

Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project Orange and San Diego Counties, California



May 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the
South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project
Orange and San Diego Counties, California

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National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Monitoring

Project Area: Approximately 8 linear miles

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Quadrangles: San Juan Capistrano, Cañada Gobernadora, San Clemente

Key Words: Survey, Orange County, San Diego County, Camp Pendleton, relocated 30-179873

ABSTRACT:

This cultural resource assessment was conducted for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E). This report documents the results of the cultural resource survey for the South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project located primarily in Orange County, California. No new cultural resources were identified during any of the surveys, and none of the previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources were relocated. Monitoring during construction is recommended in project locations near previously recorded archaeological sites. The historic cultural resource 30-179873 (the Capistrano Substation) was relocated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

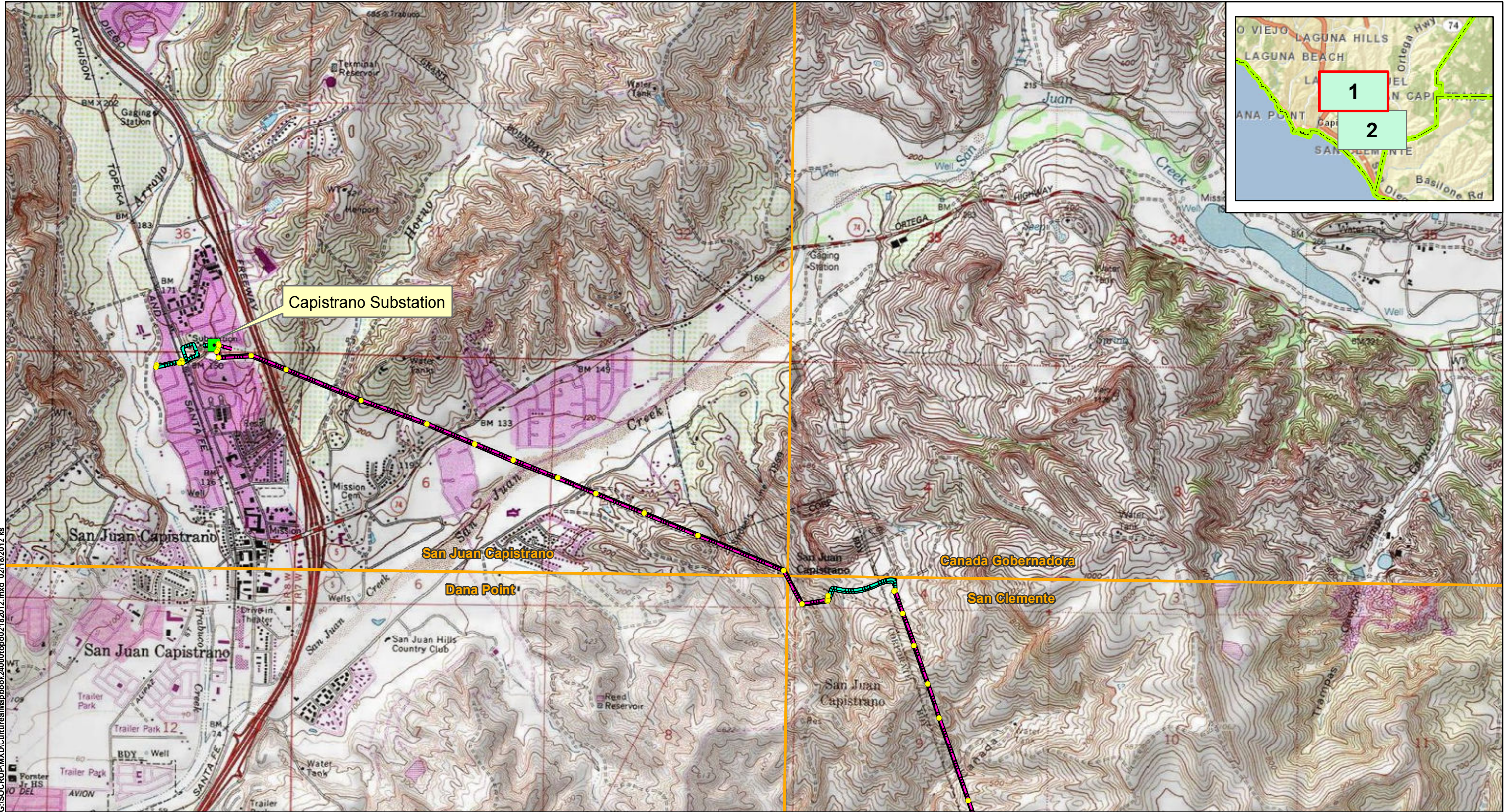
San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) is a regulated public utility that provides electric service to three million customers within a 4,100 square mile service area, covering parts of southern Orange County and San Diego County. The South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Proposed Project) is intended to meet the area load growth and service reliability for approximately 118,000 customers (462 megawatts) within southern Orange County. The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Report (Report) is to summarize and document the findings of the cultural surveys, analyze Proposed Project impacts, and outline mitigation measures, if required to compensate for unavoidable impacts. TRC Solutions, Inc. (TRC) prepared this report on behalf of SDG&E. SDG&E is proposing the construction and/or replacement of facilities at two existing substations as well as the installation and/or relocation of multiple 230, 138, and 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines along approximately 8-miles of an existing utility corridor. TRC conducted a cultural resource records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and a cultural resource survey in support of the Report, to determine the potential for impacts to significant cultural resources. This Report will be included as a supplement to SDG&E's Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Proposed Project, and filed as part of its application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Project will involve rebuilding the existing 138/12kV Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by replacing an existing 138kV transmission line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The transmission line portion of the Proposed Project is approximately eight miles in length. As shown in Figure 1 Project Overview Map, the Proposed Project components are primarily located in portions of the cities of San Juan Capistrano and San Clemente, as well as unincorporated Orange County, and the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Camp Pendleton). This Proposed Project has an anticipated in-service date of November 2017. The following sections describe each segment in more detail.

2.1 CAPISTRANO SUBSTATION

The existing Capistrano Substation site is 6.4 acres and is located within an urbanized area in the City of San Juan Capistrano. The Proposed Project entails rebuilding the existing Capistrano Substation to a new combined bulk power transmission and distribution substation (230/138/12kV). The new substation will be named the San Juan Capistrano Substation.



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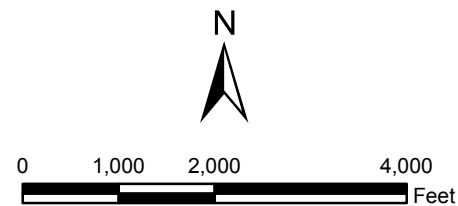
- Proposed New Transmission Line Structures (Including 69kV, 138kV and 230kV)
- Proposed New Transmission Line - Overhead
- Proposed New Transmission Line - Underground
- Capistrano, Pico and Talega Substations
- County Boundary
- USGS Quadrangle Boundary

