ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CHINO-VILLA PARK (AKA) CHINO-BARRE 220kV TRANSMISSION LINE LST2 AND LST1 REMOVAL PROJECT, CHINO HILLS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural resource assessment (inventory) was conducted for the removal of two vacant lattice steel towers and conductor associated with the Southern California Edison Company (SCE) Chino-Villa Park (aka) Chino-Barre 220kV Transmission Circuit (Circuit). SCE proposes to remove an idle portion of the Circuit, consisting of a total of twelve lattice steel towers, ten of which are located within Chino Hills State Park (CHSP) and two of which are located in the City of Chino Hills within SCE right-of-way (ROW) adjacently north of CHSP boundaries in San Bernardino County, California. This inventory encompasses only the two towers and associated conductor removal staging areas (including potential temporary guard structure locations) on the SCE ROW within the City of Chino Hills and does not include the ten towers or associated components located within CHSP.

The inventory included a cultural resources records search and literature review at the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA. An intensive pedestrian survey of a 100-foot (30 meter) radius Area of Potential Effect (APE) around the subject towers, staging area, and possible temporary guard structure locations was also conducted as part of the inventory. The purpose of the inventory was to identify and document any cultural resources that might be located within the APE and to evaluate such resources for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. The total acreage for the inventory is approximately 4.5 acres.

The proposed project is subject to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended (Public Resources Code 21000-21177) and its implementing guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387). The regulatory framework and methodology for determining impacts to cultural resources associated with the project include compliance with the requirements of CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

No historic properties or other cultural resources were identified within the APE, so no further cultural resource work is recommended for the project at this time. If any unidentified (e.g., buried) historic properties or other cultural resources are encountered during the course of project construction, however, work in the vicinity of the encounter(s) should be halted until a qualified SCE archaeologist is notified and consulted regarding further evaluation.

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under the 1982 California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) order and Letter of Agreement (LOA) between SCE and California State Parks dated December 14, 2009, SCE proposes to remove twelve vacant transmission towers and conductor associated with the Chino-Villa Park (aka) Chino-Barre 220kV Transmission Circuit located in CHSP and the City of Chino Hills, Orange and San Bernardino Counties, California. Of the twelve towers proposed to be removed, this inventory encompasses only the two towers and associated conductor removal staging areas (including potential temporary guard structure locations) located in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California and none of the ten towers or associated components located within CHSP.

Construction activities associated with the scope if this inventory include the complete dismantling and removal of Lattice Steel Tower #2 (LST2) including its foundation, partial dismantling and removal of Lattice Steel Tower #1 (LST1), and complete removal of conductor wire from the subject towers associated with the Circuit (staging area and temporary guard structures).

Foundation removal from LST2 involves exposing the steel foundation at two feet below grade, cutting the foundation with either a mechanical saw or hydraulic shear cutting tool, and backfilling the excavated area with native soil. LST1 contains cell site equipment not associated with the idle transmission line, and it is anticipated that only the portion of that tower not containing the cell site equipment will be removed. Conductor wire removal will require an equipment staging area located outside of CHSP at a tubular steel pole (TSP) adjacently south of Soquel Substation in the City of Chino Hills and possible construction of up to three temporary guard structures (TGS) to keep the conductor off the ground over road crossings and sensitive environmental areas during the conductor removal process. The TGS would consist of two vertical wood poles connected by a horizontal wood pole, forming an “H” frame structure set into the ground by excavating two holes approximately six feet deep and thirty inches wide. Possible locations of the use of the TGS include the residential Sapphire Rd. (TGS1), Soquel Canyon Pkwy. (TGS2), and Los Serranos Country Club Dr. (TGS3). As an alternative to a TGS in some areas, boom trucks could be used to prevent the conductor from making contact with the ground.

Both steel lattice towers, the TSP staging area, and the three possible temporary guard structure locations are accessible using existing access roads. The towers will be dismantled at their respective locations using a rough terrain crane and materials hauled away via flat-bed or pick-up truck. At no time during construction will equipment or vehicles be allowed off existing access roads, and ground disturbance will be prohibited except in approved and clearly marked areas.

