

**INVENTORY OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES ALONG
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC'S PROPOSED
SYCAMORE TO PEÑASQUITOS 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
PROJECT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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NADB TITLE PAGE

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Report title: Inventory of the Cultural Resources along San Diego Gas & Electric's
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1. UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) and TRC Solutions, Inc. (TRC) contracted Petra Resource Management (PRM) to conduct a review of previously unsurveyed areas along the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, staging yards and access routes located in San Diego County, California (Figures 1-1 through 1-4 in Appendix A). As explained below, sites previously recorded on Department of Defense (DOD)(United States Marine Corps Air Station [MCAS] Miramar) properties were not revisited (approximately 44 acres) and portions of the project recently analyzed by AECOM and ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) (approximately 200 acres) were not intensively surveyed (Bowden-Renna 2012, Williams and Cordova 2012). Any sites identified by AECOM were not revisited by PRM to assess potential construction restraints.

The work was carried out in connection with an environmental assessment and evaluation for the Sycamore to Peñasquitos Project and in compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) General Order 131-D, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes approximately 16.7 miles of new 230 kV transmission line and associated staging yards and access roads between the existing Sycamore Canyon and Peñasquitos Substations. The proposed area of potential effect (APE) and preliminary pole and underground conduit locations were provided and used as reference during the current study. The APE was defined as a 500 foot (ft) corridor which was studied to allow for project redesign, work areas and stringing sites with additional intensive surveys for proposed staging yard locations. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through the inspection of natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. In the daily survey notes, the field director assessed the potential for buried sites on the basis of subregional geomorphology. For instance, the potential would be rated as high in large alluvial valleys and as low in areas with shallow bedrock. Maps showing the APE study area, previous and current survey areas and potential for buried deposit analysis are provided in Appendix A.

A cultural resources records and literature search of documents and maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) identified 29 previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed project APE (see Table 1 below and Confidential Appendix B). MCAS Miramar has been previously inventoried for cultural resources so any sites on the base have been surveyed and so were not revisited; instead, the most current field assessment information for each site was provided to PRM and was incorporated into this report.

A sacred lands search was requested of the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 1, 2013. A response on October 3, 2013 indicated that no Native American traditional cultural places had been submitted to NAHC for the Project APE. The NAHC recommended contact with twenty local tribal groups who may have local knowledge of the area. Letters of request were sent on November 6, 2013 and to date no responses have been received. All Native American correspondence is included in Appendix C.

1. Undertaking Information/Introduction

Senior Archaeologist Brian Williams served as the Principal Investigator and Associate Archaeologist Larry Tift led the field investigations (qualifications of key personnel are summarized in Appendix D).

2. RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY RESULTS

A cultural resources records and literature search of documents and maps on file at SCIC was provided to PRM by SDG&E in August 2013 (Confidential Appendix B). Current site and project information available in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Geographical Information System inventory was also examined for known and recorded sites and surveyed areas located within the vicinity of the proposed Project APE. The SCIC records search identified 29 prehistoric and historical resources within the proposed Project APE for the transmission line, construction yards and access roads.

For the field survey, areas with a low potential for cultural resources due to slopes greater than 25 percent or areas that are inaccessible because of dense brush or ground cover were addressed by a directed survey strategy. This focused on ridges; midslope terraces; rock outcrops that may contain rock shelters, caches, or rock art; and watercourses where isolated milling stations and task-specific sites may be located.

In locations where sites had been previously recorded, transect spacing was decreased to 5 meters (m), and, when a previously recorded site could not be re-identified, the survey radius was extended an additional 50 m (Figures 2-1 through 2-4 in Appendix A). Previously recorded sites on MCAS Miramar were not revisited as part of this study. Rather, MCAS Miramar provided information from the most recent field assessments. Additionally, any sites recorded during the 2012 AECOM and ASM surveys were not re-visited (Bowden-Reyna 2012, Williams and Cordova 2012).

A daily survey form on the progress, condition, and findings of the survey was completed. This form included a description of vegetation cover, as well as estimates of ground surface visibility, which was rated as poor (0-25 percent), fair (26-50 percent), good (51-75 percent), or excellent (76-100 percent).

Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through the inspection of natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. In the daily survey notes, the field director assessed the potential for buried sites on the basis of subregional geomorphology (Figures 3-1 through 3-4 in Appendix A).

The pedestrian surveys complied with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) instructions for recording cultural resources. All prehistoric and historic sites, both newly discovered and previously recorded (if re-identified in the field), were recorded. A site is defined as any concentration of three or more artifacts in a 25-square meter (m²) area. Separate sites are recorded when artifact concentrations are separated by more than 50 m. Isolated finds are defined as fewer than three artifacts in a 25-m² area. Cultural resources that met these definitions were assigned temporary site or isolate numbers by PRM in the field.

Updates for existing site forms for all previously recorded sites were completed. Standard Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms were used, and one copy was submitted to the SCIC.

2. Record Search and Survey Results

No artifacts were collected during the surveys. The presence or absence of evidence for cultural materials or deposits was noted. Diagnostic artifacts were documented in the field (i.e., basic metrics, location, and description) and left on site. These were described and photo-documented in appropriate site forms.

The intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the current study was completed between October 1 and 16, 2013 and consisted of approximately 390 acres of intensive pedestrian survey and 464 acres of directive survey which consisted of developed areas (residential and commercial structures, roads, etc.) and steep vegetated slopes where systematic transects could not be achieved. The surveys identified 13 of the 29 previously recorded resources as well as two new sites and six new isolates. A summary of sites and isolates and their current California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places (CRHR/NRHP) status is provided in Table 1 and site record updates were completed and included Appendix E. Appendix E also contains maps with the record search (Figure 4-1 through 4-4) and survey results (Figure 5-1 through 5-4).

Table 1. Cultural Resources Recorded within Sycamore to Peñasquitos Project APE

Site/Isolate Designation	USGS Quad	Description	Identified in APE	CRHR/NRHP Status
CA-SDI-5389	Poway	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Yes	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-5536	Del Mar	Prehistoric Rock Feature and Lithic Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-11148	Del Mar	Historical Ranch Remains	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-11256	Poway	Historical Homestead Remains	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-11910	Del Mar	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Yes	Evaluated - Unknown
CA-SDI-12254	Poway	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-12931	Del Mar	Multiple Component	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-12932	Del Mar	Multiple Component	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-12933	Del Mar	Multiple Component	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-13082	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-13194	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-13738	Poway	Prehistoric Quarry	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-14120	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-14123	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-14124	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-14131	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-14136	Del Mar	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-18276	Poway	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-18277	Poway	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	No	Not Eligible
CA-SDI-18278	Poway	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Yes	Not Evaluated
CA-SDI-18437	Del Mar	Prehistoric Shell and Lithic Scatter	Yes	Not Evaluated

Table 1. Cultural Resources Recorded within Sycamore to Peñasquitos Project APE continued

Site/Isolate Designation	USGS Quad	Description	Identified in APE	CRHR/NRHP Status
37-014115	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
37-014513	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
37-014516	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
37-015066	Poway	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
37-015217	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
37-015218	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
37-024244	Del Mar	Historical Road	Yes	Not Evaluated
37-028352	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	No	Not Eligible
SXPQ-01	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	Yes	Not Eligible
SXPQ-06	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	Yes	Not Eligible
SXPQ-07	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	Yes	Not Eligible
SXPQ-09	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	Yes	Not Eligible
SXPQ-10	Poway	Prehistoric Isolate	Yes	Not Eligible
SXPQ-11	Del Mar	Prehistoric Isolate	Yes	Not Eligible
37-033556	Del Mar	Historical Dam	Yes	Not Evaluated
37-033557	Poway	Historical Road	Yes	Not Evaluated

A number of the previously recorded sites have large site areas recorded outside the proposed Project APE and may still exist in those areas. The following is a list of the sites encountered for this Project.

PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED SITES AND ISOLATES

CA-SDI-5389: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1977 by R. H. Norwood. It consisted of one milling slick on an isolated granitic outcrop. The slick measured 30 x 21 x 1 centimeter (cm). The milling feature is on the south side of a slope overlooking a football field.

The site was relocated by ASM in 2012 during survey for SDG&E TL-6961, and was noted to be as originally described. The location was recorded with a Trimble GPS unit, and the milling element and feature outcrop were measured and photographed. The slick was noted to be in good condition, and no new site constituents were identified.

The site was not revisited during the current survey.

CA-SDI-5536: This prehistoric site was recorded by Dave Hanna in 1977 as a light scatter of lithic material and seven possible stone features, located on a knoll overlooking a tributary canyon of McGonigle Canyon. Hanna noted that the rock features were difficult to interpret, and consisted of “two conical piles, one rock alignment, and four irregular cobble piles”. Lithic materials included “a few flakes, both percussion and pressure”. The site does not appear to have been subsequently updated (no update form on file at SCIC).

2. Record Search and Survey Results

The current survey determined that the site has been destroyed by construction of Collins Ranch Place, the associated, surrounding housing development, and the grading and landscaping of the adjacent, southern slope above Carmel Valley Road.

CA-SDI-11148: This historic site was recorded by RECON in 1989, and consisted of two earthen dams, graded terraces, a concrete retaining wall and foundation, a metal lined well, and artifacts including burned lumber, metal pipe, barbed wire and glass. Research conducted at that time indicated that the components date from the 1920's and were part of a ranch owned by John Stelling of Del Mar,

During the current survey, the concrete foundation remains, metal-lined well, and a large earthen dam were relocated, and GPS points were taken at these elements. The site is bounded by eucalyptus trees of various age. The southern part of the site has been impacted by construction of Carmel Valley Road.

CA-SDI-11256: This historical site was originally recorded in 1989 by RECON and consisted of a raised wooden house floor with cobblestone pits, multiple trash scatters, and various cobblestone arrangements, all surrounded by eucalyptus trees. A porch roof was found on the south side of the site. A cobblestone "wall" surrounded the site in all four directions. Milled wood was also strewn about the area.

During the current survey, a small, square concrete structure at approximate ground level, and an unformed concrete and cobble foundation section appear to be all that remains where the raised floor once stood. The site is ringed by 13 large eucalyptus trees, many of which are enclosed in low, loosely assembled cobble walls. Additional cobble walls appear to delineate a section of an entrance road. Small pits and a surface scatter of trash are present on the north margin of the site. The site boundary and several of the remaining elements were recorded with a Trimble GPS unit, as was the trash scatter, which extends, slightly, from the originally recorded site area, to the north. The site is close to residential development, and is subject to heavy visitation/pedestrian traffic, as evidenced by large amounts of modern bottle glass and refuse. Some of the previously described components may have been burned in place.

CA-SDI-11910: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1990 by Brian F. Smith and Associates. The site was described as an artifact scatter, with three choppers, two scrapers, one hammerstone, two milling slab fragments, four cores, four debitage, and four flakes. Smith collected the site, and excavated one test unit, and shovel test pits.

The site was revisited by Gallegos & Associates in in 2005, and a single piece of debitage was observed. During the current survey, a single quartzite interior flake with two dorsal scars was identified near the center of the recorded site area, and the location was recorded with a Trimble GPS unit. Visibility was fair to poor over much of the site area. The site has been impacted by adjacent SDG&E access roads, and ongoing natural erosion.

CA-SDI-12254: Recorded by Affinis in 1991 as a lithic scatter containing approximately 20 quartz debitage and "a few metavolcanic spalls that may be debitage". Revisited in 1995 by

Ogden Environmental and described as destroyed by construction of substation. A subsequent study by ASM in 2009 confirmed destruction. Located within Miramar MCAS.

CA-SDI-12931: According to an update performed by Ogden Environmental in 1992, the site was originally recorded by Cardenas as SDM-W-2790. The site consists of two loci, located on low ridges, south of a tributary of La Zanja Canyon. Locus A is not located within the current survey area. Locus B, which extends minimally into the current project area is described as a small artifact scatter, containing one hammerstone, one flake, and one basin milling slab fragment.

During the current survey, the site was not relocated. Dense, matted grasses and other vegetation created very poor visibility over the site area of both loci. The southern edge of locus B, as mapped, overlaps only very minimally with the current survey area.

CA-SDI-12932: This site was originally recorded in 1992 by Ogden Environmental, as a hill-top rock enclosure. A prehistoric handstone was identified within the structure. Ogden noted that the site is at the location of a structure shown on the 1903 United States Geological Survey (USGS) map.

During the current survey, the rock enclosure was relocated. The structure was found to be somewhat indistinct, but clearly man-made. The site may have been altered, or expanded since its initial recording, by continued use, possibly as a recreational “fort”. A Trimble GPS unit was employed to obtain accurate dimensions and location for the structure. The structure’s location was found to be mismapped (possibly due to modern GIS rendering), actually lying considerably further north, and outside of the current survey area. The structure contained a small amount of modern trash, including a number of wooden landscaping poles, and pieces of plastic shelving. The handstone noted on the original site record was not relocated, although the structure is overgrown with native vegetation, and contains a considerable amount of naturally accumulated plant debris.

CA-SDI-12933: This site was originally recorded in 1992 by Ogden Environmental, as a small scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts. The site contained three fragments of purple glass, a metavolcanic flake, and a porphyritic volcanic fire-affected handstone fragment. Ogden noted that the site is at the location of a structure shown on the 1903 USGS map.

The current survey determined that the site has been destroyed by construction. The southwest end of a large, four-plex baseball field now lies over the eastern half of the original site area, and a steeply cut and landscaped slope occurs over the western half of the site area.

CA-SDI-13082: This site was recorded by Gallegos and Associates in 1992 as a sparse lithic scatter, containing one quartzite core, one quartzite flake, and one porphyritic volcanic flake, located on a slight rise on a mesa top.

During the current survey, the site was not relocated. While the site sketch and description included with the original site form indicate a site area of 20 x 20 m, modern GIS rendering of the site boundary shows an area measuring approximately 50 x 50 m, and it is unclear whether

2. Record Search and Survey Results

the site was actually located within the current survey corridor. Visibility ranged from good to fair over the site area, with moderate to dense native vegetation, and a cobble strewn surface. The area has been impacted by construction of new SDG&E facilities and access roads since the time of recording. The site may have been displaced/destroyed by grading activities.

CA-SDI-13194: The site was recorded by Gallegos & Associates in 1993 as a lithic scatter containing one metavolcanic core, one metavolcanic flake, and one quartzite flake. The current survey determined that the site has been destroyed by residential development and adjacent landscaping.

CA-SDI-13738: The site was recorded in 1994 by KEA. The site was identified as a prehistoric quarry, consisting of 14 low bedrock outcrops which exhibit varying degrees of quarrying. More than ten flakes were identified in association with the quarry, and a single retouched flake was identified in an adjacent graded road. The original recording noted evidence of heavy machinery in the vicinity, and noted that some of the observed rock scars could be attributed to modern damage.