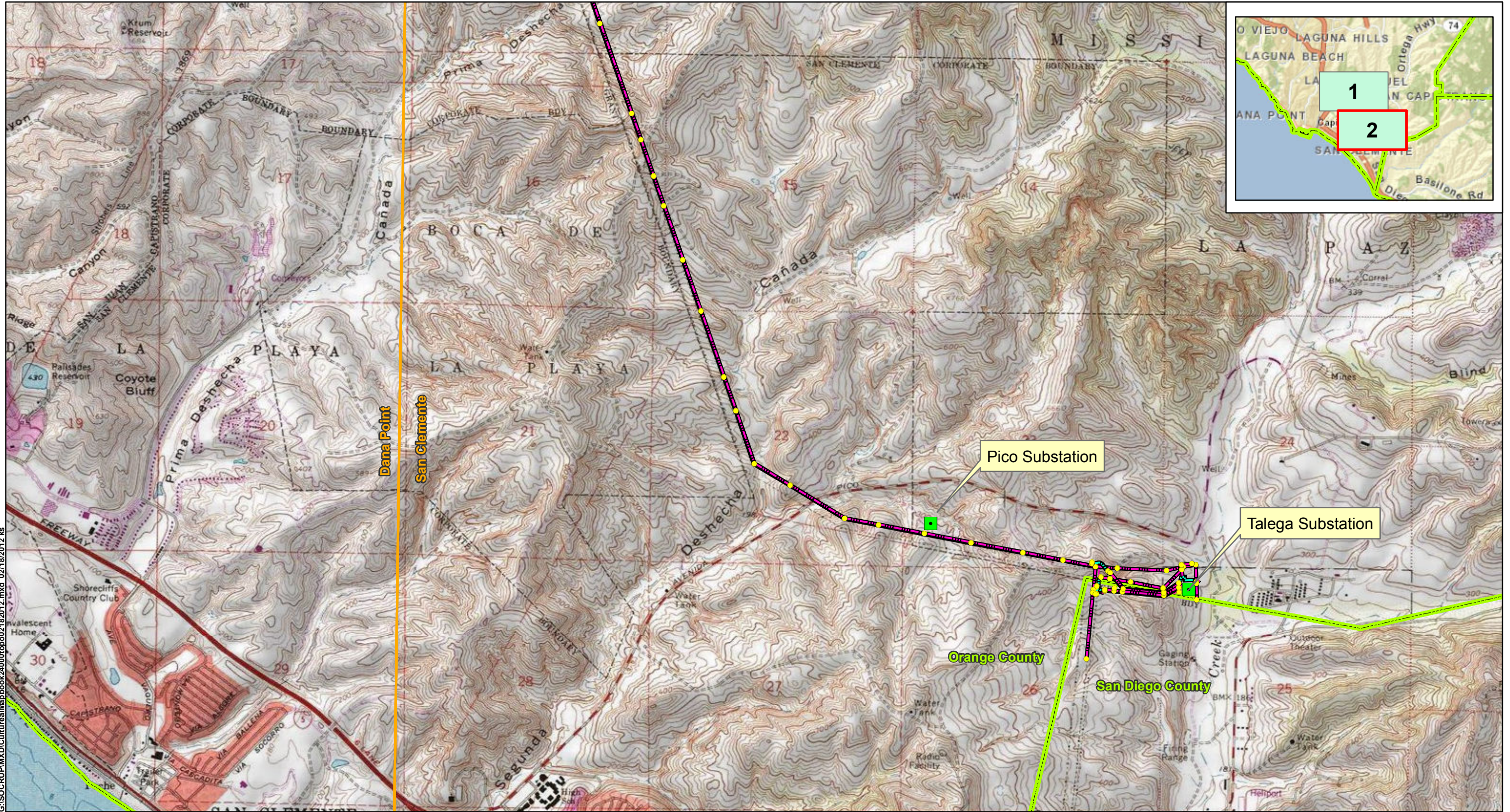
Notes: Transmission line structure locations based upon preliminary engineering.

South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project

Project Overview Map

Figure 1





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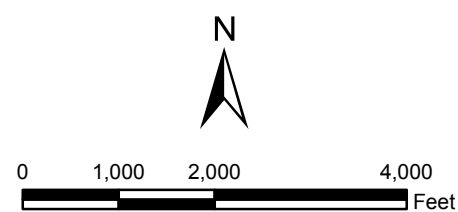
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Notes: Transmission line structure locations based upon preliminary engineering.

South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project

Project Overview Map

Figure 1



This segment of the Proposed Project will involve:

- Replacement of the aging and obsolete 138/12kV substation that currently exists on the Capistrano Substation site;
- Addition of a new 230kV gas insulated substation; and
- Rebuilding and expanding the existing 12kV distribution substation and the 138kV transmission substation, utilizing gas insulated technology (138kV only).

2.2 TALEGA SUBSTATION

The existing facilities at the Talega Substation are located on a 6.1 acre property located partially on Camp Pendleton. The existing facility is a 230/138/69kV bulk transmission substation. This segment of the Proposed Project will involve:

- Connection of one new 138kV and two new 230kV transmission line to the existing substation;
- Rearranging the 138kV and 230kV transmission line configurations and eliminating two 230/138kV transformer banks; and
- Disconnection of one 230kV transmission line.

2.3 TRANSMISSION LINES

The Proposed Project will involve the installation of new 69kV, 138kV, and 230kV structures, overhead conductor and underground cable, and removal of existing transmission structures. All transmission line work will be completed within SDG&E's existing right-of-way (ROW) between the Capistrano Substation and the Talega Substation, as well as within small portions of acquired additional ROW near the Talega Substation and Rancho San Juan development. For the purposes of this discussion, the transmission line work associated with the Proposed Project has been divided into four segments which are discussed in more detail below.

2.3.1 Segment 1 – San Juan Capistrano Substation to Rancho San Juan

The San Juan Capistrano Substation to Rancho San Juan segment of the Proposed Project will involve:

- Installation of 2.66 miles of new 230kV double circuit overhead transmission line;
- Removal of 20 138kV wood transmission structures, and 11 steel 138kV structures;
- Installation of 16 new 230 kV steel structures; and
- Installation of approximately 1,400 feet of 138kV underground transmission line.

2.3.2 Segment 2 – Rancho San Juan

The Rancho San Juan segment of the Proposed Project will involve:

- Installation of approximately 0.4 mile of two separate 230kV underground cable system in conduit packages;
- Installation of four new 230kV steel cable riser structure;
- Removal of two existing 138kV steel cable riser structures; and
- Replacement of one existing 138kV double-circuit steel cable riser structure.

2.3.3 Segment 3 – Rancho San Juan to Talega Hub

The Rancho San Juan to Talega Hub segment of the Proposed Project will involve:

- Installation of approximately 4.2 miles of new 230kV overhead transmission line;
- Removal of approximately 32 138kV wood structures; and
- Installation of 22 new 230kV double-circuit steel structures.

2.3.4 Segment 4 – Talega Hub to Talega Substation

The Talega Hub to Talega Substation segment of the Proposed Project will involve:

- Installation of approximately 3,230 feet of new 230kV overhead transmission line;
- Relocation of 138kV and 69kV lines;
- Removal of 13 69kV wood structures and replaced with nine steel structures;
- Removal of 21 138kV wood structures, and two 138kV steel structures;
- Installation of 15 new 138kV steel structures; and
- Removal of one 230kV steel structure, and installation of eight 230kV steel structures.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION AREAS AND TEMPORARY IMPACT AREAS

2.4.1 Access Roads

Some new spur roads may be required to access the new structure sites. These roads would be graded and will generally be 14 feet wide for straight sections and up to 20 feet wide at curves. Since the Proposed Project will follow an existing transmission corridor, construction access to most new pole sites will be available by way of existing access roads.

2.4.2 Temporary Impact Areas

Temporarily disturbed areas include materials storage and staging areas as well as pull and tension sites, and splice sites. SDG&E will make attempts to locate previously disturbed areas along the route to temporarily store materials and stage equipment. The staging areas will

generally be approximately two acres in size and will only be used temporarily during construction. SDG&E will also utilize existing substations and other properties to store materials and equipment. Some of these areas may be outside of SDG&E ROW.

3.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources in the State of California are recognized as non-renewable resources that require management to assure their benefit to present and future Californians. Therefore, cultural resources management work conducted as part of any proposed undertaking must comply with applicable federal, and/or state, and local regulations designed to protect the state's rich cultural heritage. Brief descriptions of these regulations are provided below.

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Enacted in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has become the foundation and framework for historic preservation in the United States. The NHPA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places, establishes an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent federal entity, requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that may affect historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, and makes the heads of all federal agencies responsible for the preservation of historic properties owned or controlled by their agencies.

Section 106 of the NHPA governs federal regulations for cultural resources. The goal of the Section 106 process is to offer a measure of protection to sites that are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria for determining National Register eligibility are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.

3.2 STATE REGULATIONS

Discretionary actions undertaken by state or local governments in California, unless otherwise exempted, must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California, 2011). Enacted in 1971, CEQA directs lead agencies to first determine whether a cultural resource is a "historically significant" cultural resource. In the protection and management of the cultural environment, CEQA Guidelines provide definitions and standards for cultural resources management. The term "historical resource" is defined as follows:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.*
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey shall 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, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, including the following:*
- a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*
 - b. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
 - c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or*
 - d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in a historical resources survey does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource [Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(1) (California, 2011)].

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (California, 2011).

As defined in Section 15064.5(1) of the *CEQA Guidelines*, a "unique archaeological resource" is:

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:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.*

- (2) *Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.*
- (3) *Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historical event or person [Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g)].*

Effects on cultural properties that qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources can be considered adverse if they 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.

The statutes and guidelines cited above specify how cultural resources are to be managed in the context of projects subject to CEQA. Briefly, archival and field surveys must be conducted, and identified cultural resources must be inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways (California, 2011).

Prehistoric and historical resources deemed “historically significant” must be considered in project planning and development. As well, any proposed undertaking that may affect “historically significant” cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction. The *CEQA Guidelines* detail methods by which significant effects may be mitigated, and discuss procedures for treatment of human remains discovered in the course of project development. Therefore, the objective of the Proposed Project’s cultural resource assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources exist within the project study area, and if so, whether these cultural resources could be considered “historically significant”.

