

DRAFT

ADDENDUM

CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT

for the
**TULE WIND PROJECT, McCAIN VALLEY,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory for the Tule Wind Project area of potential effects (APE), and a Class II sample inventory of portions of the non-APE project right of way (ROW), in accordance with BLM guidelines for alternative energy inventories (Hale et al. 2010). The inventory was completed to satisfy requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), that require an inventory of cultural resources on lands planned for development. The current report documents survey results for parts of the original APE that were not previously surveyed due to access constraints, as well as newly proposed APE added to accommodate avoidance of known biological and cultural resources. The original records search compiled by Tetra Tech (2008) and an additional records search conducted by Hale et al. (2010) were sufficient to accommodate the APE investigated for this addendum report.

The current inventory consisted of intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 2,565 acres, which included 2,215 acres of new APE and 350 acres of original APE that remained from the first Class III survey due to access constraints. A total of 64 cultural sites were newly documented (41 prehistoric sites and 23 historic sites), and four previously recorded sites were updated. Overall, the total Class III APE survey, including the original survey by Hale et al. 2010 and the current supplemental survey, documented 177 cultural sites within the APE and 43 cultural sites within the Class II survey. A total of 23 sites in the Class III APE and 10 sites in the Class II sample survey were assessed as potentially eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) listing. Of the 220 cultural sites documented for the Tule Wind Project, the modified project layout successfully avoids direct impacts to 212 (96.4%) of the 220 documented cultural sites, with potential direct impacts to eight (3.7%) of these (Tule-TQ-39, SDI-4788, SDI-17817, SDI-18054, SDI-19301, SDI-19364, SDI-19935, and SDI-2010). Direct impacts to these eight sites are primarily limited to improvement of existing roads that bisect the sites. Project facilities will be constructed within the 50-ft buffer around 14 other cultural sites (Tule-TQ-5, Tule-TQ-42, SDI-1151, SDI-9225, SDI-17830, SDI-18050, SDI-19849, SDI-20044, SDI-20051, SDI-20054, SDI-20056, SDI-20065, SDI-20066, SDI-20091); although direct impacts to these sites will be avoided.

A study of potential visual impacts to the historic built environment was also completed, documenting 60 potentially historic structures within a one-half mile radius of the project APE; 45 of these structures are located within the Class III survey APE (nearly all are located along Old Highway 80). No historic structures were evaluated for NRHP or CRHR eligibility, however, all structures were assumed to be eligible for an assessment of visual impacts. The study concluded that the modified project layout would not result in adverse direct or indirect visual impacts to the historic built environment.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of an additional Class III inventory conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the Tule Wind Project in McCain Valley, San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1). Iberdrola Renewables (Iberdrola) is proposing to construct and operate the Tule Wind Project, consisting of wind turbines capable of generating up to 200 megawatts of electricity. The proposed project will be located on a combination of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the California State Lands Commission (CSLC), as well as lands on the Ewiiapaayp Indian Reservation and some private parcels. Additionally, the project will include a 3.6- to 4.1-mi.-long 138-kilovolt transmission line to interconnect the project to an existing substation operated by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) (currently two alternative routes are under consideration).

ASM is subcontracted to HDR Engineering (HDR); HDR is contracted by Iberdrola to provide environmental technical and permitting support for Iberdrola's request for the BLM to authorize a Right-of-Way (ROW) permit for site access and clearance for the project. The BLM is the lead agency for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the lead agency for complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The current archaeological survey compliments a Class III inventory completed by ASM for the original Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project (see Hale et al. 2010). The overall study was conducted in support of an Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) produced by HDR. Thus, the current report is an addendum to the original Class III inventory report completed by ASM. The current report documents survey results for parts of the original APE that were not previously surveyed due to access constraints, as well as newly proposed APE added to accommodate avoidance of known biological and cultural resources. The original records search compiled by Tetra Tech (2008) and an additional records search conducted by Hale et al. (2010) were sufficient to accommodate the APE investigated for this addendum report.

Iberdrola is proposing modifications to portions of the Tule Wind Project facilities. These changes are necessitated by several circumstances, primarily updated information regarding sensitive resources or conditions on the ground.

A licensed California surveyor recently conducted a land survey of the real property associated with the Tule Wind Project to identify monuments and exact property boundaries resulting in modifications to some facilities so that they will conform to exact property boundaries.

1. Introduction



Figure 1.1 Project vicinity map.

The San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Sunrise Powerlink Project recently commenced construction. A portion of that project crosses the lands that are also part of the Tule Wind Project. The Tule Wind Project's transmission line will parallel the Sunrise transmission line to the extent feasible to reduce environmental impacts. Currently, the exact location of the Sunrise line is subject to modification, which may necessitate modifications to certain portions of the Tule Wind Project. Additionally, since the environmental review of the Tule Wind Project commenced, the Sunrise project leased and constructed a temporary laydown yard of significant size coincident with proposed facilities for the Tule Wind Project. This requires that certain features be modified to account for the occupancy of that land. Because the Tule Wind Project is eligible for the Investment Tax Credit by virtue of completing construction before December 12, 2012, and construction of the Sunrise line is not expected to be completed before that date, features such as access roads and the alternate substation proposed for the area occupied by the Sunrise laydown yard must be relocated.

Iberdrola conducts field verification of proposed wind turbine and access road locations to ensure the proper placement of the wind turbines for optimum meteorological conditions and to accommodate specific topographical constraints. Meteorological data is being compiled on an ongoing basis through the existing meteorological towers (METs) located in various locations throughout the project area. Iberdrola's development team, including meteorologists, permitting managers, civil engineers, and project developers, completed the preliminary field verification process for the Tule Wind Project in Fall 2010.

The field verification process takes into consideration numerous factors that include electrical engineering, civil engineering and grading requirements associated with planned access roads and turbines, avoidance of cultural resource sites, and avoidance and minimization of impacts to sensitive biological resources. Based on the results of these field verifications, some project design modifications are implicated. Project design modifications reflect civil engineering and grading necessary to accommodate the highly variable topography in the project area, avoidance of cultural sites, and avoidance of sensitive biological resources.

The exact route of the primary transmission line for the Tule Wind Project has been refined (Figure 1.2). Landowner negotiations and the availability of the San Diego County ROW allow modifications to the exact path of the line, though the general route remains unchanged. The project is undergoing review by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and project changes associated therewith may be implicated.

Cultural surveys of the project area were completed in 2010 and modifications to the project layout were made to avoid archaeological resources.

In anticipation of project design modifications, ASM conducted additional cultural resources surveys on lands that may be impacted by relocated wind turbines, access roads, and resource avoidance. Figures 1.3a-1.3b identifies the additional land area surveyed.

The proposed project (including anticipated modifications) will be constructed and operated to avoid impacts to nearly all cultural resources. Taking a conservative approach, Iberdrola surveyed a larger area than is needed in an effort to encompass all land area that could potentially be affected by project modifications (e.g., wind turbine and/or access roads). As compared to the proposed project, the modified project design (based on the new surveys) demonstrates that no new significant impacts or changes to the mitigation identified in the Draft EIR/EIS are anticipated as a result of the modified project design.

The current inventory consisted of intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 2,565 acres, which included 2,215 acres of new APE and 350 acres of the original APE that remained from the first Class III survey due to access constraints (see Figures 1.3a and 1.3b). Overall, the current survey identified an additional 64 new cultural sites (temporarily labeled as Tule-TQ-1 through Tule-TQ-68—some TQ numbers are unused) and 91 isolated finds. Four previously recorded sites were updated with additional information (SDI-9229, SDI-10330, SDI-19853, and SDI-19867). Additionally, a survey of the historical built environment was conducted for a half-mile radius around the project APE to assess potential indirect impacts to buildings and structures. The visual impacts survey documented a total of 60 potentially historic buildings and structures, 45 of which are within the Class III APE survey but only five are within or near the APE for the modified Tule Wind Project layout. The 45 buildings and structures within the Class III APE were known to exist when the original Class III inventory was conducted but access constraints precluded their recordation at that time. All 45 buildings in the Class III APE were recorded as 23 cultural resources during the current Class III survey (some are clustered), although all 60 buildings were independently considered in the visual impacts analysis.

Of the 220 cultural sites documented for the Tule Wind Project (177 in the Class III project APE and 43 in the Class II sample survey), the modified project layout successfully avoids direct impacts to 212 of these; eight cultural sites (3.7%) may be directly impacted, primarily by improvements to existing roads that bisect the sites. Another 14 sites may experience project construction within the 50-ft. buffer surrounding the site boundaries but direct impacts to these sites will be avoided. The visual impacts study resulted in the determination that the modified project layout will not have direct or visual impacts on potentially historic structures.

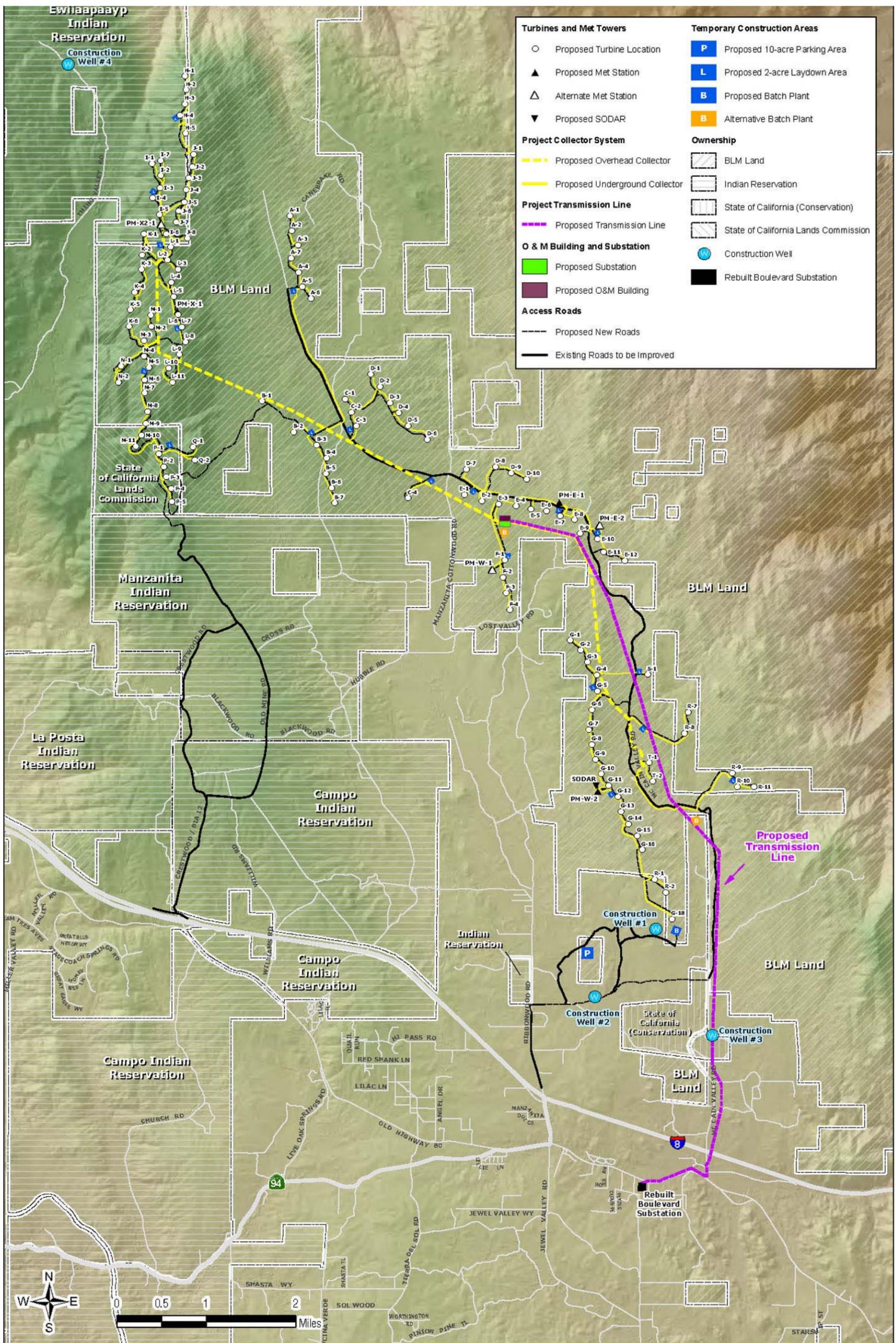


Figure 1.2 Map showing the modified project layout (created by HDR Engineering)

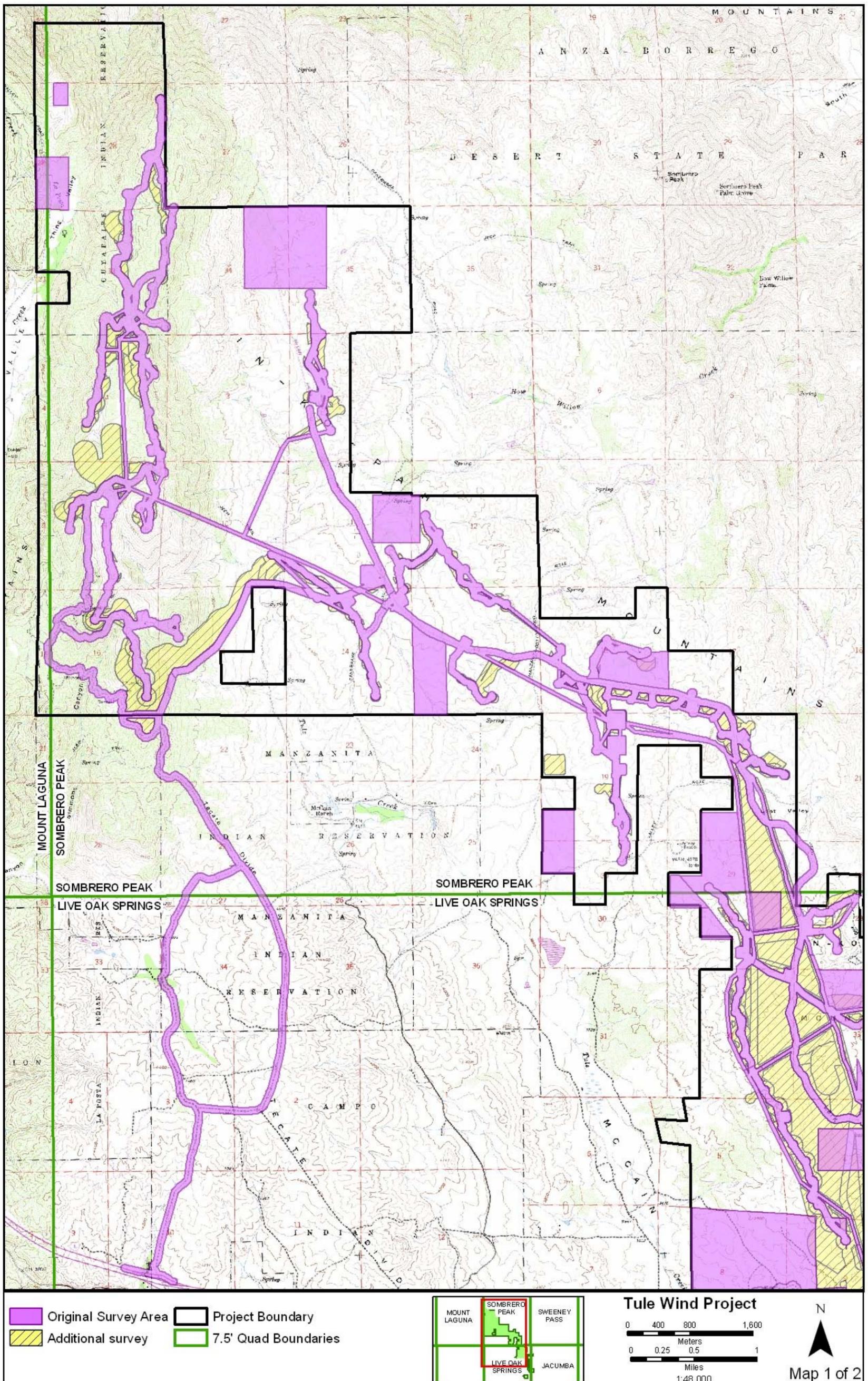


Figure 1.3a Overview of cultural resources survey areas.