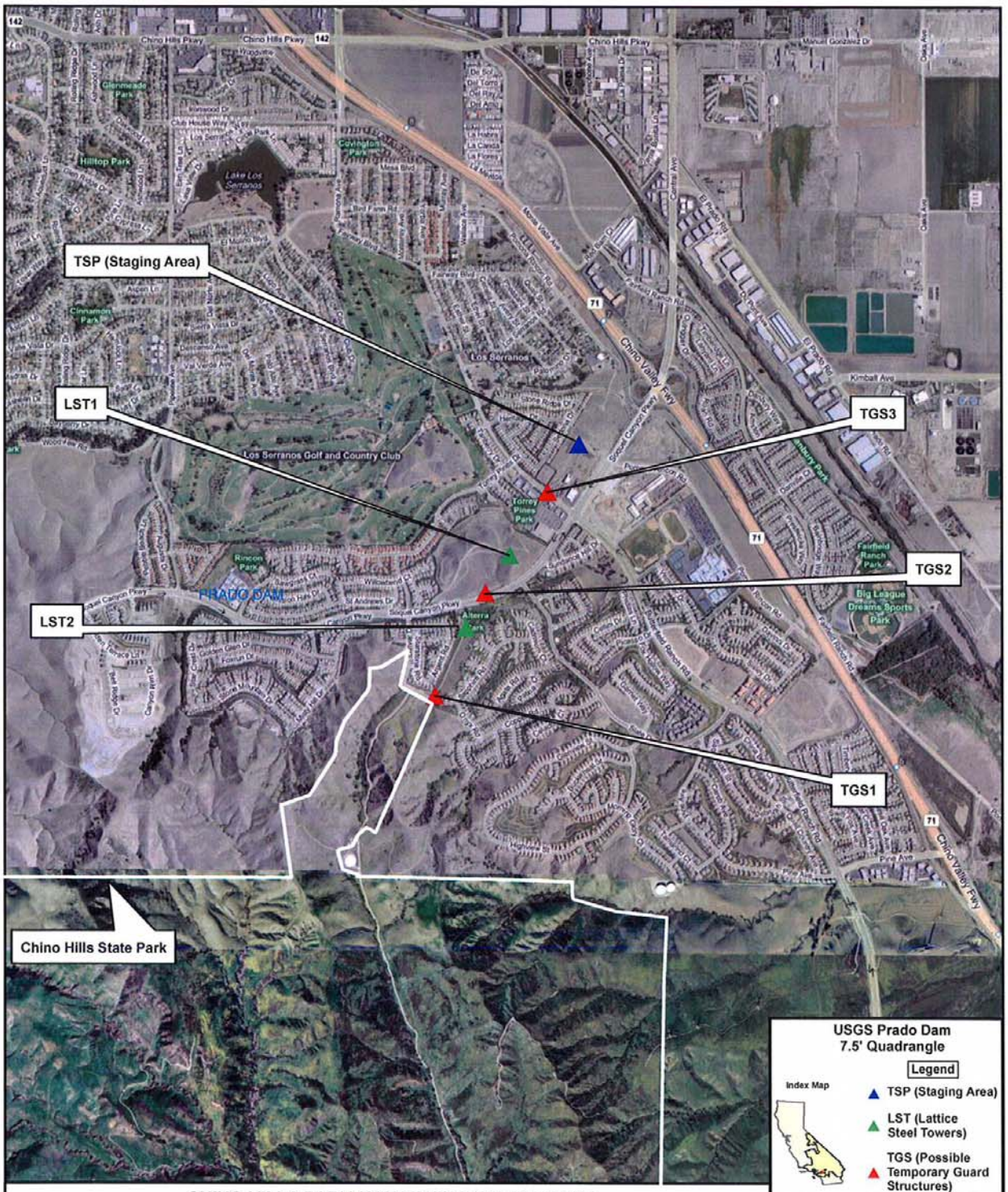
To determine the potential for impacts to cultural resources during construction, a cultural resource assessment was conducted and included a records search and literature review of land within a ½-mile radius of LST2, LST1, TSP staging area, and possible TGS1, TGS2, and TGS3 as well as a pedestrian survey of the APE. The APE for the portion of the project under the scope of this inventory is an area within a 100-foot (30 meter) radius of LST2, LST1, TSP staging area, and possible TGS1, TGS2, and TGS3 locations for a total of approximately 4.5 acres.

