the Paleocene and early Eocene in the region. The upper Cretaceous strata were apparently uplifted and eroded prior to deposition of middle and upper Eocene rocks. Pliocene and Pleistocene coastal terrace deposits rest unconformably upon Tertiary rocks (Oligocene and Miocene) in this area (Todd 2004).

The Santiago Peak Volcanics are the oldest rocks exposed in the project area. They are massive and complexly deformed, and their structure is not readily decipherable. They have undergone low-grade metamorphism and have been intruded by rocks of the mid-Cretaceous batholith. Regional uplift followed metamorphism and batholithic intrusion near the close of the Mesozoic Era, and deep-seated batholithic rocks were extensively exposed. The resulting erosion surface set the stage for deposition of sedimentary rocks in the Late Cretaceous and Tertiary periods (Kennedy and Peterson, 2001).

5.7.1.5 Disturbance within the Study Area

The project area is in a mixed rural and industrial setting, with land uses that include cattle ranching (e.g., grazing, rangeland); agriculture (e.g. grains/hay); power facilities; and auto wrecking, auction, and storage yards. The project area is primarily divided by section line roads. Much of the landscape has been disturbed by grading and the landscape/topography does not generally resemble its natural environment. Most buildings and structures are temporary prefabricated buildings or trailers and dilapidated storage sheds; transmission line corridors and power facilities (e.g., Otay Mesa Generating Project at 606 De La Fuente Court and the

Electrical Power Generating Facility at 9355 Otay Mesa Road); or recently constructed industrial parks.

The project site and laydown area consists of 15.99 acres of previously disturbed land. The area adjoining the project site is primarily open and undeveloped land. Land uses within one mile of the project are composed of the following:

- North: Primarily vacant land, Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility, San Diego County Correctional Facility Complex (includes George F. Bailey Detention Facility and East Mesa Detention Facility), the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge, and the Lower Otay Reservoir.
- East: the Otay Mesa Generating Project (OMGP), vacant land, the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge.
- South: Primarily vacant land, U.S.–Mexico Border.
- West: Primarily vacant land, County of San Diego.

5.7.1.6 Prehistory

As part of the cultural resources investigation, a prehistoric overview has been prepared for the project area. Several different regional prehistory chronologies with overlapping terminology have been offered for coastal southern California (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968, 1993). Although terminology may vary, archaeological research in southern California over the past century has resulted in the development of a temporal scheme for regional prehistory that is generally accepted by the archaeological community. Accordingly, the prehistory of San Diego County can be divided into three temporal periods: Paleoindian (12,000 to 8,000 Before Present [B.P.]), Archaic (8,200 to 1,300 B.P.), and Late Prehistoric (1,500 B.P. to Contact).

Paleoindian

There is currently no widely accepted evidence to substantiate the argument for human occupation in San Diego County prior to 12,000 B.P. The earliest substantiated human presence in San Diego County is during the Paleoindian period, as evidenced by the occurrence of fluted projectile points associated exclusively with the period 11,800 to 11,000 B.P. (Moratto 1984). Though the period dates from approximately 12,000 to 8,000 B.P., the earliest radiocarbon date is 9,030 ± 350 years B.P. (Warren 1967). This period, referred to as the San Dieguito Complex, was first recognized by Malcolm J. Rogers (Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito complex is characterized by flaked stone tools, including large percussion-flaked bifaces, scraper planes, small domed scrapers, knives, choppers, and crescentics (Davis, et al. 1969; Rogers 1966; Warren 1987, 1993). Warren (1987) also noted the well-controlled percussion flaking technique seen in assemblages from the San Dieguito complex.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period, also known as the Millingstone Horizon, dates from approximately 8,200 to 1,300 B.P. (Warren et al. 1993). Artifacts from this period are more functionally varied than the artifact assemblage from the San Dieguito period, suggesting a wider range of subsistence activities (Warren et al. 1993). Coastal Archaic sites, referred to as the La Jolla complex, depict a

hunter-gatherer society with an emphasis on procurement of fish, marine mollusk, plant, and small mammal resources. Sites were primarily located along the margins of terraces overlooking coastal lagoons and protected bays in San Diego County. Sites are characterized by the presence of shell middens, manos, basin metates, cobble tools, discoidals, drills, and polished stone artifacts. Steep-angled and crude percussion flake scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones are also present. The appearance of shallow middens, large metates, and reliance on coastal resources evidences a semi-sedentary existence among the La Jolla populations. Treatment of the dead was in flexed human burials. The deceased were buried in the living areas at early La Jolla complex sites, while there was a tendency to segregate burials into cemeteries at later sites (Rogers 1939).

Late Prehistoric Period

Late Prehistoric period Yuman and Shoshonean speaking populations subsequently displaced or subsumed the Archaic populations in San Diego County beginning approximately 1,500 to 1,000 years B.P. and ending with the contact period, circa 1769 (Moriarty 1966; Warren 1968). According to Moriarty (1968), around 2,000 B.P., pre-ceramic Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating westward toward southern California. By 1,300 B.P., their influence is clearly evidenced in the archaeological record. Similarly, sometime after 1,500 B.P. (possibly as late as 500 B.P.), an intrusion of Shoshonean speakers occurred in the northern part of San Diego County. It is generally accepted in the archaeological community that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Hokan-based, Yuman-speaking peoples in southern San Diego County (Diegueño/Kumeyaay), while the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples to the north (Luiseño). Research places a loose divisional line between the groups just south of the San Luis Rey River (Luomala 1978)

5.7.1.7 Ethnography

The Yuman-speaking populations associated with the Cuyamaca complex were referred to as Diegueño by the Spaniards in reference to their affiliation with the Misión San Diego de Alcalá and later referred to as Kumeyaay, a linguistic term given the specific Hokan language of the region. The group is further sub-divided into two dialectical forms: the Ipai, or Northern Diegueño, and the Tipai, or Southern Diegueño (Langdon 1975; Hedges 1975). The Ipai occupied a territory extending north of the San Diego River to just south of the San Luis Rey River. The Tipai territory extended from the San Diego River south into Baja California, Mexico, the area in which the project is located.

The Kumeyaay were hunter-gatherers organized by patrilineal, patrilocal residence groups that claimed prescribed territories (Luomala 1978; Kroeber 1925). Settlement patterns can be characterized as central-based nomadism, dependent upon seasonality, band territory, and the availability of resources within a territory. Settlements consisted of temporary campsites and large, semi-permanent villages. Temporary summer encampments followed seasonal resources and consisted of simple windbreaks. Semi-permanent winter settlements contained dome-shaped thatched pole frameworks covered with willow branches and tule reeds. These dwellings had excavated floors and central hearths. Structures were arranged within the village without any apparent pattern. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries.

5.7.1.8 Historic Setting**Spanish Period (1540 to 1821)**

In 1542, Juan Jimenez Cabrillo landed in San Diego and explored what he called San Miguel Bay. Cabrillo's voyage was later retraced by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. Accounts from both explorers' journeys document their encounters with the local native populations; however, no direct archaeological evidence of either explorer's visit has yet been discovered. In 1769, an expedition commanded by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north to San Diego on a mission to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California. The expedition included a combination of soldiers, settlers, and missionaries to create bases along the California coast. Father Junipero Serra, "Father of the Missions," was among those present and is credited with the founding of the mission in San Diego. As such, historians generally agree the historic period for the region begins on July 16, 1769, with the founding of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá on Presidio Hill. The mission was the first of a chain of twenty-one missions to be established along the California coast. A new camp was also established at the foot of Presidio hill near the present site of Old Town. The mission remained at its location until 1774, when it was moved six miles east.

Native populations violently resisted the missions, and Father Serra and his associate minister, Father Parron, found it very difficult to make converts. Because the Kumeyaay led a seminomadic lifestyle, sedentary mission life was particularly disruptive, and uprisings and rebellions were common. On November 4, 1775, 70 separate villages united in a particularly destructive uprising and burned the mission down, killing one of the priests. Despite this, the mission was rebuilt and California missions, in general, managed to maintain a large population of neophytes, most of who were allowed to remain in nearby villages rather than being forced to relocate to the missions themselves (Loumala 1978).

The Spanish period extended to 1821. During this period the introduction of cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements were introduced to the region. Some portions of the region were parceled out to loyalists of the Spanish crown for ranches. The project site is located to the south of the far eastern portion of the City of Chula Vista, which was originally part of the Spanish land grant of Rancho del Rey (King's Ranch) and was used as grazing land for large herds of horses and cattle (City of Chula Vista 2005). After 1821, California came under Mexican rule but Spanish culture and influence were persistent while the missions continued operation.

Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Mexican War of Independence began on September 16, 1810, and concluded with Mexico gaining its independence from Spain in 1821. As a result, California came under Mexican rule. Foreign policy was subsequently changed to permit and encourage trade with foreign countries. California's main exports at that time were cowhides and tallow. In 1833, the Mexican government passed a law secularizing the missions, and the rancho system was established to promote Hispano-Mexican settlement. The Spanish land grant Rancho del Rey, approximately three miles northwest of the project area, became known as Rancho de la Nacion when Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 (City of Chula Vista 2005). Secularization of mission lands made tracts available and additional land still occupied by the Kumeyaay was also

granted, forcing the native inhabitants to assimilate or move away. In 1835, the Mexican government granted pueblo status to the settlement of San Diego. Transportation routes were expanded and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities.

Under the Mexican rancho system, much of the remaining region was apportioned to prominent families as land granted by the Mexican government. The project site lies approximately two miles south of the southeast intersection of the Janal and Otay Ranchos. Janal and Otay were two adjoining ranchos granted to Jose Antonio and Dona Magdalena Estudillo, brother and sister, in 1829 by Governor Jose Maria Echeandia. Jose Antonia received the 4,436-acre Janal Rancho, and Dona Magdalena was given the 6,657-acre Otay Rancho. For many years, the Janal and Otay Ranchos were jointly operated as cattle ranches but carried distinct cattle brands. Janal is often seen on old maps labeled as Otay, or Otay Dominguez (Moyer 1969).

The newly-formed United States was also acquiring large sums of territory and rapidly expanding westward. On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico and invaded Mexico from the east, reaching San Diego by December of that year. The United States' invasion was successful and the Mexican period ended in 1848. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired all Mexican territory west of the Rio Grande and north of the Gila River, which included Alta California.

American Period (1848 to Present)

In 1850, two years after California became a United States territory, it was admitted as the thirty-first state. Three events – the discovery of gold in Northern California in 1848 by the American James Marshall, the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 granting 160-acre parcels of public domain to individual settlers, and the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 – resulted in an influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region, further displacing remaining indigenous populations. The 1850 census sets the non-native population of San Diego at 650 and the County of San Diego at 798.

Attempts to establish reservations for the displaced native populations failed when the proposed 1852 Santa Ysabel treaty was rejected by the Senate. Similarly, two reservations created in 1870 were withdrawn in 1871 because the land was considered too good for the native inhabitants. Finally, in 1875, the United States government issued an executive order from President Ulysses S. Grant for the creation of several reservations, mostly on and around existing villages in northern and central San Diego County. Unfortunately, these lands were inadequate to support traditional indigenous lifestyle. Reservations were depleted of native plant resources by unfettered cattle grazing and lacked water sources as a result of natural waterway diversion by settlers.

The founding of modern San Diego is credited to Alonzo Horton. In 1869, Horton began his New Town development by the bay. In 1870, the City of San Diego population climbed to 2,300 and the population within San Diego County was 4,951. By 1871, San Diego municipal offices were relocated to New Town, and Old Town declined. The arrival of the transcontinental railroad in 1885 brought with it another incursion of people. San Diego's population soared, reaching an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 at its peak in 1887. Numerous neighborhoods and communities were established to accommodate the incoming people. Although the real estate boom ended and

population dropped dramatically before the turn of the century, the establishment of military presence during the early 1900s again brought an inflow of people to the region.

Decline of the Ranchos

Contemporaneously, to the east of the city, the owners of the Janal and Otay Ranchos fought to retain their titles. The Land Act of 1851 required all land claims to be verified within two years, with proof of burden placed on the landowners. The petitions for the Janal and Otay properties lasted ten years followed by lengthy court hearings. In 1872, the United States Land Commission granted the U.S. patent to the Janal Rancho to Jose Guadalupe, son of Jose Antonio Estudillo, and confirmed Dona Magdalena's claim to the Otay Rancho (Moyer 1969).

The Janal and Otay Ranchos changed ownership several times, and boundaries were frequently altered as land was bought or sold. By 1900, E.S. Babcock, owner of the Western Salt Company and builder of the Hotel del Coronado, had acquired both the Janal and Otay Ranchos. The Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs were constructed on the eastern portion of Janal Rancho, and the land was sold to the City of San Diego (County of San Diego 1993). The land located in the western portion of Janal Rancho was sold to Henry G. Fenton and became Fenton Ranch (Eastlake 2007; PBS&J 2009). Approximately 3,000 acres of Fenton Ranch were farmed for lima beans and barley. In 1951, H.G. Fenton died, leaving the Fenton Ranch to his daughter Emily. In 1979, the Eastlake Company purchased Fenton Ranch for housing development (The Eastlake Company 2007).

Otay Rancho became known as Otay Ranch, which included portions of Janal Rancho. Upon the death of Babcock in 1922, ownership of Otay Ranch changed hands several times before being sold to Stephen Birch, son of a prominent East Coast family, in 1936. Birch purchased and combined several contiguous tracts of land to create a land holding of approximately 29,000 acres under the name Otay Agricultural Corporation, which later changed to United Enterprises. Birch built an 11-acre family estate call Rancho del Otay on Otay Ranch. The lands of Otay Ranch were farmed for lima beans, hay, and grain. The ranch continued to raise cattle, specializing in polled Herefords, Black Angus, and Santa Gertrudis, which carried the same cattle brand used by Dona Magdalena Estudillo in the 1800s. Mary Birch, daughter of Stephen Birch, inherited Otay Ranch and United Enterprises upon the death of her father in 1940 (County of San Diego 1993). In September of 1968, 3,150 acres of Otay Ranch were sold to John Quinn, a Los Angeles oil man, and Albert Gersten, head of the Gersten Construction Company of Los Angeles. The area sold was surrounded by the City of Chula Vista and was planned for home development and light industry (Moyer 1969).

Establishment of City of Chula Vista

Contemporaneously to the founding of San Diego, nearby City of Chula Vista was also established. In 1868, the Kimball Brothers acquired the lands of the Rancho de la Nacion with the intention of developing the land. The Kimballs also acquired water rights to Sweetwater River and made plans to construct a dam to provide water for their planned development. In 1880, plans to build a railroad from National City to Barstow were finalized and the National City and Otay Railroad was incorporated in 1886. Construction of a rail line connecting Chula Vista to National City and San Diego began in 1887, which laid the foundation for the development of the 5,000-acre Chula Vista tract. Land sales in Chula Vista began in 1887. By

the end of the year, several new homes were under construction. Citrus groves and other produce were planted around the new homes to create an orchard community. On October 17, 1911, Chula Vista was incorporated as a city (City of Chula Vista 2005).

The City of Chula Vista maintained an agricultural economy and became the largest lemon-growing center in the world until the United States entered World War II. Just months prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Rohr Aircraft Corporation relocated to the City of Chula Vista, which contributed to the tripling of the City's population within a decade. The City of Chula Vista's orchards and farms were gradually replaced by housing, businesses, and other development as the economic focus of the City shifted from agriculture. Following World War II, the presence of numerous military installations in the region contributed to the population growth of the City of Chula Vista and surrounding communities. As a result, the City of Chula Vista became one of the largest communities in San Diego County by the 1960s (City of Chula Vista 2005).

Annexation of additional lands into the City of Chula Vista did not occur until 1949. During the 1950s, areas to the east and southeast were annexed and the City continued to expand eastward in the following decades. During the 1980s and 1990s, Rancho del Rey, Eastlake (originally part of Janal Rancho), and other master planned communities were developed in eastern Chula Vista. In addition, over 14 square miles of Otay Ranch were annexed and planned for future development. By 2005, the City of Chula Vista included approximately 52 square miles of land, from San Diego Bay eastward to Otay Lakes (City of Chula Vista 2005).

Development of Otay Mesa

The 1880s population and building boom in San Diego reached as far as Otay Mesa, where a small number of those who had migrated to the region settled. Otay Mesa was publicized at the time as an ideal location for dry farmed fruits (particularly citrus) and grains because of its table-like topography and lack of extreme weather. In 1886, Robert N. Tibbits purchased an unknown amount of land on Otay Mesa, a portion of which was later known as Kuebler Ranch, for \$2,000. The plot book for 1895 lists the area under his wife Christina (Garcia) Tibbits. The lack of water kept growth modest though there were enough people in Otay Mesa by the late 1880s for a church and a school to be constructed near present-day Brown Field Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) (Painter 1985; Plat Book 1891, 1895; San Diego Union 1885).

In the late 1880s, the town of Siempre Viva was established east of the southern extension of Alta Road, next to the U.S.–Mexico border. It had all but vanished by the turn of the twentieth century, though in its heyday it had contained two racetracks, a saloon, a large barn for prize fights, and a post office (operated from 1889-1892). Another town, Lemon, was established in the area, but very little is known about it besides that it had a post office from 1892 to 1895. It was located either at the junction of the San Bernardino Meridian and Otay Mesa Road or at the junction of Otay Mesa Road and La Media Road (Painter 1985).

The 1895 city and county directory lists 18 men as living in Otay Mesa. Twenty-eight families were reportedly dry farming on the Mesa by the turn of the twentieth century. Crops grown included peaches, apricots, grapes, mulberries, potatoes, beans, peas, oranges, lemons, ornamental trees, pampas grass, and passion flowers (Painter 1985).

In 1909, Claude B. Kuebler and his father purchased 160 acres of land formerly owned by the Tibbets. Claude soon bought his father's share and, with his wife Clella, operated the ranch under the name Kuebler Ranch until his death in 1960. At the time of his death, the ranch contained 4,700 acres. The family also leased an additional 7,000 acres from the government. The ranch's borders stretched from the Mexican border on the south to just south of Otay Lake on the north. After Claude's death, his son Lawrence operated it until it was sold by the family sometime before 1975 for \$1.75 million. The Kuebler home was located at 511 Alta Road (Kuebler 1961; San Diego Union 1960, 1975, 1983; Plat Book c. 1912).