The California Office of Historic Preservation administers the California Register program, the California Register of Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Local Historical Interest programs. The State Historic Preservation Officer enforces the designation and protection process and is the head of the Office of Historic Preservation. The Office of Historic Preservation ensures that the state has a qualified historic preservation review commission, maintains a system for surveys and inventories, and provides for adequate public participation in its activities. The Office of Historic Preservation also administers the Certified Local Government program for the State of California.

3.3 LOCAL REGULATIONS

3.3.1 Orange County

The Orange County regulations and policies pertaining to cultural resources can be found in the Resources Element of the *County of Orange General Plan*. The *County of Orange General Plan* current version was adopted on March 22, 2011 (Board of Supervisors Resolution 11-044).

The Resources Element includes three goals that deal with Cultural –Historic Resources (County of Orange, 2011). Goal 1 is to raise the awareness and appreciation of Orange County’s cultural and historic heritage, Goal 2 is to encourage through a resource management effort the preservation of the County’s cultural and historic heritage. Goal 3 is to preserve and enhance

buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts of cultural and historic significance. Goal 2 has the following policies addressing archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources that shall be implemented at appropriate stage(s) of planning:

- To identify archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources through literature and records research and/or surface or on-site surveys.
- To evaluate archeological resources through subsurface testing to determine significance and extent, to evaluate historic resources through comparative analysis or through subsurface or materials testing.
- To observe and collect archaeological resources during the grading of a project; to monitor and salvage paleontological resources during the grading of a project.
- To preserve archaeological resources by maintaining them in an undisturbed condition, or excavating and salvaging materials and information in a scientific manner. To preserve paleontological resources by maintaining them in an undisturbed condition. To preserve significant historic resources by one or a combination of the following alternatives, as agreed upon: adaptive reuse of historic resource, maintaining the historic resource in an undisturbed condition, moving the historic resource and arranging for its treatment, salvage and conservation of significant elements of the historic resources, documentation (i.e. research narrative, graphics, photography) of the historic resource prior to destruction.

3.3.2 City of San Juan Capistrano

The city of San Juan Capistrano has a rich historic background. The historic period is anchored by the founding of Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1776. The City has identified the preservation of its cultural resources as an important factor to consider when evaluating future development within San Juan Capistrano, to assist with historic preservation in the City, the cultural heritage commission (CHC) was created. The CHC compiles and maintains the City's Inventory of Historical and Cultural Landmarks (IHCL), which includes 40 developed properties and archaeological sites, six historic districts, and four historic streets.

The city of San Juan Capistrano goals pertaining to cultural resources can be found in the Cultural Resources Element of the *City of San Juan Capistrano General Plan*. The majority of the *City of San Juan Capistrano General Plan* was adopted on December 14, 1999; the housing element was approved November 2001, with a General Plan Amendment on May 7, 2002. The purpose of the Cultural Resources Element is to protect and preserve the cultural resources that are located in the city.

The city of San Juan Capistrano has adopted a Historical and Cultural Landmark Ordinance. "This ordinance forbids damage of any kind to any resource listed in the City's IHCL without first obtaining City Approval". The City has also adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance. This ordinance is to protect historic resources within historic districts.

The Cultural Resources Element includes the following goals and policies:

Cultural Resources Goal 1: Preserve and protect historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

Policy 1.1: Balance the benefits of development with the project's potential impacts to existing cultural resources.

Policy 1.2: Identify, designate, and protect buildings and sites of historic importance.

Policy 1.3: Identify funding programs to assist private property owners in the preservation of buildings and sites of historic importance.

Also included in the Cultural Resources Element are a listing of the existing historical sites, the Proposed Project's Capistrano Substation is not included in this listing.

The City has also adopted a series of policies (City Council Policies 601, 602, 603 and 606) to address a broad range of preservation issues, including archaeological monitoring for development projects, reports for potentially historic sites, modifications to designated historic sites, and historic depiction programs for new non-residential projects.

Council Policy 601 addresses historic, archaeological and paleontological resource management. Council Policy 601 defines "Historic Resource" as "a district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology or culture at the national, state or local level." A "Significant Historic or Cultural Resource" is defined as,

an artifact that can be associated with an event or person having a recognized significance in California or American history, or recognized as having scientific importance in the prehistory period, has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, or last surviving example of its kind; is at least 50 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity, or involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

The Proposed Project would not affect any resources that are listed on the City's IHCL, the California Register of Historic Resources, or the National Register of Historic Places, or any resources that have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the California or National Registers.

Council Policy 601 defines a "Significant Paleontological Site" as "an area where the presence of paleontological artifacts which have a particular scientific importance such as containing a complete species [sic], or located in a unique stratigraphic location and/or geologic formation." The Proposed Project would not impact any known Significant Paleontological Site.

The city of San Juan Capistrano maintains an "Inventory of Historic and Cultural Landmarks" (IHCL) and BOD. The IHCL consists of a list of structures, and sites within the city of San Juan Capistrano that have been deemed historical and/or culturally significant, at a local level. The

BOD list is a list of structures and sites which are potentially eligible for inclusion on the IHCL list. The city describes its BOD list as "an honorary designation" that "imposes no restrictions nor conveys any benefits," referencing the October 27, 1987 Cultural Heritage Commission Agenda Item on the "Buildings of Distinction," and notes that some of the sites on the list may not have integrity but may still be considered important to the community. The city states that proposed development on BOD sites may need to address additional issues under CEQA.

The City is currently developing a Historic Town Center Master Plan, the boundaries of which are Acjachema Street to the north, the I-5 Freeway to the east, Avenue La Paloma to the south, and Paseo Adelanto to the west. This proposed Historic Town Center does not include the Proposed Project's Capistrano Substation.

3.3.2 City of San Clemente

The City of San Clemente goals and policies pertaining to cultural resources can be found in the Natural and Historic/Cultural Resources Element of the *City of San Clemente General Plan*. The *City of San Clemente General Plan* was adopted on May 6, 1993 with amendments through May 6, 2003.

The City of San Clemente's goal is to promote the preservation and restoration of sites, structures, and districts which have architectural, historical, archaeological and/or cultural significance to the City of San Clemente. In order to obtain this objective, the City has put forward several policies.

Policy 10.3.1 is to establish criteria for surveying archaeological resources, historic vegetation and cultural resources.

Policy 10.3.2 is to complete a comprehensive survey of cultural resources, historic vegetation and archaeological resources that encompass the City and its sphere of influence and update the current inventory of historic resources.

Policy 10.3.3 is to continue the implementation of the City's existing ordinance for preservation of designated historic sites and structures.

4.0 NATURAL SETTING

The Proposed Project site is located in the coastal foothills of the Coastal Range in southern Orange County. The coastal foothills, just south of the San Joaquin Hills between San Mateo Canyon on the south, to San Juan Creek in San Juan Capistrano on the north. The Proposed Project area crosses through a mixture of non-native disturbed habitat, non-native annual grassland, ornamental and developed areas as well as native riparian scrub communities, coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats. These resources, in addition to the littoral and pelagic resources of the ocean, provide a relatively large native population at the time of historic contact focused along the northern end of the alignment. The climate of the area consists of hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters, and is characterized as Mediterranean. During the summer, winds are predominantly from the west, cooling otherwise hot days. Precipitation is mainly a

result of winter dominant, frontal storms from the northwest, although occasional summer thundershowers result from damp air intruding from the southern (Gulf of Mexico to Sea of Cortez) monsoon season.

5.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

5.1 PREHISTORY

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began approximately 10,000 years before present (BP). Although there are a variety of cultural chronologies for southern California, the two most currently accepted chronologies are one that interprets the prehistory of coastal southern California through temporal horizons (Wallace, 1955), and one that looks at the cultural differences not as temporal distinctions, but as local traditions (Warren, 1968). The four most recognized temporal horizons along the southern California coast are: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric (Wallace, 1955).

5.2 EARLY MAN HORIZON

Spanning the period from the end of the Pleistocene to approximately 8,000 BP, archaeological assemblages attributed to this horizon are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering while moving around the region in small nomadic groups.

5.3 MILLING STONE HORIZON

Characterized by the appearance of hand stones (manos) and grinding slabs (metates), this horizon tentatively dates to between 8,000 BP and 3,000 BP. Assemblages in the early Milling Stone period reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems. For inland locales, it has been assumed exploitation of grass seeds formed a primary subsistence activity. Artifact assemblages include choppers and scraper planes but generally lack projectile points. The appearance of large projectile points in the latter portion of the Milling Stone Horizon suggests a more diverse economy. The distribution of Milling Stone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but a small population group seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources, which were available for longer periods of time. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally and a really dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation (Byrd and Rabb, 2007).