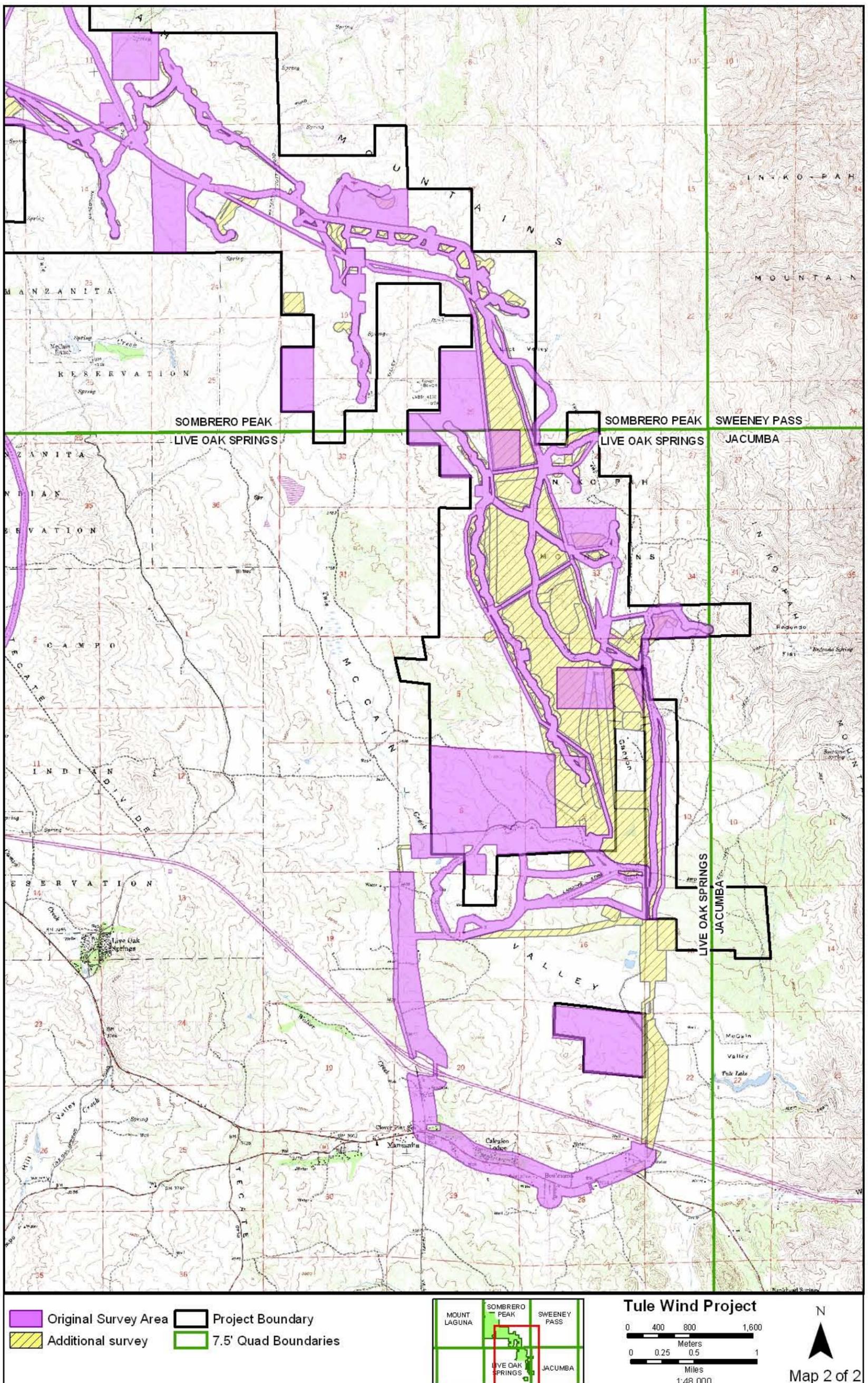


Figure 1.3b Overview of cultural resources survey areas.

For those elements of the survey area that consist of APE, the current survey kept with the original conventions for survey near various planned facilities as follows:

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

Also depicted on Figures 1.3a and 1.3b is the project ROW (identified as “project boundary”), within which the project layout, which defines the APE, must be designed. However, since the project ROW is much larger than the current or future APE, the BLM required that a Class II sample inventory be conducted to provide an assessment of the nature and density of cultural resources in the non-APE ROW. ASM completed the Class II sample inventory for this project (see Hale et al. 2010: Appendix C; see Figures 1.3a and 1.3b).

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The project APE encompasses federal, state, and private land, thus requiring compliance with regulations set forth in CEQA and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) governing the discovery and treatment of cultural resources.

1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated for the potential to impact the environment, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place, which is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1(b)).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource’s significance.

The CRHR is used in the consideration of historic resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or,
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or,
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or,
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

1.2.2 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The NHPA established the NRHP and the President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and provided that states may establish SHPOs to carry out some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that “[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.” Section 106 also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (16 USC 470f).

36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources of concern to them; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The content of 36 CFR 60.4 defines criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The BLM evaluates the significance of cultural resources identified during inventory phases in consultation with the California SHPO to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The criteria for determining eligibility are essentially the same in content and order as those outlined under CEQA, but the criteria under NHPA are labeled A through D (rather than 1-4 under CEQA).

To facilitate the evaluation of cultural resources in California, the BLM has devised guidelines for inventory and determining the eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites. The guidelines supplement the NRHP criteria for evaluation and provide consistency on BLM lands across the state. These “Cultural Resource Inventory General Guidelines” have been revised to keep pace with current guidance in the field of cultural resource management.

The current Class III inventory is not designed to generate enough data to make eligibility determinations on previously recorded or newly discovered cultural resources; such determinations are typically made during a subsequent evaluation phase (e.g., excavations at prehistoric sites). However, the inventory generated sufficient data to offer management assessments of the eligibility of cultural resources recorded during the inventory. These assessments will help guide the development of evaluation and mitigation plans to determine site eligibility and the significance of project impacts.

1.3 KEY PERSONNEL

John Cook, ASM President, served as the Project Manager with ultimate project oversight and budget management. Micah Hale, Ph.D., was the Principal Investigator (PI) responsible for development and execution of field procedures, data collection, site interpretations, significance assessments, and management recommendations. The PI also directed the preparation of draft and final reports and was responsible for maintaining schedules, budgets, and coordination with HDR. Tony Quach, M.A., was the Field Director with assistance from Brad Comeau, as Crew Chief. The crew consisted of experienced ASM personnel and several individuals from outside the company that have worked on previous projects in the region, including ASM’s recent cultural resources inventory for SDG&E—some alignments for the SDG&E project cut through McCain Valley and the current project APE. The Field Director and Crew Chief assisted the PI in mobilizing field crews and coordinating logistics. ASM also coordinated with appropriate Native American tribes to identify tribal representatives that accompanied field crews during the pedestrian survey.

1.4 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION AND TRIBAL COORDINATION

Native American consultation and coordination documentation is provided in Appendix C. Native Americans from different local tribes participated in the field survey. A Native American monitor accompanied each of ASM's survey crews. The participating Native American monitors walked along with crews, including difficult terrain, during the pedestrian survey and were explicitly requested to provide ASM with information regarding TCPs or specific areas of tribal concern encountered during survey. To date, ASM has not received any specific information on TCPs or sacred sites. The BLM's consultation process with Native American groups is ongoing. Only one area was as being an area of concern for Native American issues and this information was recorded (see Appendix C).

Coordination for access to Campo, Manzanita, and Ewiiapaayp Reservation lands was done by HDR and Iberdrola. Native American consultants were either hired as ASM employees (ASM handles payroll, transportation in the field and insurance) or arranged with ASM to be subcontractors (Tribe handles payroll, transportation in the field and insurance). The hiring arrangement was made as per the preference of each tribe or individual representative.

1.5 REPORT STRUCTURE

This addendum report is abridged in that background information, the research design, and survey methods are detailed in the original Class III and Class II inventory report by Hale et al. (2010). As such, following this introduction, this addendum consists of survey results (Chapter 2) and a summary with management considerations (Chapter 3). Appendices are limited to confidential location maps and site forms (Appendix A), additional information relating to the study of visual impacts to the historical built environment (Appendix B), and notes on coordination with Native American representatives (Appendix C). Other information, including the Class II sample survey letter report, BLM guidelines for cultural resources inventories that relate to wind farms, the Health and Safety Plan, resumes of key personnel, and records search results can be found in appendices attached to the original Class III inventory by Hale et al. (2010).

2. SURVEY RESULTS

This chapter details the results of the additional Class III survey of the remaining portions of the original APE and the newly added APE which covers potential project modifications. A description of each archaeological site is provided, including an assessment of potential NRHP or CRHR eligibility. Isolated finds are briefly discussed and tabulated for each area. Additional discussion is provided regarding results of the survey of the historic built environment.

Overall, the additional survey documented four previously recorded sites, 41 new archaeological sites and 23 historic sites with structures, and 91 isolated finds (Tables 2.1 and 2.2; Figures 2.1a-2.1e, and Figures 2.2a-2.2e—site and isolate location maps are located in confidential Appendix A). A total of six newly discovered archaeological sites and two previously recorded archaeological sites documented during this survey were assessed as potentially eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing based on surface inspection, while the rest are assessed as likely ineligible, including all isolated finds.

Ground visibility was subjectively recorded during the survey to relate survey conditions, and is characterized on Figures 2.3a-2.3b. The following scale was used to rate visibility: poor (0-25 percent), fair (26-50 percent), good (51-75 percent), or excellent (76-100 percent). This scale is not absolute but is intended to adequately characterize relative ground visibility to aid management considerations for areas that were heavily vegetated and that may contain archaeological deposits that were undetected. As with the original Class III inventory, ground visibility varied widely throughout the survey area. Field conditions were generally facilitative to ground observations in most low-lying areas, while high elevation ridges and adjacent slopes were covered with dense vegetation, as were larger drainages. Patches of exposed ground were often surrounded by dense stands of Manzanita or other shrubs. In areas of dense vegetation, surveyors were able to reduce the potential of substantial archaeological deposits having gone undetected by inspecting the ground at their feet, although there was reduced lateral visibility. If resources went undetected, these would likely be limited to isolated milling features or ephemeral flake or ceramic scatters.

In keeping with the Health and Safety Plan and with basic survey methods, excessively steep slopes were not systematically surveyed, but were sampled using individual forays to the extent feasible. The northwestern project area was particularly problematic given the combination of excessively steep slopes and dense vegetation (Figure 2.4). In this area, pedestrian survey was hindered to individual forays in most cases, though meandering allowed some additional coverage.

