

## D.5 Cultural Resources

Section D.5 discusses the potential for the Project to impact both previously identified and unanticipated cultural resources in the project area during construction and operation activities. Background information for the project area is provided (Section D.5.1 Environmental Setting) along with a list of applicable regulations (Section D.5.2 Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards). Potential impacts and mitigation measures (MMs) for the Project are discussed by project component in Section D.5.3 (Project Impacts and Mitigation).

Information for the Project was gathered from the *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County California* (Lerch, et al. 2006) and the *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County California* (Bholat, et al. 2006) and the *Proponent's Environmental Assessments* (PEAs) for both projects (Pickett, et al. 2006a, b). Subsequent field studies conducted by ICF Jones & Stokes (Chmiel and Cooley 2008; Craft and Cooley 2008) resulted in two additional reports that were consulted during this study.

### Methodology

The resource reports, PEA documents, and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site and isolate forms were all reviewed as part of the research for this document. Additional background research was also conducted on the general project area and on CEQA statutes to ensure that impact assessments and mitigation measures are adequate to appropriately mitigate the impacts to resources.

### Literature and Records Search

Background research was conducted to document the state of current knowledge concerning the prehistory and history of the local area, and included previous research and results of such work in order to anticipate known or expected property types for the region during field survey. Information gathered from archival research and field surveys was also used to assess the potential for encountering previously unrecorded resources along the proposed subtransmission line route. An archival and literature review visit included a review of the Map Collection at the University of California, Riverside, for a review of General Land Office Plat maps and Historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps; the Los Angeles Public Library to review the Sanborn Insurance Maps; the Riverside County Library, Elsinore Branch Library, Riverside Local History Resources Center, and the Riverside Public Library to review local history files which included topographic maps, photographs, and articles related to local history. A review of the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory files at the San Bernardino County Museum was completed to evaluate the potential for paleontological sensitivity along the proposed subtransmission line route.

Prior to fieldwork, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) requested a record and information search from the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, for known cultural resources along the proposed subtransmission line route. The records search included reviews of the EIC database of archaeological sites and reports; the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, and Points of Historical Interest; and the California Inventory of Historic Resources and the Historic Property Data File for Riverside County. The record search also included a review of the 1901 Elsinore, California, 30-minute USGS quadrangle. The cultural resources records search was conducted for a one-mile radius of the Fogarty Substation. The cultural resources records search for the proposed subtransmission line was conducted for a 0.5 mile wide corridor centered on the

proposed subtransmission line route to ensure that all available information was collected that could be relevant to the project area.

### ***Field Surveys***

Archaeological field surveys along the proposed subtransmission line route, Fogarty Substation, and alternative routes were conducted by SRI and ICF Jones & Stokes in order to verify the location of any previously identified cultural resources. The survey of the project area consisted of intensive coverage using 20-meter transect intervals. Field surveys are useful for identifying aboveground or surface cultural resources and for identifying high-probability areas. However, negative pedestrian survey results do not preclude the possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be discovered. The results of the surveys were presented in four separate reports (Bholat, et al. 2006; Chmiel and Cooley 2008; Craft and Cooley 2008; Lerch, et al. 2006).

No surface evidence of cultural resources was found on the Fogarty Substation site. Intensive pedestrian field surveys were conducted in March, April, June, and August 2006 along the proposed preferred Ivyglen subtransmission line route with several resources being recorded. Subsequent surveys conducted on new routing alternatives were conducted in 2008. These surveys resulted in relocating five previously recorded cultural resources and one newly discovered resource. Results of the survey are discussed in D.5.3.3.

In addition, in February of 2008, CPUC staff and their consultants, along with the Applicant's representatives, performed a site visit to the project area. The visit included a combination of informal vehicular and pedestrian reviews of the project area and the surrounding natural and built environments. The purpose of the visit was to gain further understanding of the cultural resources study results.

### ***Native American Consultation***

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on two separate occasions to request information regarding sacred lands along the proposed subtransmission line route including a contact list of local tribal representatives. Information requested included prehistoric, historic, and/or ethnohistoric land use and sites of Native American traditional or cultural value that may exist within the project vicinity as depicted in the Sacred Lands Inventory File. A list of interested Native American tribal groups and individuals with interests in the project area was also requested. In response to both information requests, the NAHC indicated that no resources were recorded in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory File in the vicinity of the proposed route (Lerch 2006; Rushing 2005). A list of tribes contacted for both the Fogarty Substation and Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Line Project are included as an appendix to this report (Appendix 2). No mention is given in the reports if letters were sent to the contacts given by the NAHC.

## **D.5.1 Environmental Setting**

### **D.5.1.1 Geologic and Paleontological Setting**

A brief discussion of the geologic setting along the proposed subtransmission line route is included below and is intended to support the discussion on paleontology. The geology along the route is discussed in further detail in Section D.6 Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources.

Lake Elsinore and Temescal Valley are located in the Peninsular Ranges, a zone characterized by elongated mountain ranges and intervening basins and valets oriented northwest-southeast. The Ranges consist of an uplifted, west-trending plateau that has broken into a number of large, subparallel blocks along major fault lines (Jahns 1954) that form part of the Whittier-Elsinore Fault system. Temescal

Canyon itself follows the course of the Elsinore Fault. To the west, the Santa Ana Mountains rise to a maximum elevation of 1,736 meters (5,696 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). To the south, the Elsinore Mountains rise to a maximum elevation of 1,053 meters (3,456 feet) amsl.

Abundant sources of stone used during the prehistoric for tool materials are and were available along the proposed subtransmission line route and consist of a diverse assemblage of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks that are exposed both as bedrock and in alluvial fan deposits. The Triassic Period Santa Ana Formation, in the Santa Ana Mountains includes metavolcanic rocks such as meta-andesite intrusions; metasedimentary rocks including shales, slates, and phyllites, and poorly metamorphosed sandstone; conglomerates; limestone lenses; and undivided beds of granite and granodiorite. In the Santa Ana Mountain Range, the Bedford Canyon Formation serves as an important rock source, archaeologically. Bedford Canyon Formation stone materials become increasingly prevalent in the terrace and fan deposits toward Corona and the Prado Canyon (Greenwood and Morton 1991).