The Lower Otay Reservoir, to the immediate north of the Mesa and two miles north of the project, was first dammed in 1897, and the present dam, Savage Dam, was constructed between 1917 and 1919. The need for a reliable water supply dominated the early history of San Diego, and the Lower Otay Reservoir was an important contribution toward the region's efforts to obtain a regular water supply for residents and agricultural irrigation. By 1897, seven reservoirs were in San Diego County, including the Sweetwater (1888), Cuyamaca (1889), Escondido (1887-94), La Mesa (1895), Morena (1895), Barrett Div. (c. 1896), and Lower Otay (1897) (Hill 2002).

The Lower Otay Reservoir, which pools the water of the Otay River behind a dam, was created in 1897. The construction of the first Lower Otay Dam commenced in 1887 as a masonry structure, although work was stalled until 1894. In 1916, a series of heavy rain storms in conjunction with the alleged rainmaking activities of Charles Hatfield hit the county, causing widespread flooding and damage in Otay Valley (City of San Diego n.d.). The destruction of the water on its seven-mile course to the bay destroyed everything that it encountered, resulting in at least 14 deaths (Pourade 1965).

In February of 1917, a \$682,200 city bond issue passed for reconstruction of the dam, although a contract for the work was not awarded until that fall (Pourade 1965). San Diego City Engineer Hiram Newton Savage (1861-1934) supervised the design and construction of the new Lower Otay Dam, an arch-gravity dam, which was built at an expense of \$7.33 million (Hollins 2005: 125-126; Hill 2002). The dam was dedicated in September 1919 (San Diego Union 1919). On July 9, 1934, the City Council of San Diego changed the name of Lower Otay Dam to Savage Dam in recognition of Savage's work in development of the city's water supply (Hiram Newton Savage Papers n.d.).

Besides the construction of a clubhouse near the school and church, no addition non-agricultural related structures were constructed in Otay Mesa until the federal government used eminent domain to procure the land where the school was located to establish an airfield. The project site is located approximately one mile east of the Brown Field NAAS. The Brown Field NAAS was originally named East Field after Major Killian East, who had been killed in an automobile accident near Mitchell Field, New York. The Army established East Field NAAS in 1918 in conjunction with the World War I development of San Diego's North Island, located 16 miles northwest. East Field was used as an aerial gunnery and aerobatics school by military and civilian aviation during the 1920s and 1930s. After the beginning of World War II, the Navy improved the airfield. Construction began in January 1943, and the station was commissioned on March 17, 1943 as NAAS Otay Mesa. In August 25, 1943, the airfield was rededicated as Brown Field NAAS in honor of Commander Melville S. Brown, who had been killed in an aircraft

accident in 1936. In 1945, several improvements, including a new Bachelor Officers Quarters, a brig, nose hangars, and a training building were added to Brown Field NAAS. Brown Field NAAS consisted of 805 acres of Navy-owned land and contained barracks for 378 officers and 1992 enlisted men (Shettle 1997). At the time that the land for the airfield was seized, a portion of the Kuebler Ranch northwest of the project area was seized for a practice bombing range. In 1946 Brown Field NAAS was closed and became a civilian airport. However, the Korean War necessitated the reopening of the field and Brown Field was recommissioned as an NAAS in 1954. The Navy closed Brown Field NAAS for the last time in 1962 (Shettle 1997).

Other non-agricultural developments in Otay Mesa included an oil well that was drilled in 1928 (no oil was found) and mining of Betonite clay along Dennery Canyon until the 1940s. Otherwise, agriculture remained the dominant land use in Otay Mesa. By 1950, irrigated crops were being grown in addition to dry farming.

In 1957, the County of San Diego leased the land adjacent to the south edge of Lower Otay Reservoir (approximately two miles north of the project area) from the City of San Diego to create a park (City of San Diego n.d.). At that time, only a ranger's adobe residence and a grove of eucalyptus overlooked the dam (City of San Diego n.d.). The adobe no longer appears to be present. Today, the park site contains a circa 1960 Ranch-style park office and housing building, picnic tables, restroom facilities, gazebos, playgrounds, and landscaped lawns (City of San Diego n.d.). The area has historically been used for water production and has been associated with the reservoir since the late 1800s (PBS&J 2009). From at least 1955, however, the park has functioned as a camping ground (United States Geological Survey [USGS], 1955 15-minute Jamul Quad).

Drastic changes in land use of the Mesa began to occur in the 1970s. The South Bay Speedway was constructed on Airway, between Harvest Road and La Media. The auto-wrecking yards and auto auction yards that characterize the area south and southwest of the project were established in the mid-1970s. Remaining land was a mix of rural use (egg ranches, stables, grazing land, and nurseries) and industrial properties (warehouses and power facilities).

During the late 1980s, there was a move by detention authorities to concentrate correctional facilities to the eastern Otay Mesa. The result was the construction of several complexes within approximately one mile to the north and one mile to the east of the project area. Sponsored by Assemblyman and Judge Richard J. Donovan, the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility was the first to be built on a 780-acre site. By July of 1987, the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility was opened and operational. In 1991, both the George F. Bailey Detention Facility (GBDF) and the East Mesa Detention Facility (EMDF) were completed. Despite its completion, the GBDF was not fully operational until 1994. Currently, the maximum security GBDF is the largest operated under the jurisdiction of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department (San Diego County Sheriff's Department n.d.; LEAD San Diego, n.d.).

Concurrently with the GBDF becoming operational, the Otay Mesa Port of Entry (approximately two miles southeast of the project area) was shifted to cargo transportation. Both American and Mexican authorities agreed to transfer all southbound commercial traffic to the Otay Mesa facility. Currently, the Otay Mesa Border Crossing is the largest commercial land port on the

California–Mexico border and the third largest along the U.S.–Mexico Border (Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce n.d.).

The San Diego National Wildlife Refuge, to the west, north, and east of the project area, was established in 1998. In the early 1970s, several sanctuaries were created to preserve local wildlife habitats in San Diego, including Seal Beach, Tijuana Slough, and Sweetwater Marsh. While many of these early measures were taken in an attempt to protect the birds of California’s coastal marshes, the movement soon extended to a range of both species and topography. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “[i]n the mid-1990s, San Diegans joined with state and federal agencies to protect larger areas of open space under the Multiple Species Conservation Program” (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.). The San Diego National Wildlife Refuge was added to this complex of protected habitats, providing sanctuary for an even greater variety of flora and fauna (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).

Today, Otay Mesa is an industrial hub containing energy facilities, warehouses, storage yards, and open land. Brown Field NAAS now serves as a general aviation airport and port-of-entry for private aircraft coming into the United States through Mexico. Brown Field NAAS is also heavily used by military and law enforcement agencies (City of San Diego n.d.2). The ranch house at Kuebler Ranch, located approximately a quarter-mile north of the project area was converted to a restaurant known as Alta Café or Alta Latin Grille.

Conclusions

Prior to European arrival in California, the San Diego River area was inhabited by Yuman-speaking populations associated with the Cuyamaca complex. They were referred to as Diegueño by the Spaniards because of their affiliation with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá and were later referred to as Kumeyaay and their ancestors. This group is subdivided into two dialectical forms: the Ipai and the Tipai. The Ipai occupied a territory extending north of the San Diego River to just south of the San Luis Rey River. The Tipai territory extended from the San Diego River south into Baja California, Mexico. During the Spanish period, Otay Mesa was relatively isolated. Only during the Mexican period were the Otay and Janal ranchos established to the Mesa’s north but the actual Mesa itself remained undeveloped. During the American period, the area was not ranched or farmed systematically until the late nineteenth century when a couple small and short-lived towns were established to support a small community of farmers and ranchers. Even then, problems with unreliable water sources made farming challenging. The area remained primarily agricultural until the late 1960s, even after the introduction of the Brown Field NAAS during World War I. Beginning in the 1970s, drastic changes in land use occurred with the establishment of industrial developments, detention/prison facilities in the 1980s, and the establishment of parks and refuges in the 1990s.

5.7.1.9 Native American Consultation

All Native American correspondence discussed below, including the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) contact letter, the NAHC response, the Native American mailing list, and consultation letters, is provided in Exhibit B of Appendix K.

The NAHC was contacted on November 16, 2010 to request a search of the Native American Sacred Lands File (SLF) to aid in determining the presence of Native American sacred sites within the project area. A list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge of known cultural resources or sacred sites within the project area was also requested.

The NAHC responded on November 23, 2010, indicating their records search of the SLF failed to identify the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. In addition to the response letter, the NAHC also provided a Native American contact list. Each contact on the list was sent a notification of the proposed undertaking by mail on December 2, 2010 and December 3, 2010, with a request that they respond with information regarding any known cultural resources or sacred sites within the project area. Follow-up phone calls were made on December 9, 2010.

To date, URS Corporation (URS) has received one written response regarding the project, received on December 2, 2010. Telephone solicitation results ranged from no comments to a request for Native American monitors to be present onsite during survey and construction in the event that cultural resources are discovered. All correspondence letters between URS, on behalf of Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC and affected parties, including the NAHC, and a log listing those Native Americans contacted are included in Exhibit B of Appendix K.

5.7.1.10 Key Personnel Qualifications

All cultural resources work for the project was carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Cultural resources have also been evaluated in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15064.5(a) (2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the PRC.

The key cultural resources personnel who conducted and/or supervised the field survey and prepared the technical report (provided in Appendix K) and AFC Section are:

- Rachael Nixon, MA, RPA (URS Principal Investigator for this project)
- Jeremy Hollins, MA (URS Architectural Historian)
- Melanie Lytle (URS Architectural Historian)
- Sarah Mattiussi (URS Archaeologist)
- Dustin Kay (URS Archaeologist)

Ms. Nixon and Mr. Hollins meet the professional standards of the Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Parks Service, 1983. In addition, Ms. Nixon has been accredited by the Register of Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Other contributors to the report include URS architectural historian Melanie Lytle, and URS archaeologist, Sarah Mattiussi. Qualifications of the primary individuals contributing to this report are provided in Exhibit A of Appendix K.

5.7.1.11 Site Records and Literature Review

Preparation for field surveys consisted of a site records search and literature review conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to determine previously recorded sites and cultural resource investigations within the project site and laydown area, and a one-mile search radius. Additionally, a review of previously recorded sites and cultural resource investigations within the transmission line corridors and a quarter-mile search radius was conducted.

On November 16, 2010, Mr. David M. Caterino (Coordinator) and Mr. Nick Doose, of the SCIC, performed a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University. The SCIC is the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) cultural resources database repository for San Diego and other counties in the region. Mr. Caterino and Mr. Doose searched all relevant previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations completed for the project site, laydown area, and a one-mile search radius, as well as those within the transmission and natural gas line corridors, and a quarter-mile search area on either side of the linear corridors. The following information was reviewed by the SCIC: location maps for all previously recorded trinomial and primary prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and isolates; site record forms and updates for all cultural resources previously identified; previous investigation boundaries; and National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for associated reports, historic maps, and historic addresses.

According to the SCIC, 105 cultural resource investigations have been performed within one mile of the project area and/or within quarter-mile of the transmission and natural gas line corridors. The records search determined that 44 of these 105 cultural resources investigations include portions of the project site, laydown area, and/or transmission and natural gas line corridors. Of the 44 studies encompassing portions of the project site, laydown area, and/or transmission line and gas line corridors, eight include a portion of the project area, while the remaining 36 include portions of the transmission and/or natural gas line corridors.

According to the SCIC, 83 cultural resources were previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area and within one-quarter mile of the transmission and natural gas line corridors. Of the 83 previously recorded cultural resources, ten resources were identified within the project area. These sites include:

- One architectural resource
 - Historic Otay Mesa Road (P-37-031491),
- Nine archaeological resources
 - A historic-period farmstead site (CA-SDI-11799);
 - Two prehistoric lithic scatter sites (CA-SDI-07215, CA-SDI-12337);
 - A resource extraction and processing site (CA-SDI-8081); a habitation site (CA-SDI-12872);
 - Two prehistoric temporary camp sites (CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298);

- A historic refuse scatter (CA-SDI-12888); and
- One unknown site type is mapped within the SCIC geodatabase, however no site record is on file for this resource (CA-SDI-10072).

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Investigations

Table 5.7-1 summarizes the previous cultural resource investigations listed in the records search results. All previous investigations which were conducted within one-quarter mile of the project linear corridors are shown in italics, and copies of the reports are included under separate confidential cover in Exhibit F of Appendix K.

**TABLE 5.7-1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN PROJECT SITE
AND RECORD SEARCH RADIUS**

NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1120150	<i>Biological and Archaeological Survey, Tentative Parcel Map 12400, Otay Mesa</i>	<i>1976 Advance Planning and Research Associates</i>	<i>Title Insurance and Trust Company</i>	<i>Otay Mesa</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Yes</i>
1120414	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa International Border Crossing</i>	<i>1974 WESTEC Services, Inc.</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Yes</i>
1120597	Cultural Resource Survey for Jail Facilities at Clairemont Mesa, Downtown San Diego and Otay Mesa	1986 WESTEC Services, Inc.	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1120673	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East mesa Detention Facility San Diego , California	1988 WESTEC Services, Inc	County of San Diego - Dept. of Public Works	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	No
1120850	Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Program For the East Mesa Detention Facility, San Diego, California	1988 WESTEC Services, Inc	County of San Diego - Dept. of Public Works	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	No
1121018	Cultural Resource Survey of the Straza Property, Otay Mesa, California	1987 Dennis Gallegos	George Straza	Otay Mesa	Positive	No

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1121364	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 125 from State Route 905 (near Second Border Crossing) to State Route 54 (Near the Sweetwater Reservoir), San Diego California	1990 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Jamul Mountains, Jamul, Otay Mesa, National City	Positive	No
1121501	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed S.D.G. & E. Border Substation Property	1985 RECON	San Diego Gas & Electric Company	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1121526	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa Correctional Facility</i>	1982 WESTEC Services, Inc.	<i>State of California Department of General Services</i>	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1121619	<i>Proponents Environmental Assessment Miguel to Tijuana Interconnection Project 230KV Transmission Line</i>	1979 WESTEC Services, Inc.	San Diego Gas & Electric Company	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1121867	Archaeological Investigations on Alta Road County of San Diego	1987 RECON	San Diego - Dpt. Of Public Works	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122115	Extended Environmental Initial Study for Bradley Auto Storage Auction Pool P88-020 Log# 88-19-14	1988 Xinos Enterprises	Bradley Auto Storage Auction Pool	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122142	<i>Environmental Impact Report San Diego International Raceway Otay Mesa, San Diego County EAD LOG#84-19-13.</i>	1985 Graves Engineering, Inc.	<i>San Diego Motor Racing Associates</i>	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122440	<i>Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for American International Raceway</i>	1990 TMI Environmental Services	<i>American International Raceway, Inc.</i>	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1122482	Archaeological Testing for Sites CA-SDI-10067, CA-SDI-12880, and CA-SDI-12881 Located within Parcel No. 646-130-42 Otay Mesa	1992 Gallegos & Associates	Carl Roll	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122487	Archaeological Testing for a Portion of CA-SDI-5352 Located within Parcels 646-246-31 and 646-240-28 Otay Mesa	1992 Gallegos & Associates	Alfred Atallah	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1122522	<i>Evaluation of a Prehistoric Resource Processing Site CA-SDI-11383H Historic Bird Ranch CA-SDI-11386H and Water Conveyance System CA-SDI-11383H for the Otay Valley Reclamation Plant</i>	1992 Brian F. Mooney Associates	City of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1122537	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test of Site CA-SDI-10218 Locus B for the Loma-Sorrento Partnership	1992 Gallegos & Associates	Loma-Sorrento Investors	Del Mar	Positive	No
1122562	Phase 11 Archaeological Test Excavation at Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10454, Marron Valley, Dulzura	1992 CALTRANS	Department of Transportation	Dulzura	Positive	No
1122695	<i>Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing for CA-SDI-5352 and CA-SDI-1237, Otay Mesa, California ERC Environmental & Energy</i>	1992 Dennis Gallegos and Carolyn Kyle	Rancon Financial Corporation	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1122802	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Construction of Class a Truck Inspection Station at Otay Mesa International Border Crossing, San Diego County	1993 CALTRANS	Department of Transportation	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1122945	Cultural Resource Survey and Test of Five Sites for the Otay Water District Central Area and Otay Mesa Interconnection Pipeline Alignments	1994 Gallegos & Associates	RBF/Sholders & Sanford	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	No
1123051	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego County</i>	185 Brian F. Smith	Graves Engineering	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1123266	Archaeological Survey for the Joint Task Force-Six Border Road Repair Project, Otay Mountain, California	1996 Affinis	Geo-Marine, Inc.	Otay Mesa, Otay Mountain, Dulzura, Tecate	Positive	No
1123555	National Register Significance Evaluation of Six Sites for the Border Lights Project on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California	1998 Environmental Planning Section U.S. Army Corps of Engineer	Environmental Planning Section U.S. Army Corps of Engineer	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1123564	Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-125 Quino management Areas: West Otay Mountain, West Marron and East Marron, San Diego County, California	1999 California Transportation Ventures	California Transportation Ventures	Otay Mesa, Otay Mountain, Tecate	Positive	No

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1123695	<i>Historic Properties Inventory for the Southeast Otay mesa Sludge Processing Facilities and Pipeline (Southern Sludge Processing Facility to Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facility), San Diego, California</i>	1990 City of San Diego, Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego	Butler/Roach Group	Otay Mesa	Inventory	Yes
1123772	<i>Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Lonestar Site (CA-SDI-12337) in the SR-125 Project Corridor Otay Mesa, San Diego County</i>	1994 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1123800	An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, County of San Diego	2000 Brian F. Smith & Associates	J.Gary Burke	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124206	Cultural Resource Survey of the Straza Property, Otay Mesa, California	1987 WESTEC Services, Inc.	George Straza	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1124260	<i>Cultural Resource Survey for San Diego County Water Authority Pipeline 4EII</i>	1991 Brian F. Mooney Associates	San Diego Water Authority	Otay Mesa, Jamul	Positive	Yes
1124264	Archaeological Testing and NR Eligibility for JIF-G Border Lighting Project Otay Mesa	1994 Brian F. Mooney Associates	US Army Corps of Engineers	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124452	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southeast Otay Mesa Candidate Monofil, San Diego County, California	1993 Brian F. Mooney and Associates	City of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124620	Otay International Center Specific Plan.	1983 Rick Engineering Co.	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	No Survey Done	No