5.4 INTERMEDIATE HORIZON

Dated to between 3,000 BP and 1,250 BP, the Intermediate Horizon represents a transitional period. Little is known about the people of this period, especially those of inland southern California. Sites assemblages retain many attributes of the Milling Stone Horizon. Additionally, Intermediate Horizon sites contain large stemmed or notched projectile points and portable

mortar and pestles. The mortars and pestles suggest that the aboriginal populations may have harvested, processed, and consumed acorns. Neither the settlement-subsistence system nor the cultural evolution of this period has been well understood due to a general lack of data. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources (acorns) and that the duration and intensity of occupation of base camps increased, especially toward the latter part of this horizon.

5.5 LATE PREHISTORIC HORIZON

Extending from 750 to Spanish contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Horizon reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period occurred roughly with the appearance of the smaller “Cottonwood” points, suggesting the introduction of the bow and arrow. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this time. Pottery begins to appear at the end of the Late Prehistoric Period (Moratto, 1984). Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. These innovations apparently promoted greater sedentism.

5.6 ETHNOHISTORY

The Proposed Project is located in an area known ethnographically to have been occupied by the Juaneño (now known as the Acjachemen) and the Luiseño Native American groups when the Spanish arrived in 1769.

5.6.1 Juaneño/Acjachemen

Ethnographic descriptions of the Juaneño or Acjachemen are often given in terms of their neighbors to the south, the Luiseno, but some also point to a separate ethnic identity. Perhaps the most important account of the Juaneño/Acjachemen culture was written by Geronimo Boscana, a friar at the Mission San Juan Capistrano from 1812 to 1826.

The Juaneño/Acjachemen were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for the group was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Protein was supplemented through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with the bow and arrow or trapped. Shellfish was collected and eaten, and the shell was then used to make hooks for fishing, beads, and other ornaments.

The Juaneño/Acjachemen lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. The San Juan Basin was densely populated and villages were closely spaced because of the year-round availability of fresh water in San Juan Creek. Each village was typically located in the center of an established area from which resources for the group were gathered. Subsequently, small groups would leave the village for a short time to hunt fish or gather plant materials.

5.6.2 Luiseño

The Luiseño occupied a territory from Agua Hedionda to Aliso Creek along the coast, and Santiago Peak to the valley of San Jose inland (Bean and Shipek, 1978).

The Luiseño maintained a hunting and gathering economy based around autonomous semi-sedentary village groups, each with its own hunting and gathering areas. Villages were generally in places of “vertical” territories and subsistence resources – water sources at the bottom of river valleys, surrounded by the slopes of the valley, with the saddles and flats along the ridges surrounding the valleys holding productive oak groves. Food resources in this stratified environment matured at different seasons, providing resources for the village most, if not all, of the year (White, 1963).

Luiseño villages were based in different ecological zones (coastal, inland, interior), and the surrounding area and resources were divided into locations owned by individuals, families, collective groups and the community as a whole. In addition, each village group appears to have also owned, or at least had rights to, land on the coast and on Palomar Mountain. Although there was regional variation in subsistence strategies, the acorn was the principle staple food throughout Luiseño territory, and plant foods in general were the dominant source of dietary calories. Fire was used to manage and enhance selective plant growth, and some researchers have argued that plant husbandry was a vital part of Luiseño food gathering. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, and a number of other medium-to-small size animals provided a large amount of the dietary protein, as did anadromous fish. On the coast, shellfish, fish, and sea mammals were important to the diet (Bean and Shipek, 1978).

Although the Luiseño are typically described as isolationist, marriages were often arranged between villages in different ecological niches both to ensure exchange between villages with complimentary food supplies or schedules, and to ensure political and economic ties between villages. Exchange networks were extensive and trade items from near the Proposed Project have been found as far away as Oregon, and vice-versa (Bean and Shipek, 1978; Byrd and Raab, 2007; White, 1963).

Spanish explorers first made recorded contact with the Luiseño in 1796. As with the rest of California, the arrival of Europeans resulted in the introduction of both diseases and European colonists. With the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey, the people of the region were brought into the Spanish political system. With the secularization of the missions in the 1830s the mission lands were granted to secular landowners. Nonetheless, traditional villages remained, and the people of these villages still practiced hunting and gathering, although agriculture also had become an important part of their economy (Bean and Shipek, 1978).

The entrance of Anglo-Americans into California resulted in increased conflict with Native Americans, as traditional hunting and gathering lands were converted to ranch and farmland, and settlers encroached on a larger portion of Luiseño and Juaneño territories.

5.7 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The first Europeans to explore future California were in the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Orange County is thought to have been first visited in 1769 by Gaspar de Portola, as he led a 62-person expedition from San Diego to Monterey. Shortly after this visit, the seventh Franciscan mission in California was founded in 1776, the Mission San Juan Capistrano.

5.7.1 Mexican Period (1821-1848)

After an initial period of exploration, the Spanish concentrated on the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821). In contrast, the later Mexican policy stressed individual ownership of the land. In 1821, Mexico declared independence from Spain and within 12 years began closing the missions. Former mission lands were granted to soldiers, other Mexican citizens, and a few wealthy foreigners. In 1841, the former mission became a Mexican pueblo named San Juan Capistrano. The Governor, Pio Pico granted two large ranchos to his sister's husband John Forster, an English immigrant. All Euroamericans were required to become Catholics, learn Spanish and become Mexican citizens prior to any marriages to Californians.

5.7.2 American Period (1848-Present)

The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 influenced the history of the state and the nation. Thousands of settlers and immigrants poured into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. California became the 31st state in 1850, primarily due to the gold rush. The 1860's and 1870's show an increase in farmers, and merchants into the area. In March 1889, the County of Orange was created, occupying 780 square miles.

Orange County remained primarily agricultural through most of the twentieth century. The early 20th century came with advanced technology, water distribution companies, telephones, paved streets, electric power plants. Interstate 5 was completed in the 1950s and connected many Orange County communities with Los Angeles. By the 1980s the county was developed with numerous master planned communities. Today Orange County is identified with amusement parks, including Disneyland, as well as its many miles of beaches.

5.7.3 City of San Juan Capistrano

The history of the City of San Juan Capistrano begins in 1776 with the founding of the Mission San Juan Capistrano (October 30, 1775) by Father Fermin Lasuen. The Mission was founded in a location near a relatively large and long-present population of Native Americans (later known as Juaneños) The earliest non-Mission related buildings in San Juan Capistrano date to the 1790s and cluster near the Mission complex. The Mission is still a major tourist attraction for the city.

The railroad came through San Juan Capistrano in 1887, and the population continued to grow. San Juan Capistrano became a major stop along El Camino Real (now a part of Camino

Capistrano). Most development was identified to the south of the Mission. The years after 1900 San Juan Capistrano were a period of stability, with the community becoming a tight knit group. The area developed into an agricultural center with an orange processing and packing plant near the railroad.

6.0 KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintains regional offices that manage records for known cultural resource locations and related technical studies. The regional office for Orange County is the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton, and the regional office for San Diego County is the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) housed at San Diego State University.

The SCCIC conducted the record search on March 5, 2008, and the SCIC on February 29, 2012 (refer to Confidential Attachment A-Record Search Results). Sources reviewed consist of all recorded archaeological and historic sites and cultural resource reports within a ¼ mile radius of the Proposed Project area. Additional resources that were consulted included the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File, the California Register, the California Historical Landmarks, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, and the California Points of Historical Interest. Also reviewed were historic maps.

Ms. Celeste LeSuer, Camp Pendleton base archaeologist was contacted via email, to see if she had any additional information regarding sites within the boundaries of Camp Pendleton. As of this date there has been no response.

6.1 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

There are combined total of 48 cultural resources identified within a ¼ mile radius of the Proposed Project area. Table 1 below summarizes all cultural resources within a ¼ mile of the Proposed Project area. Thirteen cultural resources lie within the Proposed Project area. There have been 101 cultural resource studies conducted within a ¼ mile radius of the Proposed Project area. Of these, 41 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted with survey areas which overlap the immediate Proposed Project area.