Temescal Valley contains a variety of excessively drained sandy soils, and along the wash bottom, the soils are predominantly of the Cortina series with the associated Garretson and Gorgonio series deposits (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1971). The presence of Cortina, Garretson, and San Emigdio series soils along the route suggests that at least the upper five feet of deposits are Holocene in age. Moderately developed Placentia series soils formed in Pleistocene alluvium are prevalent in the surrounding areas. Other geologic formations found within the project area are commonly covered with a veneer of terminal Pleistocene to Holocene aged deposits which could be masking subsurface cultural resources. Placentia soils may underlie the Holocene deposits in the project area. In the Domenigoni and Diamond Valleys to the east, late Pleistocene megafaunal fossils have been discovered.

The Fogarty Substation site and project area would be located on surface exposures of the fossiliferous Silverado Formation, which has a high potential to contain significant paleontological resources. The Silverado Formation contains coal seams, lignite beds, and commercial clay deposits as well as abundant fossil mollusks and vertebrate fossils. The Temescal Canyon Basin portion of the proposed subtransmission line and telecommunications systems area is underlain by the Silverado Formation, a marine sedimentary formation that consists of sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerates that may form and preserve fossils.

### **D.5.1.2 Prehistoric, Ethnohistoric, and Historic Background**

An overview of the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic background follows to give the reader a basic understanding of the themes and events that influenced and affected the project area. This background information, along with the applicable regulations, plans, and standards presented in D.5.2, supports the impacts analysis.

#### **Prehistory**

William Wallace (1955) and Claude Warren (1968) proposed the two most frequently cited prehistoric culture chronologies for Southern California (Table D.5-1). The chronologies emphasized past life-ways, protohistoric, and Historic interpretations to establish a chronology of coastal occupation by Native American groups based on specific tool assemblages catering to difference resource bases.

**Table D.5-1 Southern California Prehistoric Chronology Proposed by Wallace and Warren**

Date	Horizon	Characterization
Predating 6000 BC	<i>Early Man Horizon</i>	Large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering
6000 BC to 1000 BC	<i>Milling Stone Horizon</i>	Handstones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shell fish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources
1000 BC to 750 AD	<i>Intermediate Horizon</i>	Transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this time period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact.
750 AD to European contact	<i>Late Prehistoric Horizon</i>	Presence of small projectile points, use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; gravegoods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

Hunting cultures appearing as early as 12,000 years ago, followed by a developing hunting and gathering subsistence system, represent the general pattern of cultural development in the region. By about 8,500 years ago, changes in subsistence patterns, likely resulting from a response to warming climatic shifts, are visible in the archaeological record. By this time, a reduction in numbers of lithic tools such as scrapers and projectile points, contrasted against an increase in the number of ground stone artifacts, indicates an increase in the relative importance of plant processing in the diet. The Middle Holocene, often referred to as the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955), reflects a more sedentary lifestyle with a greater reliance on gathering food resources. By about 1,500 to 3,500 years ago during the latter part of the Middle Holocene, or the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955), an increase in artifacts such as the mortar and pestle indicate a greater reliance on plant production for subsistence and an increase in the human population. The Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is associated with the San Luis Rey culture, officially defined by Meighan (1954). The San Luis Rey culture is divided into two phases (San Luis Rey I: 1400–1760 AD and San Luis Rey II: 1750–1850 AD) due to the presence (San Luis Rey I) or absence (San Luis Rey II) of ceramics, cremation urns, and rock paintings. The San Luis Rey subsistence pattern, consisting largely of plant resource gathering and small game hunting, is better understood than information regarding settlement patterns. A final shift into the latter part of the late prehistoric, or protohistoric period, is marked by a more complex village pattern and subsequent contact with missionaries or settlers.

### ***Ethnography and Ethnohistory***

#### **Ethnohistoric Background**

At the time of Spanish contact, the Temescal Canyon area and uplands to the east were occupied by several autonomous lineages of Luiseño Indians who had divided the valley and surrounding hillsides into tracts of land identified with specific village territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Du Bois 1908; Kroeber 1908; Phillips 1975; Shipek 1977; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1929). The Luiseño are presumed to be descendants of the late prehistoric peoples who occupied the area and represent one linguistic group of the Takic (Shoshonean) speakers who are postulated to have entered the area from the Great Basin at least 1,200 years ago. Although they did not view themselves as a unified group, the aboriginal inhabitants of the region recognized a common ancestry, language, tradition, cosmology, and lifeway. They were also related by culture, exchange, and linguistic affinity to the Gabrielino, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeno who together form the historically recognized divisions of the “Shoshonean wedge” thought to have migrated from the deserts into Southern California. Specific dialectical differences, histories, and specific ecological niches serve best to differentiate among groups and sub-groups within each designation. The basic Luiseño sociopolitical unit was generally represented by a dispersed Rancheria and seasonally occupied temporary camps and resource collection areas.

The Luiseño possessed a sophisticated philosophical system associated with Toloache rituals that included elaborate ritual paraphernalia such as sand paintings and features that reflected their social structure and dense population (Bean and Shipek 1978). Strong (1929) suggested that social organization was more complex among the populous coastal villages and less so among smaller valley settlements. Villages appear to have been located near the necessary water sources for acorn leaching.

### ***History***

The Historic period in western Riverside County can be divided into three distinct periods: the Spanish Mission Period; the Mexican Rancho Period; and the American Period. Spanish exploration of the area beginning in 1769 and the establishment of the San Diego Presidio and the Missions San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano defined the Spanish Mission Period in the region. Juan Bautista de Anza first explored the area in 1774 when his expedition camped along the San Jacinto Valley. The County's first European resident, Leandro Serrano, obtained permission from the padres at Mission San Luis Rey to take five leagues of land in Temescal Valley in 1818. In 1821, Mexico successfully fought for independence from Spain. With Mexico's independence and the establishment of Serrano's Rancho, the Mexican Rancho Period (1821–1848) began (Gunther 1984). The Mexican Rancho Period ended in 1848 as the Mexican War came to a close. After Mexico was defeated and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848, California was ceded to the United States, thus beginning the American Period (1848–present).

Rural settlement and commercial, industrial, and agricultural development have historically influenced western Riverside County and constitute the contexts by which historic resources within the project area can be interpreted and evaluated.