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1124356	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Otay Mesa International Border Crossing</i>	1974 Richard Carrico	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach	Positive	Yes
1124643	California State Prison at San Diego Final Environmental Impact Report State Clearinghouse Number 81010704	1982 WESTEC Services, Inc.	The California Dept. of Corrections	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124649	<i>Otay Mesa OHV Park Environmental Impact Report.</i>	1986 WESTEC Services, Inc. and EDAW	County of San Diego - Dept. of Planning and Land Use	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1124651	East Mesa County Detention Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report	1987 WESTEC Services, Inc.	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124653	East mesa Detention Facility Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Draft	1988 WESTEC Services, Inc	County of San Diego - Office of Special Projects	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124723	Cultural Resources Survey of the East Otay Mesa Sand and Gravel Stockpile and Conveyor Belt Project Area, San Diego County, California	2000 Tetra Tech	Austin Industries	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124790	Archaeological Testing Program at CA-SDI-12256 for the San Diego Gas & Electric Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California	1999 Affinis	San Diego Gas & Electric Company	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1124812	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report - State Route 125 - South	1995 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Positive	No

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1124840	<i>Confidential Appendix to the Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E Project Vecino Gas Pipeline, Otay Mesa, San Diego, CA</i>	1992 Affinis	<i>The Butler/Roach Group, Inc.</i>	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1124853	<i>Volume I Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program of the Proposed Miguel-Tijuana 230 KV International Interconnection Project San Diego, CO</i>	1983 Cultural Systems research	<i>San Diego Gas & Electric Company</i>	Otay Mesa, Jamal Mtn	Positive	Yes
1124959	Draft EIR for Otay Mesa International center Specific Plan & Tentative Subdivision Map	1983 RECON	Otay International Center	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1125063	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Extended Phase I testing Program for the Future State Route 11 and East Otay Mesa Port of Entry Project , San Diego, California</i>	2001 Kyle Consulting	<i>Helix Environmental Planning, Inc</i>	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1125199	Archaeological and Historical resources Survey Vehicle Barrier & Drainage Works United States–Mexico International Boundary Otay Mesa San Diego, California	1989 ERCE	International Boundary & Water Commission	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1125379	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory Number 2 for Twenty-Seven Drill Sites within the Amir Indian Rose Area Lease</i>	1988 Gallegos & Associates	<i>California Energy Commission</i>	Otay Mesa	Inventory	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1125473	Fourth Supplemental Forstate Route 125-South for Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Management Areas and SR-54 Trail Relocation Corridor	1999 Department of Transportation	SHPO	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1125800	Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension Project	1998 Mary Robbins-Wade	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1126180	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Valle de Oro Property Otay Mesa	2000 Gallegos & Associates	Valle de Oro Bank	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1126369	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 905</i>	<i>1999 Gallegos & Associates</i>	<i>California Department of Transportation</i>	<i>Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Yes*</i>
1126530	<i>Archaeological Field Survey of JFT-6 Light Pole Project</i>	<i>1991 Stephen Dibble</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Yes</i>
1127172	<i>Otay Mesa Truck Route Archaeological Monitoring, Report of Findings</i>	<i>1994 Cultural Resource Management</i>	<i>City of San Diego</i>	<i>Otay Mesa</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>No</i>
1127187	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project - Gas Line Corridor San Diego, California</i>	<i>2001 Gallegos & Associates</i>	<i>California Energy Commission</i>	<i>Otay Mesa</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Yes</i>
1127313	Cultural Resources Survey of the East Otay Mesa Sand and Gravel Stockpile and Conveyor Belt Project Area, San Diego County, California	2000 Tetra Tech, Inc.	Austin Industries	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127379	<i>Secon Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report: Final Preferred Alternative State Route 125 South</i>	<i>1998 CALTRANS</i>	<i>CALTRANS</i>	<i>Otay Mesa</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Yes</i>

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1127462	Cultural Resources Survey Otay Mesa Road Pipeline Project (9500 Linear Feet) San Diego, CA	1991 Timothy Latas	Otay Water District in San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127465	Results of a Monitoring Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility Schott Farmstead (SDI-10688H), San Diego County, CA	1991 ERCE	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127547	Phase I Archaeological Report for Proposed Light Installation along the U.S./Mexican Border	1996 Scientific Applications Int. Corp	Aspen Environmental	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1127659	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed State Route 125 from State Route 905 (Near Second Border Crossing) to State Route 54 (Near Sweetwater Reservoir); 11-SD-125 P.M./11.2	1990 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains, National City	Positive	No
1127677	<i>An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the East Otay Auto Storage Project on Otay Mesa; County of San Diego</i>	2000 Brian F. Smith & Associates	ERB Engineering, Inc.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1128053	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California	2000 Gallegos & Associates	Andy Campbell	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1128056	<i>Data Recovery Program for the MCCool/Lohman Homestead: 1880s to 1940s Otay Mesa, San Diego, California</i>	2002 Gallegos & Associates	URS Corporation	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes*

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1128068	<i>Cultural Resources Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project</i>	2000 Gallegos & Associates	California Energy Commission	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Positive	Yes
1128069	<i>Cultural Resource Test for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California</i>	2000 Gallegos & Associates	Shapouri & Associates	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1128074	<i>Cultural Resource Test Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project Alternate Natural Gas Supply Line, San Diego County, California</i>	2002 Gallegos & Associates	California Energy Commission	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1128599	<i>Historic Properties Inventory for the Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facilities and Pipeline (Southern Sludge Processing Facility to Southeast Otay Mesa Sludge Processing Facility), San Diego, California</i>	1990 Butler/Roach Group	City of San Diego	Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach	Positive	Yes
1128669	<i>East Otay Mesa Specific Plan Cultural Resources Technical report (GPA 94-02; Log No. 93-19-6)</i>	1993 Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. and Gallegos & Associates	County of San Diego	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1129093	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California</i>	2004 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1129094	<i>Cultural Resource Study for Parcel B, Otay Mesa, California and Appendix</i>	2004 Gallegos & Associates	Alta Consultants	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1129095	Cultural Resource Survey for the Alta Lot Line and Project and Appendix, Otay Mesa, California	2004 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129096	Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788 and Appendix, Otay Mesa, California	2004 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129303	<i>Archaeological Testing and NR Eligibility for JIF-G Border Lighting Project, Otay Mesa Border Lighting Project</i>	1994 Brian F. Mooney Associates	US Army Corps of Engineers	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1129304	<i>Draft Environment Assessment Area Lightning, fencing, and Roadways at International Border San Diego, CA</i>	US Army Corps of Engineers	Immigration and Naturalization Service Facility and Engineer	Otay Mesa	Negative	Yes
1129306	Research Design for Significance Evaluation of Six Sites on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, CA	1997 ASM Affiliates	San Diego County - Environmental Planning Section	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129402	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Report for the Otay Mesa Road Widening Project.</i>	1996 Gallegos & Associates	City of San Diego	Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach	Positive	Yes
1129523	Cultural Resource Survey for the Otay Mesa Pilot Transportation Center Project San Diego County, California	2005 Kyle Consulting	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129547	<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-7215 Otay Mesa Generating Project, San Diego California</i>	2002 URS Corporation	California Energy Commission	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1129554	<i>Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Rancho Vista Del Mar Property Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California</i>	2003 Gallegos & Associates	National Enterprises Inc.	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1129556	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Parcel Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California</i>	2003 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1129557	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, California	2003 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129574	Cultural Resource Test Report for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-12884 and CA-SDI-12885 Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California	2003 Gallegos & Associates	Consolidated Group, Inc.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1129715	An Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Hills Quarry Project	2005 Brian F. Smith & Associates	EnviorMINE	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1130070	Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 125-South Projects Trails, Utilities, Campground Improvements, and Other Project Betterment San Diego County, California	2006 EDAW, Inc.	U.S. Federal Highway Administration California Division	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Unknown	No
1130470	<i>Site Significance Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Located on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California</i>	1999 Brian F. Mooney & Associates	Bennett Consolidated	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes*

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1130479	<i>Section 106 Evaluation on Five Sites within the Area of Potential Effect for the Enrico Fermi Drive Road Improvement Project</i>	1999 Gary Fink	County of San Diego - Dept. of Public Works	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes*
1130487	TPM 18724.	1986 TMI Environmental Services	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No
1130594	Historic Property Survey Report, San Diego, California	1997 Gallegos & Associates	Unknown	Otay Mesa, Imperial Beach	Unknown	No
1130882	Otay Mesa Pilot Travel Center Project (S 05-021, Log No. 93-19-006T) - Archaeological Monitoring (Affinis Job No. 2180)	2007 Affinis	County of San Diego - Dept. of Planning and Land Use	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No
1131097	Archaeological Resources Inventory, Piper Otay Park Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California	2007 Affinis	Piper Ranch L.P.	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No
1131184	Archaeological Monitoring for the State Route 125 South Connector Project	2009 Brian F. Smith & Associates	Otay River Constructors	Otay Mesa, Jamul Mountains	Positive	No
1131461	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Otay Mesa Development Project (MUP no. P03-001) San Diego, California</i>	2007 Jones & Stokes	David E. Rowland	Otay Mesa	Negative	No
1131632	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 11 and the East Otay Mesa Port of Entry</i>	2008 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes
1131779	Archaeological Resources Inventory, RTX Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California	2007 Affinis	RTX Rapid Transfer Xpress	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1131780	Archaeological Resources Inventory, California Crossings, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California. P 06-102RPL1; TPM 21046; Log No. 93-19-006A-A	2008 Affinis	Transcan Development	Otay Mesa	Unknown	No
1131781	Archaeological Resources Evaluation, Otay Crossing Commerce Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. SPA 04-006; TM 5405RPL5	2008 Affinis	Kearney PCCP Otay 311 LLC	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes*
1131826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	2008 Affinis	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc	Escondido, La Jolla, National City, Point Loma, Del Mar, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Otay Mesa, Poway	Unknown	Yes
1132020	Cultural Resource Impact Evaluation for a Portion of the Kuebler Ranch Site CA-SDI-8654 Otay Mesa, California	2005 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa Property, L.P.	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1132032	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Corrections Corporation of American Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County California	2006 Gallegos & Associates	Corrections Corporation of America, Inc.	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1132036	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Border Patrol Station project Otay Mesa, California	2007 Gallegos & Associates	Alta Consultants	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes

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NADB #	Report Title	Date Prepared and Prepared By	Prepared For	Quadrangle	Findings	Within Project Site, and Record Search Radius
1132276	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego Gas & Electric Otay Mesa Pipeline Extension, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California</i>	1998 Affinis	BRG Consulting	Otay Mesa	Positive	Yes
1132312	<i>Cultural Resource Literature Review for National Enterprises major Use Permit Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California</i>	2004 Gallegos & Associates	National Enterprises Inc.	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes
1132369	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project</i>	2009 Brian F. Smith & Associates	Paragon Management Company, LLC	Otay Mesa	Positive	No
1132567	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of SR-11 and Otay Mesa Port of Entry Project</i>	2010 CALTRANS	CALTRANS	Otay Mesa	Unknown	Yes

*Report not available at SCIC

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Table 5.7-2 summarizes the previously recorded cultural resources listed in the records search results. Copies of these site records can be found under separate confidential cover in Exhibit F of Appendix K.

**TABLE 5.7-2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SITE AND
RECORD SEARCH RADIUS**

Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	Within Project Site
P37-013722	Isolate consisting of one hammerstone fragment	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-013723	Isolate consisting of one core/hammerstone	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015010	Isolate consisting of one metavolcanic core fragment	Not Evaluated	1990 Brian F. Mooney Associates	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015198	Isolate consisting of two metavolcanic flake tools	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015199	Isolate consisting of one metavolcanic flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015202	Isolate consisting of one flake and one core	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015203	Isolate consisting of one core/hammerstone	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015204	Isolate consisting of one hammerstone fragment	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015205	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015206	Historic isolate consisting of one patinated brown glass shard, and one glazed ceramic sherd with letters "TE" visible	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015207	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015208	Isolate consisting of one scraper	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015209	Isolate consisting of two flakes, one with possible battering and worked edges	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015210	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015211	Isolate consisting of one flake tool	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015212	Isolate consisting of one flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
P37-015330	Isolate consisting of one green metavolcanic core hammerstone	Not Evaluated	1993 Brian F. Mooney Associates	Otay Mesa	No
P37-017014	Isolate consisting of a fine-grained Santiago Peak metavolcanic bifacial core.	Not Evaluated	1999 ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Otay Mesa	No

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Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	With in Project Site
P37-027656	Isolate consisting of one felsite flake	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-027658	Isolate consisting of one felsite core	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-027660	Isolate consisting of one felsite flake	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-027661	Isolate consisting of one felsite core	Not Evaluated	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
P37-031491	Historic Otay Mesa Road: This road runs east to west in a straight alignment across Otay Mesa. The road originally connected Otay Mesa to Nestor, South San Diego and Tijuana River Valley but much of Otay Mesa Road is now the alignment of State Route 905. Historic Otay Mesa Road is shown in its current alignment on topographic maps and aerials as early as 1928.	Not Evaluated	2010 Affinis	Imperial Beach; Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-05352	Site consisting of a light to moderate scatter of lithic artifacts. Artifacts found in the site included cores, core fragments, flakes and other lithic tools.	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental; May 1977	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07195	Small, sparse prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of 18 artifacts including one large felsite sidescraper, and six flakes of various metavolcanics	Recommended Not Eligible for CRHR	2007 Brian F. Smith & Associates	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07213	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of four cores and ten flakes of heavily patinated green felsite	Not Evaluated	1979 Thesken	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07214	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of three cores and two flakes of felsite material	Not Evaluated	1979 Thesken	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-07215	Prehistoric lithic scatter site consisting of 50 core tools, five scrapers, one blade and at least 200 hundred flakes and pieces of debitage. Portions of the site were destroyed during construction grading in 2007.	Not Evaluated	2007 Gallegos; 1979 Taton	Otay Mesa	Yes

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Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	With in Project Site
CA-SDI-08074	Site consisting of possible fire hearths with lithic scatter including one mano, one metate, one pulping plane, three core fragments, and numerous additional flakes, cores and tools. Site was relocated in 1990, however the hearths were no longer present. In 2006, the site could not be relocated. Testing and excavation confirmed that there were no subsurface cultural resources.	Not Evaluated	1974 Carrico; 1990 Robbins-Wade and Gross; 2006 Brian F. Smith and Associates	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-08078	Lithic Scatter site containing flakes, cores, and tools.	Not Significant	1974 Carrico; 1990 Robbins-Wade and Gross; 2006 Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-08080	Lithic scatter site including one discoidal scraper, one plano-convex sidescraper, one teshoa scraper, one domed discoidal scraper, one quartz hammerstone and numerous cores, flakes, scrapers, choppers and core fragments	Not Evaluated	1974 Carrico	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-08081	Resource extraction and processing/temporary habitation site containing expedient tools, precision tools and lithic production waste	Not Significant	1974 Carrico, 1991 Huey and Campbell, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2008 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-08654	Dense lithic scatter site containing flakes, cores, scrapers and lithic debitage as well as milling implements such as manos and metates.	Significant	1981 Clark, 2005 Gallegos and Guerrero	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-09975	Quarry area/lithic material procurement site containing cores, exhausted cores, flakes, tool blanks and debitage	Not Evaluated	1984 Kiddler, Miller and Seymour	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10067	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of one hammerstone fragment, one expended core fragment, one flake, one possible hammerstone, glass shards	Not Significant	1991 Huey and Campbell, 1992 Kyle and Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10072	The South Coastal Information Center informed URS that the location for this site was recorded on the map but no site form was filed at the IC.	Assumed Eligible	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Yes

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Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	With in Project Site
CA-SDI-10296	Originally numbered SDI-10068, this prehistoric site consisted of manos, metates, flakes and a core	Not Evaluated	1972 Water	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10297	Prehistoric Lithic scatter and perform testing site, consisting of scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, knife. Site also includes a historic subterranean brick cistern.	Significant	1984 Smith, 2004 Gallegos and Guerrero, 2005 Smith, 2007 Guerrero and Gallegos	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-10298	Prehistoric temporary camp site / lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, a metate and marine shells	Not Evaluated	1984 Smith, 2005 Smith	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-10299	San Dieguito II Occupation site that included manos, metates, groundstone fragments, biface fragments, unifacial tools, utilized flakes, battered implements and lithic debitage. Historic cattle bone was also observed	Not Evaluated	1984 Smith, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2007 Guerrero and Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10627	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated	1986 Hector and Wade, 2010 Blotner	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10668	Multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric quarry (including a lithic scatter and concentrated flaking station)	Not Evaluated	1986 Westec, 2010 Blotner	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-10735	Prehistoric quarry with widely dispersed scatter of flake lithics including metavolcanic stone (52 total: scrapers, flakes, hammerstone, cores, unifacial preforms, flakes, and shatter)	Not Evaluated	1987 Cook (ASM Affiliates)	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11049	Prehistoric site with only two isolated metates	Not Evaluated	1988 Smith	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11793	Prehistoric light density, small and sparse lithic scatter with flakes/debitage and cores	Not Significant	2005 Smith, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11798	Prehistoric light density lithic scatter with flakes/debitage, cores, and flake tools	Not Significant	2006 Rosenberg, 1989 Robbins-Wade	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11799	Part of the historic period D.O. McCarthy farmstead, a multi-component site including a cistern filled with wood and debris and an isolated amethyst bottle neck	Significant	2006 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Jacobson	Otay Mesa	Yes

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Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	With in Project Site
CA-SDI-11800	Prehistoric light density lithic scatter with biface, hammerstone, cores, flake/debitage	Not Significant	2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Smith, Gross, Jacobson	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11801	Prehistoric small light scatter of marine shell at base of knoll, no artifacts	Not Significant	2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Smith, Gross, Jacobson	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-11802	Historic site with scattered construction debris and a stand of eucalyptus trees on a knolltop, glass marble was collected	Not Evaluated	2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Smith, Gross, Jacobson	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12256	Prehistoric widely dispersed lithic scatter with chipping debris and metavolcanic tools, including scrapers, hammerstones, cores, flake/debitage	Not Significant	2008 Rosenberg, 2000 Tetrattech, 1999 Robbins-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental, 1989 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12337	Extremely large lithic scatter including metavolcanic scrapers, flakes, and cores.	Significant	2010 Blotner, 2007 Robbins-Wade, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2002 Robbins-Wade, 1995 Gallegos, 1989 Rosen	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-12707	Large prehistoric site with lithic scatter, small metavolcanic bedrock outcrops scattered, including hammerstones, scrapers, flakes, groundstone, metate fragments, manos, lithic tools	Significant	2005 BFSA, 1986 WESTEC, 1986 Mooney	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12708	Prehistoric flake scatter, 30+ metavolcanic green flakes	Not Evaluated	1986 WESTEC	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12709	Prehistoric small flake scatter on bedrock outcrop, green metavolcanic flakes	Not Evaluated	1986 WESTEC	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12710	Large prehistoric site with bedrock milling and a dense lithic scatter, small metavolcanic bedrock outcrops scattered. Including flakes and debitage, metate fragment, mortar fragment, cores, hammerstone	Significant	2005 BFSA, 1993 Mooney, 1986 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12872	Prehistoric habitation site with lithic production waste, flaked tools, ground stone tools, several manos and metates, and Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools	Not Evaluated	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Yes