2. Survey Results

Table 2.1 Newly Documented Cultural Sites

Newly Documented Eligible Sites (n = 8)						
Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
SDI-10330/ Tule-TQ-21	Class III	BLM	Records Search	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible
SDI-10359	Class III	BLM, Private	Records Search	Prehistoric	Large Habitation	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-02	Class III	Manzanita	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-03	Class III	Manzanita	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-04	Class III	Campo	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-38	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-42	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-45	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Potentially Eligible

Newly Documented Ineligible Sites and Sites with Uncertain Eligibility (n = 58)						
Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
SDI-9229	Class III		Records Search	Prehistoric	Large Habitation	Likely Ineligible
SDI-10596	Class III		Records Search	Prehistoric	Large Habitation	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19853/ SDGE-BC-5	Class III	BLM	Records Search	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19867/Tule-TQ-07	Class III	BLM	Records Search	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-01	Class III	Manzanita	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-05	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-06	Class III	Unknown	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-08	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling Station	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-09	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-10	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-11	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-12	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-13	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-16	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-17	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-18	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-19	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible

Newly Documented Ineligible Sites and Sites with Uncertain Eligibility (n = 58)

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
Tule-TQ-20	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-22	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-23	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-24	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling Station	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-25	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-26	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-27	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-28	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-29	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-30	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-31	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-32	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Can Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-33	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Can Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-34	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-35	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-36	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Ceramic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-37	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-39	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-40	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-41	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-43	Class III	BLM	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-44	Class III	Private	New	Prehistoric	Small Habitation	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-46/ Structure ID 2	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-47/ Structure ID 3	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-48/ Structure ID 4	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-49/ Structure ID 5	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-50/ Structure ID 6	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-51/ Structure ID 7	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility

2. Survey Results

Newly Documented Ineligible Sites and Sites with Uncertain Eligibility (n = 58)

Site	Survey	Landholder	New or Existing?	Age	Site Type	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
Tule-TQ-52/ Structure ID 8, 9, 10	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-53/ Structure ID 11-13, 15-21, 23-24	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-54/ Structure ID 14	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-55/ Structure ID 22	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-56/ Structure ID 26	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-57/ Structure ID 27	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-58/ Structure ID 28	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-59/ Structure ID 29	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-60/ Structure ID 30	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-61/ Structure ID 53	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-62/ Structure ID 31	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-63/ Structure ID 32, 34	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-64/ Structure ID 35	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-65/ Structure ID 52	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-66/ Structure ID 51	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-67/ Structure ID 54-56	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility
Tule-TQ-68/ Structure ID 57	Class III	Private	New	Historic	Structure	Uncertain Eligibility

Table 2.2 Isolated Artifacts Newly Documented during the Class III Inventories

Class III Newly Documented Isolates	Survey	Description
Tule-TQ-I-01	Class III	1 Metavolcanic grey speckled flake
Tule-TQ-I-02	Class III	1 Clear banded quartz flake
Tule-TQ-I-03	Class III	1 Fine grained bluish grey metavolcanic flake
Tule-TQ-I-04	Class III	1 Quartz core
Tule-TQ-I-05	Class III	1 Fine grained greenish metavolcanic flake
Tule-TQ-I-06	Class III	1 Quartz flake
Tule-TQ-I-07	Class III	1 Quartz shatter, possibly burinated
Tule-TQ-I-08	Class III	1 Milling slab fragment
Tule-TQ-I-09	Class III	1 Mano
Tule-TQ-I-10	Class III	1 Fire box
Tule-TQ-I-11	Class III	1 Triangular point tip fragment

Class III Newly Documented Isolates	Survey	Description
Tule-TQ-I-12	Class III	1 Quartz shatter
Tule-TQ-I-13	Class III	1 Grey metavolcanic flake
Tule-TQ-I-14	Class III	1 Rock Cairn
Tule-TQ-I-15	Class III	1 Metavolcanic fine grained flake
Tule-TQ-I-16	Class III	4 Brownware pottery sherds
Tule-TQ-I-17	Class III	1 Brownware pottery sherd and 1 Metavolcanic flake
Tule-TQ-I-18	Class III	2 Quartz flakes
Tule-TQ-I-19	Class III	1 Granite Handstone
Tule-TQ-I-20	Class III	1 Fire affected metavolcanic flake
Tule-TQ-I-21	Class III	1 Metavolcanic grey flake (possible drill)
Tule-TQ-I-22	Class III	1 Metavolcanic flake
Tule-TQ-I-23	Class III	1 Fine grained metavolcanic core
Tule-TQ-I-24	Class III	4 Brownware pottery sherds
Tule-TQ-I-25	Class III	1 Assayed brown volcanic cobble
Tule-TQ-I-26	Class III	1 Quartz triangular point side notched
Tule-TQ-I-27	Class III	1 Quartz triangular point
Tule-TQ-I-28	Class III	1 Metavolcanic grey speckled scraper
Tule-TQ-I-29	Class III	1 Quartz flake
Tule-TQ-I-30	Class III	1 Metavolcanic grey speckled flake
Tule-TQ-I-31	Class III	1 Metavolcanic grey speckled flake
Tule-TQ-I-32	Class III	1 Basalt dark grey flake
Tule-TQ-I-33	Class III	1 Basalt metate fragment
Tule-TQ-I-34	Class III	1 Metavolcanic core
Tule-TQ-I-35	Class III	1 Brownware body
Tule-TQ-I-36	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-37	Class III	1 Buffware body
Tule-TQ-I-38	Class III	1 Brownware body
Tule-TQ-I-40	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-41	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-42	Class III	1 Assayed quartzite cobble
Tule-TQ-I-43	Class III	1 Buffware body, 1 aqua glass body fragment
Tule-TQ-I-44	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake (2)
Tule-TQ-I-45	Class III	1 Buffware Body
Tule-TQ-I-47	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-48	Class III	1 Buffware body
Tule-TQ-I-49	Class III	1 Quartz interor flake
Tule-TQ-I-50	Class III	1 Buffware body
Tule-TQ-I-51	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-52	Class III	2 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-53	Class III	1 Metavolcanic core
Tule-TQ-I-54	Class III	1 Metavolcanic core
Tule-TQ-I-55	Class III	1 Metavolcanic core
Tule-TQ-I-56	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-57	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-58	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-59	Class III	1 Brownware body

2. Survey Results

Class III Newly Documented Isolates	Survey	Description
Tule-TQ-I-60	Class III	1 Rock Pile/cairn
Tule-TQ-I-61	Class III	1 Amethyst glass crown finish
Tule-TQ-I-62	Class III	1 Large nodule of Santiago Peak FG Turquoise MV
Tule-TQ-I-63	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-64	Class III	1 Historic can lid
Tule-TQ-I-65	Class III	1 Metavolcanic secondary flake
Tule-TQ-I-66	Class III	1 Metavolcanic shatter
Tule-TQ-I-67	Class III	2 Metavolcanic interior flakes
Tule-TQ-I-68	Class III	1 Quartz biface
Tule-TQ-I-69	Class III	4 Brownware body
Tule-TQ-I-70	Class III	1 Metavolcanic core
Tule-TQ-I-71	Class III	3 Brownware body
Tule-TQ-I-72	Class III	1 Obsidian interior
Tule-TQ-I-73	Class III	5 Brownware pot drop sherd
Tule-TQ-I-74	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-75	Class III	2 Metavolcanic flakes
Tule-TQ-I-77	Class III	1 Fine grained metavolcanic secondary flake
Tule-TQ-I-78	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-79	Class III	1 Fine grained metavolcanic retouched flake
Tule-TQ-I-80	Class III	1 Fine grained metavolcanic retouched flake
Tule-TQ-I-81	Class III	1 Metavolcanic secondary flake
Tule-TQ-I-82	Class III	1 Metavolcanic secondary flake
Tule-TQ-I-83	Class III	1 Metavolcanic scraper
Tule-TQ-I-84	Class III	2 Quartz interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-85	Class III	1 Metavolcanic scraper
Tule-TQ-I-86	Class III	Metavolcanic scraper and metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-87	Class III	2 Metavolcanic secondary flake
Tule-TQ-I-88	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-89	Class III	2 Metavolcanic interior
Tule-TQ-I-90	Class III	1 Metavolcanic scraper
Tule-TQ-I-91	Class III	3 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-92	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-93	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake
Tule-TQ-I-94	Class III	1 Metavolcanic interior flake

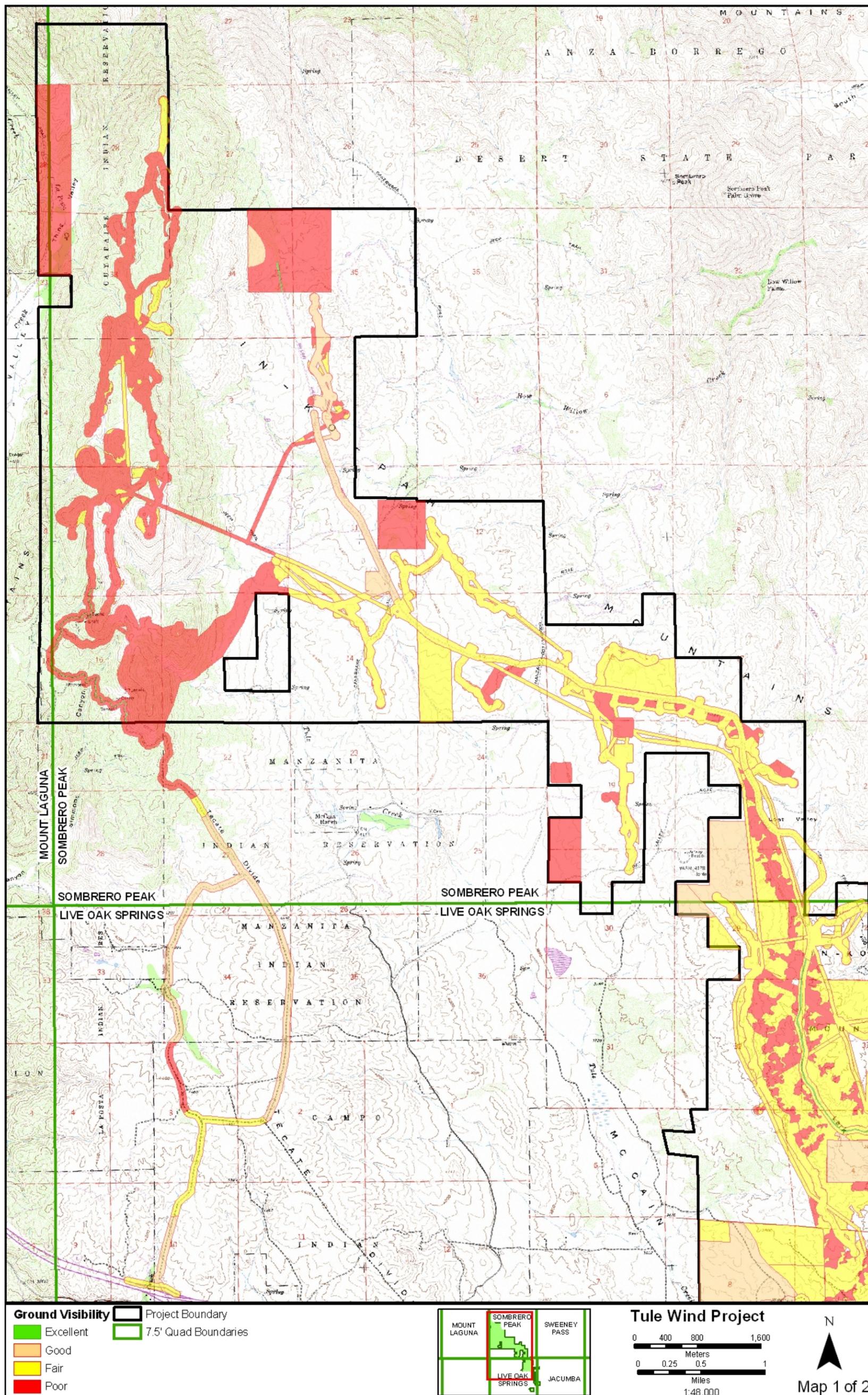


Figure 2.3a Map showing ground visibility in surveyed areas.

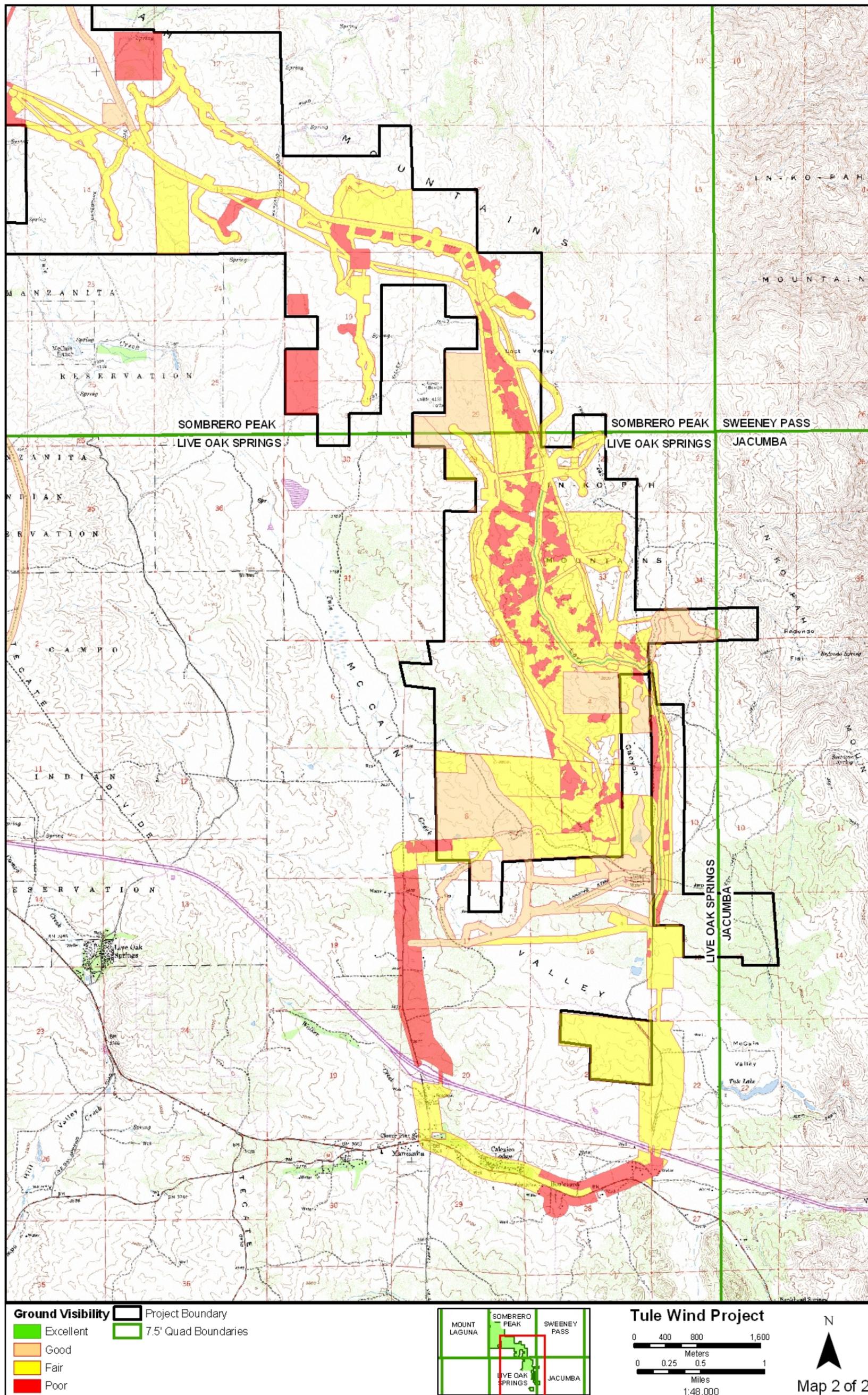


Figure 2.3b Map showing ground visibility in surveyed areas.