During the current survey, the quarrying activity could not be definitively identified. Dense matted grasses obscure much of the ground surface in the vicinity, and no surface artifacts were observed. The presumed site area appears to be somewhat mismapped, as the original boundary/location contains only a couple of outcrops, none of which appear to exhibit quarrying. A large grouping of slightly more exposed outcrops located further north likely represents the identified quarrying area. A Trimble GPS unit was employed to record the location of this more prominent cluster of outcrops. All of the outcrops observed in the vicinity are of a relatively coarse grade of volcanic material, and none were observed to exhibit obvious quarrying activity, however a specialized study, and improved ground visibility may help identify such activity.

CA-SDI-14120: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1995 by Gallegos & Associates as a sparse lithic scatter with three loci. Locus B, the southernmost of the loci, overlaps minimally with the current survey area. Locus B was identified as containing one core tool and one flake.

The current survey determined that the southern loci, A and B, were destroyed by development of residential pads. Locus B lies on the edge of the development, and associated landscaping. Visibility was fair to poor over the locus area, due to dense chaparral, mostly chamise (probably regrowth). Locus B was not relocated, and may have been displaced or destroyed by adjacent development

CA-SDI-14123: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1995 by Gallegos & Associates as a chipping station/raw material prospect, located on the east edge of a northern finger of Del Mar Mesa. The site consisted of three cores and more than 12 flakes including metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and quartzite material. The materials were noted in an approximate 7 x 5 m area.

During the current survey, one dark gray quartzite core, three interior flakes and one primary flake of the same material, and two light gray quartzite flakes were identified in a location corresponding to the *sketch map* and the description provided with the original site form (and the

adjoining, more inclusive sketch map for adjacent site SDI-14124). This location varies from the *location map* provided with the original site form, which (after modern GIS overlay) places the site on the steep, eastern slope of the mesa finger. The wooden stake and aluminum tag which originally marked the site were not re-located; however, the site vicinity has since been impacted by construction of new SDG&E facilities and associated access roads, as well as recreational traffic associated with proximal, residential development. The site vicinity is covered with dense, native vegetation, and visibility is fair to poor, except in graded roads. The currently identified constituents likely represent the actual location of the site. The currently identified materials lie within a 5 x 5 meter area, and the location was recorded with a Trimble GPS unit.

CA-SDI-14124: This prehistoric site was originally recorded by Gallegos & Associates in 1995. The site was described as a sparse lithic scatter with a dense concentration at the north end, located on the west side of a northern finger of Del Mar Mesa. The original description noted “several cores and about two dozen flakes”.

The current survey noted two porphyritic volcanic interior flakes, one porphyritic volcanic secondary flake, and one quartzite primary flake in a long, narrow clearing along the west edge of the finger. The surrounding area is covered in dense native vegetation, and visibility is generally fair to poor, with occasional cleared areas. The wooden stake and aluminum tag that originally marked the site were not relocated. The currently identified artifacts were recorded with a Trimble GPS unit.

CA-SDI-14131: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1995 by Gallegos & Associates as a flaking station, or lithic raw material prospect. The original recording noted two cores, one Teshoe flake, and three flakes of quartzite and volcanic material, located on the southern edge of a westerly trending finger of northern Del Mar Mesa. The site size was noted as 10 x 10 m.

During the current survey, the wooden stake and aluminum tag which originally marked the site were relocated. The stake was no longer embedded, however the location corresponds to the original site location, and has apparently not been displaced. Two quartzite tested cobbles/cores were noted within 5 m of the stake. Dense native vegetation surrounds the relatively clear area of the site, at the edge of the mesa finger. A well used recreational trail (pedestrian and bicycle) runs approximately 2 m south of the wooden stake location.

CA-SDI-14136: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 1995 by Gallegos & Associates as a chipping station/raw material prospect, located on the south side of the head of a seasonal drainage which extends northward to Deer Canyon. One core and five flakes of quartzite material were noted within an area measuring 5 x 7.5 m.

The site was not relocated during the current survey. The current survey determined that the mapped location is at some variance with the site description and sketch map, as the location map shows a site size of over 40 x 60 m. The entire site area and vicinity is covered in dense native vegetation, and visibility is poor throughout. Due to the mapping discrepancy, it is unclear whether the site is located within the current survey corridor.

CA-SDI-18276: This prehistoric site was originally recorded in 2005 by ASM Affiliates as an isolated bedrock milling feature, on a prominent outcrop which occurs on a slope above a small drainage. The feature contains one milling slick, with minimal use-wear, suggesting a single, transitory episode of grinding. The slick measured 32 x 23 cm. The slick was less than one cm deep.

During the current survey the milling slick was identified and rerecorded. The slick is in good condition. The granitic outcrop which contains the slick is in excellent condition. A cobble noted adjacent to the feature may be a lightly used handstone, however it exhibits only very minimal polish, and could not be definitively identified.

CA-SDI-18277: This prehistoric site consists of a sparse marine shell scatter located down slope of a low saddle. Five fragments of shell were recorded in 2005 by ASM over a 17-x-10-m area; three California oyster and two *Chione* sp. It is noted on the site form that the site was in very poor condition due to a dirt road bulldozed through the area and dense vegetation in some areas.

This site was not relocated during the current survey. The previous record cited excellent visibility due to recent burning of ground cover. Current conditions include dense matted grasses over the entire site area, and very poor visibility.

CA-SDI-18278: This prehistoric site was originally recorded by ASM in 2005 as an isolated bedrock feature containing one mortar at the base of Black Mountain. The original recording noted the presence of a small boulder apparently placed on top of the outcrop to hide the mortar. A quartzite cobble, located next to the feature was also recorded as a possible pestle; however no obvious use-wear was noted.

The site was re-identified as previously described, during the current survey. The rounded quartzite cobble that was noted in 2007 was not re-identified at this time, however dense ground cover and other, native vegetation covers the site and surrounding area. As noted in the previous site record, a small boulder rests atop the milling feature in an apparent attempt to shield the mortar from view. The mortar was recorded in excellent condition and no new cultural resources were observed. The feature was photographed and the location recorded with a Trimble GPS unit.

CA-SDI-18437: This prehistoric site was recorded in 2006 by Gallegos and Associates. The site was described as an artifact scatter consisting of a sparse scatter of marine shell, and a single, quartzite battered implement, located on a mesa top, just east of the SDG&E Peñasquitos Substation. Shell species included primarily *Chione* sp., with one burned *Argopectin* sp. specimen, and two *Ostrea* sp. fragments. The site measured 32 x 80 m, and was observed within and adjacent to an SDG&E access road. The battered implement was noted on the edge of the graded road, and was reportedly damaged by heavy equipment.

The site was revisited in 2010 by HDR Inc., the study was limited to examination of the access road. A sparse scatter of marine shell was noted approximately 2.5 m east of the graded road. During the current survey, a sparse scatter of marine shell was noted over the site area as originally described. Shell was not noted within the road, however, probably due to ongoing

grading. The battered implement was not relocated, however ongoing grading disturbance has also likely displaced or obscured it.

37-014115: This prehistoric isolate was recorded in 1995 by Gallegos and Associates, and consists of a volcanic core and a metavolcanic flake. The isolate was collected at the time of its original recording. No additional materials were identified at the location during the current survey.

37-014513: This prehistoric isolate was recorded in 1995 by Gallegos and Associates, and consists of a quartzite scraper plane and a quartzite bifacial core. The isolate was collected at the time of its original recording. No additional materials were identified at the location during the current survey.