Table 1: All Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within 1/4-mile of the Proposed Project

Primary Number	Brief Description	Recorder and date
Primary Number	Brief Description	Recorder and date
30-000362*	Dense lithic scatter	Riddell, 1972
30-000363*	Lithic scatter with groundstone	Riddell, 1972
30-000638	Lithic scatter with groundstone	Langenwalter, 1977
30-000639	Lithic scatter with groundstone	Langenwalter, 1977
30-000640*	Light lithic scatter	Langenwalter, 1977
30-000700*	Sparse flake and groundstone scatter	Schuster & Jacobs, 1977

Table 1 (cont.): All Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within ¼-mile of the Proposed Project

Primary Number	Brief Description	Recorder and date
30-000738	Multi-component site, glass, ceramics, groundstone	Desautels, Whitney, 1978
30-000763	Lithic scatter with groundstone	Mabry, Taylor, 1978
30-000779*	Minimal lithic scatter (2 flakes)	Allen, 1979
30-000780*	Isolated Mortar	Allen, 1979
30-000781*	Isolate-core	Allen, 1979
30-000907	Village Site with fossils	Grove, Jasper, 1980; Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-000909*	Small lithic scatter with groundstone	Grove, Schwartz, Cooley, 1980; Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-000910	Village Site	Cooley, 1980; Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-000916	Lithic scatter	Grove, 1980; Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-000921	Large site with depth, essentially destroyed in 1988	Grove, Cooley, 1980; Brown, Bissell, 1988
30-001157	Very sparse lithic scatter	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001160	Sparse lithic scatter	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001162*	Lithic scatter-basalt flakes	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001164	Sparse lithic scatter	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001165	Lithic scatter	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001168	Sparse lithic scatter	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001175	Lithic scatter	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-001338	Sparse lithic scatter, subsumed under larger site 30-001036	Becker, Brown, 1991
30-001507	Historic debris, brick, concrete wall	Bissell, 1999
30-001508	Redeposited house foundation	Bissell, 1999
30-001536	Midden with lithics-tested	Shepard, 1999
30-001607	Surface scatter groundstone collected during monitoring-site destroyed	Miller, 2002
30-001653	Lithic scatter with human remains	Delu, 2006
30-100038	Fire Affected Rock	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-100061	Isolated metavolcanic flake	Van Buren, 1988
30-100072*	Isolated felsites flake	Brown, Becker, 1989
30-100075	Isolated basalt flake	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-100077	Isolated flake	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-100090	Isolated flake	Hatheway, McKenna, 1988
30-100104	Isolated mano	SRS, NA
30-100105	Isolate-metate	SRS, NA

Table 1 (cont.): All Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within ¼-mile of the Proposed Project

Primary Number	Brief Description	Recorder and date
30-100177	Isolate-flake (collected)	Hemphill, Singer, 1985
30-100328	Isolate-unifacial mano	Bissell, 1999
30-100369	Isolate-Metate fragment found during monitoring	Underbrink, 2006
30-176573	1920's house	Bissell, 1999
30-176663/19-186804*	BNSF Railroad	Ballester, Tang, 2002; McCormick, 2007
30-176664*	Metrolink Railroad, BNSF	Smallwood, Tang, 2002;
30-179873	1917-1918 SDG&E building	McKenna, 2008
37-026827	Military training area, includes shell casings	McLean, Smith, Rogers, 2005
37-026832	Isolated metate	McLean, Smith, Rogers, 2005
37-026833	Isolated core	Fulton, Smith, Rogers, 2005
37-030506	Lithic and groundstone scatter	Maxfeldt, 2009,

* Denotes a cultural resource within the Proposed Project Area,

6.2 DESCRIPTIONS FOR SITES WITHIN THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA

CA-ORA-362

This site was originally recorded in March 1972 by Riddell, was updated in April 1988 by Hatheway & McKenna, and updated June 1992 by Brown & Shinn. This site is described as a lithic scatter with some groundstone exposed by the grading of a dirt access road. The extents of the site are not clearly defined due to poor ground visibility during each of the three surveys. It was noted that the artifacts were solely exposed where an existing dirt road had been recently graded. Artifacts encountered included flaking debitage, utilized cores, a mano, two metates, scraper planes, and a chopper.

CA-ORA-363

This site was originally recorded March 1972 by Riddell, updated September 1980, by Cooley & Grove, and updated April 1988 by Hatheway and McKenna. Riddell described the site as limited extent and complexity with not many artifacts visible, the artifacts visible were collected. In 1980 the site was described as a lithic scatter with groundstone, it was noted that the area had been utilized as a borrow site and possibly as much as 1/3 of the original area had been removed. In 1988, the site is described as a lithic scatter with no groundstone with several dirt roads graded through the site.

CA-ORA-640

CA-ORA-640 was recorded March 1977 by Langenwalter. This site is described as a light scatter of lithic artifacts. The surface was noted as being cattle-trodden, with dense

cover of ruderal grasses, and possible destruction by inundation by Dam C. No further updates have been recorded.

CA-ORA-700

This site was recorded July 1977 by Schuster and Jacobs, and is described as a sparse milling stone and flake scatter. The site is obscured by heavy weeds. Artifacts noted include several metate fragments, a discoidal fragment as well as flakes. No further updates have been recorded.

CA-ORA-779

This site was recorded in January 1979 by L. Allen. This site is described as a very sparse lithic scatter, with only two flakes (one utilized) observed. However, the extent of the site is unknown due to poor ground visibility during the survey. No further updates have been recorded.

CA-ORA-780

This site was recorded in January 1979 by L. Allen. It is an isolated mortar fragment, found in a ravine adjacent to an access road. No further updates have been recorded.

CA-ORA-781

This site was recorded in January 1979 by L. Allen. A single isolate core was found on a knoll above an access road. The site area was undetermined due to heavy grasses, and thought to have been previously graded. No further updates have been recorded.

CA-ORA-909

This site was originally recorded September 1980 by Schwartz & Cooley, updated April 1988 by Hatheway & McKenna. This site is described as a small chipped stone scatter with groundstone; the only artifacts observed were located in the recently graded road due to heavy vegetation in the surrounding area. Artifacts observed included manos, metates, hammerstone, flakes, and cores/tools. It was also noted that Pico Avenue cuts through a portion of the site, with an additional dirt road running through the remaining portions of the site.

CA-ORA-1162

This site was recorded April 1988 by Hatheway & McKenna. This site is described as a lithic scatter, with all artifacts found in an exposed road cut. No further updates are recorded.

30-100072

This isolate was recorded November 1989 by Becker and Brown. A core was located in a road cut. The area is highly disturbed from access roads and platforms for transmission lines. No further updates are recorded.

30-176663

Recorded July 2002 by Ballester and Tang, and updated in 2007 by S. McCormick this site is the BNSF formerly known as the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, which runs between Los Angeles, Santa Ana, Riverside, and San Diego. The railroad dates originally to the 1880's and has had significant historical influence to Southern California. This railroad is still in use and thus has very few physical characteristics that reflect its historic origin. This site has been found ineligible for the National Register, California Register, or local designation through survey evaluation.

30-176664

Recorded in December 2002 by Smallwood and Tang, the site consists of an approximately 2.5 mile segment of the Metrolink Railroad, consisting of a single track laid on a raised gravel bed and bounded by large rocks. The railroad was originally built in 1882-1883 but the existing track and features are mostly modern. This site has been found ineligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process, meaning that the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred with this evaluation. This site has not been evaluated for the California Register or local listing.

30-179873

Recorded in April 2008 by McKenna, this site is the 1917-1918 Southern California Edison/SDG&E utility building. It is T-shaped with a machine room wing and an office wing. The building is intact, although altered. Overall, there is a loss of integrity and although the structure is as identified as a Building of Distinction on the City of San Juan Capistrano listing (an honorary local recognition); it fails to meet the requirements for California and National Register eligibility.

6.3 NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In order to acquire more information about potential cultural resources located in or near the Project area, a request for information was submitted to the NAHC on January 18, 2012. A copy of all correspondence can be found in Attachment B. The NAHC responded on January 18, 2012. In their response, the NAHC stated that the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the Dana Point USGS portion of the Proposed Project but were identified in the San Juan Capistrano, Canada Gobernadora and the San Clemente United States Geologic Survey (USGS) quadrangles of the Proposed Project area. In their transmittal, the

NAHC also enclosed a list of Native American individuals and/or organizations that might have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Proposed Project area.

On January 20, 2012, TRC sent letters/email with the project location map to all the individuals and/or organizations requesting information and comments.

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson for the Gabrieliño Band of Mission Indians responded via email on January 25, 2012. He said “respectfully this project is within the territory of the San Juan Capistrano Indians Juaneño Band of Mission Indians and they can better assist you with more information”.

