5.5 Cultural Resources

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

Technical Terminology

- **Historical Resources**: As defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), historical resources are those that are listed on, or determined eligible for listing on, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a local register, or are otherwise determined to be historical pursuant to CEQA or the CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code [PRC] section 21084.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5, respectively). A historical resource, for example, may be an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically significant or significant in terms of California’s architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural records. Historical resources are at least 50 years old and must retain sufficient “integrity” to convey historic significance.

- **Archaeological Resources**: Archaeological resources may be considered historical resources, or, if not, they may be determined to be “unique” as defined by CEQA (PRC Section 21083.2). Unique archaeological resources are artifacts, objects, or sites that can be demonstrated to: (1) contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions and for which it can be shown that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of their type or the best available example of their type; or (3) be directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. Non-unique archaeological resources that do not fall under the above categories are typically considered outside of the scope of environmental review.

- **Paleontological Resources**: For the purposes of this Initial Study, paleontological resources refer to fossilized plant and animal remains of prehistoric species that are valued for the information they may yield about the history of the earth and its past ecological settings. Paleontological resources represent limited, non-renewable, and impact-sensitive scientific and educational resources, which may include fossil remains such as bones, teeth, shells, and leaves found in geologic deposits (rock formations), as well as the collecting localities and the geologic formations that contain those fossils.

5.5.1 Environmental Setting

Background

The applicant provided a Cultural Resources Technical Report (CTR) (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017; Appendix D), as well as a Paleontological Technical Study (Richards and Raum 2017; Appendix I) that serve as primary sources for the evaluation of potential impacts to cultural resources. These reports were prepared on the basis of literature reviews of previous documentation about the area available from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. An additional records search was conducted for the project components located on State Parks–owned land within the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.
The applicant contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands Record File Search to obtain additional information regarding potential cultural resources within or near the project area and the NAHC’s response indicated that no Native American traditional cultural places are indicated within the project area (SDG&E 2017). See Appendix H for additional information.

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

Prehistoric to Historic Period Overview

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

Early Prehistoric

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

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

Archaic

Foglia, Cooley, and Mello (2017) note that the Archaic period dates from approximately 8,600 before present (BP) to 1,300 BP. In California, sites from this period are located along the coast and inland. Assemblages associated with this period are designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, which generally include manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoids; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; and
beads made of stone, bone, or shell. Coastal sites from this period typically include cobble-based tools, while inland sites typically include hunting equipment and quarry-based tools (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

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

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

Late Prehistoric

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

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

Both of these complexes have produced a variety of vessel types (e.g., rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies). According to studies cited in Appendix D, the interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites was almost exclusively performed by cremation and often in special burial urns, while evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. The Cuyamaca complex generally is believed to be associated with the Yuman Diegueño/Kumeyaay people, while the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Shoshonean Luiseño/Juaneño people (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).
The proposed project would be located in an area that may contain Cuyamaca complex assemblages. A Late Prehistoric site (CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443) of this nature—the village of Ystagua—is near the proposed project area. This archaeological site consists of a Cuyamaca complex artifact assemblage; radiocarbon dates taken at the site range from approximately 5,040 to 220 BP. In addition to the site of Ystagua, another site near the proposed project (CA-SDI-4625), has been noted to contain both Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points from the Late Prehistoric period (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

Historic Period – American Period

Historic Period (1542 to 1769)

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

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

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

Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

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

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

American Period (1848 to present)

The period following the Mexican period is known as the American period (1848 to present), which began with Mexico signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the U.S. This brought an influx of settlers to California who were driven by the prospect of gold (i.e., the Gold Rush), the end of
the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act, which promoted the U.S. ideal of manifest destiny (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