Figure 2.4 Overview of densely vegetated area within survey corridor.

2.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED ON RESERVATION LANDS WITHIN THE ORIGINAL APE

ASM conducted archaeological survey on the Manzanita Indian Reservation from October 4-6, 2010, and on the Campo Reservation from October 6-8, 2010. Native American monitors designated by the Manzanita and Campo reservations accompanied the ASM field crew during all survey activities. Native American monitors that participated in fieldwork at different times included Rudy (Manzanita), Dee Dee (Campo), Misty (Campo), and Aaron (Campo) (last names were not given by the monitors). The APE on both Manzanita and Campo lands consists of proposed improvements to access roads. The roads were surveyed with two archaeological crew members surveying along both sides of the proposed access road spaced at 20-m intervals for complete coverage of the 90-m corridor. The survey area along these roadways encompassed approximately 321 acres—188 acres for the Manzanita Reservation, and 133 acres for the Campo Reservation. Four archaeological sites were recorded on reservation lands. Three of these sites (Tule-TQ-01, Tule-TQ-02, and Tule-TQ-03) were located on the Manzanita Reservation, and one site (Tule-TQ-04) was located on the Campo Reservation.

2.1.1 Tule-TQ-1

Tule-TQ-1 is a sparse artifact scatter located one kilometer from the intersection of Route 12 and Old Mine Road on an alluvial terrace of decomposed granite, desert grasses, flattop buckwheat, and low lying bushes. The site is a low density artifact scatter composed of one retouched flake, 14 flakes of various material types (grey porphyritic metavolcanic, quartz, quartzite, and one piece of caramel banded chert), one core, one handstone, and three pieces of brownware ceramics spread over an 80-x-35-m area. A small, 15 x 20 m, disturbed and graded area is located in the center of the site; it was most likely cleared for some form of construction staging since modern plastic netting, wood stakes, and rubbish litter this section of the site. The surface of the site was not observed to contain areas of buried cultural deposits or midden soil. The site has low data potential and is not likely to be eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.1.2 Tule-TQ-2

Tule-TQ-2 is a complex habitation site that was recorded on the Manzanita Reservation. A maintained drainage ditch is located just southwest of the site. The general site covers a 125-x-60-m area that is densely populated by black oaks, small shrubs and grasses. In general, the site includes a rock shelter, multiple bedrock milling feature outcrops (11 conical mortars, five oval mortars, 31 basins, and 27 milling slicks on eight separate rock outcrop features), a moderately dense artifact scatter, and midden soil (Figure 2.5). The rock shelter is large with as much as 10 m² of interior floor space and evidence of intensive use (i.e., blackened ceiling and traces of midden soil). One milling feature is located within the rock shelter and contains ten mortars, 18 basins, and 19 milling slicks. General artifacts observed on the surface include one quartz projectile point, one retouched flake, one core, 46 pieces of debitage, one schist millingsone fragment, two handstones, one etched brownware ceramic fragment, and 48 unmodified pieces of brownware ceramics. A 20-x-25-m area of dark midden soil with some small fragments of burned bone was also observed in the northeastern portion of the site. The site is in good condition but shows signs of historic and modern disturbance. A small scatter of approximately 20 historic cans is located within the site limits. Additionally, a milling outcrop just west of the rock shelter is surrounded by a recently placed ring of angular cobbles. Considering the complexity of the site and evidence of strong data potential, this site is likely to be considered eligible for NRHP and CRHR listing.



Figure 2.5 Overview of rock shelter at Tule-TQ-2.

2.1.3 Tule-TQ-3

Tule-TQ-3 is located less than 100 m south of Tule-TQ-2 on the Manzanita Reservation. This is a habitation site consisting of two bedrock milling features (including three conical mortars, four basins, and five milling slicks) and associated habitation debris, such as minor midden soil development, one obsidian projectile point, one handstone, approximately 20 pieces of debitage, and 28 pieces of brownware ceramics. The site retains good integrity but has been eroded. Other disturbances include a few historic artifacts recorded as isolates (one fragment of ceramic white ware with gold leafing, and one fragment of an aqua bottle finish). This site has moderate data potential and is probably related to the occupation of Tule-TQ-2. Tule-TQ-3 is likely to be considered eligible for NRHP and CRHR listing.

2.1.4 Tule-TQ-4

Tule-TQ-4 is a large prehistoric habitation site with a historic feature located on the Campo Reservation approximately 1.5 km north of Old Highway 80. Overall, the site consists of three prehistoric loci contained in a 180-x-95-m area intersected by multiple drainages and a road. A historic artesian well was identified within the site limits under a canopy of dense oak trees; this feature constitutes historic disturbance to the prehistoric site (Figure 2.6). The well was

2. Survey Results

obscured by dense vegetation and ground cover, but it was observed to consist of approximately 23 large cobbles held together by coarse mortar, and two small retaining walls of similar construction situated on either side of the cobble wall.



Figure 2.6 Overview of Tule-TQ-4 with historic feature in background.

One bedrock milling feature is located at the center of Locus A (including four conical mortars and one basin), and is surrounded by an artifact scatter that includes one milling slab fragment, four pieces of debitage, and 21 pieces of ceramic (one of these etched). Additional artifacts in Locus A were identified in a collector's cache of six pieces of debitage and 51 pieces of ceramic located on top of the bedrock milling feature. Mild soil discoloration near the bedrock milling feature may represent a poorly developed midden, although little potential for buried deposits in other parts of the site were identified.

The two other loci are less dense than Locus A and do not have bedrock milling features. Locus B, located east of the road, encompasses an artifact scatter containing a total of two retouched flakes, two handstones, 14 pieces of debitage and 43 pieces of ceramic. Locus C, located west the artesian well, contains 12 pieces of debitage and 15 pieces of ceramic. No midden soils were identified in loci B and C.

Tule-TQ-4 has moderate data potential and would likely be considered eligible for NRHP and CRHR listing. However, the historic artesian well would probably not be a contributing

element given that it would be difficult to determine the feature's significance in the local region's historical development.

2.1.5 Isolated Finds on Reservation Lands

ASM recorded 13 new isolated artifacts on reservation lands (ten on the Manzanita Reservation and three on the Campo reservation) (see Figures 2.2a-2.2e in Appendix A, and also Table 2.2). In general, these isolated finds are representative of artifacts found at prehistoric sites in the region. Isolated artifacts are not considered eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2 IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EXPANDED APE

This section describes 41 archaeological sites documented in areas identified as potential locations for the realignment of project facilities. An additional 23 historic sites contain 45 historic structures that were assessed in the historic visual impacts study.

2.2.1 Tule-TQ-5

Tule-TQ-5 is a small habitation site comprised of an artifact scatter and three bedrock milling features contained in a 170-x-90-m area. The site is located within a clearing surrounded by granitic boulders on top of a small hill that is highly eroded. The site contains three bedrock milling features (including two conical mortars and three milling slicks), one pink chert arrow point, 17 pieces of debitage, two handstones, and 73 pieces of ceramic. All milling features and most artifacts are concentrated in a 30-x-55-m area in the eastern half of the site on top of the hill. Site deposits are highly eroded and no evidence was found for midden soils or the potential for buried cultural deposits. Aside from erosion, a small modern hearth at the base of the hill on the western edge of the site indicates some recent occupation and possible disturbance. This site has low data potential and it does not appear to meet the criteria to be considered eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.2 Tule-TQ-6

Tule-TQ-6 a small habitation site consisting of two bedrock milling features and a sparse artifact scatter. The site is located just behind a residential building near McCain Valley Road south of Interstate 8. A well-used off-road trail is located north of the site. The general area has been heavily disturbed by vehicular traffic, tractor-work, and pedestrian use. A small collector's cache of artifacts was located on top of one of the bedrock milling features. Aside from the two bedrock milling features (containing six milling slicks), artifacts observed include 17 pieces of debitage and 45 pieces of ceramic. A few pieces of debitage and more than 10 pieces of ceramic were found in the collector's cache. No midden soils were identified, despite the matrix being turned over by vehicle tracks, offering a glimpse of below-surface sand. This site is disturbed and has low data potential. It does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.3 Tule-TQ-8

Tule-TQ-8 is a bedrock milling feature consisting of a single milling slick on a large outcrop of granite. The granite outcrop spans a 10-x-13-m area on top of a low, highly eroded knoll. No artifacts or cultural deposits were identified near this isolated milling feature. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.4 Tule-TQ-9

Tule-TQ-9 is a low density artifact scatter comprised of one handstone and 17 pieces of debitage covering a 55-x-17-m area. The site surface is a mixture of exposed and eroded bedrock with coarse silty sand. No evidence of midden soils or buried cultural deposits was identified. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.5 Tule-TQ-10

Tule-TQ-10 is a low density lithic scatter consisting of just seven pieces of debitage contained in a 20-x-10-m area. The site and surrounding area is characterized by exposed granite bedrock interspersed with a veneer of coarse granitic sand. No midden soils or evidence of buried deposits was identified. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.6 Tule-TQ-11

Tule-TQ-11 is a low density artifact scatter spread over a 20-x-25-m area of deflated granitic sand. The general vicinity is characterized by exposed bedrock and little opportunity for buried cultural deposits exists. No midden soils were identified. A total of six pieces of debitage and 14 pieces of pottery was recorded. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.7 Tule-TQ-12

Tule-TQ-12 is a diffuse habitation site consisting of one bedrock milling feature and a handful of lithics and ceramics contained in a 120-x-70-m area. The bedrock milling feature contains one mortar with a collar milling slick. Artifacts observed include one milling slab fragment, one handstone fragment, 29 pieces of debitage, and 42 pieces of ceramic. Very small, rodent-sized pieces of burned animal bone were also identified, although no midden soils or evidence of buried cultural deposits was observed. A small drainage cuts through the eastern side of the site and the granitic sands are generally deflated. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.8 Tule-TQ-13

Tule-TQ-13 is a small habitation site consisting of a lightly used rock shelter containing one near-complete olla of brownware ceramic. Although no other artifacts were observed, the rock shelter is sooted, implying use as a campsite. The presence of the near-complete olla implies

that the site has not been recently occupied or scavenged and that the sooted ceiling is also not of modern or recent origin. The site is contained in a 20-x-20-m area and no evidence or potential for substantial buried deposits was observed; although more ceramic fragments are likely to be covered by vegetation and a thin veneer of eroded granitic sand. Despite the presence of the olla in the rock shelter, the site has low data potential and is not likely to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.9 Tule-TQ-16

Tule-TQ-16 is a sparse artifact scatter contained in a 90-x-30-m area covering deflated granitic sand near the Lowenbrau pinnacle. Artifacts include one handstone, 16 pieces of debitage, and 45 pieces of ceramic. One piece of ceramic is tubular and may be the remains of a ceramic vessel handle. No midden soils were identified and it is unlikely that buried cultural deposits are present, given the deflated character of granitic matrix and abundant exposed bedrock in the site limits and surrounding vicinity. The site has low data potential and is not likely to be considered eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.10 Tule-TQ-17

Tule-TQ-17 is a low density lithic scatter contained in a 100-x-45-m area. Just 10 pieces of debitage were recorded at this site, spread diffusely over deflated granitic sands. No midden soils were identified and it is unlikely that buried cultural deposits are present. The site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.11 Tule-TQ-18

Tule-TQ-18 is a low density artifact scatter spread over a 40-x-21-m area of exposed bedrock and deflated granitic sand. A total of four ceramic sherds and two quartz arrow points were found at this site. No midden soils were identified. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.12 Tule-TQ-19

Tule-TQ-19 is a low density artifact scatter located in a relatively level area of exposed granite bedrock with veneer of deflated sand. The total assemblage includes one biface, two pieces of debitage and two pieces of ceramic scattered over a 25-x-16-m area. Vegetation sparsely covered the surface and was not an obstacle to site definition. No midden soils were identified and it is unlikely that buried deposits are present. This site does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility due to its low data potential.

2.2.13 Tule-TQ-20

Tule-TQ-20 is a low density artifact scatter covering a 65-x-44-m area north of Lark Canyon Campground. A total of 13 pieces of debitage and six pieces of ceramics define the site, in addition to two pieces of unidentified burned mammal bone. No midden soil was identified. This site has low data potential and is not likely to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.14 Tule-TQ-22

Tule-TQ-22 is a small habitation site consisting of three bedrock milling features (with three conical mortars and three milling slicks), 22 pieces of debitage and eight ceramic fragments covering a 30-x-27-m area. The general vicinity is characterized by granitic sand with patches of exposed bedrock. No midden soils were identified and no evidence was found to suggest that substantial buried deposits are present. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.15 Tule-TQ-23

Tule-TQ-23 consists of a sparse artifact scatter contained in a 55-x-42-m area. The site assemblage includes three handstones and 17 ceramic fragments spread over a thin mantle of granitic sand. There is no evidence of buried cultural deposits or midden soils. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHR or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.16 Tule-TQ-24

Tule-TQ-24 is small habitation site covering a 26-x-13-m area characterized by relatively level granitic silty sand adjacent to a dense oak grove. Several bedrock outcrops abruptly rise from the sandy plain, and some boulders in these outcrops were used as milling stations. Two bedrock outcrops contained milling features, with a total of seven milling slicks and a saucer mortar on one outcrop and three conical mortars and one basin on the second outcrop. No artifacts or cultural deposits were identified. This site does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.17 Tule-TQ-25

Tule-TQ-25 is a small habitation site consisting of a small rock shelter with a bedrock milling feature contained in a 20-x-20-m area. The rock shelter was formed by a very large granite monolith that tipped over against a larger granite monolith, creating an approximate 3-x-1.5-m shelter. Inside the shelter is a single milling slick. No other artifacts were observed in the area, nor were midden soils identified. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.18 Tule-TQ-26

Tule-TQ-26 is a low density artifact scatter covering a 36-x-32-m area of a low alluvial terrace west of McCain Valley Road. Approximately 17 pieces of debitage and five ceramic fragments were identified in an area of semi-deflated granitic sand. No midden soils or evidence of substantial buried cultural deposits was identified. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.19 Tule-TQ-27

Tule-TQ-27 is an artifact scatter covering a 100-x-100-m area on a low alluvial terrace west of McCain Valley Road. The site consists of five handstone fragments, two retouched flakes, three cores, one assayed cobble, and 46 pieces of debitage. Artifacts are diffusely scattered over the site surface between boulders and moderately dense low shrubs and grasses. No midden soils were observed. This site does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility due to low data potential.