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Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	With in Project Site
CA-SDI-12873	Prehistoric artifact scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools (flakes, cores, hammerstone, manos and metate fragments)	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12874	Small prehistoric artifact scatter of numerous Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools, manos, cores, hammerstones, lithic debitage, flake tools	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12875	Small prehistoric lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and manos, core, hammerstones, lithic debitage	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12878	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and flakes, hammerstone, flake, core	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12879	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and debitage, flakes	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12880	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter of Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes	Not Evaluated	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12881	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools and flakes, hammerstone, scraper plane	Not Evaluated	1992, Gallegos, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12882	Prehistoric sparse lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes, angular waste	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12883	Prehistoric light lithic scatter of Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools, bifacial core, retouched flake	Not Evaluated	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12884	Prehistoric light lithic scatter of Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools, cores, flakes, angular wastes, scraper planes, and hammerstones	Not Significant	1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12886	Prehistoric light lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes and a tool, one scraper plane and two flakes	Not Significant	2000 Smith, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-12887	Prehistoric light lithic scatter with Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes and tools, one scraper plane	Not Significant	2000 Smith, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	No

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Resource Identifier	Description	Significance	Date Recorded and Recorder/Evaluator	Quadrangle	With in Project Site
CA-SDI-12888	Historic light scatter of artifacts including porcelain fragments, aqua glass, purple glass, bottle neck, white ware, bottle lip, and clear glass	Not Significant	2008 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Yes
CA-SDI-13452	Prehistoric site with 100+ flakes, 3 tools, and one portable stone mortar	Not Evaluated	1993 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-15062	Lithic scatter with 20 flakes, cores, a flake tool, and a heavily battered boulder	Not Evaluated	1997 Harris and Tift	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-15063	Prehistoric lithic scatter with three flakes	Not Evaluated	1998 Harris and Tift	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-15875	Prehistoric lithic scatter including tools, cores, and flakes. All are Santiago Peak metavolcanic cobble material	Not Evaluated	2000 Briggs	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-16264	Historic site with scattered construction debris and trash-filled privy pits, cistern remnants, glass, ceramics, metal, brick, leather, paper, wood, shell, bone	Not Evaluated	2001 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-16788	Prehistoric lithic quarry consisting of 100+ debitage of light, gray-green metavolcanic material scattered amongst low outcrops	Not Significant	2003 Gallegos	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17431	Prehistoric sparse surface artifact scatter, 10 pieces of lithic production waste and one piece of utilized debitage	Not Significant	2005 Smith	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17433	Historic site consisting of an isolated rock enclosure constructed of loosely stacked local stones	Not Significant	2006 Smith	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17965	Prehistoric site with two MGM flake artifacts and 88.1 grams of mostly chione sp.	Not Significant	2006 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-17966	Prehistoric/historic site with sparse surface scatter of artifacts, 12 prehistoric artifacts and 184 historic artifacts. A historic trash dump	Not Significant	2007 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-18400	Light prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Evaluated	2007 James & Briggs	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-19750	Historic site for trash dumping, heavily covered with modern trash	Not Evaluated	2009 Statistical Research	Otay Mesa	No
CA-SDI-19962	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	Not Evaluated	2010 Blotner	Otay Mesa	No

5.7.1.12 Field Surveys**Archaeological Field Survey***Methodology*

The archaeological field survey area was conducted on December 1, 2010. Sarah Mattiussi, URS Archaeologist, led a crew of two archaeologists (herself and Dustin Kay, BA, during the intensive survey. The pedestrian survey for the archaeological survey area included the project site, laydown area, transmission line routes, and underground gas lines routes, plus an additional 200-foot buffer surrounding the project site and laydown area, and an additional 50-foot buffer on either side of the transmission and natural gas line routes. The principal survey method consisted of a systematic walk-over in parallel transect intervals no greater than 15 meters. The survey transects extended across the entire horizontal extent of the archaeological survey area.

Unsurveyed Areas

Due to private property restrictions (e.g., owner permission, fencing, gates, signage), a portion of the archaeological survey area was inaccessible for the pedestrian survey. Figures 5.7-3 and 5.7-4 show the portions of the project area which were surveyed for archaeological resources and which areas were not due to private property restrictions. Specifically, the APNs for the inaccessible areas are: 648-070-24, 646-130-59, 648-070-13, 646-080-12, 648-040-14, 648-040-13, 648-070-26, 648-070-25, 648-070-21, 646-310-02, 646-080-11, 646-310-01, 648-070-17, 648-070-03, 648-070-23, 648-070-14, 646-310-03, 648-070-18, and 646-080-32. Consequently, investigators completed a reconnaissance survey employed for those inaccessible areas outside of the right of way. These inaccessible areas consisted primarily of graded and disturbed dirt, and paved roadways which are presently used as access roads and driveways for the local commercial properties. However, prior to project permitting, an intensive pedestrian survey must be completed in the areas where Right of Entry was not authorized at the time of this study. This data shall be provided as addenda to this document once access is granted in these areas. There are six archaeological sites (CA-SDI-10072, CA-SDI-12337, CA-SDI-12872, CA-SDI-12888, CA-SDI-11799, and CA-SDI-8081) known to occur within these areas which are assumed eligible until which time these sites can be re-visited and evaluated within the area project area subject to direct effect. These sites are listed in Table 5.7-3.

**TABLE 5.7-3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AREA
WITH NO RIGHT OF ENTRY**

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Quadrangle	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-10072	The South Coastal Information Center informed URS that the location for this site was recorded on the map but no site form was filed at the IC	Unknown	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-12337	Extremely large lithic scatter including metavolcanic scrapers, flakes, and cores.	2010 Blotner, 2007 Robbins-Wade, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2002 Robbins-Wade, 1995 Gallegos, 1989 Rosen	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Quadrangle	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-12872	Prehistoric habitation site with lithic production waste, flaked tools, ground stone tools, several manos and metates, and Santiago Peak metavolcanic tools	2010 Blotner, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-12888	Historic light scatter of artifacts including porcelain fragments, aqua glass, purple glass, bottle neck, white ware, bottle lip, and clear glass	2008 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1991 ERC Environmental	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-11799	Part of the historic period D.O. McCarthy farmstead, a multi-component site including a cistern filled with wood and debris and an isolated amethyst bottle neck	2006 Rosenberg, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 1989 Jacobson	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible
CA-SDI-8081	Resource extraction and processing/temporary habitation site containing expedient tools, precision tools and lithic production waste	1974 Carrico, 1991 Huey and Campbell, 2006 Robbins-Wade, 2008 Rosenberg	Otay Mesa	Assumed Eligible

Archaeological Field Survey Results

Overall visibility was poor over the bulk of the archaeological survey area due to low growing vegetation. Visibility ranged from 5-10 percent on approximately 80 percent of the ground surface while the remaining ground surface had high visibility. The areas with greater visibility were thoroughly inspected for cultural materials to ensure adequate coverage for resource discovery. Evidence of disturbance within and surrounding the archaeological survey area included numerous rodent burrows, surface grading, and road and building construction. Additionally, the project site and laydown area shows evidence of previous ground disturbance, with boulders and cobbles upturned and redeposited throughout the project site and laydown area, and along some of the linear areas due to roadway improvements. Previous reports stated that the entire area in which the project is located has been graded previously, and based on the pedestrian survey it appears to be heavily disturbed.

Of the nine previously recorded archaeological resources within the archaeological survey area, only three sites (CA-SDI-7215, CA-SDI-10297, CA-SDI-10298) were revisited during the field surveys due to the private property restrictions (e.g., owner permission, fencing, gates, signage), of the remaining six sites (CA-SDI-11799, CA-SDI-12337, CA-SDI-10072, CA-SDI-12872, CA-SDI-12888 and CA-SDI-8081). The URS investigators surveyed the accessible site areas, and were unable to identify the presence of any remaining cultural resources. Although archaeological resources were previously recorded within the survey area, the URS archaeological team identified no cultural resources within the project site, laydown area, transmission line corridors, underground gas line, or within the survey buffer. It appears that those portions of the sites previously recorded within the PPEC archaeological survey areas have been mitigated and/or destroyed.

The following table summarizes the archaeological sites recorded and revisited as a result of the intensive survey:

**TABLE 5.7-4
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AREA
WITH RIGHT OF ENTRY**

Map Ref No.	Description of Resource and Major Elements	Date recorded and Recorder	Quadrangle	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
CA-SDI-7215	Prehistoric lithic scatter site consisting of 50 core tools, five scrapers, one blade and at least 200 hundred flakes and pieces of debitage. Portions of the site were destroyed during construction grading in 2007	1979 Taton, 1979 Corum, 2000, 2006, 2007 Gallegos & Assoc.	Otay Mesa	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10297	Prehistoric lithic scatter and perform testing site, consisting of scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, and a knife. Site also includes a historic subterranean brick cistern.	1984 B.F. Smith, 2004 Gallegos & Associates, 2005 B.F. Smith, 2007 Gallegos & Associates	Otay Mesa	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-10298	Prehistoric temporary camp site / lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, a metate and marine shells	1984, 2005, 2007 B.F. Smith	Otay Mesa	Not Eligible

Updates to Archaeological Sites within the Archaeological Survey Area

CA-SDI-7215

In 1979, V. Taton described the site as a prehistoric lithic procurement site located within a plowed field. In 2000, the site was tested and evaluated by Gallegos & Associates. During the testing, Locus A located along the western portion of the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Locus B however, was recommended eligible for NRHP listing and because avoidance was not feasible, a mitigation plan was implemented. As a result, the data recovery excavation mitigated the site to less than significant. In 2002, Gallegos & Associates tested an additional portion of Locus A for the Lonestar Project, which also recommended this locus not eligible for NRHP. Gallegos & Associates recommended and conducted construction monitoring of the site. In 2006, the site was tested again by Gallegos & Associates and a total of 18 shovel test pit units were excavated which resulted in negative findings. During this work surface artifacts were collected. In 2007, Gallegos & Associates monitored construction within the area of this site for the Border Patrol Station Project, which also resulted in negative findings.

In 2010, URS archaeologists revisited and surveyed the portions of this site within the archaeological survey area. No cultural materials were identified during the survey. URS archaeologist noted that the entire area has been subject to extensive ground disturbing activities in the past, which was also noted in the 2007 by Gallegos & Associates for the Border Patrol Station project.

Based on the previous mitigation work within this site, overall disturbance, and results of the current pedestrian survey, this site appears to no longer exist or to have been mitigated to less than significant levels as a result of past activity. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the

CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR). Following prior mitigation excavations and extensive ground disturbing activities, CA-SDI-7215 no longer has the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Therefore, the portion of the site that was previously recorded within the project area is recommended not eligible under any of the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or to be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Additionally, this site is considered mitigated by San Diego County. The industrial park developer has applied for and expects to receive a grading permit with the County that will allow an additional 200,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site parcel. The County grading permit will likely require the industrial park developer to contract an archaeological and Native American monitor for CEQA compliance (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 5.7.4.1).

CA-SDI-10297

In 1984, Brian F. Smith & Associates recorded this site as a lithic scatter and also conducted archaeological testing. The testing recovered prehistoric scrapers, cores, hammerstones, manos/metates, a knife, and a historic subterranean brick cistern. Then in 2000, Brian F. Smith & Associates conducted additional testing and recommended this site eligible for NRHP. In 2006, Gallegos & Associates monitored portions of this site during construction activities for the Border Patrol Station project. While monitoring, Gallegos & Associates identified five additional locations with cultural materials and extended the site boundary as a result. The following artifacts were recovered by Gallegos & Associates during monitoring: four manos, one groundstone fragment, two metates, 19 battered implements, 19 battered implement flakes, one biface blank, four biface fragments, one bifacial tool, 14 steep edge unifacial tools, 15 flakes, 607 pieces of debitage, one tested raw material, one ceramic shard, nine historic glass fragments, six historic ceramic fragments, one historic metal object and 42 grams of shell. Artifacts were collected, analyzed, and are currently housed at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

In 2010, URS archaeologists revisited and surveyed the portions of this site within the project area. During the survey, archaeologists were able to survey the entire construction right of way (ROW); however, portions of the site extend into areas that are fenced off as a sensitive biological habitat. During the survey no cultural materials were identified within the project area and based on the previous mitigation work conducted at this site, it appears to have been mitigated to less than significant levels. The portion of the site that extends into the sensitive biological habitat could not be surveyed; however, there are no anticipated effects/impacts within the fenced area.

Based on the previous testing and mitigation work within this site, overall disturbance, and results of the current pedestrian survey, this site appears to no longer exist within the archaeological survey area for this project. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Therefore, the portion of the site that was previously recorded within the project area is recommended not eligible under any of the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or to be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of

CEQA. Monitoring is recommended at this site during all ground-disturbing activities (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 5.7.4.1).

CA-SDI-10298

In 1984, Brian F. Smith & Associates recorded this site as a large prehistoric temporary camp site and lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, cores, planes, utilized flakes, flakes and a metate. During a subsequent survey by Brian F. Smith in 2000, it was noted that the site appeared to be disturbed and/or had been destroyed by recent agricultural grading activities and the construction of a large underground aqueduct that runs through portions of the site.

In 2006, the site was tested by Gallegos & Associates. A total of six test units were excavated, which recovered two steep-edge unifacial tools and eight pieces of debitage. The site was identified as a sparse lithic scatter and it was determined that the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, given the few surface artifacts recovered and the absence of subsurface deposits.

In 2005, the site was tested again by Brian F. Smith & Associates. During this testing program eight test units were excavated which resulted in positive findings, recovering a total of 186 artifacts. Artifacts included flakes, utilized flakes, a hammerstone, bone, marine shells, and an intact living surface. As a result, the site was recommended eligible for NRHP and CRHR under all criteria. Artifacts were collected and analyzed, and are curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

In 2010, URS archaeologists surveyed portions of the site which occur within the 50-foot buffer of the proposed Route B transmission line for PPEC (see Figure 3.3-3, Potential Linears). It was noted that the western portion of the site has been graded and destroyed, and road and a power plant have been built on the southern portion of the site. The eastern portion of the site appears to be covered by dense vegetation.

Based on the previous mitigation work within this site, overall disturbance, and results of the current pedestrian survey, this site appears to no longer exist within the archaeological survey area for of this project. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Therefore, the portion of the site that was previously recorded within the project area is recommended not eligible under any of the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Monitoring is recommended at this site during all ground-disturbing activities (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 5.7.4.1).

All of the above site records have been updated and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series update forms, and are included under separate confidential cover in Exhibit G of Appendix K.

Historic Architecture Field Survey*Methodology*

On December 1, 2010, an intensive historic architecture survey was conducted to account for the properties that appeared to be older than 45 years (1965 or earlier) within the historic architecture survey area, which included the project site, laydown area, and project linears, plus an additional half-mile around the project site, laydown area and transmission line routes, and parcels adjacent on both sides of the underground gas line routes.

Per the CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions, Appendix B (g)(2)(C), a proposed underground natural gas line is not considered an “above-ground linear facility,” and therefore the historic architecture survey did not extend a half-mile past the gas lines. Rather, investigators performed a historic architecture survey for the parcels adjacent to the gas line corridors. Of note, in areas outside of the project site boundaries, the historic architecture survey occurred from public vantage points, since site access and right-of-entry were not available at the time of the survey for the privately-owned properties. In areas where view of the property were obstructed (e.g., tree overgrowth, private roads), investigators utilized available information to study the property. For the most part, the survey did not consider properties set back from the edge/boundary of their parcel and large rural properties were not identified beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the project.

The guidelines set forth in CCR Section 15064.5(a), and the criteria outlined in PRC Section 5024.1 were used to evaluate properties that appeared to be older than 45 years within the historic architecture survey area. Following survey completion, URS Architectural Historians Jeremy Hollins and Melanie Lytle recorded the properties that appeared to be older than 45 years through the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, and evaluated the properties per the criterion of the CRHR and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Properties that did not appear to be older than 45 years or were known not to be older than 45 years were not recorded. Results of the survey are summarized in Tables 5.7-5 and 5.7-6.

As part of the historic architecture survey, Ms. Lytle contacted the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use, the San Diego History Center, and the Chula Vista Heritage Museum on November 18, 2010 to identify cultural resources within a one-mile radius around the project site and laydown area, and a quarter-mile radius on either side of the transmission line and natural gas corridors, pursuant to ordinance or recognized by a local historical society or museum. Gail Wright at the County of San Diego replied that there are archaeological sites on the property and an evaluation of archaeological work would have to be done as part of any County discretionary permit process. Donna Golden of the Chula Vista Heritage Museum replied that they do not have records of resources for the area since it is outside the city of Chula Vista. To date, no other responses have been received. Copies of correspondence with the local agency and historical society are included in Exhibit D of Appendix K.

In addition to these efforts, site-specific and general primary and secondary research was conducted at/with the San Diego History Center; San Diego State University Library; University of California, San Diego Geisel Library and Mandeville Special Collections; San Diego Public Library; and numerous online resources (e.g., Calisphere – A World of Digital Resources,

California Historic Topographic Map Collection). In addition, URS obtained historic-period aerial photographs of the project area from Environmental Data Resources, Inc. for select years between 1953 and 2005.

The research provided insight into the historic contexts and themes of the area and specific information concerning the properties within the project area (e.g., date of construction, architect/builder, and historic landownership). As part of this research, Ms. Lytle reviewed historic maps and photographs (e.g., USGS maps), newspaper articles, general histories, journal articles, and other relevant data. Copies of historic maps and aerial images are included in Exhibit C of Appendix K.