37-014516: This prehistoric isolate was recorded in 1995 by Gallegos and Associates, and consists of one quartzite flake, and one metasedimentary flake. The isolate was collected at the time of its original recording. No additional materials were identified at the location during the current survey.

37-015066: This prehistoric isolate was recorded by Affinis in 1991, and consists of a fine grained metavolcanic core. The isolate was located within Miramar MCAS, and was destroyed by construction of the SDG&E Sycamore Canyon Substation.

37-15217: This prehistoric isolate was recorded by Ogden Environmental in 1992 and consists of a black quartzite secondary flake. The location has been subjected to heavy disturbance from adjacent development. The isolate was not identified in the proposed Project APE during the current study.

37-15218: This prehistoric isolate was recorded by Ogden Environmental in 1992 and consists of a black quartzite core. The location is covered in dense native vegetation. The isolate was not identified in the proposed Project APE during the current study.

37-024244: No site form is available for this resource from the SCIC, however a search of the SCIC database which contains assigned numbers, identifies this primary number as “Cypress Creek Stagecoach Road”, and shows that it was submitted by the Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Citizens Advisory Committee. The feature is shown on a County aerial survey photo from 1928, and is shown as a graded road on the historical, 1942 Poway USGS topographical map. The feature was identified within the current project corridor. Within the project corridor, the road is deeply cut into a steep slope, otherwise covered in dense native vegetation. Portions of the road located outside of the current project corridor are overgrown and deteriorated, resembling a pedestrian trail, however the portion within the project corridor retains vehicle width, and appears to be used currently for power-line maintenance. The portion of the roadway which crosses the corridor was examined and photographed. No related artifacts or features were identified. A new site record form was prepared for submission to the SCIC, due to the absence of an existing form.

37-028352: This prehistoric isolate was recorded in 2006 by Gallegos and Associates, and consists of one, gray-green metavolcanic flake. This location is covered in dense, matted grass and native vegetation. The isolate was not identified in the proposed Project APE during the current study.

NEWLY RECORDED SITES AND ISOLATES

SXPQ-01: This prehistoric isolate consists of a single, volcanic handstone fragment, located on a slope above a north trending, unnamed tributary drainage of La Zanja Canyon. The area has been disturbed by construction of Carmel Valley Road, channelization of the drainage, and by agricultural activity on the mesa top above. The handstone fragment is bifacial, and appears to be fire affected.

SXPQ-06: This prehistoric isolate consists of one gray-green porphyritic secondary flake, and one dark gray porphyritic interior flake fragment. The isolate is located on a southeast trending mesa finger, south of a graded SDG&E access road. The area appears to have been disturbed by light grading, possibly for construction of SDG&E facilities, or a fire break.

SXPQ-07: This prehistoric isolate consists of one gray porphyritic interior flake, located on the slightly sloping, southern edge of a mesa finger. The area is covered with dense native vegetation, and does not appear to have been disturbed.

SXPQ-09: This prehistoric isolate consists of a porphyritic volcanic scraper. The isolate was located on a moderate to steep, cobble-strewn slope, above an unnamed, south trending tributary drainage of Peñasquitos Canyon. The immediate area of the isolate does not appear to have been disturbed.

SXPQ-10: This prehistoric isolate consists of a quartzite primary flake. The isolate is located on a small, relatively flat bench on a ridge finger which descends from Black Mountain to the east. The location is above, and to the south of a steep drainage which forms part of the head waters of McGonigle Canyon. A graded road lies approximately 30 m south of the isolate, and the area may have been subjected to some disturbance.

SXPQ-11: This prehistoric isolate consists of a quartzite, multidirectional core, located at the head of a small, north trending tributary drainage which flows into a fork/tributary of Deer Canyon. The isolate is located in a linear clearing, possibly graded for a fire break. Dense native vegetation covers much of the surrounding area. Approximately six deteriorating metal beverage cans, with “church-key” openings are scattered around the area of the isolate.

37-033556: (field designation SXPQ-12) This historical feature is an earthen dam. The dam is located within a small, northern fork/tributary of McGonigle Canyon. The dam consists of an earthen berm rising roughly 15 feet from the floor of the drainage, and measuring roughly 75 ft thick at its base. The pond area behind it, to the northeast, measures roughly 120 x 120 ft, and is filled with a mixture of native and non-native vegetation. An eroded spillway is located in the approximate center of the dam, and is also filled with vegetation. No associated structures or

2. Record Search and Survey Results

artifacts were identified in the immediate vicinity of the dam or pond, however, historic site SDI-11148/H lies within view, approximately 700 ft to the west, and may be related. The age of the dam is not known, however the dam is shown on the 1953 Del Mar USGS topographic quadrangle. Carmel Valley road lies approximately 250 ft to the northwest, and a recently constructed housing tract lies approximately 400 ft to the south.

37-033557: (field designation SXPQ-13) This historical feature is an abandoned section of Old Pomerado Road/Hwy. 395. This slightly curving section of road measures approximately 190 ft long by 20 ft wide, and is located on a steep, east-facing slope, above a north-trending tributary of Beeler Creek.

This section of road was cut into the side of the slope, and is bounded on the west by a steep cobble, cut-bank rising approximately 15 ft to present day Pomerado road, and on the east by a steep drop-off. The north and south end of the road section are covered in eroding cobble-filled soils and no edges or cross-section are visible. The asphalt surface of the road has small remnants of a yellow painted center-line, and a white painted shoulder. Numerous plants have cracked through the surface, attaining heights of up to 8 ft. This section of Old Pomerado Road is shown on a County aerial survey map from 1928. In the 1930's, Highway 395 was extended south from the Canadian border, and by 1939, incorporated this section of Pomerado road. The feature corresponds to the footprint of the Highway shown on the historic 1942 Poway USGS topographic map. Pending additional research, construction of this abandoned portion of roadway may date to this period.

3. IMPACT AVOIDANCE MEASURES

Nine of the proposed pole/work area locations are in the vicinity of identified cultural resources (Table 2). A 90 m survey buffer within the proposed Project APE on the proposed pole location was used as the largest of the preliminary work space locations are projected at that distance and access routes have not been established for ingress and egress to the alignment. The exact areas of proposed staging yards were also surveyed. Sites were identified through record searches and the current field studies and none have been evaluated for CRHC/NHRP eligibility. The current design is far enough from known cultural resource locations that no direct impacts should occur if minimal avoidance measures are implemented. Specifically, SDI-18278 is immediately adjacent to the work area at Const 35 and pole 619954 so project design should avoid the established site boundary if possible. Maps depicting the areas surveyed (directive, intensive and previously surveyed), and potential for buried cultural deposits are in Appendix C (Figures 2-1 through 3-4).

There are an additional 15 poles and six work areas are proposed in areas of high sensitivity for buried cultural deposits (33238, Const 69_ 0A, Const 69_0B, 95912, 95921, Const 69_ 10, 95800, 95931, 95801, 95934, 95807, 519148, 519737, 519149, 519738, Const 40, 619959, Const 35, 619954, Const 29, and 619950). As access to these areas has not been established and there are no current facilities at these locations it is recommended that a cultural monitor be present initial ground disturbance at these.