The proposed Fogarty Substation is located in an area historically known as Terra Cotta. Terra Cotta was established in the 1880s after the discovery of the coal vein resulted in a large number of land purchases and the establishment of several mines and Terra Cotta City and Lucerne townsites (Lech 2004). In 1887 the Terra Cotta City Post Office was established and the town grew to a 25-block town with the Terra Cotta Manufacturing Plant, John Hoff Asbestos Company, Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, hotels, and residential houses. In 1896 a spur track was built from the depot at the east end of Lake Elsinore to Alberhill and passed directly by the Terra Cotta plant and a siding for loading was constructed. The railroad, which became part of the Santa Fe line, served as a stub line to Terra Cotta and Alberhill.

## **D.5.2 Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards**

### **D.5.2.1 State of California**

The Fogarty Substation/Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line Project is subject to compliance with CEQA (Public Resources Code §2100 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations §15000 et seq.), as amended to date. Cultural resources, as defined in CEQA, include prehistoric and historic era archaeological sites, districts, and objects; historic buildings, structures, districts; and traditional/cultural sites, or the location of important historic events. For potential impacts to archaeological or historic cultural resources to be considered significant under CEQA, the resource in question must be found to be a "Historic resource" as defined in §21084.1, or as a unique archaeological resource as defined in §21083.2. CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5) state that a project may have a significant environmental effect if it causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource. In addition, properties eligible for listing in the CRHR or that are defined as a unique archaeological resource in CEQA §21083.2, must be considered by the CPUC.

The following information is a summary of pertinent California guidelines, statutes, and policies relating to the treatment of historical resources. This summary has been derived from: *California State Law and Archaeology: A Compilation of State Statutes, Guidelines, and Policy Pertaining to the Identification and Management of Archaeological, Historical, and other Cultural Resources*, revised February 13, 2003. The compilation includes sections of the Public Resource Code (PRC), California Code of Regulations (CCR), Historic Building Code (HBC), and Executive Order W-26-92. Below is a summary of each regulation contained within the above referenced report that may influence the Project.

**PRC Sections 5020-5024 (Historical Resources):** These sections establish the State Historical Resources Commission, formerly known as the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, as well as the State Office of Historic Preservation. These sections outline the powers and duties of the Commission, which include: establishing historical resource policies; reviewing registration applications for historical landmarks and points of historical interest; and annual updates to the statewide historical resources plan. These sections are intended to preserve and enhance historical resources through the cooperation of public agencies and the general public.

**PRC Sections 5097-5097.6 (Archeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites):** These sections deal with public works projects on state lands and the role that the DPR has in reviewing the project. These sections also detail the DPR's role in submitting recommendations to the state agency proposing the project and whether the state agency conducts any recommended preservation efforts (including excavation, photographing, or recording), or contracting with DPR to undertake preservation efforts.

**PRC Section 5097.9 (Native American Historical, Cultural and Sacred Sites):** This section authorizes the creation of the Native American Heritage Commission, as well as its powers and duties, and establishes notification procedures following discovery of Native American remains, including activities conducted by the California Department of Forestry. Specifically, this section applies to all lands, with the exception of public lands within the limits of cities and counties, excluding parks greater than 100 acres. At least five of the nine Commission members are elders, traditional people or leaders of California Native American tribes. The Commission's powers and duties include: identifying sacred Native American sites on private lands, preventing damage to said sites, assisting Native Americans in obtaining access to sacred places for spiritual or ceremonial activities, investigating any impacts to Native American sacred sites by public agencies, and advising mitigation measures to the agency to avoid severe or irreparable impacts.

**PRC Sections 5097.995-5097.996 (Native American Historical Resource Protection Act):** This Act (passed in 2002) establishes a penalty of up to \$50,000 to each person found willfully, maliciously, and unlawfully removing, excavating, destroying or defacing a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site.

**PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 (CEQA Statutes):** These sections outline the rationale to determine whether a proposed project may have a significant affect on archaeological resources. If the resource is determined to be significant, implementation of reasonable measures to leave undisturbed such resource include: avoidance, deeding archaeological sites into conservation easements, or establishment of mitigation measures if archaeological resources cannot be preserved in place.

**14 CCR Sections 15064.5 through 15360 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines:** These sections outline how a determination of significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources is determined. A resource does not need to be previously listed or determined for eligibility in the California Register of Historical Resources for it to be determined to be a historical resource, it just needs to meet the criteria for listing as found in PRC SS5024.1. These sections also

provide additional direction for the protection of archaeological and historical resources, including: establishing rules for analyzing historical resources; and also providing guidance for restoration and rehabilitation of resources consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (1995), Weeks and Grimmer. This section also details how an inadvertent discovery of human remains is to be treated and specifies that the NAHC is to be contacted if the coroner determines the remains to be Native American. The NAHC will identify a person to act as a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) who will make recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of and disposition of the remains and associated grave goods.

Additionally, these sections also contain Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, The Environmental Checklist Form, which provides several questions to help determine a project's significance to cultural resources.

**Penal Code Sections 622 ½ and 623 (Protection of Archaeological Sites and Caves):** These sections of the Penal Code provide definitions for objects of historical interest, and also outline the fines (up to \$1,000 or 1 year of jail time) for a person caught entering a cave and intentionally and knowingly damaging or harming cultural resources within.

**HSC Sections 8010-8030 (California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001):** This is the California equivalent to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), which requires state agencies to conduct inventories of their artifact collections for sensitive items (human remains, grave artifacts, sacred objects, etc). Agencies must disclose their inventories to tribes to give them an opportunity to request repatriation. A Repatriation Oversight Committee is also established by this law to resolve disputes over the repatriation process.

**HSC Sections 18950-18961 (State Historical Building Code):** These sections provide building regulations and standards for restoration, preservation, and rehabilitation of structures designated as historic buildings. These sections are intended to preserve the historical value of designated buildings while providing reasonable safety measures to the public. These sections also establish a State Historical Building Safety Board, which has representatives from other state and local agencies, such as the State Fire Marshall, Structural Engineers Association of America, and Office of the State Architect. All state agencies overseeing permits affecting Historical Buildings must consult with the State Historical Building Safety Board.

**Government Code Section 6254.10 (Exception to the California Public Records Act):** This section states that archaeological site information maintained by the DPR, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Lands Commission, is exempt from public record to preserve site confidentiality.

**California Executive Order (E.O.) W-26-92 (State Policy for Heritage Resources):** This E.O. recognizes the importance of California's historical and cultural resources and authorizes all state agencies to preserve and maintain, to the greatest extent possible, the heritage resources of the State. Each agency is directed to designate an Agency Preservation Officer to ensure the policy of protecting cultural and historic resources, as well as overseeing developing a resource management plan and inventory of significant heritage resources as defined within this E.O. Each state agency conducts annual updates and reports progress to the State Historic Preservation Officer to ensure consistent protection and preservation of California's heritage resources.