Historic Architecture Survey Results

No historic architecture properties were identified within the project site, laydown area and transmission line corridor. One previously-recorded historic architecture property was identified in the natural gas corridor (P-37-031491). Within a half-mile radius of the project site, laydown area, and transmission line corridors, and within a parcel on both sides past the underground natural gas line corridor, two previously unrecorded historic architecture properties (PPEC-1 and PPEC-2) were identified. The three properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and recommended as not eligible for the CRHR and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA.

The tables below summarize the properties recorded as a result of the intensive architectural history survey:

**TABLE 5.7-5
PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE PROPERTIES WITHIN
THE ARCHITECTURE HISTORY SURVEY AREA**

Map Ref No.	Year Constructed	Description of Resource and Major Elements	County	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
PPEC-1	c.1909 (residence converted to restaurant), pre-1953 (residence), 1953-1964 (silos), outbuilding (1989)	Kuebler Ranch House Complex (two residences, two silos, outbuilding)	San Diego	Not Eligible
PPEC-2	1964-68 (Residence)/ Pre-1953 (Outbuildings)	6940 Otay Mesa Road (residence and outbuildings)	San Diego	Not Eligible

TABLE 5.7-6
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE PROPERTIES WITHIN
THE ARCHITECTURE HISTORY SURVEY AREA

Map Ref No.	Year Constructed	Description of Resource and Major Elements	County	Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Status Code
P-37-031491	Pre-1904	Historic Otay Mesa Road	San Diego	Not Eligible

None of the properties identified and recorded as a result of the survey appear to be eligible for the CRHR or to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Additionally, most of the properties have not retained a significant amount of historic integrity. Historic integrity is the ability for a historic property to convey its significance, and consists of seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following is a summary of the historic architecture properties that have been recorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and included under separate confidential cover in Exhibit G of Appendix K.

Previously Unrecorded Historic Architecture Properties within the Architecture History Survey Area

PPEC-1

PPEC-1 is the Kuebler Ranch Complex, which is comprised of two single-family residences (one converted to a restaurant), two silos, and one large outbuilding. The parcel has undergone extensive ground disturbance due to development and is primarily covered with landscaping, debris, and pavement. The single-family residence converted to a restaurant (Alta Café/Alta Latin Grille) is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style building. According to the current owner, the house was the Kuebler Ranch house, constructed circa 1909. It has an irregular footprint and a west-facing orientation. The cross-gabled roof is covered with clay mission tiles. There is one exterior chimney on the south elevation, which is stuccoed and topped with brick. The walls are clad in stucco. The windows appear to be wood frame multi-light sashes with sills. The main entry is on the primary west façade. There is a driveway on the northwest corner of the building, and a low stuccoed wall surrounds the building and the landscaped yard. A paved parking lot for the restaurant is directly to the west.

A vernacular residence is located to the northwest of the restaurant. It was constructed in 1953 or before (HistoricaAerials.com, 1953 Aerial Imagery). It has a rectangular footprint and a south-facing orientation. The medium-pitch side-gable roof with a front gable porch is covered with various types of composite shingles. The window and door arrangements and materials were not visible. Wall cladding material could not be determined. To the northeast of the restaurant and east of the vernacular residence are two vernacular silos, which were constructed between 1953 and 1964 (HistoricaAerials.com, 1953 and 1964 Aerial Imagery). They are identical to each other in material and form, with circular footprints and north-facing orientations. They are approximately one and half stories tall with conical roofs. Each silo has a single door entry on the north elevation. The wall and roofing materials are metal sheeting. A large vernacular outbuilding is located immediately east of the silos. It was constructed in 1989

(HistoricaAerials.com, 1989 Aerial Imagery; EDR 2010). The building has a rectangular footprint and either a north- or south-facing orientation. The front-gable roof has a very slight pitch and is covered with metal sheeting. The walls materials are also metal sheeting. There are three garage-style rolling doors on both the north and the south elevations.

Because of access restrictions, it was not possible to determine if the building materials at the Kuebler Ranch Complex are of historic age. A review of historic aerials from 1953 to the 2005 did not reveal any major additions or alterations to the existing buildings on the property after the construction of the silos between 1953 and 1964 (HistoricaAerials.com; EDR 2010). The parking lot was constructed sometime after 2005 (EDR 2010). The complex buildings were once surrounded by cultivated fields and fenced pasture, but presently the property is used for vehicle and debris storage (HistoricaAerials.com, 1953, 1964, 1968, 1971, 1981, 1989 Aerial Imagery). Of note, the property also once included a barn and long outbuilding that first appear on the 1953 aerial. The barn was significantly expanded between 1971 and 1981 and demolished between 1994 and 2002 (EDR 2010, 1994 and 2002 Aerial Imagery). The long outbuilding was demolished in 1989.

Upon review of the site survey and historical research, the Kuebler Ranch House Complex does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). The circa 1909 residence is a modest example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and the vernacular residence, silos, and outbuildings are representative of early twentieth century utilitarian construction, which has been well-documented in California and the West. While the Kuebler Ranch was one of the largest ranches on Otay Mesa during the early twentieth century, the buildings no longer retain their integrity of setting and feeling as an early twentieth century ranch complex. The property surrounding it has been significantly graded, the ranch house converted to a restaurant (likely resulting in a loss of materials and craftsmanship), numerous associated buildings (barn and several outhouses) demolished, and the property used for vehicle and debris storage. As such, the complex does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR or as a historical resource for purpose of CEQA.

PPEC-2

PPEC-2, 6940 Otay Mesa Road, contains a Ranch-style single-family residence constructed between 1964 and 1968 on the south part of the parcel, and three vernacular outbuildings, which were constructed in 1953 or earlier, at the rear (north side) of the parcel. The parcel has undergone extensive ground disturbance due to development, and is primarily covered with landscaping, debris, and pavement. The residence at 6940 Otay Mesa Road has a south-facing orientation. It is one story with an L-shaped plan. The building features a low-pitch cross-gable roof (with a pent roof on the center of the primary elevation) covered with asphalt shingles. The roof eaves are very deep. There is a brick chimney on the center rear of the roof. The walls are clad in various materials, including clapboard siding, board and batten siding, stucco, and stone veneer. The windows are arranged irregularly and asymmetrically. The windows on the primary façade are three-part with fixed glass or louvered glass and aluminum metal frames. The main

entry is off-centered on the primary façade and contains a single door; the door material was not visible. The residence features a two-car garage on the east end of the primary façade with what appears to be a vinyl panel rolling door. Based on observation, most of the residence's materials appear to be of historic-age with the exception of the garage door material.

Behind the residence are three large vernacular outbuildings constructed in 1953 or earlier (HistoricalAerials.com, 1953 Aerial Image). Views of the rear buildings were obstructed by walls, trees, and the residence; however, based on views from Otay Mesa Road and Google.com and Bing.com aerial imagery (2010), they are one story with rectangular footprints. They feature low-pitch, side-gable, metal-sheet roofs and various types of windows and entries, including garage door-size openings. The wall cladding materials were not visible. Because of the obstructed view, it was not possible to determine if the building materials are of historic age. A brick wall is laid in a stretching (or running) bond, and a chain-link fence marks the boundary of the east side of the parcel. A concrete block wall topped with a single row of bricks marks the boundary of the north side. The west and north boundaries are fenced with chain link fencing material. An electric metal gate secures the driveway from Otay Mesa Road.

A review of historic aerials from 1953 to the 2005 did not reveal any major additions or alterations to buildings on the property after the construction of the Ranch-style residence between 1964 and 1968. The Ranch-style residence replaced a small residence that is shown on the 1953 aerial image.

Upon review of the site survey and historical research, 6940 Otay Mesa Road does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). The residence is a modest example of a Ranch-style home, and the vernacular outbuildings at the rear are not distinctive. Furthermore, the complex of buildings is not harmonious (i.e., reflective of two building episodes) and does not have a specific or important association with any of the area's historic people or events, such as the early farming practices on Otay Mesa, the Navy airfield, or the establishment of detention facilities, nature reserves, industrial parks and facilities, or power generating facilities that define Otay Mesa's history. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR or as a historical resource for purpose of CEQA.

All of the above properties have been recorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms included under separate confidential cover in Exhibit G of Appendix K.

Previously Recorded Historic Architecture Properties within the Historic Architecture Survey Area

Portion of P-37-031491

P-37-031491 consists of the Historic Otay Mesa Road, first shown on a 1904 topographic map. The property was previously recorded by Mary Robbins-Wade of Affinis during a reconnaissance archaeological resources inventory for Old Otay Mesa Road improvements in

August 2010. Ms. Robbins-Wade did not evaluate the resource for eligibility for listing on the CRHR or as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA, nor did Ms. Robbins-Wade assess the resource's integrity.

Historic Otay Mesa Road, as described in the original site form, connects Otay Mesa to the Tijuana River Valley from approximately Paseo de la Fuente and Otay Mesa Road on the east to approximately Beyer Boulevard and Interstate-905 on the west, a distance of approximately nine miles. Much of the road is now labeled as State Route 905 and Interstate 905 (SR-905 and I-905), and these portions generally feature four to six lanes, asphalt paving material, paved shoulders (most with concrete curbs), and a tall metal fence between the east lanes and the west lanes. The portion of Otay Mesa Road to the east of Harvest Road is two lanes with varying width of shoulders (some nearly two lanes deep). The portion of the road (now inaccessible) between Alta Road and Paseo de la Fuente is unpaved. The paved road surfaces appear to be relatively new.

The road is shown on the 1904 USGS San Diego quadrangle and the 1903 USGS Cuyamaca quadrangle. On the 1904 map a small portion of the road in the vicinity of Moody Canyon is slightly different from the later alignment, but the vast majority of the road is the same as the current alignment. Nevertheless, the road has been widened in many areas and is now constructed of a gravel bed with asphalt paving, though it would have originally been unpaved. The road once ended at the railroad, but because of the construction of I-805, it now turns south. With the declaration of State Route 905, much of the alignment is now identified by that route number. The 1975 topographical map shows the road west of I-805 as unpaved. It has been paved since with the exception of the portion to the east of Alta Road.

Upon review of the site survey and historical research, the portion of Historic Otay Mesa Road in the survey area does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR or be eligible as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Initial research has yielded no information indicating an association with significant historic events or people (Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR), nor does it significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type or period, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3 of the CRHR), or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion 4 of the CRHR). Otay Mesa Road was one of several roads in the area that led toward San Diego in the early twentieth century. It appears to have been first created out of necessity for the occupants of Otay Mesa and was gradually improved as users' needs changed from horse-drawn vehicles to automobiles. It is not a purposely engineered road that serves as a distinctive example. It does not have a specific or important association with any of the area's historic people or events, such as the early farming practices on Otay Mesa, the Navy airfield, or the establishment of detention facilities, nature reserves, industrial parks and facilities, or power generating facilities that define Otay Mesa's history. Further, the changes in alignment and loss of original materials have caused impacts to the historic setting and feeling. As such, the road does not appear to be eligible for listing to the CRHR or as a historical resource for purpose of CEQA.

All of the above properties have been recorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms included under separate confidential cover in Exhibit G of Appendix K.

5.7.2 Environmental Consequences

The California Energy Commission's (CEC) regulations require that the proposed project undergo environmental resource assessments (i.e., cultural, paleontological, biological, etc.) as part of this AFC process. The potential effects of this project upon cultural resources are evaluated below.

5.7.2.1 Significance Criteria

The cultural resources investigations and reports for the project were conducted in accordance with the CEQA Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 21000 *et seq.*, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000. Consideration of significance as an "historical resource" is measured by cultural resource provisions considered under CCR Section 15064.5 and 15126.4. Generally, a historical resource (these include the historic built environment and historic and prehistoric archaeological resources) is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

These criteria are set forth in CCR Section 15064.5, and include resources that:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CCR Sections 1064.5 and 21084.1 further state that a resource not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k]), or identified in an historical resources survey can still be considered a historical resource (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[j] and 5024.1) by a lead agency.

Under CCR Section 15064.5(b), a project potentially would have significant impacts if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (*i.e.*, a cultural resource eligible for CRHR, or archaeological resource defined as a unique archaeological resources that does not meet CRHR criteria), or would disturb human remains. The types of substantial adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource.

CCR Section 15064.5 also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are also detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Impacts to "unique archaeological resources" are also considered under CEQA, as described under PRC 21083.2. A unique archaeological resource implies an archaeological artifact, object,

or site about which it can clearly demonstrate that – without merely adding to the current body of knowledge – there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

- The archaeological artifact, object, or site contains information needed to answer important scientific questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in the information.
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A non-unique archaeological resource indicates an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria. Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources and resources that do not qualify for listing on the CRHR receive no further consideration under CEQA.

In many cases, determination of a resource’s eligibility to the CRHR (or its uniqueness) can be made only through extensive research. As such, the best alternative to preserve historical resources is the “no action alternative.” However, because this alternative is not always feasible, any project should consider alternatives or mitigation measures to lessen the effects to these resources. Where possible, impacts to resources should be avoided to the maximum extent possible. If, as the project proceeds, it proves impossible to avoid cultural resources, formal eligibility evaluation will be undertaken. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to the CRHR, it will be formally addressed under CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4.

Under CEQA, a project potentially would have significant impacts if it would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource eligible to CRHR, or archaeological resource defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria), or would disturb human remains.

In addition, the San Diego County Historic Site Board uses a local landmark application to determine whether the property is eligible for listing in the San Diego County Local Register (SDLR) of Historical Resources. The County significance criteria are the same as the CRHR criteria, except that the significance is evaluated at the local level. The CHRIS record search conducted through SCIC failed to identify any resources listed as eligible for CRHR, therefore there are no properties within the project area listed on the SDLR.

5.7.2.2 Direct and Indirect Impacts

Direct impacts are typically associated with construction activity and have the potential to immediately alter, diminish, or destroy all or part of the character and quality of historic architecture and archaeological resources. Indirect impacts are related to the primary consequences of the completed project, and can cause a change in the character or use of the built environment by the introduction of undesirable auditory or visual intrusions. The project site construction, operation, and maintenance are not expected to result in direct or indirect impacts to historic architecture and archaeological resources

5.7.3 Cumulative Impacts

Section 5.18, Cumulative Impacts, presents information on other projects that could affect the same resources as those of the project. See Section 5.18 for details regarding each of these projects.

The proposed project, when assessed with other projects, is not anticipated to have any foreseeable cumulative impacts to cultural resources. No significant or unique cultural resources were found in the project survey areas during the archaeological pedestrian survey and historic architecture survey. Cumulative project impacts on local and regional cultural resources are limited, because mitigation measures have been provided that would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level in the event that an archaeological site is identified within the project boundaries during construction. In the event that a significant buried archaeological site is encountered during construction, data recovery, and/or site avoidance would ensure that the information content of the site is retained. These measures would reduce any cumulative project impacts on cultural resources in the region to less than significant levels.

5.7.4 Mitigation Measures and Conditions of Certification

The assessment identified no cultural resources eligible for listing on the CRHR and did not identify historical resources for purposes of CEQA within the archaeological or historic architecture survey areas. The assessment identified three previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area have been previously mitigated to less than significant levels and/or destroyed by previous projects. Additionally, there are six archaeological sites that are reported on private property where access was not authorized at the time of survey, and therefore are assumed eligible in this report until such time that a pedestrian survey can be completed and these sites evaluated. In the event that the six previously recorded resources are revisited and recommended eligible for CRHR, mitigation measures would be provided that would avoid and/or mitigate these resources to less than significant levels. The archaeological survey did not identify new cultural resources that are CRHR-eligible.

No historic architecture properties were identified within the project site, laydown area and transmission line corridor. One previously recorded historic architecture property was identified in the natural gas corridor. Within a half-mile radius of the project site, laydown area, and transmission line corridors, and within a parcel on both sides past the underground natural gas line corridor, two previously unrecorded historic architecture properties were identified. The three properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and recommended as not eligible for listing on the CRHR and as historical resources for purposes of CEQA.

As a result, there would be no adverse effect to significant or unique cultural resources. Buried cultural resources that have not been previously identified could be encountered during the project construction phase, and additional unknown subsurface features, such as historic-period privies and dumps, may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Significant cultural resources impacted by the project would require mitigation, which may include data recovery.

The project is not anticipated to impact significant cultural resources; however, mitigation measures have been provided that would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less

than significant level in the event that cultural resources are identified within the project boundaries during construction. As a result, archaeological monitoring must be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities within the project area (refer to CUL-4 and CUL-7 in Section 5.7.4.1). Should a potentially significant cultural resource be encountered, evaluation of this resource to determine significance is required. With implementation of the measures listed below, no significant unavoidable impacts to cultural resources are expected to occur.

All cultural resources monitoring and mitigation must be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and is consistent with the procedures for compliance with CEQA Section 15064.5.

5.7.4.1 Construction-related Impacts

Mitigation Measures

In the event that subsurface resources are identified during project construction, testing of the resources may be required. If a site is found to be significant and avoidance is not possible, the project would need to comply with CEQA/CRHR and Section 106 of the NHPA in consultation with the CEC and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in order to complete formal determinations of eligibility and effect, and to formalize mitigation agreements, if needed.

Measures to ensure avoidance of cultural resources and measures to minimize direct and indirect impacts to nearby cultural resources are described below. The mitigation measures and procedures described would apply to any cultural resources in the project area. With implementation of the Applicant-committed measures listed below, no significant unavoidable impacts to known cultural resources are expected to occur.

CUL-1

Prior to the start of ground disturbance (includes “preconstruction site mobilization”; “construction ground disturbance”; and “construction grading, boring, and trenching” as defined in the General Conditions for this project), the project owner shall obtain the services of a Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS), and one or more alternate CRS(s), if alternates are needed.

The CRS shall manage all monitoring, mitigation, curation and reporting activities required in accordance with the Conditions of Certification (Conditions). The CRS may elect to obtain the services of Cultural Resource Monitors (CRMs) and other technical specialists, if needed, to assist in monitoring, mitigation, and curation activities. The project owner shall ensure that the CRS makes recommendations regarding the eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) of any cultural resources that are newly discovered or that may be affected in an unanticipated manner. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to CPM approval of the CRS, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM.

Approval of a CRS may be denied or revoked for non-compliance on this or other projects. After all ground disturbance is completed and the CRS has fulfilled all responsibilities specified in these cultural resources conditions, the project owner may discharge the CRS, if the CPM

approves. With the discharge of the CRS, these cultural resources conditions no longer apply to the activities of this power plant.