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

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

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

**Urban Histories**

**Del Mar**

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

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

Throughout the early 20th century, development amenable to the upper class continued. While the Depression of the 1930s slowed growth in Del Mar, the selection of the San Dieguito Valley as the site of the San Diego County Fair was a catalyst in bringing activity to the seaside community. The first San Diego County Fair opened on October 8, 1936; it was attended by 50,000 people. In 1937, the Del Mar Turf Club was opened next to the fairgrounds for horse racing (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).
The racetrack was closed to the public during World War II, with the club and surrounding fairgrounds in use by the U.S. military. By 1943, troops had left the racetrack and the area was used to manufacture B-17 “Flying Fortress” bomber parts until 1944. After World War II, the San Diego County Fair reopened to the public and new marketing campaigns sought to attract people to Del Mar (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5.2 Records Searches and Survey Results
Cultural Resources Record Search and Survey Results
The applicant conducted a record search of past surveys and previously identified cultural resources in September 2016 at the South Coastal Information Center (Appendix D). The records search included the four project components and a 0.5-mile surrounding radius (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). Since a
portion of the proposed project also would extend into the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension. A San Diego Coast District Archaeologist performed an additional records search of California Department of Parks’ records in October 2016 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). Cultural resources surveys were conducted by the applicant for the proposed project in September and October of 2016. Native American monitors were present for the surveys that were conducted on State Park lands (under permit #16-30).

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

**Archaeological Survey Results**

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

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

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

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1 Per Foglia, Cooley, and Mello (2017), the resource noted as having an indefinite temporal association (i.e., no clear association with the prehistoric or historic periods) is a rock cairn. No site number is associated with the description of this resource when discussed in reference to the total number of resources within the CTR study area. The only other reference to a cairn within the CTR is Site Number P-37-029577. This site, however, is shown as having a prehistoric association.
### Table 5.5-1 Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Site Number (Primary Number/Trinomial)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Land Ownership</th>
<th>CRHR Eligibility Status&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Within Area of Direct Impact&lt;sup&gt;(b)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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### Table 5.5-1 Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds

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<th>Site Description</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036421</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Insulator</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036424</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036425</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Ceramic sherd</td>
<td>SDRP</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036426</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>SDRP</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036427</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>State Parks</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036428</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>State Parks</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-37-036429</td>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter</td>
<td>State Parks</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017

Notes:

<sup>(a)</sup> “Not evaluated” refers to sites that are not within the area of direct impact and were not evaluated by the applicant because they would not be impacted and could be avoided by construction.

<sup>(b)</sup> The area of direct impact is within the proposed project area; it accounts for areas that would be directly utilized by construction and could contain work locations, staging yards, drop zones, etc. Resources within the area of direct impact have the potential to be substantially damaged by ground disturbance or soils disturbance.

Key:

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

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

Architectural Survey Results

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

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

Source: Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017

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

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

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

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2 The Del Mar Human Resources building is not located within the area of direct impact.
As shown in Table 5.5-2, portions of the proposed project design components would be located within P-37-036430 (Sorrento Valley Industrial District), P-37-036418 (Del Mar Substation), P-37-036415 (Tie Line 666D), P-37-036422 (Corrugated metal warehouse), P-37-036423 (Old Grand Avenue Bridge), and P-37-036419 (Old Pacific Surf Liner Railroad).

5.5.3 Paleontological Resources

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

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

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

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

Federal

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

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

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

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

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

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

California Environmental Quality Act

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

1. A resource listed in the CRHR, or determined by the State Historical Resources Commission to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or that is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the following criteria for listing in the CRHR:
   a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
   b. It is associated with the lives of persons who are important to California’s past.
   c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
   d. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

a. It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

b. It has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

c. It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized, important prehistoric or historical event or person.
Section 15064.5(b)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines explains what constitutes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. Such a change may involve physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired.

In order to be deemed significant, an object must retain sufficient integrity, meaning the resource retains its physical characteristics that convey its historical significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b)).

Determination of whether an object retains “integrity” is based on the following factors: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (similar to the definition of integrity for the NRHP). In addition, CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites, if a site is determined by the lead agency to be an historical resource, and if the resource meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource.