PROJECT LOCATION

The portion of the project under the scope of this inventory is located approximately 1,000 feet northeast of CHSP in a semi-residential area of the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA (Table 1 and Figure 1). LST2 is located adjacent to Alterra City Park, 300 feet south of Soquel Canyon Parkway. LST1 is located atop a cleared but undeveloped hill 450 feet north of Soquel Canyon Parkway. The proposed staging area at TSP is located adjacently northeast of Soquel Substation, just north of Los Serranos Country Club Drive. Up to three possible TGS could be constructed along the transmission line alignment under the scope of this inventory: TGS1 would be adjacent to Sapphire Rd., TGS2 would be adjacent to Soquel Canyon Pkwy., and TGS3 would be adjacent to Los Serranos Country Club Dr.; however, if TGS1 were constructed on the south side of Sapphire Rd., it would be within CHSP and not within the scope of this inventory.

Table 1
Project Component Locations

Project Component	Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) NAD 83-Zone 11		Proposed Construction Activity
LST2	0435365	3757648	Tower Removal
LST1	0435575	3757996	Tower Removal
TSP	0435907	3758526	Staging Area-Conductor Pull
TGS1	0435215	3757322	Conductor Guard-Sapphire Rd.
TGS2	0435459	3757815	Conductor Guard-Soquel Canyon Pkwy.
TGS3	0435758	3758298	Conductor Guard-Los Serranos Country Club Dr.


TSP (Staging Area)
LST1
LST2
TGS1
TGS2
TGS3
Chino Hills State Park
Chino Hills Pkwy
Chino Valley Fwy
Los Serranos Golf and Country Club
Los Serranos
Lake Los Serranos
PRADO DAM
Hilltop Park
Cinnamon Park
Glenmeade Park
Covington Park
Rincon Park
Torrey Pines Park
Alterra Park
Fairfield Ranch Park
Big League Dreams Sports Park
Kimball Ave
Pipeline Ave
Pine Ave
Manual Gonzalez Dr
Sequoit Canyon Pkwy
Mesa Vista Ave
Central Ave
Pomona Ave
Wolfskill Ave
Oaks Ave
El Prado Rd
Fairfield Ranch Rd
Rincon Rd
Pomona Rd
Wolfskill Rd
Fairway Blvd
Woodview Rd
Cinnamon Ridge Dr
Canyon Hill Dr
Canyon Ridge Dr
Fairway Dr
Golden Glen Dr
Forrest Dr
Sierra Vista Dr
Mesa Vista Dr
Aspen Ln
Cypress Ln
Cypress Dr
Cypress Ct
Cypress Cir
Cypress Hill Dr
Cypress Ridge Dr
Cypress Point Dr
Cypress Pointe Dr
Cypress Creek Dr
Cypress Ridge Ln
Cypress Point Ln
Cypress Creek Ln
Cypress Hill Ln

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The project area lies in Chino Hills at the southwestern end of San Bernardino Valley. The San Bernardino Valley is an intermontane basin bounded on the southwest by the San Jose and Chino hills, on the north by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, and on the southeast by the hilly uplands that separate it from the San Jacinto Basin (Lantis et al. 1966). The Chino Hills are part of the Transverse Ranges, an east/west trending mountain range resulting from tectonic activity between the Pacific Plate and North American Plate along the San Andreas Fault system (Schoenherr 1995). Topographically, the project area consists of uplifted Miocene marine sedimentary formations (*ibid.*) and alluvium from Little Chino Creek, now channeled approximately 0.5 mile to the north. Little Chino Creek flows to the Prado Basin of the Santa Ana River Watershed and would have served as a significant resource for the inhabitants of the immediate area.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The project area lies in the traditional use area of the Gabrielino (Tongva) Tribe. Gabrielino (Tongva) territory includes the Santa Ana River watershed and stretches from the San Gabriel Mountains to Laguna Hills and from the southern Channel Islands to the San Bernardino Valley (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 2004). The Gabrielino language is derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Kroeber 1925). The term "Gabrielino" came from the association with the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel; however, today the group prefers to be known by Tongva, their ancestral name (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 2004).

The basis of the Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact was Chingichnich, centered on a heroic, mythological figure who created mankind and establshed the rules and laws by which adherents would live their daily lives (Kroeber 1925). The Tongva established permanent villages with houses that were large, circular, and domed that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). They cleared areas along the landscape for races and games such as lacrosse and pole throwing, recreation activities that occurred adjacent to the villages (McCawley 1996). Each of the larger villages would have a wankech-an enclosure containing a representation of Chingichnich (Kroeber 1925).