On January 26, 2012, Ms. Joyce Perry Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation left a message, stating that she and Mr. David Belardes (Chairperson for the tribe) would like to meet to go over the maps for the Proposed Project and point out areas of sensitivity and concern. On January 30, 2012, TRC archaeologist Susan Underbrink spoke with Ms. Perry to indicate that she would contact SDG&E to help arrange a time and place for the meeting.

On March 19, 2012, Ms. Joyce Perry and Mr. David Belardes met with TRC archaeologist Ms. Susan Underbrink, TRC lead planner Mr. Josh Taylor, SDG&E representatives Ms. Mary Turley, Mr. Chris Terzich, and Mr. Duane Cave. The meeting was to allow Ms. Perry and Mr. Belardes to see larger scale maps of the Proposed Project and to provide an opportunity to ask questions and to provide comments and input on any sensitive areas or areas of concern. On March 29th, Ms Perry sent an email stating, “After reviewing maps and meeting with you and representatives from SDG&E we are recommending archaeological and Native American monitors for most of the site locations. We trust that you or persons from SDG&E would keep us informed on the progress of this project. There has been no other correspondence as of this time.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TRC was retained to conduct a cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Proposed Project area to determine the presence or absence of surficial cultural resources.

7.1 FIELD METHODS

The archaeologists examined the Proposed Project area by walking transects spaced approximately 5-15 meters apart as appropriate and whenever possible. In areas where vegetation was thick meandering transects were utilized to observe as much of the cleared areas as possible. In the steeper portions of the Proposed Project area, the portions most likely to have occupation (i.e. ridge tops) were examined. All areas with exposed boulders were checked for milling features. A high-precision Trimble unit and a digital camera were available to record the location of any cultural material that was observed.

Surveys began on March 12, 2008 TRC archaeologist Ms. Shelby Manning, and Ms. Jeanette McKenna surveyed the Capistrano Substation and surrounding area. On March 19, 2008 TRC

archaeologists Mr. Michael Davis and Ms. Shelby Manning, drove the alignment, and surveyed each pole location, any known staging areas, as well as possible areas of new roads or areas in which the roads would be widened. Each pole location was surveyed using transects spaced at five meters. For any road widening each side of the existing access road was surveyed using five meter transects. All cleared areas were thoroughly examined for artifacts. Rodent burrows were checked for additional signs of potential subsurface cultural resources.

On March 21, 2008, TRC archaeologists Dr. Christopher Drover, and Ms. Shelby Manning drove the alignment and attempted to relocate all known existing cultural resources within the Proposed Project area.

Additional field visits occurred on September 29 and 30, 2011. TRC archaeologist Ms. Susan Underbrink was accompanied by the SDG&E engineering team as well as TRC lead planner Mr. Josh Taylor and TRC Senior biologist Dr. Ceri Williams-Dodd. The purpose of these visits was to look for possible alternative pole locations and to advise SDG&E on any potential biological or cultural resources issues. The field visits with the SDG&E engineering team continued on October 11, and 12, 2011. Possible staging areas as well as stringing areas were surveyed. TRC archaeologist, Ms. Susan Underbrink was able to recheck most of the original survey areas around the pole locations, and paid particular attention to areas close to known archaeological sites. Meandering transects were the most commonly utilized technique for the archaeological survey.

On December 28 and 29, 2011, TRC archaeologist Ms. Susan Underbrink, MA, RPA surveyed all newly added areas of possible construction for cultural resources (see Photograph 1). A 200 foot buffer was surveyed around all potential new areas. When possible, 10-15 meter transects were completed and in areas of poor visibility meandering transects were utilized to cover any open areas. On February 28, 2012 an additional survey was conducted for the new staging areas, and a new pole location south of the Talega substation. On March 15, 2012 an additional survey was conducted for a new laydown area (see Figure 2: Areas surveyed for Cultural Resources). In all cases a Global Positioning System (GPS), aerial and topographic maps were utilized, and field notes as well as photographs were taken.

7.2 SURVEY RESULTS

Many of the areas surveyed have been previously disturbed. None of the previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources were relocated within the Proposed Project area during any of the field surveys. No new cultural resources were located during any of the cultural resource surveys. Most of the pole locations had cleared areas and have been impacted by routine pole maintenance (see Photograph 2). Most of the new pole locations and access roads had good ground visibility. Access roads, structures, laydown areas, temporary storage areas, and stringing areas, as well as substations were surveyed. None of the previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources were relocated within the Proposed Project area, during any of the surveys. No new cultural resources were located during any of the cultural resource surveys. Historic sites 30-176663, and 30-176664 were both relocated. It does not appear that these historic resources will be impacted by the Proposed Project.

Access Roads

All existing access roads were surveyed. Some of the access roads had been recently graded. Shoulders of the access roads were also surveyed; visibility for the shoulders was highly variable.

Structure Sites

Many of the existing structures had large cleared areas, and have been impacted by routine structure maintenance. Ground visibility overall was quite good for the structures. All structure locations were surveyed. Particular attention was given to the structures that are located within known archaeological sites.

Substations

The Capistrano Substation (30-179873) is discussed in the Historic Assessment completed in 2008 (see Appendix 4.5-B). This Historic Assessment states “McKenna et al. has concluded that the existing SDG&E. substation is not an historic resource as defined by CEQA and fails to meet the minimum requirements for significance under Section 106 of the federal regulations.” The substation building does appear on the city of San Juan Capistrano’s BOD list. According to the City, the list was created from 1977 to 1987 “as a list of structures and sites which are potentially eligible for inclusion on the City’s Inventory of Historic and Cultural Landmarks (IHCL) when they meet all listing criteria and/or have property owner concurrence to the inventory.” Since 1987 the City has made no further official indications that the structure is eligible for inclusion in the IHCL and SDG&E has not agreed for it to be listed. As stated previously, the current BOD listing imposes no restrictions according to the City. The Proposed Project area around the Talega Substation was surveyed. Ground visibility was poor in most areas due to heavy ground cover. The prehistoric archaeological sites were not relocated.

Laydown Areas and Stringing Areas

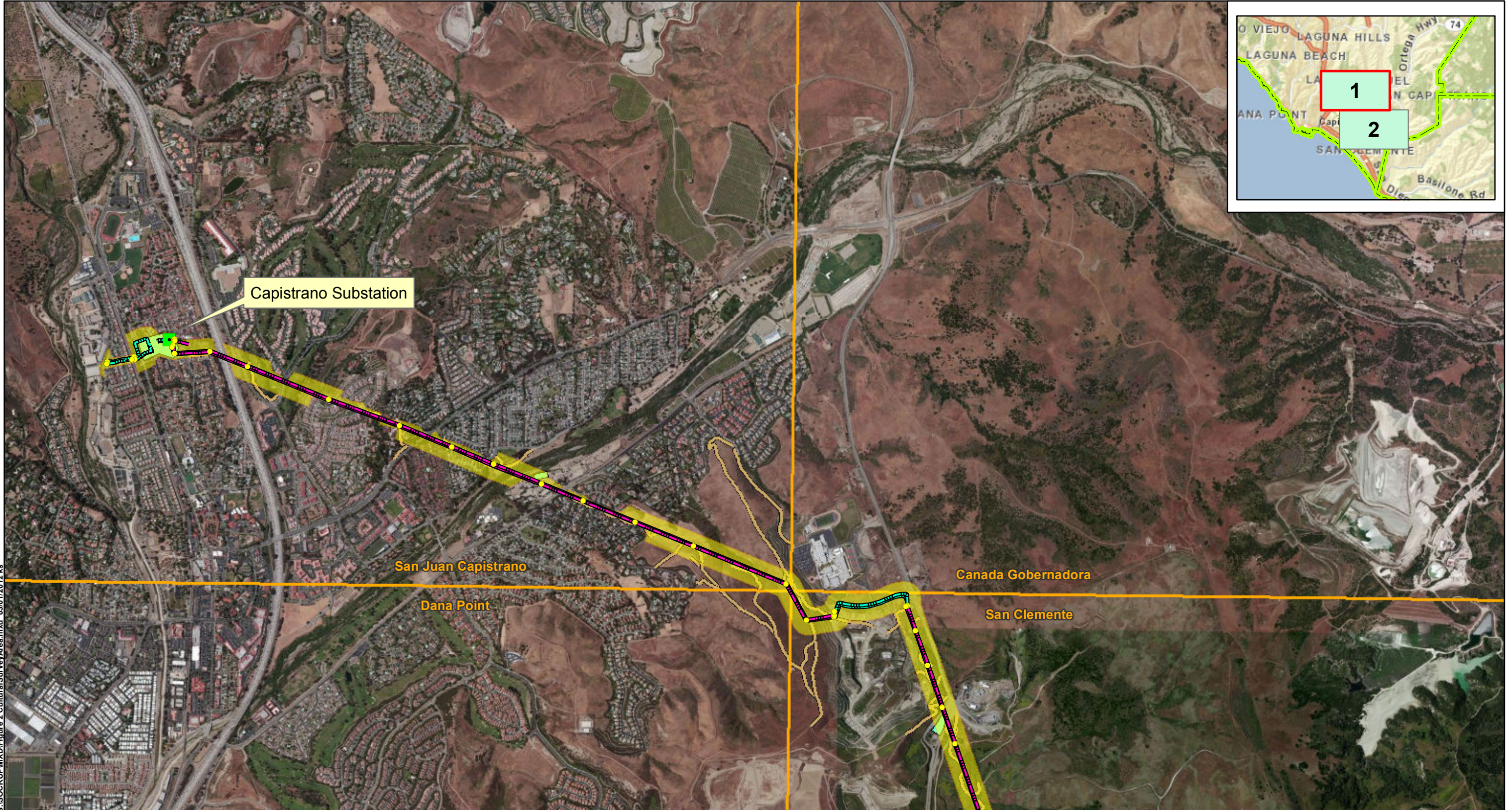
All of the known laydown, and stringing areas as of March 15, 2012 have been surveyed. Most of the stringing and laydown areas are within the existing SDG&E right-of-way.