2.2.20 Tule-TQ-28

Tule-TQ-28 is a small habitation site contained in a 20-x-20-m area on a low bedrock ridge. The site consists of an incipient rock shelter formed by a void between large granite boulders; traces of charcoal soot mark the shelter ceiling. One milling slick is located near the entrance to the rock shelter, and a milling slab fragment was located 10 m northeast of the rock shelter. Soils surrounding the rock shelter are not conducive to midden soil buildup or for buried deposits; neither was observed. The site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.21 Tule-TQ-29

Tule-TQ-29 is a small habitation overlooking Rough Acres Ranch. The site consists of one bedrock milling feature (with two milling slicks), one retouched obsidian flake, and 19 pieces of debitage. All cultural material and the bedrock milling feature are spread over a 50-x-50-m area on top of a low hill characterized by exposed granite bedrock and deflated granitic sand. No midden soils were observed. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.22 Tule-TQ-30

This site is a low density lithic scatter with a possible animal hide drying feature located on top of a bedrock outcrop. The feature consists of 18 small granite cobbles roughly arranged in a circle with a single cobble in its center (Figure 2.7). No grinding use wear was observed on the bedrock or on the cobbles (most of which were left in place). The function of this feature is not known, but the cobbles may have been used to hold down animal hide to dry in the sun. Two pieces of debitage were located nearby with both flakes and the feature contained in a 20-x-20-m area. Though interesting, this site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.



Figure 2.7 Overview of prehistoric feature at Tule-TQ-30.

2.2.23 Tule-TQ-31

Tule-TQ-31 is a sparse artifact scatter situated on the east-facing slope of a low hill. The site contains one handstone and 24 pieces of debitage contained in a 30-x-30-m area. The site area is defined by moderately dense shrubs and silty granitic sand. No midden soils were observed and there were no indications that substantial buried cultural deposits are contained in the loose silty sand. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.24 Tule-TQ-32

Tule-TQ-32 is an historic period refuse deposit situated on a gently sloping granite ridge. The refuse deposit is comprised of 12 matchstick filler cans, 20 pieces of amethyst glass, less than 10 pieces of aqua glass, and one white ware plate. The assemblage is sparsely distributed over a 40-x-20-m area. No concentrated dump point was found that could contain buried deposits.

This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.25 Tule-TQ-33

Tule-TQ-33 is a historic period refuse deposit located in a low depression near a seasonal drainage. The site consists of short segments of rusted metal cable, less than 10 church key-opened cans, and indeterminate pieces of an automobile. All refuse is contained in a 25-x-12-m area. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.26 Tule-TQ-34

Tule-TQ-34 is a historic refuse deposit. The site is contained in a 20-x-20-m area and consists of an old hubcap and a mason jar located adjacent to a bedrock outcrop that is marked by three rock cairns. The cairns presumably mark a mining claim or other land-acquisition claim, although no claim paperwork was found. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.27 Tule-TQ-35

Tule-TQ-35 is a moderate-sized habitation site consisting of bedrock milling features and an artifact scatter. The site measures 100 x 60 m in size and is located on a terraced granite ridge paralleling a seasonal drainage. Ten milling slicks were recorded on several connected boulders. The artifact scatter includes a serrated arrow point, one flake tool, two handstones, 129 pieces of debitage, and 15 ceramic fragments. Despite the moderate density artifact scatter, the assemblage is spread over exposed granite and deflated sand with little to no potential for buried deposits in most areas. No midden soil was observed. Based on this, it is likely that the majority of the assemblage is already exposed and thus has low data potential. For these reasons, the site would not likely be recommended as eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.28 Tule-TQ-36

Tule-TQ-36 is a ceramic scatter consisting of 10 ceramic sherds contained in a 30-x-15-m area. The sherds are located in an area defined by exposed granite bedrock and deflated granitic sand. No features or other artifacts were identified in this area. A SDG&E survey stake, marking a helicopter landing zone, is located within the center of the sherd distribution. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.29 Tule-TQ-37

Tule-TQ-37 is a low density artifact scatter diffusely spread over an alluvial floodplain. The area is sparsely populated by low shrubs and grasses, with dense stands of oak in nearby drainages. Approximately 32 pieces of debitage and 15 ceramic fragments were identified with a broad 250-x-100-m area. The depositional environment is conducive to buried cultural

deposits; however, it is unclear whether the cultural material observed at the site was transported from another location upstream. As it is currently defined, the site has low data potential and would not likely meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility. However, a testing program might reveal intact subsurface pockets of cultural deposit.

2.2.30 Tule-TQ-38

This habitation site covers a 75-x-50-m area north of the Lowenbrau pinnacle in an area typified by eroded granite monoliths and poor soil development. This site contains four incipient rockshelters in addition to a low density scatter of artifacts including four projectile point fragments, one retouched flake, one core, 47 pieces of debitage, one handstone, and 47 ceramic sherds (one of these is incised). One of the rockshelters contains two milling slicks and three mortars situated on two low boulders. No midden soils were observed; in general, the chances of a substantial buried cultural deposit being present are minimal. The archaeological aspects of this site do not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility. However, two Native American monitors from the Manzanita Reservation (i.e., David Elliot Sr. and David Elliot Jr.) have indicated that the pinnacle retains strong cultural significance to the local Native American groups and may qualify for NRHP and CRHR listing under Criteria A and 1, respectively. As such, the cultural sensitivity of the site should be considered in relation to the archaeological deposits when considering project development.

2.2.31 Tule-TQ-39

Tule-TQ-39 is a low density lithic scatter consisting of one retouched flake and 14 pieces of debitage spread over a 40-x-40-m area. The site is situated among low rolling granitic hills with poor soil development. The assemblage reflects basic lithic reduction and thus there is a low likelihood that the site is associated with substantial buried cultural deposits. As such, the site is considered to have low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.32 Tule-TQ-40

Tule-TQ-40 is a low density artifact scatter situated on a low rise between two northeasterly trending drainages. The assemblage includes three pieces of debitage and 21 ceramic fragments spread over a 25-x-30-m area. No evidence of midden soils or buried deposits was noted. The site does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.33 Tule-TQ-41

Tule-TQ-41 is a low density artifact scatter located in a low clearing bisected by a small seasonal drainage. One handstone, one retouched flake, six pieces of debitage, and six ceramic fragments constitute the entire assemblage that is contained in a broad 125-x-80-m area. No midden soils or evidence for substantial buried deposits was identified. The site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.34 Tule-TQ-42

Tule-TQ-42 is a large habitation site spread over a 150-x-135-m area that straddles an elevated granitic ridge. The site is characterized by several pockets of artifacts associated with four rock shelters; with the latter being distributed throughout the site limits. In all, the assemblage includes one retouched flake, one milling slab fragment, one handstone, one piece of potter with basketry impressions, and two pieces of pottery painted with red dots. Three bedrock milling features were noted near the rock shelters, having a total of six milling slicks and one saucer mortar. Within one rock shelter was a recent migrant camp with a stacked stone wall to act as a wind break and a circular fire pit. Some discolored sand was identified near the rock shelters representing poor midden development. Erosion has also washed away much of the matrix of the site. Despite this, the site retains moderate data potential and appears to meet the criteria for NRHP and CRHR eligibility.

2.2.35 Tule-TQ-43

Tule-TQ-43 is a low density habitation site consisting of five pieces of debitage and one bedrock milling feature (with one milling slick). The debitage and milling feature are contained in a 45-x-25-m area on a small granitic rise. Very little matrix remains in the area; much has been deflated and washed downslope. The site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.36 Tule-TQ-44

Tule-TQ-44 is a low density artifact scatter diffusely spread over a 100-x-40-m area on top of a tabular granitic terrace. Nine pieces of debitage and 17 ceramic fragments define the assemblage. No midden soils were observed and little potential for buried artifacts exists within or near the site. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.2.37 Tule-TQ-45

Tule-TQ-45 is a low density artifact scatter located around a prominent pinnacle. Five pieces of debitage and nine pieces of ceramic were identified within various bedrock fissures near the pinnacle. While the assemblage does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR listing, the pinnacle has cultural significance to local Native American groups, as testified to by David Elliot Sr. and David Elliot Jr.—both participated as Native American monitors from the Manzanita Reservation during the pedestrian survey. For this reason, the site may be eligible for NRHP and CRHR listing under Criteria A and 1, respectively.

2.2.38 Tule-TQ-46 Through Tule-TQ-68

A total of 45 potentially historic structures were recorded as 23 separate cultural sites (see Figure 2.1e-[Appendix A]). These structures were known to exist during the original Class III APE survey but property access constraints precluded their recordation. The current supplemental APE survey was conducted in concert with the survey of the historical built environment, although the latter covered a larger area, encompassing a half-mile radius around

the Class III APE. As such the addition of these 23 historic sites is an update to the Tule Wind Class III cultural resources database. Each of these sites (Tule-TQ-46 through Tule-TQ-68) consists of at least one structure that appears to be older than 50 years of age, meeting the age threshold to be considered a historic property under NHPA and CEQA. Specific details on each building can be found on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms located in Appendix B. No formal evaluations were conducted for structures for this inventory. As such, the potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP or CRHR is considered uncertain for all potentially historic structures.

2.3 UPDATES TO PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE PROJECT APE

2.3.1 SDI-9229

SDI-9229 was originally recorded in 1981 and was later updated in 2006 by ASM. The site consists of a dispersed lithic and ceramic scatter covering an approximate 60-x-200-m area. During the current survey the site was relocated in the same location and general condition as was reported in 2006. Given the dearth of cultural material and low potential for subsurface deposits, this site does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.3.2 SDI-10330/ Tule-TQ-21

SDI-10330 was updated during the current survey. The new extension, temporarily recorded as Tule-TQ-21 contains three milling features (with a total of three conical mortars and three milling slicks), one projectile point, two retouched flakes, 61 pieces of debitage, one handstone, three millstone fragments, and 118 pieces of ceramic (two of these are etched). The general vicinity is characterized by steep granitic ridges with exposed bedrock interspersed with deflated granitic sand. As such, artifacts appear to be concentrated in small pockets. Within this extension, there is little likelihood of substantial buried cultural deposits. No midden soils were identified within the Tule-TQ-21 extension. Overall, with the Tule-TQ-21 extension, SDI-10330 currently covers a 230-x-85-m area and contains multiple bedrock milling features and some small pockets of discolored soil that may be midden soil. This site probably meets the criteria for NRHP and/or CRHR eligibility.

2.3.3 SDI-19853

ASM formally recorded this site (Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009) as a sparse artifact scatter consisting of one millstone fragment and seven pieces of debitage covering an 81-x-46-m area. Recently (December, 2010), ASM evaluated the site for the SDG&E Sunrise-Powerlink project, recovering all artifacts from the surface and conducted test excavations. The evaluation of this site resulted in a recommendation of not eligible for NRHP listing (Williams and Whitley 2011). The current survey confirmed the results of the testing program. As no cultural material remains on the surface, and since subsurface deposits have been exhausted, this site was recommended as not eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.3.4 SDI-19867/ Tule-TQ-7

SDI-19867 is a small habitation site that was extended during the current survey with the new area temporarily recorded as Tule-TQ-7. The new extension includes one handstone, 10 pieces of debitage and one ceramic sherd near a very small possible rock shelter. The rock shelter consists of a low overhang with traces of soot on its ceiling. Originally, SDI-19867 was recorded as containing one handstone and three pieces of debitage in a 30-x-20-m area. With the updated information, this site now contains a total of two handstones, 13 pieces of debitage, one ceramic sherd, and a possible rock shelter contained in a 100-x-70-m area. This site has low data potential and does not appear to meet the criteria for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.3.5 New Isolated Finds Within Proposed Project APE

A total of 78 isolates were recorded on non-reservation lands during the current survey (see Table 2.2; Figures 2.2a-2.2e). Isolated artifacts and features are individual items commonly found at prehistoric and historic sites in the project area. Isolates are not considered eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing.

2.4 ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT IMPACTS TO HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT

In order to assess indirect impacts to historic built environment resources, ASM completed an inventory and field documentation of structures over 50 years old within the half-mile visual impacts APE (VAPE) where indirect visual impacts could occur, or within one-half mile around each wind turbine and transmission structure (Figure 2.8; see Appendix B). Potentially historic structures were known to exist along Old Highway 80 through the town of Boulevard in the southernmost project area, but access to these buildings was not available during the original Class III inventory due to private property constraints.

Built environment resources constructed prior to 1960 were identified through an analysis of a range of sources including: San Diego County Assessor property records, historical maps and aerial photographs and archival research conducted at local historical society archives. Consideration was paid to properties that could qualify under the criterion of exceptional significance. The VAPE was surveyed by driving to known structures, documenting all of these from the public right-of-way. Access was not granted to a number of private properties. ASM also interviewed local inhabitants and consulted with the Campo Historical Society in an effort to identify buildings and structures of local significance. Formal eligibility evaluations of buildings and structures identified as a result of archival research and field survey have not been completed. Visual impacts analysis has been completed for all buildings and structures within one-half mile of the final project alignment. All historic buildings and structures identified during this inventory were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

2. Survey Results

A field survey for built environment resources was conducted on January 5, 2011 by ASM Principal Investigator Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin, Ph.D. with the assistance of ASM Associate Tony Quach. The buildings were photographed from public roads where possible. The addresses and Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) of the structures were recorded. If this information was not available, UTM coordinates were taken using a Trimble GPS unit adjacent to the property boundary. The remaining structures could not be documented as they were not visible from the public right-of-way and access to the private parcels was not granted by the property owners. DPR record forms for each of the buildings documented during the field survey are provided in Appendix B with the full visual impacts report.

A total of 60 potentially historic structures were documented for the visual impacts study (Figure 2.9; see Appendix B). Of the 60 documented structures, 45 are located within the APE for the cultural resources survey, as discussed in the last section, and 15 other buildings were identified outside the cultural resources survey APE but within the VAPE (Table 2.3). Finally, only five of the 60 potentially historic buildings were identified within or near to the APE for the final modified Tule Wind Project layout: Tule-TQ-46/ Structure ID 2, Tule-TQ-47/ Structure ID 3, Tule-TQ-48/ Structure ID 4, Tule-TQ-49/ Structure ID 5, Tule-TQ-50/ Structure ID 6, Tule-TQ-51/ Structure ID 7 (see Figure 2.9). Individual descriptions of each structure can be found on the DPR site forms located in Appendix B.