Table 2. Avoidance Measures for Cultural Resources Identified During Survey

SDG&E Facilities Included in Survey	Impact	Avoidance Measures
33238	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
Const 69_ 0A	SDI-18437 (Prehistoric Artifact and Shell Scatter) - Identified; Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
Const 69_0B	SDI-18437 (Artifact and Shell Scatter) - Identified; Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
Const 69_ 1	SDI-18437 (Prehistoric Artifact and Shell Scatter) - Identified	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95912	SDI-18437 (Prehistoric Artifact and Shell Scatter) – Identified; Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95913	None	None
Const 69_ 2	None	None
95914	None	None
Const 69_ 3	None	None
95915	None	None
Const 69_ 4	None	None
95916	None	None

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

Table 2. Avoidance Measures for Cultural Resources Identified During Survey continued

SDG&E Facilities Included in Survey	Impact	Avoidance Measures
Const 69_ 5	None	None
95917	None	None
Const 69_ 6	None	None
95918	None	None
Const 69_ 7	None	None
95919	None	None
Const 69_ 8	None	None
95920	None	None
Const 69_ 9	None	None
95921	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
Const 69_ 10	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95922	None	None.
Const 69_ 11	None	None
95923	None	None
Const 69_ 12	None	None
95924	None	None
Const 69_ 13	None	None
95925	None	None
Const 69_ 14	None	None
95926	None	None
Const 69_ 15	SDI-11910 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter) - Identified	None
Const 69_ 16	SDI-11910 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter) - Identified	None
Const 69_ 17	None	None
96410	None	None
95927	None	None.
95795	None	None
95796	None	None
95797	None	None
95928	None	None
95798	None	None
95929	None	None
95799	None	None
95930	None	None.
95800	SDI-14131 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter) – Identified; Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95931	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

Table 2. Avoidance Measures for Cultural Resources Identified During Survey continued

SDG&E Facilities Included in Survey	Impact	Avoidance Measures
95801	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95932	None	None
95802	None	None
95933	None	None
95803	None	None
95804	None	None
95805	37-014115 (Prehistoric Isolate) – Not Identified	None
95806	SDI-13082 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter) – Not Identified	None
95934	SDI-13082 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter) – Not Identified; Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95807	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
95808	None	None
94935	None	None
519145	None	None
519146	None	None
519147	None	None
519736	None	None
519148	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
519737	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
519149	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
519738 (P42A)	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
P43B	None (Proposed Location Abandoned)	None.
P44	None (Proposed Location Abandoned)	None.
Cable Pole North (P42B)	None	None.
Carmel Valley Road UG	SDI-5536 (Prehistoric Rock Feature and Lithic Scatter) – Not Identified; SDI-11148 (Historical Foundations) – Identified; SDI-13194 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter) – Not identified; SDI-12931 (Multiple Component) – Not Identified; SDI-12933 (Multiple Component) – Not Identified; Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor Recommended for initial ground disturbance (potholing).
Const 40	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
619959	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
P41B		

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

Table 2. Avoidance Measures for Cultural Resources Identified During Survey continued

SDG&E Facilities Included in Survey	Impact	Avoidance Measures
Const 39	None	None
619958	None	None
Const 38	None	None.
619957	None	None
Const 37	None	None
619956	None	None
Const 36	None	None
619955	None	None
Const 35	SDI-18278 (Prehistoric Bedrock Milling) – Identified; Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Do not design through site footprint. Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
619954	SDI-18278 (Prehistoric Bedrock Milling) – Identified; Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Do not design through site footprint. Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
23051_Const 34	None (Proposed location abandoned)	None
619953	None	None
Const 32	None	None
619952	None	None
Const 31	None	None
619951	None	None
Const 30	None	None
619950	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
Const 29	Potential impact to buried cultural deposits	Monitor recommended for initial ground disturbance.
Const 28A	None	None
Const 28B	None	None
Const 42	None	None
Const 43	None	None.
619949	None	None
Const 27	None	None
619948	None	None
Const 26	None	None.
619947	None	None
Const 25	None	None
619946	None	None
Const 24	None	None
873144	None	None.
Const 23	None	None
873143	None	None
Const 22	None	None

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

Table 2. Avoidance Measures for Cultural Resources Identified During Survey continued

SDG&E Facilities Included in Survey	Impact	Avoidance Measures
873142	None	None
Const 21	None	None.
873141	None	None
Const 20	None	None
873140	None	None
Const 19	None	None
873139	None	None
Const 18	None	None
873138	None	None
Const 17	None	None
873137	None	None
Const 16	None	None
873136	None	None
Const 15	None	None
873135	None	None.
Const 14	None	None
873134	None	None
Const 13	None	None
873133	None	None
Const 12	None	None
873132	None	None
Const 11	None	None
873131	None	None
Const 10	None	None
873130	None	None
Const 09	None	None
873129	None	None
Const 08	None	None
873128	None	None
Const 07	None	None
873127	None	None
Const 06	None	None
873126	None	None
Const 05	None	None
873125	None	None
Const 04	None	None
873124	None	None
Const 03	None	None.
873123	None	None

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

Table 2. Avoidance Measures for Cultural Resources Identified During Survey continued

SDG&E Facilities Included in Survey	Impact	Avoidance Measures
Const 02	None	None.
873122	None (Proposed location abandoned)	None
Const 01	None	None
100988	None	None
Const 33	None	None
P-1	None	None
P-2	None	None
E1	None	None
E2	None	None
Carmel Valley Road Staging Yard	None	None
Torrey Santa Fe Kilroy Staging Yard South	None	None
Stowe Staging Yard	None	None
Stonebridge Staging Yard	None	None
Carmel Mountain Staging Yard	None	None

These avoidance measures, including the monitoring approach outlined below, will eliminate potential impacts to known cultural resources. Review of impacts to cultural resources should continue as the Project is designed to ensure avoidance or mitigation of impacts before construction begins. Specifically, the boundary of SDI-18278 should be avoided due to its current proximity to proposed project components.

What follows is a suggested monitoring approach to address any cultural resources finds, which could be found during construction in areas where no archaeological materials were observed during the inventory.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials within a work area during construction monitoring, all ground-disturbing work at the work area will be suspended. The archaeological monitor will carefully inspect the ground surface around the discovery and the displaced dirt in order to determine whether the discovery is an isolated find (fewer than three items) or a site (three or more items, or a feature). If the find is determined to be an isolated find (with the exception of human remains), the discovery will be documented, reported and described in a monitoring report. Isolated finds will only be collected if they are diagnostic artifacts (i.e. they inform temporal or cultural affiliation studies). Artifacts (non-funerary) found in fill or in an obviously disturbed context do not constitute a discovery and should be placed at the bottom of the hole once excavation is completed.

If the discovery is determined to be a site, after securing the work area from additional disturbance, in concert with the Construction Foreman or Field Supervisor, the archaeological

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

monitor will notify the Principal Investigator (PI), who will notify the reviewing agencies and SDG&E archaeologists by telephone of the nature and extent of the discovery. In consultation with the PI, the reviewing agencies and SDG&E archaeologists will determine what additional fieldwork is necessary, such as limited test excavation, to determine the site's potential eligibility for the CRHR/NRHP. It may be determined that a site visit is necessary to make that determination.

If test excavation is required to evaluate a discovery, the CPUC or the DoD (reviewing agency), SDG&E, and PI will formulate and implement a testing program to determine whether the site is eligible for CRHR/NRHP. In general, any evaluation effort will be focused on the area of discovery within the project area of direct impacts including a reasonable buffer (not more than 10 m from the maximum extent of the find). The focus will be to determine the nature of the archaeological resource and to assess the quantity, quality, and variety of preserved archaeological items that are or may be present. Evaluation will include shovel test pits of a sufficient number to characterize the extent of subsurface archaeological deposits and a minimum of one sample unit to evaluate the condition of the discovery and acquire a controlled sample of the preserved cultural materials.