RECORDS SEARCH

To establish baseline conditions, the author conducted a records search at the SBAIC in San Bernardino County, CA. The records search consisted of all known cultural resources previously recorded and cultural resource studies conducted within a 1/2-mile radius of the LST2, LST1, TSP staging area, and possible TGS1, TGS2, and TGS3 locations. Additionally consulted for relevant properties were the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Historic Property Data File, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as well as the California Historical Landmarks, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest databases.

The results of the records search revealed that sixteen (16) previous cultural resource studies were conducted within a ½-mile radius of the APE, and three (3) of those studies included part of the APE (see Table 2). In addition, the records search revealed that zero (0) cultural

resources have been documented within the APE, and seventeen (17) cultural resources have been documented and/or recorded within a ½-mile radius therein (see Table 3).

Table 2
Cultural Resource Studies within a ½-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Date	Title	SBAIC Report Reference #
Bean, L.J., J.F. Cooper, R.D. Douglas, T.N. Mabry, A. Quinn, and G. Smith *	1980*	Paleontological, Archaeological, and Historical Resources: Chino Hills, County of San Bernardino, California. *	NADB-1060954*
Carmack, S., B. Smith, and D.B. McLean	2006	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Chino Hills Corporate Park, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1064662
Clifford, J. and B.F. Smith*	2002*	A Cultural Resources Inventory and Preliminary Site Evaluation Report for the Chino Hills State Park East Entry Alignment Alternatives Study: Chino Hills State Park. *	NADB-1064392*
Hammond, S.R.	1986	Historic Property Survey Report for Proposed Improvements to State Route 71 between Interstate 10 and State Route 91.	NADB-1063694
Hammond, S.R.	1987	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for Proposed Improvements to State Route 71 between Interstate 10 and State Route 91.	NADB-1063693
Hassel II, A.J.	1977	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Planned Street Improvements in the Los Serranos Area of Chino, California	NADB-1060575
Hatheway, R.G.	1989	The Pomona-Rincon Road and Its Place in the Regional Transportation Network.	NADB-1061948
LSA Associates, Inc.	2002	Results of Archaeological Monitoring on the Fairfield Ranch Project Area, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1064395
Maxon, P.O.	1998	Excavation of a Small Archaeological Deposit and Monitoring of Grading on the Higgins Ranch Property for Polygon Communities, Inc., Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1063863
McKenna, J.A. *	1991*	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Higgins Property, Los Serranos, San Bernardino County, California. *	NADB-1062247*
McKenna, J.A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority: Site 1 Project Area and Associated Soil Testing Areas, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1062786
McPharson, D.	1977	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 10203 and Tentative Tract No. 12202.	NADB-1060566
RESCOM Environmental Corp.	2004	Historic Resource Report: 950-003-075 / Soquel Substation, North of Soquel Canyon Road and West of 71 FWY, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1064389
Sikes, N.E.	2003	Cultural Resources Assessment and Monitoring of Grading for the Chino Hills (TT 14551-1) Proposed Development, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-2003
Strudwick, I.H.	1999	Cultural Resources Survey of the 161 Acre Fairfield Ranch and Results of Archaeological Testing at CA-SBR-4212 and CA-SBR-5245, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1063680
Tang, B.	2004	Historical Resource Evaluation of The Los Serranos Neighborhood, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	NADB-1064388