## California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

Historic resources defined by the CRHR criteria are eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1). Historic resources must have significance and must have integrity for their period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of the historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance (CCR 4852).

For purposes of CEQA, a historic resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) 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
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

The CCR further provides that cultural resources of local significance are CRHR eligible. If a resource is only eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4, due to its potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, potential impacts can be mitigated below a level of significance through implementation of an approved data recovery plan. If the resource is eligible for the CRHR under other criteria, or has cultural value to a California Native American tribe, it may not be possible to fully mitigate adverse impacts through data recovery.

## Unique Archaeological Resources Criteria

Sites recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR may still qualify as "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA §21083.2. CPUC may consider whether the project will have a significant effect on a unique archaeological resource and should avoid unique archaeological resources when feasible or mitigate any effects to less than significant levels (PRC 21083.2). As used in CEQA, a unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can clearly be demonstrated that there is a high probability that it meets—without merely adding to the current body of knowledge—any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

## California Public Records Act

Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10 of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public

agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resource Commission, the State Lands Commission, the NAHC, other State Agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American Tribe and a state or local agency.”

### **Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052**

Health and Safety Code, Section 70.550, declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbing must cease and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

### **D.5.2.2 Local Ordinances**

The Riverside County General Plan Section 6.1.3 states that because significant archaeological resources are known to exist within Riverside County, CEQA guidelines for cultural resources should be followed when projects occur within the County. Additionally, implementation of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) can protect significant archaeological resources by preventing major development in the various habitats set aside for the plan.

## **D.5.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation**

Physical alteration or changes in the setting, feeling, and association of Historic resources that are determined to be historic resources by the CPUC based on the recommendations herein are considered to be subject to potential adverse impacts to the environment under CEQA (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5). Impacts to historic resources can occur from grading of access roads, installation of transmission-line poles or towers, ground disturbance in staging or layout areas, or by changing the setting of a historic architectural resource by placing electrical transmission or other utilities immediately adjacent to the building. The project involves both overhead and underground components; however, ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction have the highest probability of impacting any known or previously unidentified cultural resources.

The recommended mitigation for all potential impacts is avoidance through project design. Careful routing of access roads and pole locations can, in most cases, result in complete avoidance of historic resources. In the event that avoidance of a resource is not possible, implementation of a data recovery or treatment plan that addresses the historic values of the resources and recovers those values to the extent feasible through data collection and detailed recording will be necessary.

### **D.5.3.1 Significance Criteria**

#### **Significance Thresholds**

According to CEQA significance criteria, the Project would cause a potentially significant impact if it would:

- **Cause** a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource as defined in §15064.5

- **Cause** a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources pursuant to §15064.5
- **Directly** or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
- **Disturb** any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Impacts to cultural resources shall be assigned a significance class based on the expected state of the resource after the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures and/or applicant-proposed measures, as follows:

Class I - Significant and no feasible mitigation

Class II - Potentially significant but can be reduced to less than significant with mitigation

Class III - Less than significant without mitigation

### D.5.3.2 Applicant-Proposed Measures

**Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs)** - Implementation of the following APMs would result in impacts to cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

**CULT-SCE-1:** If previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction activities, construction shall be halted in the immediate area and directed away from the discovery until a qualified archaeologist assesses the significance of the resource. The archaeologist would recommend appropriate measure to record, determine eligibility for the NRHP, avoid (preserve), or recover the resources such that the information value of eligible resources.

**CULT-SCE-2:** If human remains are encountered during the construction or any other phase of development, work in the area of the discovery shall be halted in that area and directed away from the discovery. No further disturbance would occur until the county coroner makes the necessary findings as to the origin pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98-99, Health and Safety Code 7050.5. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the NAHC would be notified within 24 hours as required by Public Resources Code 5097. The NAHC would notify the designated Most Likely Descendant who would provide recommendations for the treatment of remains within 24 hours. The NAHC mediates any disputes regarding treatment of remains. The Applicant would implement recommendations as required.

**CULT-SCE-3:** The Applicant shall avoid and/or minimize impacts to cultural resources, as included as part of the Project design and are included in SCE standard construction and operation protocols. Such avoidance and/or minimization of impact would include, but is not limited to, moving the Subtransmission Lines Route to avoid significant sites and spanning the distance of significant sites between two poles.

### D.5.3.3 Impacts Analysis

Project impacts on cultural resources are divided into four elements the proposed subtransmission line, telecommunications system, Fogarty Substation, and Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Improvements.

The following section summarizes what, if any, impact the Project will have on recorded cultural resources.

## Impact CUL-1: Adverse Change in the Significance of an Historic Resource

### Valley-Ivyglen 115kV Subtransmission Line: Proposed Route

Through the survey and records search of the Proposed Route, 33 cultural resource sites were identified along the proposed subtransmission line route. These include five CRHR eligible sites; 21 CRHR ineligible sites; and seven sites with undetermined CRHR eligibility status.

The sites deemed ineligible for the CRHR are listed in Table D.5-2. These sites do not meet any of the criteria as a historic resource and are not eligible for the CRHR. Because of this, no further work is required for these sites (Bholat, et al. 2006) (Class III). Sites that are eligible and require further work and sites that need further assessment to determine CRHR eligibility are discussed in detail below.

*CA-RIV-3352H* is a historic-period resource site associated with the Good Hope Mine. At the time of the site's initial recording, resources consisted of material remains, domestic refuse scatters, a scatter of concrete possibly associated with a building pad or machinery footings, and a mixed concentration of building material and domestic refuse likely associated with a residential structure. Material remains previously observed at the site date from ca. 1880 to 1930. Site *CA-RIV-3352H* is recommended as eligible based on CRHR Criterion 1 because it may be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage and Criterion 3 because it appears to "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction." The site is located on the boundary of the proposed subtransmission line project area and can be avoided through project design. Implementation of mitigation measures (MMs) CUL-1a, CUL-1b, and CUL-1c will ensure avoidance of potential impacts resulting from construction activities. Avoidance of this site will reduce impacts to this site to less than significant levels.