Access was not granted to the remaining properties within the VAPE. Dates of construction for the documented buildings were not readily available, although some construction dates were gleaned from interviews with local residents and from archival research. The structures documented by this study appear, on the basis of their architecture and physical features to meet the age threshold (50 years) for eligibility to the CRHR and the NRHP. All inventoried structures were assumed eligible to the CRHR and NRHP for the purposes of the visual impacts assessment, although no formal evaluations of these buildings and structures were conducted.

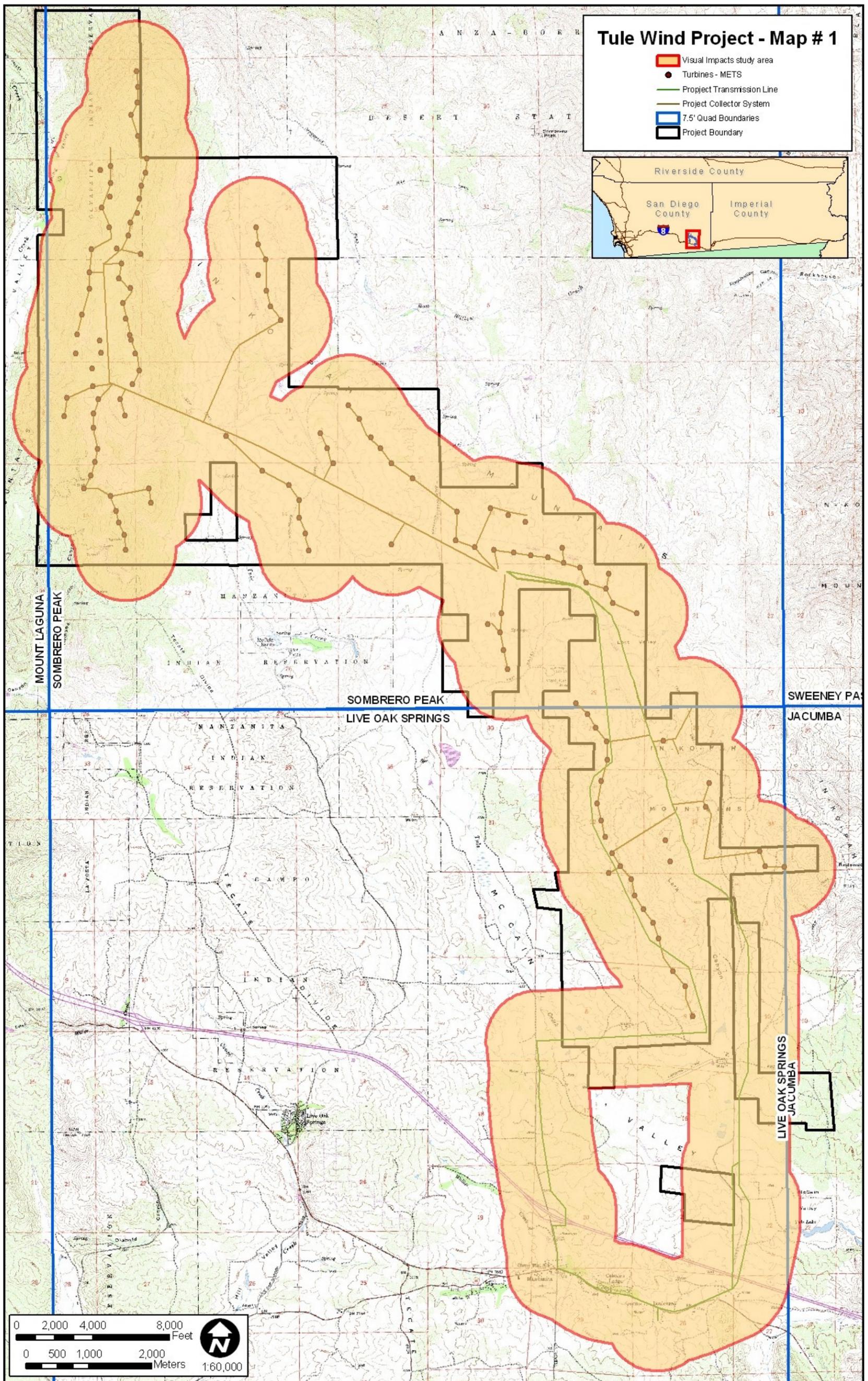


Figure 2.8 Map showing the 1/2-mile radius used for the visual impacts study.

Table 2.3 Potentially Historic Structures Identified During Visual Impacts Survey

Structure ID	Site No. (If Recorded in Class III Survey)	Address	APN	Components	Description	Notes	Date of Construction
1		2550 McCain Valley Rd.	611-100-06		Residential Building	McCain Ranch House	Early 1900s
2	Tule-TQ-46	2167 McCain Valley Rd.	61303028		Outbuilding		
3	Tule-TQ-47	2220 McCain Valley Rd.	61203015		Sign		
4	Tule-TQ-48	Unknown	61209113		Residential Building		
5	Tule-TQ-49	41423 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Residential Building		
6	Tule-TQ-50	41423 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Residential Building		
7	Tule-TQ-51	41148 Old Hwy 80	61209105		Residential Building	Former General Store (Don Ruby's)	1910s
8	Tule-TQ-52	40601 Old Hwy 80	61209206	1	Residential Building	Chef's Hat Restaurant	1920s-1930s
9	Tule-TQ-52	40601 Old Hwy 80	61209205	2	Commercial Building	Chef's Hat Restaurant	1920s-1930s
10	Tule-TQ-52	40601 Old Hwy 80	61209205	3	Storage Building	Chef's Hat Restaurant	1920s-1930s
11	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	1	Sign	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1928
12	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	2	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
14	Tule-TQ-54	40435 Old Hwy 80	61208133		Residential Building		
13	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	3	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
15	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	4	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
16	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	5	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
17	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	6	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
18	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	7	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
19	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	8	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
20	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	9	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
21	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	10	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
22	Tule-TQ-55	40303 Old Hwy 80	61208147		Residential Building	California Bungalow	Established 1929
23	Tule-TQ-53	40248 Old Hwy 80	61208135	11	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
24	Tule-TQ-53	40249 Old Hwy 80	61208135	12	Residential Building	Calexico Lodge Resort	Established 1929
25		40066 Old Hwy 80	61207005		Building foundation	Ruin	
26	Tule-TQ-56	40049 Old Hwy 80*	61207007		Residential Building		1920-1930s
27	Tule-TQ-57	40047 Old Hwy 80	61207055		Residential Building		
28	Tule-TQ-58	39985 Old Hwy 80	61207063		Residential Building		
29	Tule-TQ-59	39993 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Residential Building		
30	Tule-TQ-60	39985 Old Hwy 80	61207063		Motel	Manzanita Place	
53	Tule-TQ-61	39961 Old Hwy 80	61207013	1	Commercial Building	Wisteria Candy Cottage	1921

2. Survey Results

Structure ID	Site No. (If Recorded in Class III Survey)	Address	APN	Components	Description	Notes	Date of Construction
31	Tule-TQ-62	39998 Old Hwy 80	61207003		Residential Building		1917
32	Tule-TQ-63	40080 Old Hwy 80	61207059	1	Commercial - Restaurant	Salsa Lynda	
33	Tule-TQ-63	40080 Old Hwy 80 Rear Bldg. 1	61207059	1	Residential Building	masonry and concrete building	
34	Tule-TQ-63	40080 Old Hwy 80 Rear Bldg. 2 and 3	61207059	2	Storage Building	masonry and concrete building	
35	Tule-TQ-64	39996* Old Hwy 80	61207053		Commercial Building		
36		39961 Old Hwy 80*	Not available	2	Masonic Lodge	In ruin	
37		39802 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Residential Building		
38		39850 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Residential Building		
39		39710 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Commercial Building	Mountain Top Market	
40		39778 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Residential Building		
41		39700 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Residential Building		
42		39741 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Residential Building		
43		39665 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Residential Building		
44		39540 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Commercial Building	Tacos Mexico, formerly part of Oak Knoll Resort	
45		39550 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Commercial Building	Post Office	
46		39560 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Commercial Building	Wizard Movie Rentals	
47		39570 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Residential Building		
48		39605 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Commercial Building	Old Boulevard Feed and Supplies	
49		39530 Old Hwy 80*	Not available		Residential Buildings	Former Oak Knoll resort cabins	1920s
50		39512 Old Hwy 80	Not available		Windmill		
52	Tule-TQ-65	41035 Old Hwy 80	61202034		Residential Building		
51	Tule-TQ-66	40123 Old Hwy 80	61202044		Residential Building		
54	Tule-TQ-67	39963 Ribbonwood Rd	61202012	1	Gate		
55	Tule-TQ-67	39963 Ribbonwood Rd	61202012	2	Residential Building		
56	Tule-TQ-67	39963 Ribbonwood Rd	61202012	3	Outbuilding		
57	Tule-TQ-68	39978 Ribbonwood Rd	61202058		Residential Building		
59	Tule-EP-8						
60	Tule-EP-8						

* Approximate address

2.5 SUMMARY

The current supplemental Class III inventory for the Tule Wind Project covered additional acreage requiring investigation for realignments. This additional acreage yielded 64 newly discovered cultural sites (41 archaeological sites and 23 sites with one or more potentially historic buildings/ structures), 91 isolated finds, and four previously recorded archaeological sites that were updated. Of these, four newly discovered archaeological sites and one previously recorded site appear to meet the criteria for NRHP and CRHR listing. All 45 structures identified at the 23 potentially historic sites have uncertain eligibility and require formal evaluation to determine significance.

These additional discoveries add to the existing database for the Tule Wind Project. Overall, the Class III inventory (including the original APE and current additional acreage) resulted in the identification of 177 cultural sites, with 23 assessed as likely eligible for NRHP listing, 154 as likely ineligible or having uncertain eligibility. No further acreage was added to the original Class II sample inventory; the latter documented 43 archaeological sites, with 10 assessed as likely eligible for NRHP listing and 33 as likely ineligible.

The visual impacts study was conducted for a half-mile radius around the Class III survey APE to record potentially historic buildings and structures and to assess potential indirect visual impacts to the built environment. The visual impacts study documented 60 potentially historic buildings or structures within the visual impacts APE; 45 of these occur within the cultural resources APE. Only five potentially historic buildings/ structures occur within or near the Class III APE for the modified Tule Wind Project layout.

3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In order to minimize or eliminate potential impacts to cultural and biological resources, Iberdrola has realigned certain project facilities—or segments thereof—thereby generating new areas requiring Class III cultural resources survey. To that end, this addendum report describes the results of additional Class III cultural resources survey related to proposed realignments of the Tule Wind Project APE. Approximately 2,565 acres were surveyed during this phase of fieldwork, including 2,215 acres of new APE, and 350 acres of the original APE that had access constraints during the first round of fieldwork. This is in addition to the original survey which included 3,159 acres of Class III inventory and 1,741 acres of Class II inventory (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Survey Coverage (Acres) by Fieldwork Dates

Survey	Acreage	Dates
Class III	3,159	January-July 2010
Class III Realignments	2,565	October 2010-January 2011
Class III Subtotal	5,724	
Class II	1,741	January-July 2010
Total	7,465	

3.1 PRELIMINARY NRHP AND CRHR ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH THEMES

Consistent with the original Class III inventory, the goal of the current update survey was to identify all cultural resources in the APE and to develop an understanding of their historical significance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Criteria 1-4 of CEQA and criteria A-D of Section 106 are similar sets of standards for determining the eligibility of a resource for CRHR or NRHP listing. The Class III inventory for the Tule Wind Project was not designed to formally evaluate cultural resources. However, survey-level data from the Class III inventory can be used to assess the potential eligibility of each resource. Such assessments are informal and are not to be construed as formal eligibility recommendations; the assessments are provided to facilitate project design with the intent of avoiding or minimizing impacts to the identified cultural resources.

In that Iberdrola's goal is avoidance of impacts to all identified cultural resources, certain facilities and segments thereof were redesigned to avoid cultural resources identified during the first phase of survey fieldwork. The current inventory focused on these realignments with the goal of generating detailed information from surface deposits and features that could be used to provide preliminary assessments of NRHP and CRHR eligibility. Preliminary eligibility assessments were based solely on Criterion D of Section 106, and Criterion 4 of CEQA, since the inventory generated data that could be used to judge whether a particular cultural resource

has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. To date, little information has been generated through Native American consultation that could tie any of the aboriginal archaeological sites to particular place names or identify them as sacred sites. Thus, each cultural resource was assessed for eligibility based on the data potential of its general archaeological characteristics—i.e., assemblage integrity, size, diversity, defined chronology, and the potential for buried deposits. The primary Class III and Class II cultural resources inventory report for the Tule Wind Project contains a more detailed discussion of site eligibility assessment themes (Hale et al. 2010). The following section simply details the current status of all cultural resources for the Tule Wind Project regarding assessments of potential eligibility.

3.1.2 Preliminary Eligibility Assessments

The Class III and Class II cultural resources inventory report by Hale et al. (2010a) provides a detailed discussion of how NRHP and CRHR eligibility status of a particular site can be assessed in relation to data potential, integrity, and other factors observable from the surface. Refer to Chapter 6 of the Hale et al. (2010) inventory report for a thematic discussion of eligibility considerations. The current section simply updates the total number of cultural resources assessed for NRHP and CRHR eligibility.

A total of 41 prehistoric archaeological sites and 23 historic sites (with one or more structures) was identified during the current Class III survey update, bringing the overall total number of cultural resources identified for the Tule Wind Project to 220 (Table 3.2). Four previously recorded archaeological sites were also updated with their boundaries expanded. Two updated previously recorded sites and six newly discovered small, prehistoric habitation sites are assessed as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR under Section 106 and CEQA, respectively. With these eight additional sites, a total of 23 archaeological sites identified in the Class III APE are assessed as potentially eligible for NRHP and CRHR listing (see Table 3.2).