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

Other Applicable Public Resources Code Sections

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

- PRC Section 30244 requires the reasonable mitigation of adverse impacts to paleontological resources from development on public land.
- PRC Sections 4307-4309 affords protection to geologic features and “paleontological materials,” but grants the director of the state park system authority to issue permits for specific activities that may result in damage to such resources, if the activities are for state park purposes and are in the interest of the state park system.
- PRC 5097.5 states that a person shall “not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands refers to land “owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.”
- PRC Sections 5097.91 through 5097.991 establish and authorize the NAHC. Among these sections, the PRC prohibits the acquisition or possession of Native American artifacts or human remains taken from a Native American grave or cairn, except in accordance with an agreement reached with the NAHC. They also provide for Native American remains and associated grave artifacts to be repatriated.
• Subsections 5097.98(b) and (e) require a landowner on whose property Native American human
remains are found to limit further development activity in the vicinity until conferring with the
most likely descendants (MLDs) (as identified by the NAHC) to consider treatment options.

• PRC Sections 5097.993 through 5097.994 make it a misdemeanor crime to perform the unlawful
and malicious excavation, removal, or destruction of Native American archaeological or
historical sites on public or private lands.

• PRC Section 6254(r) protects Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained
by the NAHC, by protecting records of such resources from public disclosure under the
California Public Records Act.

Native American Human Remains

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

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

California Administrative Code, Title 14, Sections 4307 and 4308

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

Local

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

City of San Diego General Plan

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

- UD-A.7. Respect the context of historic streets, landmarks, and areas that give a community a
sense of place or history. A survey may be done to identify “conservation areas” that retain
original community character in sufficient quantity and quality, but typically do not meet
designation criteria as an individual historical resource or as a contributor to a historical district.
- HP-A.2. Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use
planning process.
  b. Encourage the consideration of historical and cultural resources early in the development
review process by promoting the preliminary review process and early consultation with
property owners, community and historic preservation groups, land developers, Native
Americans, and the building industry.

City of San Diego Register of Historical Places Resources

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

a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City’s, a community’s, or a neighborhood’s,
historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping
or architectural development.

b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history.

c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a
valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape
architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman.

e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National
Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical
Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources.

f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way; or is a
geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special
character, historical interest or aesthetic value; or which represent one or more architectural
periods or styles in the history and development of the City (City of San Diego 2000).

City of San Diego Historic Resources Regulations

The City of San Diego has adopted historical resources regulations (§143.02 et. seq.). These regulations
generally apply to proposed development when historical resources are present and specifically address
utilities with regard to important archaeological sites.
In addition to the overall city plan and regulations, several of the local community plans also are relevant to cultural resources. These includes the Torrey Pines, the Via De La Valle, the Torrey Hills, and the North City plans.

**Torrey Pines Community Plan**

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

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

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

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

**City of Del Mar Community Plan**

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

K. Require development in areas of archeological significance to be reviewed by the City of Del Mar to ensure that such uses do not result in a permanent destruction of any archeological sites or cultural information.
According to the Community Plan (City of Del Mar 2017a), the following is important to note with regard to archaeological sites:

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

1. North bluff area west of Camino del Mar.
2. In the vicinity of Turf Road and Via de la Valle.
4. On the northeast slopes of the Del Mar hills above San Dieguito Drive.
5. Torrey Pines Terrace area.
6. Del Mar Canyon area.