### **Resources Eligible for the CRHR**

*SRI-22H/CA-RIV-8108* consists of habitation debris from a domestic residential site dating to the mid to late 1930's. The site is determined as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. Implementation of MM CUL-1b and MM CUL-1c will reduce the impact of the Project to a less than significant level (Class II).

*SRI-120H* is the remains of a barbeque with a residential component. In SRI's report (Bholat, et al. 2006:56) it is stated that sites with residential components "...represent unique site types and offer an opportunity to possibly explore different ethnic backgrounds in the project area." Therefore, the site is eligible under Criterion 4. Implementation of MM CUL-1b will reduce the impact to a less than significant level (Class II).

*CA-RIV-714/H* is a multi-component site, containing both prehistoric and historic-period materials. The site is a reported habitation site with very dense artifact scatter with intact features of household and spiritual use. The historic component of the site is a house ruin of concrete block and stone that has been subject to considerable modern disturbances. Historic artifacts have been discovered in the vicinity of the structure. The temporal designation of the historic component of the site is ca. 1914 to post-1945. Site *RIV-714/H* is recommended as CRHR-eligible based on Criteria 3 and 4 as the site "may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history" (PRC 5024.1). Implementation of MMs CUL-1a, CUL-1b, and CUL-1c will ensure avoidance of potential impacts resulting from construction activities, reducing the impact to this site to less than significant levels (Class II).

**Table D.5-2 Cultural Resources Sites Not Eligible for the CRHR Located Along the Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line Proposed Route. No Further Work is Necessary (Class III).**

Resource	Description	Site Type	Reason for Ineligibility	Route Segment
SRI-21H/CA-RIV-8107	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	W-1
SRI-20H/CA-RIV-8106	Mining prospects	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	W-1
SRI-17H/CA-RIV-8105	Mining prospects/railroad grade	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	The site lacks integrity	C-4
SRI-144H/CA-RIV-8121	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Lack of Integrity	W-1
SRI-141H/CA-RIV-8120	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	C-4/ Block Z
SRI-139H/CA-RIV-8119	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Lack of Integrity	W-4
SRI-136H/CA-RIV-8118	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Lack of Integrity	W-10
SRI-130H/CA-RIV-8117	Irrigation feature	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	W-4
SRI-122H/CA-RIV-8116	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	C-4
SRI-117H/CA-RIV-8114	Livestock watering system	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	C-1
SRI-113H	Livestock watering system	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Lack of research potential	C-1
SRI-102H/CA-RIV-8110	Irrigation feature	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	E-1
CA-RIV-5785H	Domestic refuse scatter	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Does not meet Eligibility criteria.	W-1
CA-RIV-3352H	Mine complex Good Hope Gold Mine	Historic-Period Archaeological Site	Lack of Integrity	C-1
CA-RIV-1078	Milling location	Prehistoric Site	Surface of the site is disturbed and the Sediments in the area are classified as late to middle Pleistocene deposits and are too old to contain cultural resources.	E-1
APN 349080054/P33-15374	Ranch-style house	Architectural Resource	Lack of Integrity	C-1
APN 349050062/P33-15372	Undetermined architectural style	Architectural Resource	Lack of Integrity	C-1

**Table D.5-2 Cultural Resources Sites Not Eligible for the CRHR Located Along the Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line Proposed Route. No Further Work is Necessary (Class III).**

Resource	Description	Site Type	Reason for Ineligibility	Route Segment
APN 349050061/P33-15371	Contemporary-style house	Architectural Resource	Lack of Integrity	C-1
APN 349050031/P33-15370	Vernacular-style house	Architectural Resource	Lack of Integrity	C-1
APN 349050030/P33-15369	Vernacular-style house	Architectural Resource	Lack of Integrity	C-1
APN 345210023/P33-15366	Craftsman-style house	Architectural Resource	Lack of Integrity	C-1

*P-33-15420/CA-RIV-8132* is the Elsinore Valley Cemetery. The Archaeological Site Record states that burials that may have been associated with the Cemetery were uncovered when I-15 was constructed, and that further interments may be present outside of the current cemetery boundaries (Goodman 2006). Although the cemetery has seen use up until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the earliest interments date back as far as 1891. A flood in 1916 destroyed many of the headstones. Goodman (2006) states that further recordation of the cemetery will be required if it is impacted by development. Implementation of MM CUL-1b and CUL-1c will reduce the impact to a less than significant level (Class II).

#### **Eligibility Undetermined**

For seven of the recorded resources there was not enough data collected during the survey to make an eligibility determination. Access to the properties for architectural resources and test excavations for the historic and cultural resources that were beyond the scope of the project would have been necessary to make these determinations. Table D.5-3 lists architectural resources that have not been assessed for their eligibility for the CRHR.

**Table D.5-3 Architectural Resources Sites Located Along the Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line Insufficient Data To Determine Eligibility**

Resource	Description	Site Type	Route Segment
APN 390260008	Undetermined architectural style	Architectural Resource	* shows alt. route on fig4
APN 349040017/P33-15367	Ranch-style house	Architectural Resource	W-4
APN 349040033/P33-15368	Vernacular-style house	Architectural Resource	C-1
APN 349070026/P33-15373	Ranch-style house	Architectural Resource	C-1

*SRI-107H/CA-RIV-8112* is a historic trash scatter dating to the early 1920's. It is stated that there is potential for buried resources at the site and that testing is recommended to ascertain the CRHR eligibility and research potential of the site (Cogan 2006a). Implementation of MM CUL-1b and MM CUL-1c will reduce the impact of this project to less than significant (Class II).

*SRI-114H/CA-RIV-8113* is a large formed and poured stem wall constructed sometime after 1945. No attempts were made to ascertain the use of this feature. Eligibility of this site cannot be determined until its use and history are known (Cogan 2006b). Implementation of MM CUL-1b will reduce the potential impact of this project to less than significant (Class II).

*SRI-23H/CA-RIV-8109* consists of three concrete features and two concrete debris piles. The nature of this site has not been ascertained, and the recommendation in the site form is for testing and further archival research (Goodman, et al. 2006). Implementation of MM CUL-1b will reduce the impact of this project to less than significant (Class II).

The Project could be designed and constructed to ensure that the seven above mentioned resources are not impacted. This will be accomplished by avoiding known historic resource locations during the design phase of the Project and would eliminate any further work being done to assess and potentially mitigate impacts. If this is not feasible then implementation of CUL-1a, CUL-1b, and CUL-1c will ensure that subsequent construction activities do not further impact Historic resources.