After the site evaluation, the PI will have five business days in which to prepare a summary letter report assessing the site's eligibility and recommending appropriate treatment measures, such as the need for archaeological data recovery, if the site is recommended eligible. The letter report will be submitted to the reviewing agencies and SDG&E archaeologist, who will have ten business days to review the report and evaluate any proposed treatment measures. Determinations concerning CRHR/NRHP eligibility and the implementation of proposed treatment measures will be made by the reviewing agencies' archaeologist. If the determination is that the discovered resource does not qualify for nomination to the CRHR/NRHP, the appropriate reviewing agency will issue a written notice-to-proceed.

If a discovered site is determined to be eligible for the CRHR/NRHP, SDG&E will attempt to avoid the site through project redesign.

If it is not feasible to avoid the discovered site through project redesign, further treatment measures including impact minimization and data recovery will be required. To the degree possible, the PI will work with SDG&E's construction and engineering teams to discuss project adjustments to minimize impacts. In consultation with the reviewing agencies and SDG&E archaeologists, the PI will also prepare a data recovery plan that will be submitted to the reviewing agencies and SDG&E. After review and concurrence, the reviewing agencies and SDG&E will notify the PI that the proposed data recovery can proceed. Data recovery efforts will be focused only on that portion of the site within the area of direct impacts with a reasonable buffer.

The level of effort for data recovery will be dictated by the nature and extent of the discovery and on the results of the letter summarizing the discovery's CRHR/NRHP eligibility. The focus will be on recovering a sufficiently large sample to characterize the discovery and to address regional research questions, as appropriate. Upon completion of any required data recovery fieldwork the PI will prepare a brief interim letter report summarizing the results. The reviewing

3. Impact Avoidance Measures

agencies and SDG&E archaeologists will have five business days to review the report and determine whether or not construction work at the discovery can resume or if additional sampling and data recovery is required. A final data recovery report will be prepared after laboratory studies and analyses of the recovered data.

If human remains are encountered during construction monitoring, the following protocol will be adhered to. California State law (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94, 5097.98 and 5097.99) will be followed on state, county and private land. This law specifies that work will stop immediately in any areas where human remains or suspected human remains are encountered. The reviewing agency and SDG&E will be notified of the discovery. SDG&E will contact the Office of the Medical Examiner (ME). The ME has two working days to examine the remains after being notified by SDG&E. Under some circumstances a determination may be made without direct input from the ME. When the remains are determined to be Native American, ME has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.

The NAHC will immediately notify the identified Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and the MLD has 24 hours to make recommendations to the landowner or representative for the respectful treatment or disposition of the remains and grave goods. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 24 hours, the area of the property must be secured from further disturbance. If there are disputes between the landowner and the nearest likely descendants, the NAHC will mediate the dispute to attempt to find a resolution. If mediation fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall re-inter 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.

REFERENCES

Bowden-Renna, Cheryl

2012 *Cultural Resources Survey for 56 Wood-to-Steel Pole Replacements Along TL13804 Encinas Substation to Peñasquitos Substation, Central San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Sempra Utilities.

Williams, Brian and Isabel Cordova

2012 *Inventory Of The Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric Tie Line 6961, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Sempra Utilities.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Confidential - Map Analysis
Omitted

APPENDIX B

***Confidential* - Sycamore to Peñasquitos Records Search
Omitted**

APPENDIX C

***Confidential* - NAHC Correspondence**

Omitted

APPENDIX D
Key Personnel Resumes

Brian T. Williams, M.M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Firm Name: ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California

Total Years of Experience: 9

Employment History:

2009 Senior Archaeologist, ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.
2009 University of San Diego, Professor for Gender in Anthropology
2007-2009 Associate Archaeologist, Gallegos & Associates, Carlsbad, California
2005-2007 Intern, Barona Tribal Museum, Barona, California

Education:

M.A. 2007/Maritime Archaeology/Flinders University, Adelaide, SA, Australia
B.A. 2005/Anthropology/University of San Diego, San Diego, California

Additional Training:

2007 NOAA investigations in Northwest Hawaiian Islands, HI, USA
2007-2009 AIMA/NAS Certification and AIMA membership
2007 Flinders University Field School, Victor Harbor, SA, Australia
2006-2008 Assistant Editor to FUMAN (Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Newsletter)
2006 Site plan creation/deterioration analysis of *Clomnel*, *Thistle*, *Blackbird*, and Stockyard Creek landing site with Heritage Victoria, Port Albert, VIC, Australia
2006 Investigation and site plan creation for *Dorothy S. Sterling*, Port Adelaide, SA, Australia
2006 Investigation and ship's lines analysis of *Hecla*; Port Lincoln, SA, Australia
2006 Investigation and ship's lines analysis of *Annie Watt*; Port Adelaide, SA, Australia
2005-2007 Transcription/Translation of Native 'Iipay language for Barona Tribal Museum
2005-2007 Collections Management, Archaeology Society of San Diego
2004 Florida State University Archaeology Field School, Poggio delle Civitelle, Italy
2003 Syracuse University Field School, Pompeii, Italy

Registrations:

2008 Register of Professional Archaeologists

Awards/Commendations:

2007-2009 Nautical Archaeology Society Member
2005 Recipient of Anthropology Honor Student Award/ Outstanding Archaeologist Award from faculty of University of San Diego

2005 Recipient of Trans Border Institute Grant for Native American study in Baja California
2004-2009 Member of Lambda Alpha Archaeology Honor's Society
2004-2005 University of San Diego Lacrosse President
2003 Syracuse Outstanding Student Abroad Award
2001-2005 First Honors University of San Diego Dean's List

Citizenship: USA

Languages: Proficient in reading/writing/speaking Italian
Sufficient in reading Spanish and Latin

References:

Dr. Susan M. Hector, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, (858) 654-1279

Dayle Cheever, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, (858) 654-1856

Dennis Gallegos, Owner, Gallegos & Associates, (760) 929-0055, Email: Gallegos@aol.com

Alana Cordy-Collins, Anthropology Professor, University San Diego, (619) 260-4725, Email: alanacc@sandiego.edu

Professional Profile:

Brian Williams received his B.A. in Anthropology from the University of San Diego, and his M.A. in Maritime Archaeology from Flinders University, Australia. His field experience includes projects in Italy, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, as well as survey, monitoring, records searches, excavation, and technical reporting on projects in California. Mr. Williams has taught a university course in Gender and Anthropology at the University of San Diego, and his primary research focus involves understanding social identity and its constructions through archaeology. Mr. Williams is currently managing ASM's work under an on-call contract for archaeological services to SDG&E. He is also serving as ASM's Project Manager for survey, testing, and monitoring services for construction of renewable energy projects in San Diego, Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Selected Project Experience:

East County (ECO) Substation, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego County, California, 2010-present. As Project Manager coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors and Native American monitors, and planned and conducted Native American consultation meetings and site visits. Conducted and managed archaeological survey, NRHP/CRHR evaluations for 11 resources and prepared technical reports to summarize results of the project for findings. Designed avoidance measures, monitoring plan and worked with engineer design crews to preserve archaeological resources. Created and implemented data recovery plan for an NRHP/CRH-eligible site affected by the Project. Assisted in preparation of

project Memorandum of Agreement. Coordinated archaeological and Native American monitors for mass-grading for a new 138/230/500 kV substation and construction of approximately 14 miles of underground and overhead transmission line. Client Reference: Nicole Morgan, M.A., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Tule Wind Energy, Iberdrola Renewables, Inc., San Diego County, California, 2010-present. As Project Manager coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors and Native American monitors, and planned and conducted Native American consultation meetings and site visits. Designed avoidance measures, monitoring plan and worked with engineer design crews to preserve archaeological resources. Assisted in preparation of project Memorandum of Agreement. Coordinated archaeological and Native American monitors for geotechnical and construction activities.