The remaining archaeological sites newly discovered during the current Class III inventory are all assessed as likely ineligible or having uncertain eligibility for NRHP and CRHR listing. These are mostly prehistoric sites, comprised of small habitations, lithic scatters, and artifact scatters, with two historic can scatters. Another 23 historic sites include 45 potentially historic buildings and structures. Overall, a total of 154 cultural resources are assessed as likely ineligible or having uncertain eligibility for NRHP and CRHR listing (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Attributes of Recorded Archaeological Sites by Eligibility Assessment and Survey

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features			
Class III Eligible Sites (n = 23)															
37-024023	Class III	Intersects BIA, Private, BLM	Highway 80	Historic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Segments of road are contributing elements to NRHP listing
SDI-4788	Class III	BLM, State, Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	670 x 160	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-10330/ Tule-TQ-21	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	230 x 85	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-10359	Class III	BLM, Private	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	325 x 150	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-17817	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	270 x 150	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-19001/ 19003	Class III	BLM, Private	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	280 x 170	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-19018	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	120 x 90	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-7150	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	4 x 4	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-9223/ 17816	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	480 x 90	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SPBB-S-1	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	280 x 237	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-20071/ Tule-BC-35	Class III	Private	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	435 x 220	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-20087/ Tule-BC-54	Class III	State, Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	125 x 92	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-20109/ Tule-CW-11	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	30 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-20110/ Tule-CW-12	Class III	BLM, Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	230 x 150	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
SDI-20113/ Tule-CW-17	Class III	BLM, Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	50 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	
P-37-031680/ Tule-CW-25/ Structure ID 58	Class III	Private	Home Site	Historic	50 x 40 (150 x 120 ft)	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Potentially Eligible	

3. Summary and Conclusions

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
SDI-20042/ Tule-EP-08/ Structure ID 25, 33, 59, 60	Class III	Private	Large Habitation and Historic Homesite	Both	270 x 270	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-02	Class III	Manzanita	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	125 x 60	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-03	Class III	Manzanita	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	80x 70	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-04	Class III	Campo	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	180 x 95	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-38	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	75 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-42	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	150 x 135	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible
Tule-TQ-45	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	100 x 100	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible

Class III Ineligible Sites and Sites with Uncertain Eligibility (n = 154)

SDI-1151	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	50 x 27	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-6897	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	90 x 50	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-6900	Class III	Private	BMS and HPRD	Both	60 x 55	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-9225	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	200 x 150	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-9229	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	60 x 200	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-10596	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	250 x 125	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-16786	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	106 x 45	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-16824	Class III	Private	HPRD and foundations	Historic	100 x 80	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-16827	Class III	Private	HPRD and structural remains	Historic	100 x 75	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Uncertain
SDI-17118	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	10 x 30	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-17119	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	5 x 12	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
SDI-17815	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11 x 7	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-17822	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	35 x 30	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-17829	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	13 x 11	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-17830	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	22 x 6	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-18050	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	10 x 3	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-18054	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	15 x 12	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19867/Tule-TQ-07	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	70 x 45	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-18993	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	15 x 11	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-18994	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	27 x 13	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19000	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	56 x 35	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19002	Class III	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	130 x 750	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19045	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	140 x 75	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19291	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	5 x 5	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19301	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	155 x 50	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19849 SDGE-BC-37	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	59 x 32	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19851/ SPED-S-5	Class III		Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	84 x 24	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19853/ SDGE-BC-5/ SPED-S-18	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	100 x 55	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19854/ SDGE-BC-6/ SPED-S-1	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter and HPRD	Both	39 x 25	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19857/ SDGE-BC-9	Class III	Private	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	2 x 1	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

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Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
SDI-19860/ SDGE-BC-13	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	3 x 3	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19868/ SDGE-BW-83	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	40 x 20	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19869/ SDGE-BW-84	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	219 x 55	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19935/ SDGE-BW-128	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	129 x 95	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-19872/ SDGE-BW-130	Class III	Private	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	31 x 20	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20043/ Tule-BC-01	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	4 x 2	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20044/ Tule-BC-02	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	60 x 40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20045/ Tule-BC-03	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	69 x 45	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20046/ Tule-BC-04	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	5 x 1	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20049/ Tule-BC-09	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	34 x 5	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20050/ Tule-BC-10	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	15 x 10	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20052/ Tule-BC-12	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	62 x 49	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20053/ Tule-BC-13	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	110 x 40	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20054/ Tule-BC-14	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 30	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20055/ Tule-BC-15	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	12 x 7	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20056/ Tule-BC-16	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	71 x 61	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20057/ Tule-BC-17	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	94 x 71	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20058/ Tule-BC-18	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	33 x 8	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031613/ Tule-BC-19	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	15 x 15	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
P-37-031614/ Tule-BC-20	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	29 x 13	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031615/ Tule-BC-21	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	23 x 10	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20059/ Tule-BC-22	Class III	Private	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	11 x 9	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20060/ Tule-BC-23	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	6 x 2	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20061/ Tule-BC-24	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	80 x 55	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20062/ Tule-BC-25	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	51 x 40	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20063/ Tule-BC-27	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	8 x 3	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20064/ Tule-BC-28	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	22 x 12	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20065/ Tule-BC-29	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	98 x 61	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20066/ Tule-BC-30	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	10 x 4	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20067/ Tule-BC-31	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 7	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20068/ Tule-BC-32	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	130 x 78	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20069/ Tule-BC-33	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	93 x 37	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20070/ Tule-BC-34	Class III	Private	Large Habitation and Historic Homesite	Both	465 x 210	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20072/ Tule-BC-36	Class III	Private	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	26 x 19	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20073/ Tule-BC-39	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	45 x 25	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20074/ Tule-BC-40	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	3 x 2	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20075/ Tule-BC-41	Class III	BLM, Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	171 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20076/ Tule-BC-42	Class III	State, Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	76 x 75	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

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Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
SDI-20089/ Tule-BC-56	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	4 x 3	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20090/ Tule-BC-57	Class III	Private	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	3 x 1	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20091/ Tule-BC-58	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	18 x 5	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20099/ Tule-BC-66	Class III	BIA	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	6 x 5	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20100/ Tule-BC-67	Class III	BIA	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	31 x 20	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20101/ Tule-BC-68	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	27 x 17	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031659/ Tule-BC-69	Class III	State	Mining Site	Historic	45 x 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20102/ Tule-BC-72	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	25 x 7	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20103/ Tule-BC-73	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	17 x 10	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031662/ Tule-BC-74	Class III	State	Mining Site	Historic	210 x 95	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20104/ Tule-CW-01	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	15 x 15	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-CW-02/ LD-S-2	Class III	State	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	10 x 10	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20106/ Tule-CW-04	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	10 x 8	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20107/ Tule-CW-05	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	8 x 8	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031667/ Tule-CW-07	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	15 x 10	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20108/ Tule-CW-10	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	20 x 25	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20111/ Tule-CW-15	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	15 x 30	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20112/ Tule-CW-16	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	15 x 15	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031676/ Tule-CW-19	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 10	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
P-37-031676/ Tule-CW-20	Class III	State	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 30	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031676/ Tule-CW-21	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	20 x 40	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031676/ Tule-CW-22	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	6 x 6	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031676/ Tule-CW-23	Class III	Private	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	20 x 20	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031676/ Tule-CW-24	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	90 x 60	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031592/ Tule-EP-01	Class III	Private	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	12 x 12	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031592/ Tule-EP-02/ Structure ID 1	Class III	Private	Home Site	Historic	25 x 29 (75 x 87 ft)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
P-37-031592/ Tule-EP-03	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	101 x 42	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031594/ Tule-EP-07	Class III	Private	HPRD	Historic	10 x 35	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-01	Class III	Manzanita	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	80 x 35	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-05	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	170 x 90	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-06	Class III	Unknown	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	70 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-08	Class III	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	10 x 13	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-09	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	55 x 17	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-10	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	20 x 10	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-11	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	50 x 25	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-12	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	120 x 70	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-13	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	20 x 10	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-16	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	90 x 30	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

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Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
Tule-TQ-17	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	100 x 45	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-18	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	40 x 21	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-19	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	25 x 16	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-20	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	65 x 44	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-22	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 27	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-23	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	55 x 42	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-24	Class III	Private	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	26 x 13	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-25	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	20 x 20	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-26	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	36 x 32	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-27	Class III	Private	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	100 x 100	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-28	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	20 x 20	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-29	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	50 x 50	Yes	No	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-30	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	20 x 20	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-31	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 30	Yes	No	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-32	Class III	Private	Can Scatter	Historic	40 x 20	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-33	Class III	Private	Can Scatter	Historic	25 x 12	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-34	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	20 x 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-35	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	100 x 60	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-36	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 15	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
Tule-TQ-37	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	250 x 100	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-39	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	20 x 20	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-40	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	25 x 30	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-41	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	125 x 80	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-43	Class III	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	45 x 25	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-44	Class III	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	100 x 40	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Likely Ineligible
Tule-TQ-46/ Structure ID 2	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-47/ Structure ID 3	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-48/ Structure ID 4	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-49/ Structure ID 5	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-50/ Structure ID 6	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-51/ Structure ID 7	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-52/ Structure ID 8, 9, 10	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-53/ Structure ID 11-13, 15-21, 23-24	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-54/ Structure ID 14	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-55/ Structure ID 22	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-56/ Structure ID 26	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-57/ Structure ID 27	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-58/ Structure ID 28	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain

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Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
Tule-TQ-59/ Structure ID 29	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-60/ Structure ID 30	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-61/ Structure ID 53	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-62/ Structure ID 31	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-63/ Structure ID 32, 34	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-64/ Structure ID 35	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-65/ Structure ID 52	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-66/ Structure ID 51	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-67/ Structure ID 54-56	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain
Tule-TQ-68/ Structure ID 57	Class III	Private	Home Site/ Structure	Historic	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Low	Uncertain

Class II Sample Eligible Sites (n = 10)

SDI-4009	Class II	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	1000 x 200	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible
SDI-4010	Class II	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	600 x 425	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	High	Potentially Eligible
SDI-7151	Class II	BLM, Private	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	500 x 400	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible
SDI-7154	Class II	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	113 x 105	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible
SDI-8434	Class II	BIA	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	408 x 360	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible
SDI-15746	Class II	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	500 x 350	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	High	Potentially Eligible
SDI-20077/ Tule-BC-43	Class II	BLM	Large Habitation	Prehistoric	190 x 90	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
SDI-20096/ Tule-BC-63	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	79 x 52	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
SDI-20105/ Tule-CW-03	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	50 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
SDI-20125/ Tule-CW-43	Class II	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	20 x 20	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Moderate	Potentially Eligible
Class II Sample Ineligible Sites (n = 33)														
SDI-5162	Class II	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	99 x 75	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-5171	Class II	Private	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	274 x 230	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-9224	Class II	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	177 x 66	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20047/ Tule-BC-05	Class II	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	26 x 4	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031601/ Tule-BC-06	Class II	BLM	HPRD	Historic	8 x 5	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20048/ Tule-BC-07	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	22 x 22	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20051/ Tule-BC-11	Class II	BLM, Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	185 x 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20078/ Tule-BC-44	Class II	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	104 x 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20079/ Tule-BC-46	Class II	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	114 x 50	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20080/ Tule-BC-47	Class II	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	1.5 x 1.5	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20081/ Tule-BC-48	Class II	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	19 x 19	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20082/ Tule-BC-49	Class II	BLM	Small Habitation	Prehistoric	53 x 38	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20083/ Tule-BC-50	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	17 x 14	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20084/ Tule-BC-51	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	19 x 15	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20085/ Tule-BC-52	Class II	Private	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	42 x 18	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20086/ Tule-BC-53	Class II	Private	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	14 x 3	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

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Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Prehistoric Attributes					Historic Attributes		Data Potential	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
						Lithics	Ceramics	Bedrock Milling	Rock Shelters	Midden or Buried Deposits	Historic Refuse	Historic Structures/Features		
SDI-20088/ Tule-BC-55	Class II	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	9 x 7	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20092/ Tule-BC-59	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	54 x 39	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20093/ Tule-BC-60	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	42 x 32	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20094/ Tule-BC-61	Class II	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	27 x 16	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20095/ Tule-BC-62	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	25 x 21	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20097/ Tule-BC-64	Class II	BIA	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	70 x 48	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20098/ Tule-BC-65	Class II	BIA	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	4 x 4	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20119/ Tule-CW-30	Class II	BLM	Bedrock Milling Station	Prehistoric	2 x 3	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20120/ Tule-CW-31	Class II	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	2 x 3	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20121/ Tule-CW-33	Class II	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	3 x 2	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20122/ Tule-CW-34	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 90	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031685/ Tule-CW-35	Class II	Private	HPRD	Historic	70 x 35	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031686/ Tule-CW-36	Class II	Private	HPRD	Historic	30 x 30	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20123/ Tule-CW-40	Class II	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	40 x 40	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
P-37-031688/ Tule-CW-41	Class II	Private	Home Site	Historic	20 x 30	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20124/ Tule-CW-42	Class II	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	80 x 80	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible
SDI-20126/ Tule-CW-44	Class II	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	3 x 5	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Likely Ineligible

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES THAT INTERSECT THE MODIFIED PROJECT LAYOUT

This section summarizes the cultural resources that intersect the modified project layout (Area of Direct Impact—ADI). The project layout has been revised several times to achieve avoidance of impacts to cultural resources. The project design depicted in Figure 3.1a-3.1e (located in Confidential Appendix A) is the modified project layout that best fits with avoidance of impacts to cultural sites. Table 3.3 lists the cultural resources that intersect this new project layout according to direct impacts, and encroachments that occur into the 50-ft buffers around cultural sites (without impacting the sites). There are eight sites that will be directly impacted by the modified project, only one previously recorded site in Table 3.3 was previously recommended as eligible for NRHP listing (SDI-4788). However, SDG&E recently conducted test excavations along the north-south axis of SDI-4788 and determined that the tested portions are not contributing elements to this highly disturbed site (Williams and Whitley 2011). The Tule Wind Project has intentionally aligned its transmission line parallel to the SDG&E Sunrise-Powerlink transmission line through the tested portion of SDI-4788 in order to avoid impacts to other untested, potentially eligible cultural resources. Two other sites are potentially eligible (SDI-17817 and SDI-19364); both of these sites are bisected by an existing road that requires improvement; therefore impacts to the sites are anticipated to be minimal. The remaining five sites with direct impacts are all not likely eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing and all are bisected by existing roads that require improvement.