Cultural Resources Specialist

The resumes for the CRS and alternate(s) shall include information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the CPM that their training and backgrounds conform to the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. In addition, the CRS shall have the following qualifications:

1. qualifications appropriate to the needs of the project, including a background in anthropology, archaeology, history, architectural history, or a related field;
2. at least three years of archaeological or historic, as appropriate(per nature of predominate cultural resources on the project site), resource mitigation and field experience in California; and
3. at least one year of experience in a decision-making capacity on cultural resources projects in California and the appropriate training and experience to knowledgably make recommendations regarding the significance of cultural resources.

The resumes of the CRS and alternate CRS shall include the names and telephone numbers of contacts familiar with the work of the CRS/alternate CRS on referenced projects and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CPM that the CRS/alternate CRS has the appropriate training and experience to implement effectively the Conditions of Certification.

Cultural Resources Monitors

CRMs shall have the following qualifications:

1. a BS or BA degree in anthropology, archaeology, historical archaeology or a related field and one year experience monitoring in California; or
2. an AS or AA degree in anthropology, archaeology, historical archaeology or a related field, and four years experience monitoring in California; or
3. enrollment in upper division classes pursuing a degree in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, historical archaeology or a related field, and two years of monitoring experience in California.

Cultural Resources Technical Specialists

The resume(s) of any additional technical specialists, e.g., historical archaeologist, historian, architectural historian, and/or physical anthropologist, shall be submitted to the CPM for approval.

Verification: At least 45 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall submit the resume for the CRS, and alternate(s) if desired, to the CPM for review and approval.

1. At least 10 days prior to a termination or release of the CRS, or within 10 days after the resignation of a CRS, the project owner shall submit the resume of the proposed new CRS to the CPM for review and approval. At the same time, the project owner shall also provide to the proposed new CRS the AFC and all cultural resources documents, field notes, photographs, and other cultural resources materials generated by the project. If there is no alternate CRS in place to conduct the duties of the CRS, a designated, qualified monitor may serve in place of a CRS so that project-related ground disturbance may continue up to a maximum of 3 days without a CRS. If cultural resources are discovered then ground disturbance will remain halted until there is a CRS or alternate CRS to make a recommendation regarding significance.
2. As soon as the CPM requires monitoring, the CRS, if CRMS are to be used, shall provide a letter naming anticipated CRMs for the project and stating that the identified CRMs meet the minimum qualifications for cultural resources monitoring required by this Condition.
3. As soon as the CRS determines that additional CRMs will be needed, the CRS shall provide letters to the CPM identifying the new CRMs and attesting to their qualifications.
4. As soon as the CRS determines that any technical specialists will be needed, the resume(s) of the specialists shall be provided to the CPM for review and approval.
5. At least 10 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall confirm in writing to the CPM that the approved CRS will be available for onsite work and is prepared to implement the cultural resources Conditions.

CUL-2

Prior to the start of ground disturbance, if the CRS has not previously worked on the project, the project owner shall provide the CRS with copies of the AFC, data responses, confidential cultural resources reports for the project, and the Energy Commission Final Staff Assessment. The project owner shall also provide the CRS and the CPM with maps and drawings showing the footprints of the power plant, all linear facility routes, all access roads, and all laydown areas. Maps shall include the appropriate USGS quadrangles and a map at an appropriate scale (e.g., 1:2000 or 1" = 200') for plotting cultural features or materials. If the CRS requests enlargements or strip maps for linear facility routes, the project owner shall provide copies to the CRS and CPM. The CPM shall review map submittals and, in consultation with the CRS, approve those that are appropriate for use in cultural resources planning activities. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to CPM approval of maps and drawings, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM. If construction of the project would proceed in phases, maps and drawings not previously provided shall be submitted prior to the start of each phase. Written notification identifying the proposed schedule of each project phase shall be provided to the CRS and CPM. Weekly, until construction-related ground disturbance is completed, the project construction manager shall provide to the CRS and CPM a schedule of project activities for the following week, including the identification of area(s) where construction-related ground disturbance will occur during that week. The project owner shall notify the CRS and CPM of any changes to the scheduling of the construction phases.

Verification: At least 40 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall provide the AFC, data responses, confidential cultural resource documents, and the Energy Commission Final Staff Assessment to the CRS, if needed, and the subject maps and drawings to the CRS and CPM. The CPM will review submittals in consultation with the CRS and approve maps and drawings suitable for cultural resources planning activities.

1. At least 15 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, if there are changes to any project-related footprint, the project owner shall provide revised maps and drawings for the changes to the CRS and CPM.
2. At least 15 days prior to the start of each phase of a phased project, the project owner shall submit the appropriate maps and drawings, if not previously provided, to the CRS and CPM.
3. Weekly, during ground disturbance, a current schedule of anticipated project activity shall be provided to the CRS and CPM by letter, e-mail, or fax.
4. Within five days of changing the scheduling of phases of a phased project, the project owner shall provide written notice of the changes to the CRS and CPM.

CUL-3

Changes to the proposed project or to the character of its construction, operation, and maintenance that may become necessary subsequent to the approval of the project, were such approval to occur, may in turn require the re-consideration of the extent of the original project area. Where such changes indicate the need to alter the original project area to include additional lands that were not elements of analysis during the certification process, the effects of any proposed changes on historical resources that may be on such lands would need to be taken into account. Changes in the character of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project may include such actions as decisions to use non-commercial borrow or disposal sites.

Upon the recognition that proposed changes to the project would require the use of lands that were not a part of the original project area of analysis, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS surveys any such lands for cultural resources and record each newly found resource in DPR 523 Series forms. Exceptions would be made to this protocol in cases where cultural resources surveys not greater than five years in age are documented for the entirety of the subject lands and approved by the CPM. Where new cultural resources surveys are warranted, the project owner shall convey the results of such surveys, along with the CRS's recommendations for further action, to the CPM, who will determine whether further action is necessary. If the CPM determines that historical resources may be present and that any such resources may be subject to a substantial adverse change in its significance, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS provides the CPM with substantiated recommendations on whether each such resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR and recommendations for the resolution of any significant effects. The CRS, the project owner, and the CPM shall then confer on said recommendations, and, upon the concurrence of the CPM with those recommendations, the project owner shall

ensure that the CRS proceeds to implement them, and reports on the methods and results of any such work in the final Cultural Resources Report (CRR) (CUL-5).

Verification: Upon recognition that the proposed changes to the project or to the character of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project would require the use of lands that were not a part of the original project area, the project owner shall notify the CRS and CPM. The project owner shall then provide, for CPM review and approval, documentation of any cultural resources surveys five years or less in age that exist for the additional lands.

1. At least 105 days prior to the use of the new additional project area lands, in the absence of any such cultural resources surveys or when the extant cultural resources surveys do not cover the entirety of the lands to be added to the project area, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS surveys the additional lands for cultural resources, notifies the project owner and the CPM of the results of the new cultural resources survey, and recommends further action.
2. No more than 15 days subsequent to the receipt of the information in verification 1, CUL-3, above, the CPM shall determine whether historical resources may be present and whether any such resources may be subject to substantial adverse changes in significance.
3. At least 60 days prior to the use of the new additional project area lands, if the CPM determines that historical resources may be subject to substantial adverse changes in significance, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS provides the CPM with substantiated evaluations, based on archival and field research, on whether each such resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR and recommendations for the resolution of any potentially significant effects.
4. For no longer than 15 days, the project owner, the CRS and the CPM shall confer about the above evaluations and recommendations, and, upon the concurrence of the CPM with those evaluations and recommendations, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS proceeds to resolve any significant effect pursuant to the above recommendations prior to the use of new additional project area lands.

The project owner shall ensure that the CRS reports on the methods and the results of all such work in the CRR (CUL-5).

CUL-4

Prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall submit the Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP), as prepared by or under the direction of the CRS, to the CPM for review and approval. The CRMMP shall follow the content and organization of the draft model CRMMP, provided by the CPM, and the authors' name(s) shall appear on the title page of the CRMMP. The CRMMP shall identify general and specific measures to minimize potential impacts to sensitive cultural resources. Implementation of the CRMMP shall be the responsibility of the CRS and the project owner. Copies of the CRMMP shall reside with the CRS, alternate CRS, each CRM, and the project owner's on-site construction manager. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to CPM approval of the CRMMP, unless such activities are

specifically approved by the CPM. The CRMMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements and measures:

1. the following statement included in the Introduction: “Any discussion, summary, or paraphrasing of the Conditions of Certification in this CRMMP is intended as general guidance and as an aid to the user in understanding the Conditions and their implementation. The conditions, as written in the Commission Decision, shall supersede any summarization, description, or interpretation of the conditions in the CRMMP. The Cultural Resources Conditions of Certification from the Commission Decision are contained in Appendix A.”
2. a proposed general research design that includes a discussion of archaeological research questions and testable hypotheses specifically applicable to the project area, and a discussion of artifact collection, retention/disposal, and curation policies as related to the research questions formulated in the research design. The research design will specify that the preferred treatment strategy for any buried archaeological deposits is avoidance. A specific mitigation plan shall be prepared for any unavoidable impacts to any CRHR-eligible (as determined by the CPM) resources. A prescriptive treatment plan may be included in the CRMMP for limited data types.
3. specification of the implementation sequence and the estimated timeframes needed to accomplish all project-related tasks during the ground disturbance and post-ground-disturbance analysis phases of the project.
4. identification of the person(s) expected to perform each of the tasks, their responsibilities, and the reporting relationships between project construction management and the mitigation and monitoring team.
5. a description of the manner in which Native American observers or monitors, if needed, will be included, the procedures to be used to select them, and their role and responsibilities.
6. Specification of the manner in which human remains and grave associated artifacts, if discovered during construction, will be treated according to the applicable laws and regulations, and in consultation with the wishes of the consulting Native Americans.
7. a description of all impact-avoidance measures (such as flagging or fencing) to prohibit or otherwise restrict access to sensitive resource areas identified during construction ground disturbance. The description shall address how these measures would be implemented once sensitive areas are identified and how long they would be needed to protect the resources from project-related effects.
8. a statement that all encountered cultural resources over 50 years old shall be recorded on a DPR form 523 and mapped and photographed. In addition, all archaeological materials retained as a result of the archaeological investigations (survey, monitoring, testing, data recovery) shall be curated in accordance with the California State Historical Resources Commission’s *Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections*, into a retrievable storage collection in a public repository or museum.

9. a statement that the project owner will pay all curation fees for artifacts recovered and for related documentation produced during cultural resources investigations conducted for the project. The project owner shall identify three possible curation facilities that could accept cultural resources materials resulting from project activities.
10. a statement that the CRS has access to equipment and supplies necessary for site mapping, photography, and recovery of any cultural resource materials that are encountered during ground disturbance and cannot be treated prescriptively.
11. a description of the contents and format of the final Cultural Resource Report (CRR), which shall be prepared according to ARMR guidelines.

Verification: Upon approval of the CRS proposed by the project owner, the CPM will provide to the CRS an electronic copy of the draft model CRMMP.

1. At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall submit the CRMMP to the CPM for review and approval.
2. At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, a letter shall be provided to the CPM indicating that the project owner agrees to pay curation fees for any materials collected as a result of the archaeological investigations (survey, monitoring, testing, data recovery).
3. Within 90 days after completion of ground disturbance (including landscaping), if cultural materials requiring curation were generated or collected, the project owner shall provide to the CPM a copy of an agreement with, or other written commitment from, a curation facility that meets the standards stated in the California State Historical Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, to accept the cultural materials from this project. Any agreements concerning curation will be retained and available for audit for the life of the project.

CUL-5

The project owner shall submit the Cultural Resources Report (CRR), if required by the CPM, to the CPM for approval. The CRR shall be written by or under the direction of the CRS and shall be provided in the ARMR format. The CRR shall report on all field activities including dates, times and locations, findings, samplings, and analyses. All survey reports, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, data recovery reports, and any additional research reports not previously submitted to the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) shall be included as appendices to the CRR. If the project owner requests a suspension of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, then a draft CRR that covers all cultural resources activities associated with the project shall be prepared by the CRS and submitted to the CPM for review and approval on the same day as the suspension/extension request. The draft CRR shall be retained at the project site in a secure facility until ground disturbance and/or construction resumes or the project is withdrawn. If the project is withdrawn, then a final CRR shall be submitted to the CPM for review and approval at the same time as the withdrawal request.

Verification: Within 90 days after completion of ground disturbance (including landscaping), the project owner shall submit the CRR to the CPM for review and approval. If any reports have previously been sent to the CHRIS, then receipt letters from the CHRIS or other verification of receipt shall be included in an appendix.

1. Within 90 days after completion of ground disturbance (including landscaping), the project owner shall provide to the CPM a copy of an agreement with, or other written commitment from, a curation facility that meets the standards stated in the California State Historical Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, to accept cultural materials, if any, from this project. Any agreements concerning curation will be retained and available for audit for the life of the project.
2. Within 10 days after CPM approval, the project owner shall provide documentation to the CPM confirming that copies of the CRR have been provided to the SHPO, the CHRIS, the curating institution, if archaeological materials were collected, and to the Tribal Chairpersons of any Native American groups requesting copies of project related reports.
3. Within 30 days after requesting a suspension of ground disturbance and/or construction activities, the project owner shall submit a draft CRR to the CPM for review and approval.

CUL-6

Prior to and for the duration of ground disturbance, the project owner shall provide Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all new workers within their first week of employment. The training shall be prepared and conducted by the CRS and may be presented in the form of a video. The CRS shall be available (by telephone or in person) to answer questions posed by employees. The training may be discontinued when ground disturbance is completed or suspended, but must be resumed when ground disturbance, such as landscaping, resumes.

The training shall include:

1. a discussion of applicable laws and penalties under the law;
2. samples or visuals of artifacts that might be found in the project vicinity;
3. a discussion of what such artifacts may look like when partially buried, or wholly buried and then freshly exposed;
4. a discussion of what prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits look like at the surface and when exposed during construction, and the range of variation in the appearance of such deposits, with particular emphasis given to distinguishing primary deposits from the general dispersal of artifacts seen in fill;
5. instruction that the CRS, alternate CRS, and CRMs, if any, have the authority to halt project-related ground disturbance in the area of a discovery to an extent sufficient to ensure that the resource is protected from further impacts, as determined by the CRS;
6. instruction that employees are to halt work on their own in the vicinity of a potential cultural resources discovery and shall contact their supervisor and the CRS or CRM, and that redirection of work would be determined by the construction supervisor and the CRS;
7. an informational brochure that identifies reporting procedures in the event of a discovery;
8. an acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that they have received the training; and
9. a sticker that shall be placed on hard hats indicating that environmental training has been completed. No ground disturbance shall occur prior to implementation of the WEAP program, unless such activities are specifically approved by the CPM.

Verification: At least 30 days prior to the beginning of pre-construction site mobilization, the CRS shall provide the training program draft text and graphics and the informational brochure to the CPM for review and approval.

1. At least 15 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance, the CPM will provide to the project owner a WEAP Training Acknowledgement form for each WEAP-trained worker to sign.
2. Monthly, until ground disturbance is completed, the project owner shall provide in the Monthly Compliance Report (MCR) the WEAP Training Acknowledgement forms of workers who have completed the training in the prior month and a running total of all persons who have completed training to date.

CUL-7

At the direction of the CPM, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS, alternate CRS, or CRMs monitor full time all ground disturbance in the area where a CRHR-eligible (as determined by the CPM) cultural resources discovery has been made. The level, duration, and spatial extent of monitoring shall be determined by the CPM. In the event that the CRS believes

that a current level of monitoring is not appropriate, a letter or e-mail detailing the justification for changing the level of monitoring shall be provided to the CPM for review and approval prior to any change in the level of monitoring. Full-time archaeological monitoring for this project shall be the archaeological monitoring of the earth-removing activities in the areas specified in the previous paragraph, for as long as the CPM requires. Where excavation equipment is actively removing dirt and hauling the excavated material farther than 50 feet from the location of active excavation, full-time archaeological monitoring shall require at least two monitors per excavation area or as otherwise determined by the CPM. In this circumstance, one monitor shall observe the location of active excavation and a second monitor shall inspect the dumped material or as otherwise determined by the CPM. For excavation areas where the excavated material is dumped no farther than 50 feet from the location of active excavation, one monitor shall both observe the location of active excavation and inspect the dumped material or as otherwise determined by the CPM. A Native American monitor shall be obtained to monitor ground disturbance in areas where Native American artifacts may be discovered. Contact lists of interested Native Americans and guidelines for monitoring shall be obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission. Preference in selecting a monitor shall be given to Native Americans with traditional ties to the area that shall be monitored. If efforts to obtain the services of a qualified Native American monitor are unsuccessful, the project owner shall immediately inform the CPM. The CPM will either identify potential monitors or will allow ground disturbance to proceed without a Native American monitor. The research design in the CRMMP shall govern the collection, treatment, retention/disposal, and curation of any archaeological materials encountered during archaeological monitoring.

If monitoring should be needed, as determined by the CPM, CRMs shall keep a daily log of any monitoring and other cultural resources activities and any instances of non-compliance with the Conditions and/or applicable LORS on forms provided by the CPM. Copies of the daily monitoring logs shall be provided by the CRS to the CPM, if requested by the CPM. From these logs, the CRS shall compile a monthly monitoring summary report to be included in the MCR. If there are no monitoring activities, the summary report shall specify why monitoring has been suspended. The CRS or alternate CRS shall report daily to the CPM on the status of the project's cultural resources-related activities, unless reducing or ending daily reporting is requested by the CRS and approved by the CPM.

The CRS, at his or her discretion, or at the request of the CPM, may informally discuss cultural resource monitoring and mitigation activities with Energy Commission technical staff.

Cultural resources monitoring activities are the responsibility of the CRS. Any interference with monitoring activities, removal of a monitor from duties assigned by the CRS, or direction to a monitor to relocate monitoring activities by anyone other than the CRS shall be considered non-compliance with these Conditions. Upon becoming aware of any incidents of non-compliance with the Conditions and/or applicable LORS, the CRS and/or the project owner shall notify the CPM by telephone or e-mail within 24 hours. The CRS shall also recommend corrective action to resolve the problem or achieve compliance with the Conditions. When the issue is resolved, the CRS shall write a report describing the issue, the resolution of the issue, and the effectiveness of the resolution measures. This report shall be provided in the next MCR for the review of the CPM.

Verification: At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the CPM will provide to the CRS an electronic copy of a form to be used as a daily monitoring log.