### Telecommunications System

The telecommunication system is to be strung on the same poles as the transmission line so the impact of this installment is the same as for the rest of the line. However, because subsurface installation of approximately 600 feet of telecommunication line could potentially disturb unknown buried historic resources, implementation of MM CUL-1b and CUL-1c will reduce any adverse change in the significance of a historic resource to less than significant levels (Class II).

### Fogarty Substation

Investigations into the Fogarty Substation area revealed four previously recorded cultural resources. Three of these resources will not be impacted by the Project; one resource needs further work to determine if it is eligible for the CRHR

*P33-7143/Lake Elsinore Historic District* consists of many of the buildings in downtown Lake Elsinore. Lake Elsinore is the second-oldest city in Riverside County and was incorporated in 1888 (Warner 1982). The District is stated as being eligible for the CRHR, but is not yet listed; however, none of the contributing elements are present within the project area (Lerch 2006) (Class III).

*CA-RIV-3832H/Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe Rail Road* is the remains of a berm on which the tracks for the railroad used to be installed. The decommissioning and dismantling of the rail road along with construction and erosion disturbance in the area have degraded the site due to loss of historic integrity (Lerch 2006) (Class III).

*CA-RIV-5784H* consists of concrete and brick remains from a structure or structures. The site has three dates imprinted into concrete features: 1924, 1941, and 1957. The site has been badly impacted over the years and no longer retains integrity to make it eligible for the CRHR (Love 1995) (Class III).

### **Eligibility Undetermined**

*P33-7208/APN 389-030-017-9* is a privately owned Colonial revival house built in 1902. The structure is associated with the founding of the townsite of Lucerne and is the "...only remains of that urbanization attempt" (Meredith 1982). This resource may be eligible for inclusion of the CRHR under Criterion 1. If Alternate Parcel No. 5 is selected for acquisition for this project, a formal CRHR eligibility study would have to be conducted to determine whether impacts to this property could be mitigated (Class I or II). Implementation of MM CUL-1b will reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

The proposed Fogarty Substation parcel is located on the boundaries of a historically sensitive area known as the Terra Cotta, and there may be buried historic resources within the project area if the substation includes sediments other than Silverado Formation. Implementation of MM CUL-1c will reduce any adverse change in the significance of a historic resource to less than significant levels if a buried historic resource is discovered in the course of construction or maintenance activities (Class II).

### Valley and Ivyglen Substation Improvements

No historic resources were located in the Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Improvement project area, therefore the Project is expected to have no impact on historic resources.

Valley and Ivyglen Subtransmission W-1, W-1A through W-1C and W-4 Routing Alternative Improvements

**Alternatives W-1A and W-1B:**

CA-RIV-3832 is what remains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. It was constructed in 1927 and ran 22 miles from Corona to Lake Elsinore to service the coal and clay mines in the area (McCarthy 1990). The tracks from the railroad were removed from the berm sometime after 1987 (McCarthy 1990). The site runs through and parallels portions of Alternatives W-1A and W-1B. This resource has been determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Love and Tom 1996) and the disturbance from decommissioning the track and other developments have further disturbed the resource to the point where it is unlikely to be eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources. There is no further required work for this site (Class III).

P-33-17016 consists of the historic community of Alberhill. Contributing elements to the Alberhill Historic District include standing structures, refuse deposits, foundations and machinery. This district has been assessed and found eligible for the CRHR based on criteria 1 and 3. Implementation of MMs CUL-1a, CUL-1b, and CUL-1c will protect the previously recorded resources, and will ensure that subsequent construction activities do not further impact previously undiscovered resources that may be assessed as contributing elements to the District. Upon discovery on any previously unknown historic resources implementation of MM CUL-1b would reduce any impacts to that newly discovered resource. Therefore, construction of the Valley-Ivyglen 115kV Subtransmission Line would not result in an adverse change in the significance of any historic resources (Class II).

**Alternatives W-1A:**

P-33-15426 is a two-span concrete girder bridge constructed of poured concrete with steel reinforcement and it is part of the historic community of Alberhill. The bridge has been stated as ineligible for the NRHP and is stated to not be eligible for the CRHR (Chmiel and Cooley 2008). If the resource has been recorded and deemed not eligible for the CRHR and NRHP then the project will not have an impact on the environment. There is no further required work for this site (Class III).

**Alternative W-1C:**

P-33-15426 is a single family residence built in 1928. The house has been altered in recent times, and it no longer retains its character-defining features. The resource has a low degree of integrity and is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the CRHR (Rees 2006). There is no further required work for this site (Class III).

Valley and Ivyglen Subtransmission C-9A through C-9E Routing Alternative Improvements

**Alternative C-9E:**

P-33-16218/CA-RIV-8367 is the remains of a residence that was built sometime between 1938 and 1953. The house had been demolished prior to 1980 as evidenced by an aerial photograph taken of the area in that year (O'Neil 2007). The resource has a low degree of integrity and is therefore not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR. There is no further required work for this site (Class III).

P-33-15420/CA-RIV-8132 is the Elsinore Valley Cemetery has already been assessed in the Valley-Ivyglen 115kV Subtransmission Line section.

**Alternative C-9C:**

2007-CWA125-1 is a foundation pad and retaining wall constructed after 1901 and 1953 when it is shown on the Lake Elsinore 7.5' USGS quadrangle. This resource was only assessed remotely as access to the property was denied. Further research could yield information that would make the site eligible for the

CRHR (Craft and Cooley 2008). Implementation of MM CUL-1b will reduce the impact of the Project to a less than significant level (Class II).

### ***Mitigation Measures for Impact CUL-1***

**MM CUL-1a (Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Areas):** Known historic resources located within the project area shall be designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas, and will include a buffer of 100 feet beyond historic site boundaries. Appropriate site boundaries will be delineated in a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CRTP). All personnel involved in construction activities shall be instructed on how to avoid an Environmentally Sensitive Area prior to construction operations. Avoidance of Environmentally Sensitive Areas shall be achieved by shifting the proposed subtransmission line route, by spanning the site, by not placing any new utility poles or access roads, or redesigning the footprint of a facility. Design of access roads and pole locations shall result in complete avoidance of historic resources. A qualified archaeologist and/or architectural historian shall be on site to monitor all ground-disturbing work within 1,000 feet of an Environmentally Sensitive Area.