*Denotes study within or intersecting APE

Table 3
Cultural Resources within a ½-Mile Radius of the Project Area*

Recorder	Date Recorded	Description	SBAIC Resource #
Breece, _.	1980	Possible milling site: 1 whole granitic bifacial mano exhibiting pecking and 2 granitic mano fragments exhibiting plow scars. Collection unknown.	CA-SBR-4212 P36-004212
Carmack, S.	2004	Isolate: Several fragments of a schist metate encountered during grading activities. Collection unknown.	P36-012238
Carmack, S.	2004	Isolate: Shaped granitic unifacial mano encountered during grading activities. Collection unknown.	P36-012237
Goddard, T.A.	1998	Concentration of 11 pieces of groundstone encountered during grading activities. Specimens were collected.	CA-SBR-9398 P36-009398
Hadley, E.	1872	Small domestic structure and associated zanja related to the early history of irrigation efforts in the Prado Basin. Collection unknown.	P872-73-H
Maxon, P.O.	1998	Diffuse scatter of historic artifacts dispersed over an area of approximately 15,000 square meters on the Higgins Ranch property. Components date to post 1902 based on glass bottles' makers' marks. Site destroyed by grading. Specimens were collected.	CA-SBR-9564H P36-009564
Maxon, P.O.	1998	Three features designated as loci containing ground and chipped stone tools and blackened, possibly fire-affected, rock encountered during grading activities. Specimens were collected.	CA-SBR-9371 P36-009371
Maxon, P.O.	1998	Small concentration of groundstone consisting of a pestle fragment and complete metate encountered during grading activities. Specimens were collected.	CA-SBR-9399 P36-009399
Maxon, P.O.	1998	Isolate: Schist metate fragment recovered 3-4 feet below grade during grading activities. Specimen was collected.	P36-060248
McKenna, J.A.	1991	Road: Section of the Pomona-Rincon Road proceeding through the Prado Basin. Road connects Pomona with the now-gone community of Rincon. Most portions of road paved over. Not collected.	CA-SBR-6817H P36-006817
McKenna, J.A.	1991	Isolate: Bifacially ground mano fractured on one end and exhibiting recent plow scars. Collection unknown.	P36-060037
Strudwick, I.H. and G. King	1999	Linear unreinforced concrete water irrigation system consisting of 11 visible stand pipes and additional buried pipe of the same construction technique. Site was bulldozed. Not collected.	CA-SBR-9895H P36-009895
Strudwick, I.H. and G. King	1999	Isolate: Unifacially flaked, bluish-grey metasedimentary split-cobble core. Area recently disced. Not collected.	P36-064202
SWCA Environmental Consultants	2002	Isolate: Cobble-sized, possible granite polishing stone recorded on a hilltop recently used for ranching. Not collected.	P36-064533
Unknown	Unknown	Ranch: In 1869, Mrs. Carlisle (McDougall) sold 640 acres to Joseph Bridger, who built an adobe residence on the property. Richard Gird bought the ranch, and it became known as Home Ranch. Later became a clubhouse of the Los Serranos Country Club. Structure destroyed by fire.	P872-56-H
Tang, B.	2004	Neighborhood: The Los Serranos Neighborhood, first subdivided as residential tract in 1925-1938, contains over 1,300 buildings, predominantly single-family homes, 28% of which pre-date 1955. Not collected.	P36-012529
Tang, B.	2004	House: Single-story, California Ranch-style, L-shaped residence covered in stucco. Constructed Ca. 1959 as part of the Los Serranos Neighborhood (P36-012529). Not collected.	P36-012524

*No cultural resources recorded within or intersecting APE

FIELD PROCEDURE

SCE consulting archaeologist Dionisios Glentis conducted an intensive pedestrian survey on May 14, 2010 to determine the potential for impacts to cultural resources during construction activities involving the removal of LTS2, LTS1 and associated conductor wire on the Chino-Villa Park (aka) Chino-Barre 220kV Transmission Circuit located in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California. The project will be constructed within the Prado Dam, CA USGS 7.5' Series Topographic Quadrangle. Utilizing 5-meter transects, Mr. Glentis surveyed an area encompassing a radius of 100 feet (30 meters) around LTS2, LTS1, TSP staging area, and possible TGS1, TGS2, and TGS3 locations; this is referred to as the APE.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were observed as a result of the intensive pedestrian survey. The project area is situated in a fairly residential area mottled with patches of undeveloped, albeit cleared, land. Whereas Chino Hills State Park, located adjacently south of the project area, once boasted a sizeable Coastal Sage Scrub community amongst its oak and sycamore woodlands, continued urban development in every direction of the park has resulted in the substantial onset of invasive plant species across the landscape. Additionally, of the seventeen (17) records documenting cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area collected at the SBAIC, only four (4) failed to mention impacts of a construction or agricultural nature to the resource. Little Chino Creek has been channeled approximately 0.5 mile north of the project area, and substantial grading of the landscape for home-tracts, roads, and businesses has made it difficult to ascertain the area's original physiography.