1. Monthly, while monitoring is on-going, the project owner shall include in each MCR a copy of the monthly summary report of cultural resources-related monitoring prepared by the CRS and shall attach any new DPR 523A forms completed for finds treated prescriptively, as specified in the CRMMP.
2. At least 24 hours prior to implementing a proposed change in monitoring level, the project owner shall submit to the CPM, for review and approval, a letter or e-mail (or some other form of communication acceptable to the CPM) detailing the CRS's justification for changing the monitoring level.
3. Daily, as long as no cultural resources are found, the CRS shall provide a statement that "no cultural resources over 50 years of age were discovered" to the CPM as an e-mail or in some other form of communication acceptable to the CPM.
4. At least 24 hours prior to reducing or ending daily reporting, the project owner shall submit to the CPM, for review and approval, a letter or e-mail (or some other form of communication acceptable to the CPM) detailing the CRS's justification for reducing or ending daily reporting.
5. No later than 30 days following the discovery of any Native American cultural materials, the project owner shall submit to the CPM copies of the information transmittal letters sent to the Chairpersons of the Native American tribes or groups who requested the information. Additionally, the project owner shall submit to the CPM copies of letters of transmittal for all subsequent responses to Native American requests for notification, consultation, and reports and records.
6. Within 15 days of receiving them, the project owner shall submit to the CPM copies of any comments or information provided by Native Americans in response to the project owner's transmittals of information.

CUL-9

The project owner shall grant authority to halt project-related ground disturbance to the CRS, alternate CRS, and the CRMs in the event of a discovery. Redirection of ground disturbance shall be accomplished under the direction of the construction supervisor in consultation with the CRS. In the event cultural resources over 50 years of age (or, if younger, determined exceptionally significant by the CPM) are found, or impacts to such resources can be anticipated, ground disturbance shall be halted or redirected in the immediate vicinity of the discovery sufficient to ensure that the resource is protected from further impacts. Monitoring and daily reporting as provided in other conditions shall continue during all ground-disturbing activities elsewhere on the project site. The halting or redirection of ground disturbance shall remain in effect until the CRS has visited the discovery, and all of the following have occurred:

1. The CRS has notified the project owner, and the CPM has been notified within 24 hours of the discovery, or by Monday morning if the cultural resources discovery occurs between 8:00 AM on Friday and 8:00 AM on Sunday morning, including a description of the discovery (or changes in character or attributes), the action taken (i.e. work stoppage or redirection), a recommendation of CRHR eligibility, and recommendations for mitigation of any cultural resources discoveries, whether or not a determination of CRHR eligibility has been made.
2. If the discovery would be of interest to Native Americans, the CRS has notified all Native American groups that expressed a desire to be notified in the event of such a discovery.
3. The CRS has completed field notes, measurements, and photography for a DPR 523 primary form. Unless the find can be treated prescriptively, as specified in the CRMMP, the "Description" entry of the DPR 523 form shall include a recommendation on the CRHR eligibility of the discovery. The project owner shall submit completed forms to the CPM.
4. The CRS, the project owner, and the CPM have conferred, and the CPM has concurred with the recommended eligibility of the discovery and approved the CRS's proposed data recovery, if any, including the curation of the artifacts, or other appropriate mitigation; and any necessary data recovery and mitigation have been completed. Ground disturbance may resume only with the approval of the CPM.

Verification: At least 30 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the project owner shall provide the CPM and CRS with a letter confirming that the CRS, alternate CRS, and CRMs have the authority to halt project-related ground disturbance in the vicinity of a cultural resources discovery, and that the project owner shall ensure that the CRS notifies the CPM within 24 hours of a discovery, or by Monday morning if the cultural resources discovery occurs between 8:00 AM on Friday and 8:00 AM on Sunday morning.

1. Within 48 hours of the discovery of an archaeological or ethnographic resource, the project owner shall ensure that the CRS notifies all Native American groups that expressed a desire to be notified in the event of such a discovery.

2. Unless the discovery can be treated prescriptively, as specified in the CRMMP, completed DPR 523 forms for resources newly discovered during ground disturbance shall be submitted to the CPM for review and approval no later than 24 hours following the notification of the CPM, or 48 hours following the completion of data recordation/recovery, whichever the CRS decides is more appropriate for the subject cultural resource.

CUL-10

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbances shall occur until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant of Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The following actions must be taken in the event that human remains are discovered on private or State land:

1. Stop work immediately and immediately contact the County Coroner to notify them of the find.
2. The Coroner has two working days to examine the human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric in nature, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified.
3. The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believed to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American. Within permission of the landowner or agency or authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery; and
4. The most likely descendant makes recommendations of the owner, or representative, for the treatment of disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.

If the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendations of the descendent and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with the Native American burial(s) with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

With implementation of the above mitigation measures, no adverse effects to cultural resources are anticipated for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project.

5.7.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The project will be consistent with all applicable LORS. Any cultural resources potentially affected by the project are subject to compliance with the provisions outlined in CEQA/CRHR. If a cultural resource is discovered during construction, and cannot be avoided, a program of site

evaluation shall be undertaken to ascertain site significance under CEQA/CRHR. All applicable LORS are summarized below.

5.7.5.1 Federal Mandates

The project is not anticipated to have federal involvement; therefore, federal laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) pertaining to cultural resources are not applicable at this point. If the project is determined to have federal involvement, then cultural resources investigations will be consistent with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800, and other applicable federal LORS

5.7.5.2 State Level Mandates

The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 25000 *et seq.*) gives the CEC exclusive permitting authority for all power facility sites and related facilities in the state of California, including all thermal power facility with a capacity of 50 MW and larger and their ancillary facilities. The act requires that effects to cultural, historic, and aesthetic resources be taken into account in consideration of an AFC. Cultural resources fieldwork protocols were prepared in consultation with the CEC. Cultural resources include archaeological and historical objects, sites and districts, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes, and sites and resources of concern to local Native American and other ethnic groups.

The CEC's permitting process is a certified regulatory program under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended (PRC Section 21000 *et seq.*). This AFC was prepared in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, as amended, including the Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15000 *et seq.*), and is consistent with local County and City guidelines. Cultural resources work was conducted in compliance with Regulations Pertaining to the Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification (CEC 2007a), and Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions (CEC 2007b).

In considering the significance of effects under CEQA, the significance of the resource itself must first be determined. At the state level, consideration of significance as an "important archaeological resource" is measured by the cultural resource provisions considered under CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4, and the draft criteria regarding resource eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Generally, under CEQA a historical resource (these include the historic built-environment and historic and prehistoric archaeological resources) is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. These criteria are set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5, and defined as any resource that meets the following criteria.

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with lives of persons important in our past.

- 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.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 15064.5 of CEQA also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies the procedures to use when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed under PRC Section 5097.98.

Effects to “unique archaeological resources” are also considered under CEQA, as described under PRC Section 21083.2. A unique archaeological resource implies 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 one of the criteria listed below.

- The archaeological artifact, object, or site contains information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A non-unique archaeological resource indicates an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria. Effects to non-unique archaeological resources and resources that do not qualify for listing on the CRHR receive no further consideration under CEQA.

In many cases, determination of a resource’s eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or CRHR (or its uniqueness) can be made only through extensive research. As such, the best alternative to preserve historic resources is the “no action alternative.” However, because this alternative is not always feasible, any project should consider alternatives or mitigation measures to lessen the effects to these resources. Where possible, to the maximum extent possible, effects to resources should be avoided. If, as the project proceeds, it proves impossible to avoid cultural resources, formal eligibility evaluation will be undertaken. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to the NRHP, it will be formally addressed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to the CRHR, it will be formally addressed under Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 of CEQA.

Under CEQA, a project potentially would have significant effects if it would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource eligible to CRHR, or archaeological resource defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria), or would disturb human remains

5.7.5.3 Local

The County of San Diego has specific LORS that also determine the treatment of cultural resources identified and recorded in the county. According to the Land Use Element of the San

Diego County General Plan, Goal 3.1 is to “protect lands needed for preservation of natural and cultural resources: managed production of resources; and recreation, educational, and scientific activities.”

The applicable County Code of Regulatory Ordinances relating to cultural resources include SEC.86.601, SEC.88.7, SEC.396.5, SEC.396.7 and SEC.811.602, detailed in Table 5.7-7.

**TABLE 5.7-7
LEGAL AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES**

Authority	Administering Agency	Requirements/Compliance	AFC Section	Agency Contact
FEDERAL				
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); 42 USC 4321-4327; 40 CFR section 1502.25	Lead Federal Agency	Analysis of federal environmental impacts on federal lands or for projects requiring federal money, assistance, and/or permits.	Not applicable to this Project (Section 5.7.5.1)	Not applicable
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1976 (16 USC 469)	Secretary of the Interior and Lead Federal Agency	Provides for coordination with the secretary when a Federally licensed undertaking may cause irreparable damage to significant cultural resources.	Not applicable to this Project (Section 5.7.5.1)	Not applicable
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979 (42 USC 1996)	Lead Federal Agency	Establishes U.S. Government policy to protect and preserve traditional religious beliefs and practices.	Not applicable to this Project (Section 5.7.5.1)	Not applicable
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001)	Lead Federal Agency	Establishes mechanism for right of Indian tribes to claim ownership of human remains and certain cultural items. Not applicable to this project because it is not federal land refer to Cal. Health & Safety Code § 7050.5.	Not applicable to this Project (Section 5.7.5.1)	Not applicable
STATE				
The Warren-Alquist Act §§ 25520, 25527, 25529	CEC	Requires that cultural, historic, and aesthetic resources be taken into account in consideration of an application for certification Requires that a portion of any such resources on public land be set aside for public access.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.5.1 Section 5.7.5.2 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5; California Public Resources Code § 5024, 5024.5, and 21083.2; Title 14, CCR § 15126	CEC	Formal findings by the lead state agency regarding project-related effects to important cultural resources and unique paleontological resources.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.5.1 Section 5.7.5.2 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 25523(A), 25527; 20 CCR §§ 1752, 1752.5, 2300-2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i)	CEC	Special consideration of unique historical, archaeological, and cultural sites.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.5.1 Section 5.7.5.2 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)

SECTION 5.0

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Authority	Administering Agency	Requirements/Compliance	AFC Section	Agency Contact
Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 5020-5029.5	CEC; State Historic Preservation Office; Department of Parks and Recreation	Establishes the CRHR criterion, and creates the California Historic Landmarks Committee and authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to designate registered Historical Landmarks and registered Points of Historical Interest; establishes criteria for the protection and preservation of historic resources.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC); Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA (SHPO)
Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 5097.94 and 5097.98.21.	Native American Heritage Commission	Establishes procedure for obtaining project specific information from Native Americans with an interest in the area.	Section 5.7.1.10 Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Cal. Health & Safety Code § 7050.5	County Coroner (Medical Examiner)	Determination of origin of human remains and coordination with NAHC and MLD.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC); Brian D. Blackburne, M.D. Medical Examiner-Coroner (San Diego County)
Penal Code, Title 14, § 622.5	CEC	Misdemeanor offense for any person, other than the owner, who willfully damages or destroys archaeological or historic features on public or privately owned land.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 43	CEC	Requires all state agencies to cooperate with programs of archaeological survey and excavation, and to preserve known archaeological resources whenever feasible	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 87 (1994)	CEC	Provides for the identification and protection of traditional Native American Resource gathering sites on state land.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Administrative Code, Title 14, § 4307	CEC	No person shall remove, injure, deface, or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological, or historical interest or value.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Government Code, § 6253, 6254, 6254.10	CEC	Disclosures of archaeological site information is not required for records that related to archaeological site information maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Land's Commission	Section 5.7.2.1 Secton 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC)
Senate Bill 18 (Burton, 2004)	CEC: County of San Diego; NAHC	Protection and preservation of Native American Traditional Cultural Places during city and county plan development.	N/A	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC); Daniella Rosenberg (San Diego Planning Department); David Singleton (NAHC)

SECTION 5.0

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Authority	Administering Agency	Requirements/Compliance	AFC Section	Agency Contact
Senate Bill 922 (Ducheny, 2005)	CEC; NAHC	Exempts from California Public Record Act Native American graves, cemeteries, archaeological site information, and sacred places in the possession of the Native American Heritage Commission and other state and local agencies.	Section 5.7.2.1 Section 5.7.4.1	Shaelyn Stratton (CEC); David Singleton (NAHC)
LOCAL				
SEC. 88.7. Qualified Historical Property	San Diego County	In order for a property to be a qualified historical property it either needs to be listed under the National Register of Historic Places or registered under a historic district, or it should be listed in any state, city, county or city and county official historic or architectural property register. (Added by Ord. No. 9425 (N.S.), effective 2-15-02). Applies to this project because it is located within the County of San Diego.	Section 5.7.5.3 Section 5.7.4.1	Daniella Rosenberg (San Diego Planning Department)
SEC. 396.5. San Diego County Historic Site	San Diego County	The San Diego County established a Historic Site Board in order to preserve any site, building structure or district which is believed to be an archaeological site or that is or will be a historical site. The Historic Board works in conjunction with the State Historic Commission and the State Historic Preservation Officer. This section defines the responsibilities of the Historic Site Board, including inspecting potentially historically significant sites, evaluating and nominating to Federal and State agencies, develop and maintain an inventory of resources, and make recommendations to the Department of Planning and Land Use, the Planning Commission and/or the Board of Supervisors regarding historic resources issues. (Added by Ord. No. 7105 (N.S.), effective 4-18-86; amended by Ord. No. 7702 (N.S.), effective 1-19-90; amended by Ord. No. 8131 (N.S.), effective 9-4-92; repealed by Ord. No. 8331 (N.S.), effective 1-6-94; added by Ord. No. 9139 (N.S.), effective 4-28-00). Applies to this project because it is located within the County of San Diego.	Section 5.7.5.3 Section 5.7.4.1	Daniella Rosenberg (San Diego Planning Department)

Authority	Administering Agency	Requirements/Compliance	AFC Section	Agency Contact
SEC. 396.7. San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources	San Diego County	The San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources was established in 2004 and serves as a management tool for planning in order to preserve and protect designated historical properties from substantial adverse change. It is an authoritative listing and guide used by local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying and registering historical resources within the County (added by Ord. No. 9493 (N.S.), effective 9-13-02). Applies to this project because it is located within the County of San Diego.	Section 5.7.5.3 Section 5.7.4.1	Daniella Rosenberg (San Diego Planning Department)
SEC. 811.602. Conditions For Variances	San Diego County	When a rehabilitation or restoration of a structure registered in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places takes place, variances may be issued (amended by Ord. No. 9998 (N.S.), effective 9-4-09). Applies to this project because it is located within the County of San Diego.	Section 5.7.5.3 Section 5.7.4.1	Daniella Rosenberg (San Diego Planning Department)

CCR = California Code of Regulations
 CEC = California Energy Commission
 CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
 CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
 NAHC = Native American Heritage Commission
 NEPA = National Environmental Protection Act
 USC = United States Code

5.7.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Agencies with jurisdiction to enforce LORS related to cultural resources are shown in Table 5.7-8.

**TABLE 5.7-8
AGENCY CONTACT LIST FOR LORS**

	Agency	Contact	Address	Telephone
1	California Energy Commission	Shaelyn Strattan Energy Facilities Siting Project Manager	1516 Ninth Street Sacramento, CA 95814	(916) 654-3936
2	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use	Daniella Rosenberg Landuse/Environmental Planner III	5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B San Diego, CA 92123	(858) 694-3003
3	State Historic Preservation Office Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Historic Preservation	Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA State Historic Preservation Officer	1416 9 th Street, Room 1442-7 Sacramento, CA 95814 P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296-0001	(916) 653-6624
4	San Diego County Sheriff/Coroner	Brian D. Blackbourne, M.D. Medical Examiner- Coroner	5555 Overland, Bldg. 14 San Diego, CA 92123	(858) 694-2895
5	Native American Heritage Commission	Larry Myers Executive Secretary	915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-4082

5.7.7 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

No permits are required for the project in the area of cultural resources.