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

5.5.5 Environmental Impacts and Assessment

Applicant-Proposed Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

Three of the four sites are located in areas where overhead lines and utility poles would be removed, where stringing sites and temporary work area are proposed, and where soils-disturbing work underground would occur. Within and/or near Sites CA-SDI-191, CA-SDI-193, and CA-SDI-16653, utility poles would be removed from service, others topped, and guard structures installed. These sites would also be within the vicinity of stringing sites and undergrounding of existing facilities (Appendix D). Two of these sites are partially paved over (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017). However, subsurface deposits may be present that could be damaged by the proposed project activities; if these...
deposits were intact and were determined to maintain integrity, they could be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4 (Foglia, Cooley, and Mello 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

Ground-disturbing activities would be performed under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, who would have the authority to stop or divert construction in the event of a newly discovered historical or archaeological resource. If a discovery were made, it would be recorded and handled in accordance with
protocols outlined in a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Construction personnel would also be trained to spot possible resources as well as the legal requirements relating to ensuring that resource locations are kept confidential. As a result, any potential impacts to previously unknown historical or archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

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

Mitigation Measures MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-4

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

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

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

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

A CPUC-approved archaeological monitor, overseen by a Secretary of Interior (SOI)-qualified archaeologist, shall monitor ground-disturbing activities in all cultural resource sites of significance identified within project work areas. The requirements for archaeological monitoring shall be noted in construction plans for the proposed project via a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan, to be submitted to the CPUC for approval no fewer than 30 days prior to the start of project activities. The Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan shall include, at minimum, information regarding the location of project work areas/sites requiring cultural resources monitoring, how monitoring will be conducted, and the respective roles and responsibilities of the CPUC-approved archaeological monitor and the SOI-qualified archaeologist. Responsibilities for the CPUC-approved archaeological monitor shall include cultural resources monitoring and implementing stop-work authority in the event of an unanticipated cultural resources discovery during project activities. Responsibilities of the SOI-qualified archaeologist shall include evaluation of any finds, issuing clearance to recommence project activities after a stop-work order has been installed to protect potential cultural resources.
analysis and curation of materials, and preparation of a report detailing the results of monitoring activities results report conforming to the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Resource Management Reports guidelines. The SOI-qualified archaeologist will determine when no further monitoring is required, such as in the event that bedrock or fill material is reached.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paleontological resources may be impacted by construction activities requiring ground disturbance. Surface grading or shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary deposits would be unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Excavations that extend more than 5 feet below ground surface (bgs) into sedimentary deposits, as well as any excavations into old and very old paralic deposits, Ardath Shale, the Delmar Formation, Torrey Sandstone, Scripps Formation, and undivided Eocene-age rocks (noted as having high potential for paleontological remains) would have the potential to uncover significant vertebrate fossils (Appendix I).
Excavations required for pole installation would range from 8 to 30 feet bgs. Trenching for duct bank installation would require excavations to between 6 and 9 feet bgs.

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

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

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

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

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

**MM CUL-5. Paleontological Resource Monitoring and Discovery.** A qualified paleontologist shall attend pre-construction meetings, when needed, to consult with the excavation contractor on schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A qualified paleontologist is defined as an individual with a master’s or doctorate degree in paleontology or geology and who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques; who is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of San Diego County; and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor in the region for at least one year.
The requirements for paleontological monitoring shall also be noted in the Paleontological Monitoring Plan to be prepared by the applicants and approved by the CPUC at minimum 30 days prior to construction beginning. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist and shall be on site to observe excavation operations that involve the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits with high paleontological resource sensitivity (i.e., Torrey Sandstone Formation, old paralic deposits, and very old paralic deposits).

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

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

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

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

Significance: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation

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

No human remains are known to exist within the proposed project’s vicinity. However, to account for the potential that the proposed project could uncover, damage, or destroy human remains during ground-disturbing activities interred outside of formal cemeteries, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If human remains are found, the applicant shall adhere to these requirements. Mandatory compliance with the requirements set forth in MM CUL-6 and implementation of MM CUL-1 through
MM CUL-4 would ensure that potential impacts associated with human remains during the construction phase would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measure MM CUL-6: Treatment of Human Remains

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

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

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

Significance: Less than significant with mitigation incorporation.

References


__________. 2015. City of San Diego General Plan

City of San Diego Planning Department. 2007. Via De La Valle Specific Plan. 
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