There are 14 cultural sites that will not be directly impacted, but project activities will encroach upon the 50-ft buffers around the site boundaries (see Table 3.3). Only one of these (Tule-TQ-42) is potentially eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing. Though none of these sites will be directly impacted, several project facilities (e.g., access roads, turbine collectors) intersect a portion of the 50-ft buffer.

3.2.1 Impact Analysis and Avoidance Measures

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant affect on the environment. A historic property or resource is a site that meets the eligibility criteria for the NRHP and/or CRHR. If a site has not been evaluated for NRHP/CRHR eligibility, it must be considered eligible or potentially eligible for planning purposes, including impact assessment. The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project destroys or materially alters those physical characteristics that convey its significance. Archaeological sites (as opposed to built structures) are generally eligible for NRHP/CRHR eligibility due to their research potential: the information they contain that may be significant for understanding prehistory or history. Project implementation will include grading, trenching, and other ground disturbing activities that have the potential to adversely affect the integrity of cultural resources and destroy archaeological artifacts that are necessary to determine the potential NRHP and CRHR eligibility of a site. Without mitigation measures, the project has the potential to result in significant adverse impacts to historical resources.

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Table 3.3 Cultural Sites with Direct Impacts and Impacts Within a 50-ft Buffer

Site	Survey	Landholder	Site Type	Age	Site Size (m)	Potential NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Reason For Impact
Sites Impacted By Project Facility							
Tule-TQ-39	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	20 x 20	Likely Ineligible	138-kV Structure Within Site
SDI-4788	Class III	BLM, State, Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	670 x 160	Recommended Eligible SDG&E Tested Portion	Road and 138-kV Structure Within Site
SDI-17817	Class III	BLM	Habitation	Prehistoric	270 x 150	Potentially Eligible	Road Intersects Site
SDI-18054	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	15 x 12	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Site
SDI-19301	Class III	BLM	Habitation	Prehistoric	BLM	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Site
SDI-19364/ SPBB-S-1	Class III	BLM	Habitation	Prehistoric	280 x 237	Potentially Eligible	Road Intersects Site
SDI-19935	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	129 x 95	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Site
SDI-20102/ Tule-BC-72	Class III	BLM	Milling Station	Prehistoric	25 x 7	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Site
Sites With Impacts to 50 Foot Buffer Around Site Boundary							
Tule-TQ-5	Class III	BLM	Habitation	Prehistoric	170 x 90	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Buffer
Tule-TQ-42	Class III	Private	Habitation	Prehistoric	150 x 135	Potentially Eligible	Turbine and Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-1151	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	50 x 27	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-9225/ Tule-CW-13	Class III	BLM	Habitation	Prehistoric	200 x 150	Likely Ineligible	Turbine Intersects Buffer
SDI-17830	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	22 x 6	Likely Ineligible	Road and UG Collector Intersects Buffer
SDI-18050	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	10 x 3	Likely Ineligible	Turbine Intersects Buffer
SDI-19849	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	59 x 32	Likely Ineligible	Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-20044/ Tule-BC-02	Class III	BLM	Habitation	Prehistoric	60 x 40	Likely Ineligible	Turbine and Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-20051/ Tule-BC-11	Class II	BLM, Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	185 x 74	Likely Ineligible	Turbine Intersects Buffer
SDI-20054/ Tule-BC-14	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	30 x 30	Likely Ineligible	Turbine and Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-20056/ Tule-BC-16	Class III	BLM	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	71 x 61	Likely Ineligible	Turbine and Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-20065/ Tule-BC-29	Class III	BLM	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	98 x 61	Likely Ineligible	Turbine and Road Intersects Buffer
SDI-20066/ Tule-BC-30	Class III	BLM	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	10 x 4	Likely Ineligible	Turbine Intersects Buffer
SDI-20091/ Tule-BC-58	Class III	Private	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	18 x 5	Likely Ineligible	Turbine and Road Intersects Buffer

All cultural resources documented for the Tule Wind Project were assessed for potential NRHP and CRHR eligibility, based on surface observations. These preliminary eligibility assessments, though not formal, were used to redesign portions of the Tule Wind Project layout with the intent of avoiding or minimizing adverse effects to cultural resources. Additionally, culturally sensitive areas, as identified by Native American informants were also avoided through project design. Such avoidance measures were sufficiently extensive to mitigate adverse impacts to most historical resources. The cultural resources inventory identified a total of 220 cultural resources in or near the APE. The modified project layout successfully avoids direct impacts to 212 of these sites.

In an effort to avoid impacts to sites considered as potentially eligible, and because of other constraints (e.g., biological resources, design constraints), the preferred project layout intersects or abuts eight archaeological sites (see Table 3.3, Figures 3.1a-3.1e [Confidential Appendix A]). Of these eight sites, five are assessed as not likely eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing, and two (SDI-17817 and SDI-19364) are assessed as potentially eligible due to moderate research potential. One site (SDI-4788) was previously recommended as eligible and recently tested by SDG&E, with SDG&E finding that there were no contributing elements to the site's eligibility within their ROW. The modified Tule Wind Project layout routes the transmission line in close proximity and parallel to the SDG&E tested ROW through SDI-4788 in an effort to avoid impacts to other untested, potentially significant elements of the site.

Construction activities within the limits of the eight archaeological sites listed in Table 3.3 as having direct impacts and these impacts would be considered significant unless mitigated. These impacts would all involve loss of the research potential of the sites. The 14 sites listed as having impacts to the 50-ft buffer around site boundaries would not be directly impacted.

3.2.2 Mitigation Measures for Impacted Archaeological Sites

All archaeological sites identified in Table 3.3 are prehistoric in age. Mitigation of impacts requires exhaustion of the data potential of prehistoric sites. Prior to project implementation, mitigation of impacts requires formal consideration of eligibility for NRHP and CRHR listing, followed by data recovery. Formal eligibility evaluation at prehistoric sites typically involves archaeological test excavations and detailed surface mapping to determine the presence of substantial and significant cultural deposits and sensitive remains (i.e., human remains and/or grave goods). To assess scientific value, eligibility evaluations employ data in regional interpretive frameworks that are summarized in an evaluation report. It is common for such evaluation programs to exhaust a site's data potential rendering it not eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing, resulting in mitigation of impacts to that site.

Should a site retain the potential for yielding substantially more or unique information, it will likely be recommended as eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing and would require a data recovery phase. Data recovery methods essentially mirror evaluation methods but are more extensive, having the goal of collecting a scientifically representative sample from the site, thereby reducing adverse changes to a level below significance. In rare occasions—e.g., when human remains are discovered—adverse, unmitigable changes to the site may not be avoidable

by project implementation, and these may require special considerations, including project re-design.

Archaeological sites that may be directly impacted by the modified project layout (see Table 3.3) require formal evaluation. Prior to archaeological test excavations, an evaluation plan must be submitted to and approved by the BLM. This evaluation plan should provide a research design to maximize the interpretive potential of tested sites in an effort to better gauge the cultural and scientific importance of the sites as testing progresses. The evaluation methods will be detailed in the plan and will be based on intensive surface inspection and mapping, shovel testing, and controlled excavation units. Assessments of site eligibility and data potential from surface remains in the Tule Wind Project area are generally considered accurate given good surface visibility and a clear depositional context—i.e., most sites proposed for testing are characterized by exposed bedrock and deflated granitic alluvium with little chance of harboring substantial cultural deposits. However, to plan for unanticipated discoveries, additional measures that have the goal of avoidance of impacts to significant deposits and human remains are listed below:

- Prepare a preservation plan to anticipate the treatment of discovered human remains and associated articles considered sensitive by local Native American groups (i.e., the Kumeyaay) as part of their traditional cultural landscape.
- Prepare an evaluation plan that details evaluation methods, provides a strong context and research design for the interpretation of data, and outlines the evaluation report.
- Following completion of all archaeological investigations, all cultural materials will be washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Technical analyses will include lithic artifact analysis, faunal analysis, chronometric studies, and other analyses as needed to describe the cultural materials and interpret the site in a regional context. A detailed report on the archaeological work will be prepared. This report will include formal eligibility recommendations, and recommendations for future treatment of the site or portions thereof.
- If necessary, prepare a data recovery plan, similar to the evaluation plan, to exhaust the data potential of archaeological sites that retained significant or unique deposits that were not exhausted during the testing phase.
- Provide for permanent curation of archaeological collections. Following completion of the excavation program, enter into an agreement with a facility such as the San Diego Archaeological Center for permanent curation of the collections.
- At least one Native American monitor will be onsite for all ground disturbing activities, including archaeological investigations and construction activities. The number of monitors should be sufficient so that work is not impeded by the monitor's ability to oversee archaeological fieldwork. The monitors will be approved by the applicant, the BLM, and consulting Native American tribes.

There is the possibility that human remains will be discovered. Should this occur, the suspected human remains and grave goods are to be treated with respect, and all personnel will

comply with PRC 5097.98. Details of this law are provided in the Regulatory Framework section of this technical report.

1. The discovery location will be protected and secured from further disturbance.
2. The ASM Project Manager will contact the San Diego County Medical Examiner, or will authorize the onsite archaeologist and Native American monitor to jointly contact the Medical Examiner.
3. If the remains are determined by the Medical Examiner or an authorized representative to be Native American, the Medical Examiner will contact the NAHC.
4. The NAHC contacts the Most Likely Descendent (MLD).
5. The applicant provides the MLD with access to the discovery location, which has been protected from damage.
6. The MLD will make a recommendation for treatment of the remains within 48 hours. Possible options for treatment may include:
 - a. Reservation in place and avoidance.
 - b. Reburial of the remains on the property.
 - c. Repatriation to the MLD.
7. If the MLD does not make a recommendation within 48 hours, or if the recommendations are not acceptable to the property owner following extended discussions and mediation, the applicant will reinter the remains and burial items with appropriate dignity in compliance with PRC 5097.98(e). The location of reinterment will be protected by one of the three following measures:
 - a. Record the location with the NAHC or the South Coastal Information Center.
 - b. Utilize an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement.
 - c. Record a document with San Diego County.
8. If multiple human remains are found, extended discussions will be held with the MLD. If agreement on the treatment of these remains is not reached, they will be reinterred in compliance with PRC 5097.98(e).

Regarding the 14 sites listed in Table 3.3 as having impacts to the 50-ft. buffer around site boundaries, these sites can be avoided through micro-siting of project facilities during the construction phase. Additionally, fencing demarking “environmentally sensitive areas” (ESA) should be erected around each site that will have impacts within a 50-ft. buffer with enough room to ensure construction activities do not disturb site boundaries or contribute to erosion.

As with all project activities, an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present for all ground disturbing activities.

3.3 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL IMPACTS TO HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT

It was not in the scope of this survey to formally evaluate potentially historic structures for NRHP or CRHR listing for this survey. However, this section assumes all potentially historical structures are eligible for the purposes of assessing potential indirect visual impacts to the historical built environment. Because there is no universally accepted yardstick for measuring visual effects, and because those effects do not always damage the defining characteristics of an historic built environment resource in any physical manner, assessing them can be difficult, complicated, and is almost always subjective. If an historic built environment resource is affected when its historic significance and integrity have been diminished, determining how a project harms a resource's historical significance and integrity is essential to any assessment. In assessing the visual effects for historic built environment resources, the criteria for significance and the aspects of integrity are factors that require careful evaluation and can provide a defensible qualitative method for determining visual effects on historic properties. Criteria for evaluating visual impacts, including definitions of different effects, are provided in Appendix B. Overall, the visual impacts analysis for the modified Tule Wind Project layout indicates that construction of the proposed project will not have significant adverse visual impacts on the historical built environment.

3.3.1 Impacts to Previously Recorded Historical Resources

The evaluation of Old Highway 80 completed for the current study concluded that segment in the project APE does not retain sufficient integrity to qualify as a contributing element to the historic highway district. Consequently visual effects/impacts resulting from this project will not constitute adverse effects under 36 CFR 800 or significant visual impacts under CEQA.

The McCain Ranch House has been recommended eligible for listing under Criteria A/1 for its association with cattle ranching in the San Diego backcountry and B/2 for its association with the McCain family. As the original 422-acre ranch property is currently the site of a State correctional facility it does not retain sufficient integrity for listing as a historic landscape and only the McCain Ranch House is recommended eligible for listing in NRHP and the CRHR. The Tule Wind transmission line will pass over 240 m (787 ft) east of the McCain Ranch House.

The proximity of the Tule wind transmission line to the McCain Ranch constitutes a visual intrusion on the viewshed from the ranch house. However, the viewshed is not a characteristic that contributes to the building's eligibility to the NRHP or CRHR and the visual intrusion does not constitute an adverse effect under 36 CFR 800 or a significant visual impact under CEQA. Furthermore, the original ranch land does not retain sufficient integrity of design,

setting and feeling for listing as a rural historic district due to impacts resulting from the construction of the McCain Valley Conservation Camp and therefore the Tule Wind transmission line will not result in direct or indirect impacts to the original McCain ranch.

3.3.2 Impacts to Residential Buildings

The residential buildings on Old Highway 80 and McCain Road within one-half mile of the modified Tule Wind Project alignment are considered eligible to the NRHP and CRHR for the purposes of this visual impacts assessment. These include: 2167 McCain Valley Road; 2220 McCain Valley Road; a cabin in parcel number 61209113; 41423 Old Hwy 80; 41148 Old Hwy 80 and 40601 Old Hwy 80.

While the proximity of the Tule Wind transmission line to the these residential buildings constitutes a visual intrusion on their viewsheds, the viewshed are not characteristics that contribute to the buildings' eligibility for NRHP or CRHR listing and the visual intrusion does not constitute an adverse effect under 36 CFR 800 or a significant visual impact under CEQA. Furthermore, the proposed transmission line is not located in close proximity to any of the historic buildings and therefore does not create an obstructive or incompatible effect that would significantly reduce the integrity of the buildings' setting.

REFERENCES

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- 2008 A Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for Pacific Wind Development (Iberdrola Renewables) Meteorological Installation and Tule Wind Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared by Jenna Farrel, Tetra Tech Inc., for BLM El Centro Field Office, El Centro, California.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Confidential Site Location Maps and Site Forms

APPENDIX B

Confidential Location Maps and Site Forms for Potentially Historical Structures

APPENDIX C
Native American Correspondence