5.7.8 References

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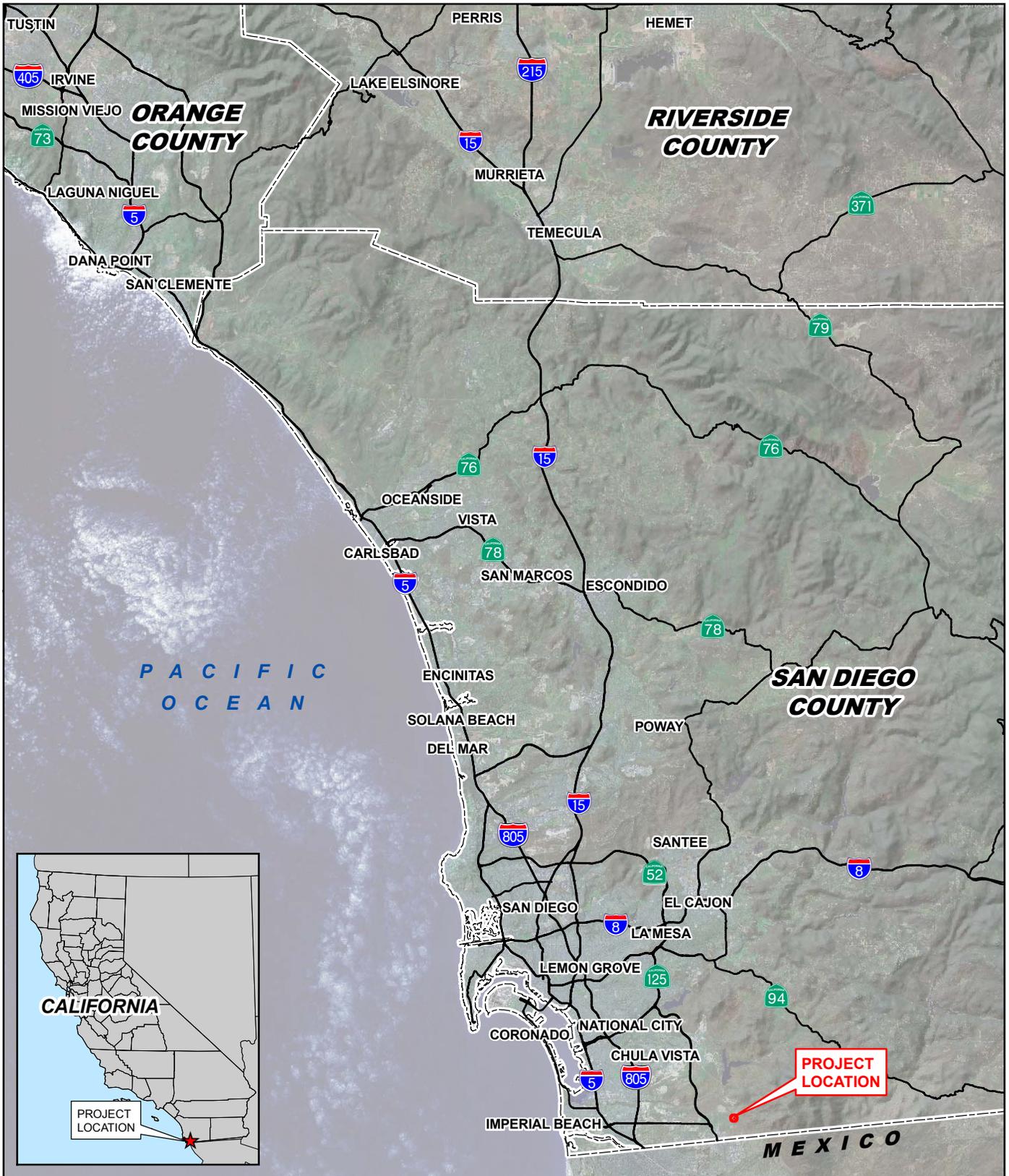
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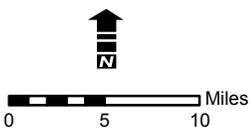
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**FIGURE 5.7-1
REGIONAL LOCATION**

**PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER**

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010





Legend

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- Route A 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route B 230 kV Transmission Line
- Route A Natural Gas Line
- Route B Natural Gas Line



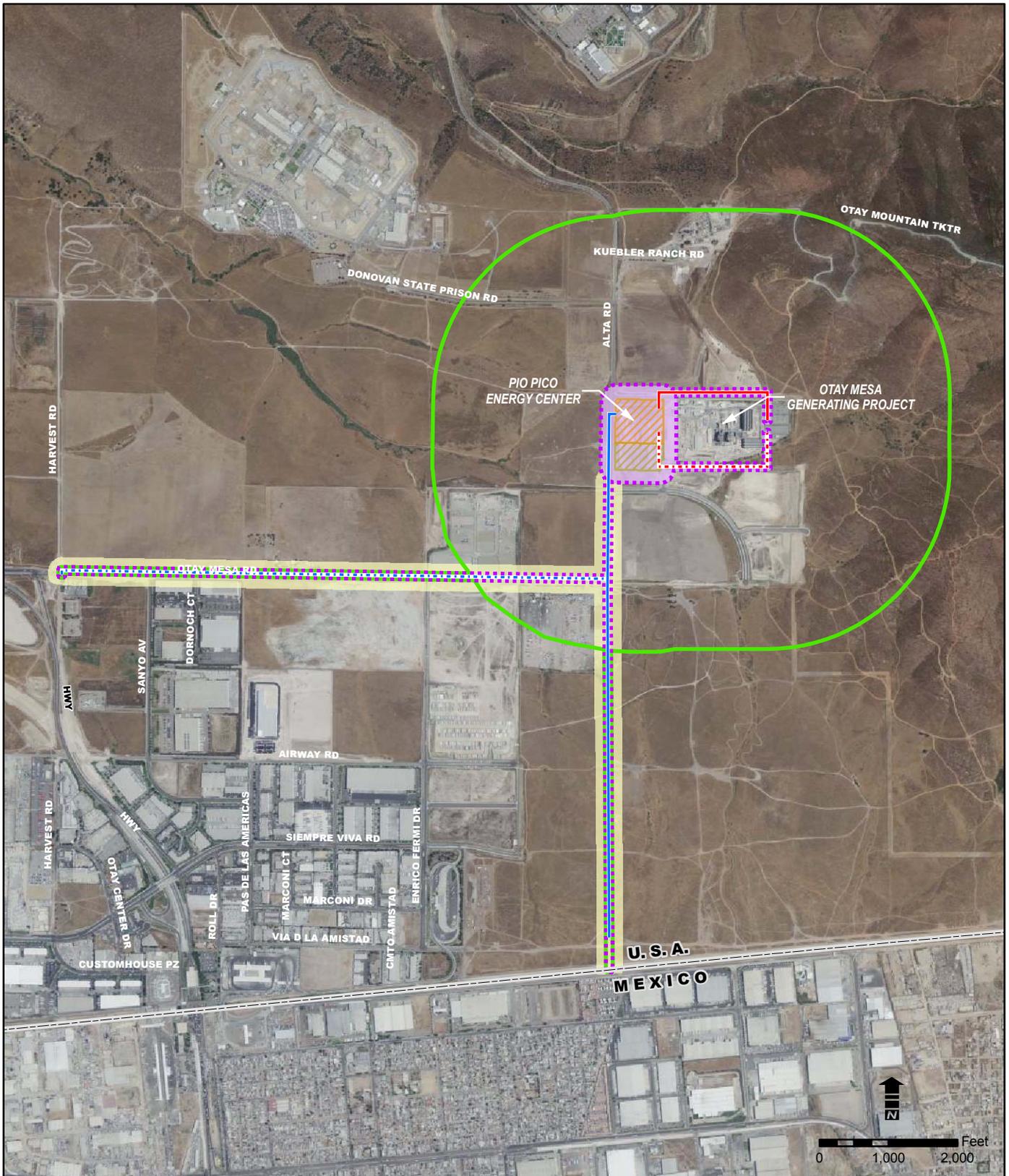
**FIGURE 5.7-2
SITE VICINITY**

**PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER**

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010



Source: DigitalGlobe, 2009.



Legend

-  Project Site
-  Laydown Area
-  Route A 230 kV Transmission Line
-  Route B 230 kV Transmission Line
-  Route A Natural Gas Line
-  Route B Natural Gas Line
-  Archaeological Survey Area
-  Historic Architecture Survey Area
-  Area Surveyed for Archaeological Resources
-  Area Not Surveyed for Archaeological Resources (No Right of Entry)

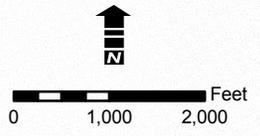
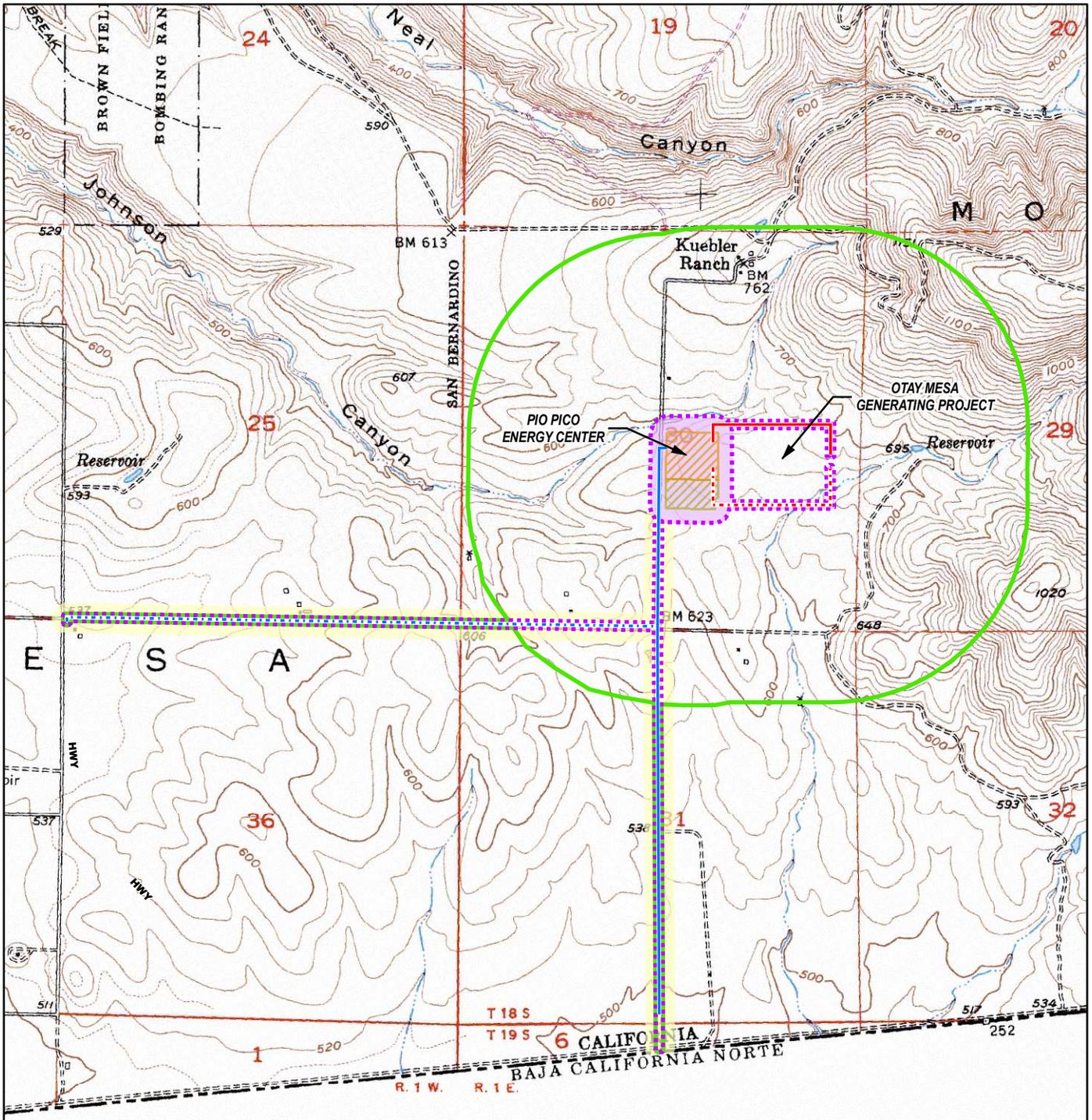
**FIGURE 5.7-3
SURVEY AREAS (AERIAL)**

**PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER**

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010



Source: DigitalGlobe, 2009.



Legend	
	Project Site
	Laydown Area
	Route A 230 kV Transmission Line
	Route B 230 kV Transmission Line
	Route A Natural Gas Line
	Route B Natural Gas Line
	Archaeological Survey Area
	Historic Architecture Survey Area
	Area Surveyed for Archaeological Resources
	Area Not Surveyed for Archaeological Resources (No Right of Entry)

**FIGURE 5.7-4
SURVEY AREAS (USGS)**

**PIO PICO
ENERGY CENTER**

PROJECT NO.: 29874835
DATE: DECEMBER 2010



Source: USGS 24K Digital Raster Graphic Mosaics (Cal-Atlas 2003).

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____ **DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET** Revision No.: _____ Date: _____

Technical Area: **CULTURAL** Project: Pio Pico Energy Center Technical Staff: _____
 Project Manager: _____ Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (g) (1)	...provide a discussion of the existing site conditions, the expected direct, indirect and cumulative impacts due to the construction, operation and maintenance of the project, the measures proposed to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the project, the effectiveness of the proposed measures, and any monitoring plans proposed to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation.	Section 5.7.1 Section 5.7.2 Section 5.7.3 Section 5.7.4		
Appendix B (g) (2) (A)	A summary of the ethnology, prehistory, and history of the region with emphasis on the area within no more than a 5-mile radius of the project location.	Section 5.7.1.6 Section 5.7.1.7 Section 5.7.1.8		
Appendix B (g) (2) (B)	<p>The results of a literature search to identify cultural resources within an area not less than a 1-mile radius around the project site and not less than one-quarter (0.25) mile on each side of the linear facilities. Identify any cultural resources listed pursuant to ordinance by a city or county, or recognized by any local historical or archaeological society or museum. Literature searches to identify the above cultural resources must be completed by, or under the direction of, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for the technical area addressed.</p> <p>Copies of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Title 14 CCR §4853) shall be provided for all cultural resources (ethnographic, architectural, historical, and archaeological) identified in the literature search as being 45 years or older or of exceptional importance as defined in the National Register Bulletin Guidelines, (36CFR60.4(g)). A copy of the USGS 7.5' quadrangle map of the literature search area delineating the areas of all past surveys and noting the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) identifying number shall be provided. Copies also shall be provided of all technical reports whose survey coverage is wholly or</p>	<p>Section 5.7.1.10 Section 5.7.1.11 Tables 5.7-1, 5.7-2</p> <p>Appendix K –Technical Report, Section 5</p> <p>SCIC CHRIS Site Files Record Search – Appendix K – Technical Report – Exhibit F (filed under separate confidential cover)</p> <p>Figures with CHRIS identifying numbers are located in Appendix K – Technical Report – Exhibit E (filed under separate confidential cover)</p>		

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	partly within .25 mile of the area surveyed for the project under Section (g)(2)(C), or which report on any archaeological excavations or architectural surveys within the literature search area.			
Appendix B (g) (2) (C)	<p>The results of new surveys or surveys less than 5 years old shall be provided if survey records of the area potentially affected by the project are more than five (5) years old. Surveys to identify new cultural resources must be completed by (or under the direction of) individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for the technical area addressed.</p> <p>New pedestrian archaeological surveys shall be conducted inclusive of the project site and project linear facility routes, extending to no less than 200' around the project site, substations and staging areas, and to no less than 50' to either side of the right-of-way of project linear facility routes. New historic architecture field surveys in rural areas shall be conducted inclusive of the project site and the project linear facility routes, extending no less than .5 mile out from the proposed plant site and from the routes of all above-ground linear facilities. New historic architecture field surveys in urban and suburban areas shall be conducted inclusive of the project site, extending no less than one parcel's distance from all proposed plant site boundaries. New historic architecture field reconnaissance ("windshield survey") in urban and suburban areas shall be conducted along the routes of all linear facilities to identify, inventory, and characterize structures and districts that appear to be older than 45 years or that are exceptionally significant, whatever their age.</p> <p>A technical report of the results of the new surveys, conforming to the Archaeological Resource Management Report format (CA Office of Historic Preservation Feb 1990), which is incorporated by reference, shall be separately provided and submitted (under confidential cover if archaeological site</p>	<p>DPR 523 Forms – Appendix K – Technical Report – Exhibit G (filed under separate confidential cover)</p> <p>Staff Qualifications: Section 5.7.1.10</p> <p>Resumes are provided in Appendix K – Technical Report – Exhibit A</p> <p>New Field Survey: Section 5.7.1.12</p> <p>Tables 5.7-3, 5.7-4, 5.7-5, and 5.7-6.</p> <p>Appendix K –Technical Report</p>		

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	locations are included).			
Appendix B (g) (2) (C) cont.	Information included in the technical report shall also be provided in the Application for Certification except that confidential information (archaeological sites or areas of religious significance) shall be submitted under a request for confidentiality pursuant to Title 20, California Code of Regulations, § 2501 et seq. At a minimum, the technical report shall include the following:	Section 5.7 Appendix K –Technical Report		
Appendix B (g) (2) (C) (i)	The summary from Appendix B (g)(2)(A) and the literature search results from Appendix B (g)(2)(B);	Appendix K –Technical Report Section 5.1 and 5.2.		
Appendix B (g) (2) (C) (ii)	The survey procedures and methodology used to identify cultural resources and a discussion of the cultural resources identified by the survey;	Appendix K –Technical Report Section 6.1 and 6.2		
Appendix B (g) (2) (C) (iii)	Copies of all new and updated DPR 523(A) forms. If a cultural resource may be impacted by the project, also include the appropriate DPR 523 detail form for each such resource;	Appendix K –Technical Report – Exhibit G (filed under separate confidential cover)		
Appendix B (g) (2) (C) (iv)	A map at a scale of 1:24,000 U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle depicting the locations of all previously known and newly identified cultural resources compiled through the research required by Appendix B (g)(2)(B) and Appendix B (g)(2)(C) (ii); and	Appendix K –Technical Report – Exhibit E - Figure 5-2, Figure 6-1, and Figure 6-2 (filed under separate confidential cover)		
Appendix B (g) (2) (C) (v)	The names and qualifications of the cultural resources specialists who contributed to and were responsible for literature searches, surveys, and preparation of the technical report.	Appendix K –Technical Report Section 1.3 & Exhibit A		
Appendix B (g) (2) (D)	Provide a copy of your request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for information on Native American sacred sites and lists of Native Americans interested in the project vicinity, and copies of any correspondence received from the NAHC. Notify the Native Americans on the NAHC list about the project, including a project description and	Appendix K –Technical Report – Exhibit B		

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	map. Provide a copy of all correspondence sent to Native American individuals and groups listed by the NAHC and copies of all responses. Provide a written summary of any oral responses.			
Appendix B (g) (2) (E)	Include in the discussion of proposed mitigation measures required by subdivision (g)(1):	Appendix K –Technical Report, Section 7.1		
Appendix B (g) (2) (E) (i)	A discussion of measures proposed to mitigate project impacts to known cultural resources;	Appendix K –Technical Report, Section 7.1		
Appendix B (g) (2) (E) (ii)	A set of contingency measures proposed to mitigate potential impacts to previously unknown cultural resources and any unanticipated impacts to known cultural resources; and	Appendix K –Technical Report, Section 7.1		
Appendix B (g) (2) (E) (iii)	Educational programs to enhance employee awareness during construction and operation to protect cultural resources.	Appendix K –Technical Report, Section 7.1		
Appendix B (i) (1) (A)	Tables which identify laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, adopted local, regional, state, and federal land use plans, leases, and permits applicable to the proposed project, and a discussion of the applicability of, and conformance with each. The table or matrix shall explicitly reference pages in the application wherein conformance, with each law or standard during both construction and operation of the facility is discussed; and	Section 5.7.5 Appendix K –Technical Report Section 1.2		
Appendix B (i) (1) (B)	Tables which identify each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits, leases, and approvals or to enforce identified laws, regulations, standards, and adopted local, regional, state 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.	Section 5.7.6 Table 5.7-6		
Appendix B (i) (2)	The name, title, phone number, address (required), and email address (if known), of an official who was contacted within each agency, and also provide the name of the official who will serve as a contact	Section 5.7.6 Section 5.7.7 Table 5.7-7		

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	person for Commission staff.			
Appendix B (i) (3)	A schedule indicating when permits outside the authority of the commission will be obtained and the steps the applicant has taken or plans to take to obtain such permits.	Section 5.7.5		