Photograph 1: Behind the Talega Substation looking north.



Photograph 2: Shows area of disturbance around pole location.



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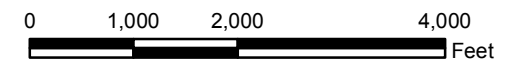
Created For: Mary Turley
 Created By: TRC
 Date: 4/25/2012

SDG&E is providing this map with the understanding that the map is not survey grade.

Legend

- Proposed New Transmission Line Structures (Including 69kV, 138kV and 230kV)
- Proposed New Transmission Line - Overhead
- Proposed New Transmission Line - Underground
- Capistrano, Pico and Talega Substations
- Areas Surveyed for Cultural Resources
- USGS Quadrangle Boundary
- County Boundary

Notes: Transmission line structure locations based upon preliminary engineering.

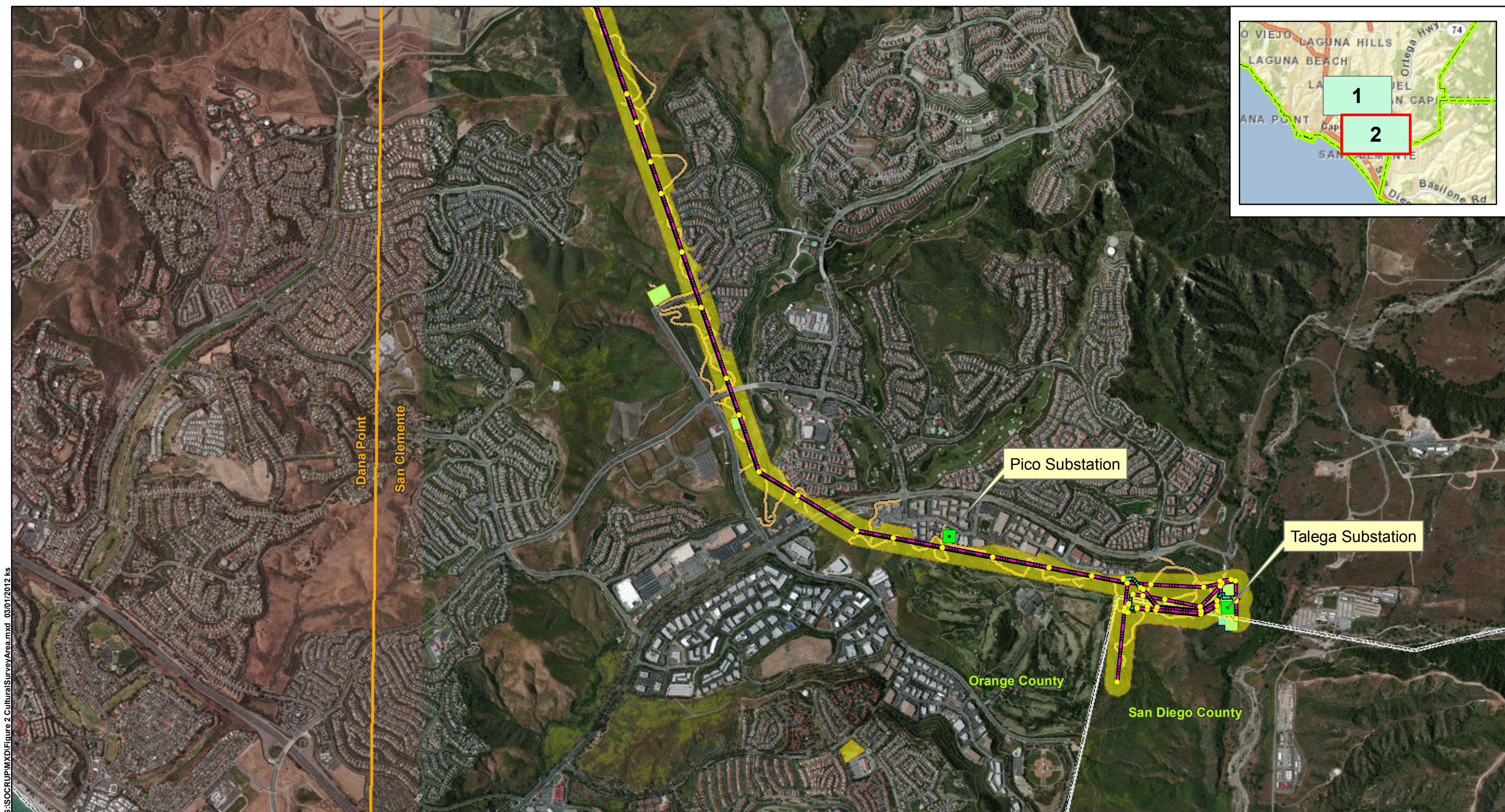


South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project

Areas Surveyed for Cultural Resources

Figure 2





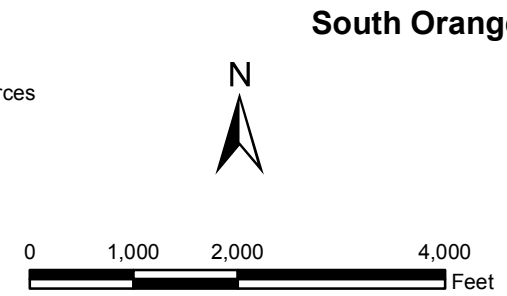
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Created For: **Mary Turley**
 Created By: **TRC**
 Date: 4/25/2012

SDG&E is providing this map with the understanding that the map is not survey grade.

- Legend**
- Proposed New Transmission Line Structures (Including 69kV, 138kV and 230kV)
 - Proposed New Transmission Line - Overhead
 - Proposed New Transmission Line - Underground
 - Capistrano, Pico and Talega Substations
 - Areas Surveyed for Cultural Resources
 - USGS Quadrangle Boundary
 - County Boundary

Notes: Transmission line structure locations based upon preliminary engineering.



8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Whenever there are recorded archaeological sites there is a potential for the existence of buried archaeological materials. A confidential map can be found in Confidential Attachment C showing the locations of all previously recorded cultural resources. Surface visibility over some portions of the Proposed Project area was poor due to heavy vegetation, thus leaving some potential for additional surface or subsurface cultural resources to be located within the Proposed Project area. Although no new cultural resources were uncovered and none of the previously known prehistoric archaeological sites were relocated, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor ground-disturbing activities near the previously recorded cultural resources (see Table 2). This would include the widening of any existing access roads or new access roads near the previously recorded cultural resources.

Table 2: Pole Number and Associated Cultural Resources

Pole Number	Cultural Resource
1 (Capistrano Substation)	30-179873
2 (Capistrano Substation)	30-179873
3 (Capistrano Substation)	30-179873
31	CA-ORA-779
35	CA-ORA-640/909

Table 2 (cont.): Pole Number and Associated Cultural Resources

Pole Number	Cultural Resource
40	CA-ORA-1162
41	CA-ORA-1162
45 (Talega Substation)	30-000362
46 (Talega Substation)	30-000362
47 (Talega Substation)	30-000363
48 (Talega Substation)	30-000362
6a (Capistrano Substation)	30-179873
7a (Capistrano Substation)	30-179873
7b (Talega Substation)	30-000362
8b (Talega Substation)	30-000362
9b (Talega Substation)	30-000363
22a (Talega Substation)	30-000362

It is also recommended that during the relocation or demolition process of the existing building at the Capistrano Substation site, that this task should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist to insure adequate identification and recordation of any prehistoric or historic resources that may be identified within the general area of the existing building.