Described below is each project component under the scope of this study with regard to proposed construction, setting, disturbances, available access, and proximity to documented cultural resources.

LTS2

SCE proposes to completely remove LTS2 by dismantling the tower on-site using a rough terrain crane and hauling away the parts using a flat-bed or pick-up truck. LTS2 is situated on a graded and cleared earthen pad adjacent to Alterra City Park and late-model residential structures (Figure 2). The tower is surrounded by landscaping in the form of lawn grass, shrubs, and concrete walkways (Figure 3). Surface visibility is approximately 60% in the immediate area surrounding the tower. A concrete access road used by City vehicles proceeds within 25 feet of the tower. The nearest known cultural resource is approximately 1,000 feet north of LTS2, and no impacts to significant cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed construction activities.

Figure 2: LST2 overview, north-northeast.

Figure 3: LST2 overview, south-southwest.

LTS1

SCE proposes to remove the upper half of LTS1 by dismantling the tower on-site using a rough terrain crane and hauling away the parts using a flat-bed or pick-up truck. Existing cellular equipment half way up the structure requires that at least the portion supporting the cellular equipment remain in place and in tact. LTS1 is situated atop a cleared but undeveloped hill that rises approximately 90 feet above grade (Figure 4). The hill exhibits black mustard and artichoke thistle, with minimal native vegetation observed. Thousands of modern glass bottle shards litter the APE. Surface visibility of the APE is 100% while land just beyond the immediate tower vicinity and/or earthen access roads is 5% due to thick vegetation (Figure 5). Earthen access roads provide immediate access to the tower. The nearest known cultural resource is approximately 350 feet southwest of LTS2; however, field reconnaissance at the time of the intensive pedestrian survey failed to locate the resource, as it is likely buried under dense vegetation. No impacts to significant cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed construction activities.

Figure 4: LST1 overview, west.

Figure 5: LST1 overview, east.

TSP staging area

SCE proposes to stage conductor removal equipment (wire puller, rough terrain crane, flat-bed trucks, etc.) adjacent to a TSP. The TSP staging area is situated on a graded and cleared parcel adjacent to Soquel Substation surrounded by residential and commercial developments (Figure 6). The parcel offers approximately 70% surface visibility with black mustard, artichoke thistle, and wild oat obstructing the view. The occasional laurel sumac was also observed. The parcel shows clear evidence of recently being disced by a tractor, and modern garbage in the form of asphalt and concrete fragments, plastic bags and bottles, glass bottle fragments, auto parts, brick, and furniture litter the parcel (Figure 7). A two-track earthen road provides immediate access to the TSP. The nearest known cultural resource is approximately 700 feet north of the TSP staging area, and no impacts to significant cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed construction activities.

Figure 6: TSP staging area overview, northeast.

Figure 7: TSP staging area overview, southwest.

TGS1

SCE proposes to potentially install a temporary guard structure adjacent to Sapphire Rd. along the transmission line alignment to prevent the conductor wire from contacting the road surface and potentially causing damage to people and/or property (refer to INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION for detail regarding design of temporary guard structures). The proposed location is adjacent to CHSP, with parkland south of the road and private residences north of the road. The parkland exhibits dense black mustard and artichoke thistle with little ground surface observable (It should be noted that the intensive pedestrian survey did not include APE within CHSP) (Figure 8). The side of the road with the private residences includes a small strip of landscaped land separating the residential yards from the road and offering approximately 35% surface visibility (Figure 9); it is likely that TGS 1 would be constructed in this area if it were to be built. Access to TGS1 is paved. The nearest known cultural resource is approximately 2,000 feet north of TGS1, and no impacts to significant cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed construction activities.

Figure 8: Possible TGS1 construction location along Sapphire Road, southwest.

Figure 9: Possible TGS1 construction location along Sapphire Road, northeast.