Revitalization of the Chancellor's House, University of California San Diego (UCSD), San Diego County, California, 2012-present. As Project Manager coordinated with UCSD project managers, engineers, designers, subcontractors and Native American monitors, and planned and conducted Native American consultation meetings and site visits. Conducted removal, water screening and repatriation of culturally significant materials within an identified burial ground. Client reference: Barbara Anderson, UCSD, (858) 967-6464.

Bachman Street Gas Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California, 2012. As Project Manager coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors and Native American monitors, and planned Native American consultation meetings and site visits. Designed avoidance measures and worked with engineer design crews to preserve archaeological resources associated with a previously recorded burial ground site. Developed screening plan, work plan and Native American agreement for respectful handling of sensitive materials and potentially enriched soils. Client reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Roseland Gas Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California, 2010-2011. As Project Manager coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors and Native American monitors, and planned Native American consultation meetings and site visits. Designed avoidance measures and worked with engineer design crews to preserve archaeological resources associated with Spindrift archaeological site. Developed water screening plan, work plan and Native American agreement for secure placement of culturally enriched soils. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Cleveland National Forest (CNF) Master Special Use Program, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego county, California, 2009-2011. As Project Manager conducted preconstruction surveys and developed 100% significant impact avoidance plan for five transmission and six distribution lines that occur on CNF properties. Coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors and contacted and met with landowners. Conducted and managed archaeological survey and monitoring, and prepared technical reports to summarize results of the project and management plan for findings. Created cultural resources sections of Proponent's Environmental Assessment. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Sunrise Powerlink Environmentally Superior Southern Alternative, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, El Centro to Poway, Imperial and San Diego counties, California, 2009-2011. As Principal Investigator and Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey and monitoring of proposed tower and project component locations along both proposed and alternate routes from El Centro to Poway. Coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors and Native American monitors, planned Native American consultation meetings and site visits, and contacted and met with landowners. Conducted and managed archaeological survey and monitoring, and assisted preparation of technical report to summarize results of the project and management plan for findings. Designed avoidance measures and worked with engineer design crews to preserve archaeological resources. Carried out cultural resources evaluation plan for 28 archaeological sites directly impacted by project facilities. Developed eligibility recommendations for the Bureau of Land Management and California Public Utilities Commission and created Historic Management Treatment Plan for eligible resources and inadvertent discoveries protocol for archaeological monitors and overseeing agencies. Coordinated 15-20 archaeological monitors during project construction with additional evaluation of new resources identified during construction in direct impact areas. Client Reference: Dayle Cheever, SDG&E, (858) 654-1856.

Wood to Steel Preconstruction Surveys for Tie Lines and Eagle Peak Ranch Alternative Pole Replacements, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego County, California, 2009-2010. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey, pole fielding, and technical design consultation. Composed individual consultation letters for Native American leaders, submitted a Sacred Lands search with Native American Heritage Committee, submitted new site form and updated information to USFS and South Coastal Information Center for numerical assignment. Coordinated with SDG&E project managers, planned and organized archaeological survey crews, conducted archaeological survey of the proposed pole replacements, and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Archaeological Monitoring of Canfield Road, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Archaeological Monitor, conducted monitoring of two power pole replacements on Palomar Mountain. Coordinated with SDG&E and PAR Electronic project managers and construction foreman, conducted archaeological monitoring of pole replacement, and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Pole Survey Off of Canfield Road, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey of a power pole on Palomar Mountain. Conducted archaeological survey and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Preconstruction Survey of 45 Proposed Guard Pole Locations Along Aviara Parkway and El Camino Real, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Carlsbad and Encinitas, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, coordinated work with SDG&E and Diversified Utilities

Services, Inc. project managers, conducted preconstruction survey of proposed Guard Pole locations as part of the SDG&E Encina to Penasquitos Reconstructor Project. Prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Five-Pole Survey Off of Magee Road, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Pala, Orange County, California, 2009. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey of five proposed pole replacements in Pala and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Preconstruction Survey of Mount Woodson Transmission Realignment, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Poway, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, coordinated with SDG&E project managers and Native American monitor, conducted archaeological survey of proposed pole removals and placements for transmission realignment, and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Leslie Nelson, SDG&E, (760) 703-2869.

Pole Replacement Survey in Harrison Park, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Cuyamaca, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey of proposed pole replacement in Cuyamaca and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Pole Replacement Survey in Japatul Valley, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Alpine, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey of proposed pole replacement in Alpine and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Twenty-eight Pole and Underground Conduit Survey, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Barona, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey of 28 proposed pole locations in Barona. Coordinated with SDG&E project managers and Native American Monitor, conducted archaeological survey, and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Leslie Nelson, SDG&E, (760) 703-2869.

Pole Replacement Survey at 4647 Montiel Truck Trail, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Jamul, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Field Director, conducted preconstruction survey of proposed pole replacement in Jamul and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Manhole Replacement Monitoring at Torrey Pines Road and Torrey Pines Lane Intersection, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, La Jolla, San Diego County, California, 2009. As Archaeological Monitor, conducted cultural monitoring of a manhole placement in La Jolla. Coordinated with SDG&E project managers and construction foreman, conducted archaeological monitoring of the manhole placement and prepared a technical report to summarize the results of the project. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Department of Energy Switch Relocation at La Jolla Boulevard and Ravina Street Intersection, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, La Jolla, San Diego County, California, 2009. Conducted Record Search request with South Coastal Information Center and prepared summary of the results. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Gallegos and Associates

Sunrise Powerlink Preferred Northern Route and Environmentally Superior Southern Alternative, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, El Centro to Poway, Imperial and San Diego counties, California, 2007-2008. Conducted preconstruction survey and monitoring of proposed pole and project component locations along both proposed routes from El Centro to Poway. Coordinated with SDG&E project managers, engineers, subcontractors (Finley Engineering Co., Project Design Consulting, Inc., Arcadis, and TRC Companies, Inc.) and Native American monitors, contacted and met with landowners, conducted archaeological survey and monitoring, and assisted preparation of technical report to summarize results of the projects. Client Reference: Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., SDG&E, (858) 654-1279.

Preconstruction Survey for Housing Development in Otay, Otay Ranch Housing Development, Otay, San Diego County, California, 2008. Coordinated with Native American monitors, conducted archaeological survey and prepared technical report to summarize results of the project.

Preconstruction Survey for Land Development in Otay, Kuebler Ranch Land Development, Otay, San Diego County, California, 2008. Coordinated with Native American monitors, conducted archaeological survey and excavation of units and trenches, and prepared technical report to summarize results of the project.

Heritage Victoria

Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeological Surveys in Port Albert, Heritage Victoria and Flinders University, Port Albert, Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, 2006. Coordinated with Heritage Victoria project managers, conducted underwater survey of three shipwrecks, carried out archaeological survey of Foster's Landing, produced site formation and deterioration processes, developed dive schedules, constructed site maps and protection plans, and prepared technical report to summarize results of the project. Client Reference: Peter Harvey, Heritage Victoria, (03) 8644-8800.

Publications:

Technical Reports:

2013 *Assessment of deeply buried features identified in SDG&E's East County Substation Project (ECSP), San Diego County, California (Revised)*. Submitted to Bureau of Land Management and California Public Utilities Commission.