It is also recommended that in the event that cultural resources are discovered during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional investigation, such as evaluation and data recovery excavation, may be deemed necessary.

Although unlikely, the discovery of human remains is a possibility. In the event of accidental discovery or recognition of human remains during construction, based on State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the following course of action shall be implemented immediately by the construction manager, and/or authorized site representative:

1. No further excavation or disturbance of the site shall occur within 100 feet (30 meters) and construction personnel shall promptly vacate the 100 foot buffer zone.
2. The County Coroner shall immediately be notified of the find.
3. There shall be no further activity at the site until the Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, and the NAHC will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification.
4. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work, means for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

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ATTACHMENT A

CONFIDENTIAL RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

ATTACHMENT B

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



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January 18, 2012

Mr. Dave Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project

Dear Mr. Singleton,

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project. The project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Canada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle as depicted on the attached map.

Please conduct a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory to determine if these locations are within any identified Sacred Lands. Additionally, please forward a list of Native American tribes associated with these areas. Thank you for your time and help.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Susan Underbrink". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Susan Underbrink, M.A., RPA
Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: USGS maps San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Canada Gobernadora, and San Clemente

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-8251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



January 18, 2012

Ms. Susan Underbrink, M.A., RPA, Project Manager

TRC Solutions, Inc.

123 Technology Drive
Irvine, CA 92618

Sent by FAX to 949-727-7399
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Southe Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project of the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E);"** located in Southern Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Underbrink:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the Dana Point portion of the project but **were identified** in the San Juan Capistrano, Canada Gobemadora and San Clemente USGS Quadrangles of the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE); you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential

effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list the NAHC has attached in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not

eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

California Native American Contacts
 Orange County
 January 18, 2012

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
 David Belardes, Chairperson
 32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
 San Juan Capistrano CA 92675
 chiefdavidbelardes@yahoo.
 (949) 493-4933 - home
 (949) 293-8522

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
 Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
 P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
 Santa Ana , CA 92799
 sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.
 (714) 323-8312

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
 Anthony Rivera, Chairman
 31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
 San Juan Capistrano CA 92675-2674
 arivera@juaneno.com
 (949) 488-3484
 (949) 488-3294 - FAX
 (530) 354-5876 - cell

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
 Anita Espinoza
 1740 Concerto Drive Juaneno
 Anaheim , CA 92807
 neta777@sbcglobal.net
 (714) 779-8832

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
 Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator
 P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
 Santa Ana , CA 92799
 alfredgacruz@sbcglobal.net
 714-998-0721
 714-998-0721 - FAX
 714-321-1944 - cell

United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)
 Rebecca Robles
 119 Avenida San Fernando Juaneno
 San Clemente CA 92672
 rebrobles1@gmail.com
 (949) 573-3138

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
 Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson
 P.O. Box 25828 Juaneno
 Santa Ana , CA 92799
 bssepul@yahoo.net
 714-838-3270
 714-914-1812 - CELL
 bsepul@yahoo.net

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
 Joyce Perry; Representing Tribal Chairperson
 4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
 Irvine , CA 92612
 949-293-8522

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project of the San Diego Gas & Electric Company; located in southern Orange County, California for which Sacred Lands File searches and Native American Contacts lists were requested.

California Native American Contacts
Orange County
January 18, 2012

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabirelino
Covina , CA 91723
(626) 926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.
com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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123 Technology Drive
Irvine, California 92618

949.727.9336 PHONE
949.727.7399 FAX

www.TRCSolutions.com

January 20, 2012

Mr. David Belardes, Chairperson
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
Sent via email

Dear Mr. Belardes:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

TRC conducted a record search and cultural resource survey in addition to a Sacred Lands Search with the Native American Heritage Commission. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, TRC is notifying Native American parties about the Project and inquiring about any cultural sensitivity concerns you may have.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this Project, please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you for your time and help.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Susan Underbrink".

Susan Underbrink M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
sunderbrink@trcsolutions.com
(949) 727-7385 direct line

Enclosure: USGS maps



123 Technology Drive
Irvine, California 92618

949.727.9336 PHONE
949.727.7399 FAX

www.TRCSolutions.com

January 20, 2012

Mr. Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799
Sent via email

Dear Mr. Cruz:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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Archaeologist
sunderbrink@trcsolutions.com
(949) 727-7385 direct line

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Irvine, California 92618

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949.727.7399 FAX

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January 20, 2012

Ms. Anita Espinoza
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
1740 Concerto Drive
Anaheim, CA 92807
Sent via email

Dear Ms. Espinoza:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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sunderbrink@tresolutions.com
(949) 727-7385 direct line

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123 Technology Drive
Irvine, California 92618

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January 20, 2012

Ms. Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799
Sent via email

Dear Ms. Johnston:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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Susan Underbrink M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
sunderbrink@trcsolutions.com
(949) 727-7385 direct line

Enclosure: USGS maps



123 Technology Drive
Irvine, California 92618

949.727.9336 PHONE
949.727.7399 FAX

www.TRCSolutions.com

January 20, 2012

Ms. Joyce Perry, Representing Tribal Chairperson
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA 92612

Dear Ms. Perry:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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January 20, 2012

Mr. Anthony Rivera, Chairperson
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
Sent via email

Dear Mr. Rivera:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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Enclosure: USGS maps



123 Technology Drive
Irvine, California 92618

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949.727.7399 FAX

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January 20, 2012

Ms. Rebecca Robles
United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)
119 Avenida San Fernando
San Clemente, CA 92672
Sent via email

Dear Ms. Robles:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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949.727.7399 FAX

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January 20, 2012

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Sent via email

Dear Mr. Salas:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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Susan Underbrink M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
sunderbrink@trcsolutions.com
(949) 727-7385 direct line

Enclosure: USGS maps



123 Technology Drive
Irvine, California 92618

949.727.9336 PHONE
949.727.7399 FAX

www.TRCSolutions.com

January 20, 2012

Mr. Adolph Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799
Sent via email

Dear Mr. Sepulveda:

TRC Solutions, Inc. has been retained by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to conduct a cultural study for a proposed South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project (Project). The Project will involve upgrading the existing 138/12 kilovolt (kV) Capistrano Substation with a new 230/138/12kV substation, conducting minor alterations to the existing Talega Substation, and bringing two new 230kV transmission lines into the southern Orange County area by rebuilding an existing 138kV line between the Talega and Capistrano Substations. The Project is located in Orange County on the San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Cañada Gobernadora, and San Clemente United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles as depicted on the attached maps.

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Susan Underbrink M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
sunderbrink@trcsolutions.com
(949) 727-7385 direct line

Enclosure: USGS maps

From: [Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians](#)
To: [Underbrink, Susan \(Irvine,CA-US\)](#); [Juanenos Chris Lobo](#); [Christina Swildall](#); [ds_nahc@pacbell.net](#); [Albert Acuna](#); [Tim Mighuel](#); [Gary Stickle](#);
Subject: Re: South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project
Date: Wednesday, January 25, 2012 10:49:50 PM

Dear Susan

Thank you for your email regarding the above proposed project respectfully this project is within the territory of the San Juan Capistrano indians " Juanenos Band Of Mission Indians " they can better assist you with more information.

From: "Underbrink, Susan (Irvine,CA-US)" <SUnderbrink@trcsolutions.com>
To: "gabrielenoIndians@yahoo.com" <gabrielenoIndians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, January 20, 2012 11:06 AM
Subject: South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project
Please see the attached letter and map. If you have any comments or concerns please contact me at your convenience. Thank you for your time and help. Susan

Susan Underbrink M.A., RPA
Project Manager Archaeology



123 Technology Drive, Irvine, CA 92618
T: 949.727.7385 | F: 949.727.7346 | C: 949.275.0462

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From: [Joyce Perry](#)
To: [Underbrink, Susan \(Irvine,CA-US\)](#);
Subject: South Orange County Reliability Enhancement Project
Date: Thursday, March 29, 2012 3:55:25 PM

Good Afternoon Susan,

On behalf of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation we are responding to your letter dated January 20, 2012 regarding the above project.

After reviewing maps and meeting with you and representatives from SDG &E we are recommending archeological and Native American monitors for most of the site locations. We trust that you or persons from SDG&E will keep us informed on the progress of this project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Joyce Stanfield Perry
JBMI, Cultural Resource Director

ATTACHMENT C

CONFIDENTIAL MAP