**MM CUL-1b (Cultural Resources Treatment Plan):** There are resources within the project area whose eligibility for the CRHR is undetermined due to lack of evidence. These resources may be found to be considered significant archaeological or cultural resources pending further investigation. If avoidance of these resources is *not* feasible, each site identified in the sections above as having an undetermined eligibility status must be tested and evaluated. Testing and evaluation may consist of surface collection and mapping, limited subsurface excavations, and the appropriate analyses and research necessary to characterize the artifacts and deposit from which they originated, archival research, and photo-documentation. Upon completion of the test level investigations for sites determined to be unique archaeological sites or historical resources as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 the archaeologist shall submit its recommendations to the CPUC in a “Cultural Resources Treatment Plan” (CRTP) on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the sites. Appropriate measures for unique archaeological resources or historical resources could include preservation in place through planning construction to avoid the resources, capping cultural resources deposits with a layer of chemically stable soil, or incorporation of sites into parks, greenspace, or other open space. In the event that preservation of the resources is not feasible the CRTP should detail an appropriate data recovery plan which makes provisions for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitation, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995). Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Any excavations of archaeological resources shall be monitored by a Native American Representative. A report detailing the results of all evaluation and data recovery activities shall be completed and submitted to the CPUC as well as the Eastern Information Center, and other agencies, as appropriate. Any artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution or approved curation facility where they would be afforded long term preservation to allow future scientific study.

The CRTP shall address procedures for working in Environmentally Sensitive Areas or other areas deemed sensitive for encountering cultural resources. The CRTP shall include detailed procedures for encountering cultural resource sites or isolates; encountering human remains; requirements for contacting personnel qualified to assess a discovery and its treatment; collections and curation requirements; and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Avoidance of known cultural resources is central to the current project objectives; however, the CRTP shall define protocol to reduce impacts to undiscovered cultural resources that may be encountered during construction to a Class II impact.

**MM CUL-1c (Construction Monitoring):** Prior to any ground disturbing activities taking place in conjunction with this project the applicant shall provide evidence that an archaeologist has been retained by the landowner or subsequent project applicant and that the consultant(s) will be present during all grading and other significant ground disturbing activities. These consultants shall be selected from the roll of qualified archaeologists maintained by the County of Riverside. Should any cultural resources be discovered, the monitor is authorized to stop all grading in the immediate area of the discovery, and shall make recommendations to the CPUC on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. If the resources are determined to be “historic resources” as defined in Section 15064.5, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the CPUC. Appropriate treatment for such previously undiscovered resources should be in accordance with the CRTP implemented in MM CUL-1b. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the CPUC approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of monitoring and mitigation shall be submitted to an approved curation facility for storage.

All construction activities in Environmentally Sensitive Areas, or any other area of the project deemed sensitive for containing cultural resources shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Since significant portions of the project site contain sedimentary deposits that are sensitive to having buried cultural resources then full time cultural resources monitoring should be implemented during all phases of ground disturbing work in these areas (Figure D.5-1). A cultural resource monitor must meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards Qualifications as a professional archaeologist, and must be on the County of Riverside Cultural Resources Consultants list. The archaeological monitor(s) must also be familiar with the project area and therefore capable of anticipating the types of cultural resources that may be encountered.

**MM CUL-1d (Human Remains):** In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of human remains during project construction, the following steps shall be taken: There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the Riverside County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are prehistoric and that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, then the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased. The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.

## **Impact CUL-2: Adverse Change in the Significance of an Archaeological Resource**

### Valley-Ivyglen 115kV Subtransmission Line

Construction of the proposed subtransmission line and telecommunications system could potentially result in an adverse change to the significance of site *CA-RIV-714/H*, a known archaeological resource which is eligible for listing on the CRHR. Two other resources were identified within the project area and have been deemed not eligible for listing in the CRHR (Table D.5-4).

*CA-RIV-714/H*, discussed above under Impact CUL-1 as a multicomponent site containing both prehistoric and historic-period materials. The site is recommended as CRHR-eligible based on Criteria 3 and 4 as the site “may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Public Resources Code 5024.1). Implementation of MMs CUL-1a through CUL-1d will ensure potential impacts to this site will be avoided, reducing the impacts to less than significant levels (Class II).

Table D.5-4 Archaeological Resources Sites Not Eligible for the CRHR Located Along the Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line

Resource	Description	Site Type	Reason for Ineligibility	Route Segment
SRI-19/ CA-RIV-8102	Milling location with flaked stone reduction	Prehistoric Site	Site is on Silverado Formation with little chance for buried deposits. Little research potential.	W-1
RIV-1078	Milling location	Prehistoric Site	Surface of the site is disturbed and the Sediments in the area are classified as late to middle Pleistocene deposits and are too old to contain cultural resources.	E-1

**Route Segment E-1**

*SRI-110/CA-RIV-8103* is a grinding slick located on a gently sloping hill. The geological map states that the area is characterized by massive textured tonalite, which is a type of grano-diorite commonly used for making groundstone tools. The photograph in the site form clearly shows the bedrock is overlain with alluvial sediments of an unspecified age, but which were most likely deposited during the Holocene, and depth that could have buried cultural deposits (Bholat 2006a). Implementation of MM CUL-1b and MM CUL-1c will reduce impacts to the site to a less than significant level (Class II).

**Route Segment W-4**

*SRI-131/ CA-RIV-8104* is a precontact lithic scatter located in terminal Pleistocene and Holocene aged alluvial deposits that could yield buried cultural components (Bholat 2006b). Since the extent of this resource has not been determined, MM CUL-1b and MM CUL-1d should be implemented. This mitigation measure should reduce the impact to a less than significant measure (Class II).

Telecommunications System

The potential for the installation of the telecommunications system to cause an adverse change in the significance of the resources discussed in the Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Line, discussed above, can be reduced with careful project design and component placement. Subsurface installation of approximately 600 feet of telecommunication line could potentially disturb an unknown buried archaeological resource; however, implementation of MM CUL-1b and MM CUL-1d will reduce any adverse change in the significance of a historic resource to less than significant levels (Class II).

Fogarty Substation

*05SCE1 Iso-1* is an isolated prehistoric groundstone artifact. This unifacially ground mano has no other historic or prehistoric resources associated with it. Isolated artifacts are considered to be lacking in integrity of location. Construction of Fogarty Substation will not impact historic resources (Class III).