- 2013 *Data Recovery Study of Three Archaeological Resources (SDI-7030, SDI-7060 and SDI-19303) along San Diego Gas & Electric's Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric's Special Projects.
- 2013 *Inventory, Evaluation and Treatment of Cultural Resources in the Cleveland National Forest Transmission and Distribution Line Increased Fire Safety Project in Support of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment.* Prepared for Insignia Environmental.
- 2013 *Construction Monitoring and Archaeological Recovery for the Roseland Drive Gas Main Replacement Project, City Of San Diego, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric.
- 2012 *Results of an Archeological Monitoring Program conducted for San Diego Gas & Electric's SL 49-20 Gas Pipe Relocation, Bachman Place, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric.
- 2012 *Tribal Participation Plan for the East County (ECO) Substation Project, Jacumba, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric.
- 2012 *Management Plan for Archaeological Monitoring, Post-Review Discovery, and unanticipated Effects for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) East County (Eco) Substation Project, Jacumba, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric's Special Projects.
- 2012 *Long-Term Archaeological Management Plan (LTAMP) for the San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego County, California.* Submitted to Bureau of Land Management and California Public Utilities Commission.
- 2012 *Eligibility Recommendations for 28 Archaeological Sites along San Diego Gas & Electric's Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California.* Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric's Special Projects.
- 2011 *Eligibility Recommendations for Four Archaeological Sites in San Diego Gas & Electric's East County (ECO) Substation Project, San Diego County, California.* Submitted to Bureau of Land Management and California Public Utilities Commission.
- 2011 *Historic Properties Treatment Plan for San Diego Gas & Electric's Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California.* Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric's Special Projects.
- 2011 *Work Plan for Archaeological Evaluations for the San Diego Gas & Electric East County (ECO) Substation, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management.

- 2011 Contributor to Garcia-Herbst 2011, *Construction Monitoring Plan for the Roseland Gas Main Replacement Project, City Of San Diego, San Diego County, California*. Submitted to San Diego Gas & Electric.
- 2010 Contributor to Iversen, et al 2010, *Historic Properties Management Plan for the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California*, Appendix C: Research Design. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to SDG&E and BLM El Centro.
- 2010 Contributor to Garcia-Herbst, et al 2010, *Class III Inventory of the Cultural Resources along the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California*. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to SDG&E and BLM El Centro.
- 2009 *Archaeological Field Check for the SDG&E Encina to Penasquitos Reconductor Project Part II: Guard Structure Pole Checks in Carlsbad and Encinitas, San Diego County, California (ETS 7963)*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Cultural Resources Survey Summary for the Proposed SDG&E Tie Line 626 Eagle Peak Ranch Alternative for the Wood to Steel Poles Replacement Project, Pine Hills, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Archaeological Survey for the SDG&E Orange County Five Pole Replacement Project (Poles P218783, P218782, P218781, P218780, and P815678), Pala, Orange County, California (ETS 7900)*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Survey Summary for the SDG&E Proposed Mount Woodson Project – ETS 7169, San Pasqual, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Records Search Summary for the SDG&E Proposed Mount Woodson Project – ETS 7169, San Pasqual, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 Contributor to Garcia-Herbst & Laylander 2009, *Class III Inventory of the Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric Tie Line 6904 for the Wood to Steel Pole Replacement Project, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 Contributor to Garcia-Herbst & Laylander 2009, *Class III Inventory of the Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric Tie Line 625 for the Wood to Steel Pole Replacement Project, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.

- 2009 Contributor to Garcia-Herbst & Laylander 2009, *Class III Inventory of the Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric Tie Line 626 for the Wood to Steel Pole Replacement Project, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 Contributor to Garcia-Herbst & Laylander 2009, *Class III Inventory of the Cultural Resources Along San Diego Gas & Electric Tie Line 629 for the Wood to Steel Pole Replacement Project, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E Orange County Two Pole Field Check (Poles P123353 and P123354), San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 Cultural Resources Survey for SDG&E Harrison Park Pole 717640 Replacement, Cuyamaca, San Diego County, California (ETS 7847). ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E Alpine Pole Replacement Project (Pole 275744), Cuyamaca, San Diego County, California (ETS 7732)*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Cultural Resources Survey Summary for the proposed SDG&E Jamul Pole 475598 Replacement Project - ETS 7751, Jamul, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Records Search Summary for the Proposed SDG&E La Jolla Project- ETS 7634, La Jolla, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2009 *Archaeological Survey of 27 Proposed Pole Locations and Underground Conduit for the Featherstone Camp Project, San Diego County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas and Electric.
- 2008 Contributor to Noah & Gallegos 2008, *Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California*. Gallegos and Associates. Submitted to USDI BLM. On file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Contributor (Report Production) to Guerrero & Gallegos 2007, *Cultural Resources Survey for the VCMWD South Village Project, Valley Center, California*. Gallegos and Associates. Submitted to VCMWD. On file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

2006 Coauthored (w/ Jason Raupp, Karson Winslow, and Agnes Milowka) *Port Albert Archaeological Project: Report of Investigations*. On file at Heritage Victoria, Melbourne, AU.

Independent Research:

2007 *Identity Aboard Maple Leaf: Variation and Group Identity During the American Civil War*- Masters Thesis with Flinders University

Other:

2007 Coauthored (w/ Jason Raupp, Karson Winslow, and Agnes Milowka) “A View from Above: Archaeological Site Inspections in East Gippsland, Victoria” in J McKinnon and J Raupp (eds) *A Year in Review: 2006 Program in Maritime Archaeology, Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Monograph Series*, No. 13.

2006 “Port Albert Archaeological Project”, in FUMAN (Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Newsletter).

Larry Tift
Archaeologist

Total Years of Experience: 23

Education:

B.A. 1989/Anthropology/San Diego State University

Selected Project Experience:

Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California, 2007. As Crew Chief, lead a crew of up to 5 field archaeologists in survey and site documentation along a 155 mile long corridor, varying in width from 60 to 300 feet, for the proposed 500 KV transmission line. Coordinated fieldwork with agency personnel and native American monitors, and assisted with preparation of the technical report.

Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Watersedge Project, Site CA-SDI-8021/H, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, 2007. As Field Director, led crew of 6 field archaeologists in survey of 77 acre subject parcel, and subsequent significance testing of identified sites. Coordinated field work with agency personnel and Native American Monitors. Prepared report graphics, and sections of technical report.

Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alta Otay Project, Alta Consultants, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California, 2007. As Lead Monitor, conducted monitoring and oversaw assistant monitor; Coordinated fieldwork with project proponents and Native American Monitors, and organized artifact collection for subsequent catalogueing and analysis. Prepared report graphics and sections of technical report.

Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Watersedge Project, Site CA-SDI-8021/H, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, 2007. As Field Director, led crew of 6 field archaeologists in survey of 77 acre subject parcel, and subsequent significance testing of identified sites. Coordinated field work with agency personnel and Native American Monitors. Prepared report graphics, and sections of technical report.

Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alta Otay Project, Alta Consultants, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California, 2007. As Lead Monitor, conducted monitoring and oversaw assistant monitor; Coordinated fieldwork with project proponents and Native American Monitors, and organized artifact collection for subsequent catalogueing and analysis. Prepared report graphics and sections of technical report.

Cultural Resource Survey for the Lago San Marcos Project, San Marcos California, 2006. As field director, oversaw survey of 185acre subject parcel. Co-authored technical report, and prepared report graphics. Client contact: David Resnick; Jevin Investments, Inc. (858) 755-2400.

APPENDIX E

***Confidential* - New and Updated Site Records**

Omitted