TGS2

SCE proposes to potentially install a temporary guard structure adjacent to Soquel Canyon Pkwy. along the transmission line alignment to prevent the conductor wire from contacting the road surface and potentially causing damage to people and/or property (refer to INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION for detail regarding design of temporary guard structures). The proposed location is adjacent to Alterra City Park on the south side of Soquel Canyon Pkwy. (Figure 10) and at the base of a cleared but undeveloped hill on the north side of Soquel Canyon Pkwy. (Figure 11). Alterra City Park features lawn grass, concrete walkways, a basketball court, etc., so surface visibility on the south side of Soquel Canyon Pkwy. is approximately 5%. Surface visibility on the north side of Soquel Canyon Pkwy. is approximately 40%, with black mustard and artichoke thistle obstructing the view. A concrete drainage parallels the road in this area, 40 feet north of it. Access to TGS2 is paved. The nearest known cultural resource is approximately 700 feet north of TGS2, and no impacts to significant cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed construction activities.

Figure 10: Possible TGS2 construction location along Soquel Canyon Pkwy, east.

Figure 11: Possible TGS2 construction location along Soquel Canyon Pkwy, northeast.

TGS3

SCE proposes to potentially install a temporary guard structure adjacent to Los Serranos Country Club Dr. along the transmission line alignment to prevent the conductor wire from contacting the road surface and potentially causing damage to people and/or property (refer to INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION for detail regarding design of temporary guard structures). The proposed location is surrounded by commercial development and access to TGS3 is paved (Figures 12 and 13). Surface visibility is approximately 30% in areas not paved over. The nearest known cultural resource is approximately 850 feet north of TGS2, and no impacts to significant cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed construction activities.

Figure 12: Possible TGS3 construction location along Los Serranos Country Club Drive, southwest.

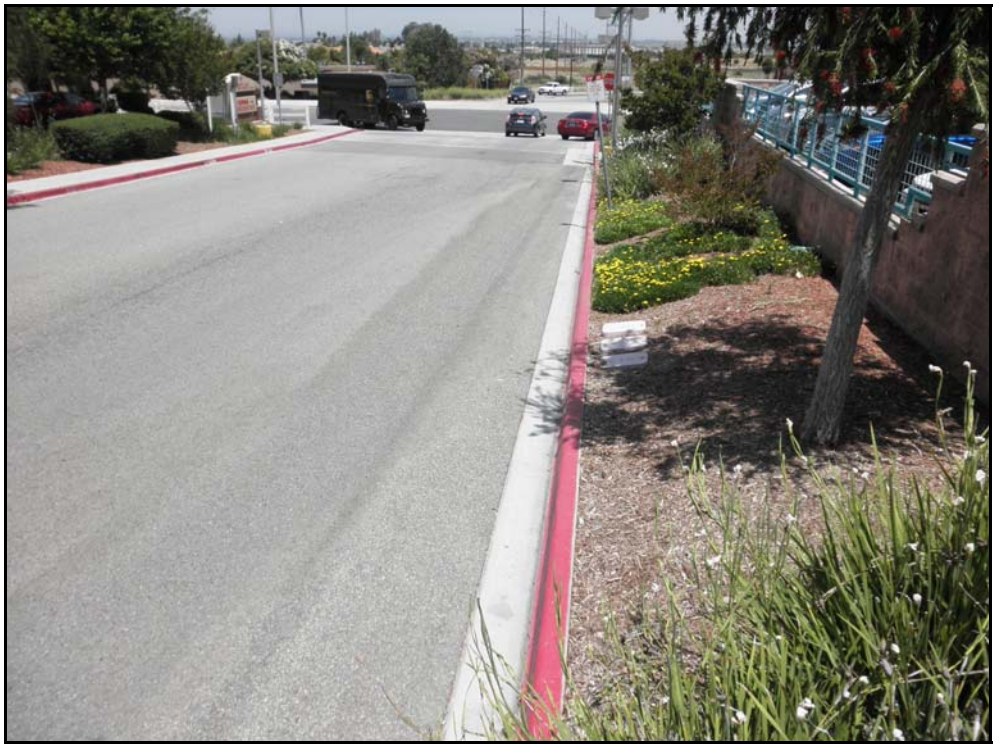


Figure 13: Possible TGS3 construction location along Los Serranos Country Club Drive, northeast.

Based on the intensive pedestrian survey conducted May 14, 2010 and records search from the SBAIC, no new or previously recorded cultural resources are located with in the APE. As a result, no further archaeological review is required for this project at this time. However, if the scope of work were to change (i.e. project footprint, proposed construction activities, project components, etc.), additional archaeological assessments may be required, and a qualified SCE archaeologist should be consulted at that time.

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