Insert 1 of 2

**Figure D.5-1 Late Pleistocene to Holocene Sediments in the Project Area  
Requiring Cultural Resources Monitoring During Construction of the  
Project**

**CLICK HERE TO  
VIEW FIGURE**

Insert 2 of 2

Figure D.5-1 Late Pleistocene to Holocene Sediments in the Project Area Requiring Cultural Resources Monitoring During Construction of the Project

### Valley and Ivyglen Substation Improvements

No archaeological resources were located in the Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Improvement project area; therefore, the Project is not expected to cause an adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource (Class III). Portions of these areas are located in sediments that could contain buried cultural deposits. Implementation of MM CUL-1c and MM CUL-1d would reduce the impact to less than significant levels (Class II).

### **Impact CUL-3: Indirectly Destroy a Unique Paleontological Resource or Site or Unique Geologic Feature**

#### Fogarty Substation and Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Improvements

Construction of Fogarty Substation has the potential to directly or indirectly affect a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The proposed site is located on surface exposures of the fossiliferous Silverado Formation, which dates to the Paleocene Epoch, and is overlain by a thin sedimentary veneer of Holocene alluvium. The Silverado Formation has a high potential to contain significant paleontological resources and is assigned high paleontological sensitivity. The Silverado Formation contains coal seams, lignite beds, and commercial clay deposits as well as abundant fossil mollusks and vertebrate fossils. Implementation of MMs CUL-1b, MM CUL-1d and CUL-3a will reduce affects on unique paleontological resources to less than significant levels. Operational and maintenance impacts on paleontological resources have a low potential for impacting paleontological resources and would most likely occur during the replacement of project components resulting in ground disturbance (Class II).

Construction activities associated with the proposed subtransmission line and telecommunications system have the potential to significantly impact paleontological resources within the Temescal Canyon. The Temescal Canyon Basin portion of the proposed subtransmission line and telecommunications system area is underlain by the Silverado Formation, a marine sedimentary formation that consists of sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerates that may form and preserve fossils. Other portions of the proposed subtransmission line route are underlain by igneous rocks, which are not conducive to the formation or preservation of fossils. The Silverado Formation may form and preserve fossils within the project area, but no other sections of the project area are conducive to the formation or preservation of fossils. Implementation of MMs CUL-1b, CUL-1d, and CUL-3a would reduce impacts to unique paleontological resources to less than significant levels (Class II). Operation and maintenance impacts on paleontological resources have a low potential for occurrence and should be less than significant. The only potential for impacts after the construction phase of the project would be regular maintenance and repairs, such as pole insulator replacements resulting in ground disturbance.

Construction activities associated with improvements to the Valley and Ivyglen Substations are expected to have no affect on paleontological resources because construction activities would occur in previously disturbed areas. Operation and maintenance of the substation improvement areas would not involve additional ground-disturbance and are expected to have no impact on paleontological resources (Class III).

Implementation of MMs CUL-1b would reduce impacts to unique paleontological resources to less than significant levels. Implementation of MM CUL-1b, following a CRTP will ensure detailed procedures are known and adhered to in the event a unique paleontological resource is encountered during construction. In addition, implementation of MMs CUL-3a would ensure impacts to a unique paleontological resource would be reduced to less than significant.

### **Mitigation Measures for Impact CUL-3**

**MM CUL-3a (Paleontological Monitoring):** A qualified paleontologist shall be present during ground-disturbing construction activities in areas of paleontological sensitivity. The Applicant shall prepare a map showing the areas underlain by the Silverado Formation in Temescal Canyon and under the Fogarty Substation site. These shall be considered areas of paleontological sensitivity. The paleontological monitor shall have regional experience identifying paleontological resources, be an approved paleontologist listed with Riverside County, and shall work in accordance with MM CUL-1b.

### **Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains, Including Those Interred Outside of Formal Cemeteries**

#### Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line and Telecommunications System

Construction activities associated with the proposed subtransmission line and telecommunications line have the potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Although no human burials or cemeteries have been identified in the project area, the *CA-RIV-8132* (Elsinore Valley Cemetery), and *CA-RIV-714/H* have the potential to be sensitive for buried human remains previously unidentified through records and archival research and pedestrian field surveys. Implementation of MMs CUL-1a, CUL-1b, CUL-1c, would reduce affects on human remains to less than significant (Class II).

#### Fogarty Substation and Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Improvements

Construction of Fogarty Substation has the potential to disturb human remains that could be buried in the alluvium overlaying the Silverado Formation. Implementation of MMs CUL-1a, CUL-1b, and CUL-1c would reduce affects on human remains to less than significant (Class II).

## **D.5.4 Cumulative**

The Project traverses an area experiencing rapid population growth. With population in-migration and growth in the region comes the need for residential, commercial, educational, and recreational development, with concomitant industrial and transportation support. All of these result in earth-disturbing activities and, therefore, have the potential to affect cultural and paleontological resources adversely.

As described above, construction activity threatens to damage cultural and paleontological resources through the earth disturbing activities of construction, including, but not limited to, grading of access roads, boring for the installation of poles, and laying foundation for structures. For the purpose of the cumulative analysis, the geographic scope for determining impacts of the Project on cultural resources will include all those culturally sensitive sites within the immediate vicinity of the Project. The scope of this analysis is limited to the immediate vicinity of the Project because the majority of the impacts would occur from the direct effects of construction. A cumulative significant impact to cultural resources would occur if the Project contributes to an adverse change in or destruction of historic resources, archeological resources, human remains, or sites with unique paleontological or geographic features.

Thirty-four known cultural resource sites have been identified along the project route. As previously stated, construction activity threatens to disturb these sites. However, with the implementation of MMs CUL-1a – CUL-1c, the Project would not result in significant impacts to cultural resources. Environmentally Sensitive Areas will be identified and provided with a no-construction buffer zone; a CRTP will be developed prior to construction outlining guidelines for handling resources encountered during construction; and construction monitoring will be provided by a qualified local archaeologist. With

these precautions, the Project would not contribute substantially to cumulative impacts on cultural resources by disturbing or damaging sites.

Construction activities have the potential to damage unique paleontological resources. Although the Project would cross sensitive geological units that could contain paleontological resources, MM CUL-3a, which requires monitoring for fossils during construction over these geological units by a qualified local archaeologist, should minimize the risk of impacts to a less than significant level. By minimizing the risk of damaging paleontological artifacts, the Project would not contribute substantially to cumulative impacts regarding unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features.