

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section of the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) describes cultural resources in the SCAG region, discusses the potential impacts of the proposed 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (“2016 RTP/SCS,” “Plan,” or “Project”) on cultural resources, identifies mitigation measures for the impacts, and evaluates the residual impacts. Cultural resources were evaluated in accordance with Appendix G of the 2015 State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Cultural resources within the SCAG region were evaluated at a programmatic level of detail, in relation to the general plans of the six counties and 191 cities within the SCAG region; review of general information characterizing the paleontological resources that have been reported from the SCAG region and review of Dibblee maps of geology and soils; general information characterizing prehistoric and historic human occupation within the SCAG region; general sensitivity of the SCAG region with respect to Native American Sacred sites and tribal cultural resources available through coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and direct outreach to tribal governments within the SCAG region, including two Native American consultation workshops hosted by SCAG during preparation of the 2016 RTP/SCS and related PEIR; and review of known cemeteries in the SCAG region; a review of related literature germane to the SCAG region; as well as a review of SCAG’s 2012 RTP/SCS PEIR.¹

Cultural resources within the SCAG region are recorded in the paleontological fossils; archeological sites and artifacts, historic sites, artifacts, structures and buildings; and the built environment. There is a rich record of archived fossils that are estimated to represent over 500 million years.² The archaeological record provides evidence of over thousands of years of human occupation. Evidence of this occupation can be found in prehistoric archaeological sites, Native American sacred sites and remains, trails and transportation corridors, historic buildings, and locations tied to important events. Similarly, historical resources, including historic points of interest, landmarks, sites, and Districts provide insight in to the pre-history and history of development of the SCAG region.

Definitions

Definitions of terms used in the regulatory framework, characterization of baseline conditions, and impact analysis for cultural resources are provided.

AD: The term Anno Domini (AD or A.D.) is used to label calendar years and is intended to be in relation to the beginning of the life of Jesus as a reference date.

Alluvium: An unconsolidated accumulation of stream-deposited sediments, including sands, silts, clays or gravels.

¹ Southern California Association of Governments. April 2012. *Final Program Environmental Report: 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy*. Available at: <http://rtpscs.scag.ca.gov/Pages/Final-2012-PEIR.aspx>

² U.S. and State Fossil Sites—Data for California. Accessed 9 September 2015. Website. Available at: <http://www.fossilites.com/STATES/CA.HTM>

Archaeological site: Defined by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. Archaeological remains usually take the form of artifacts (e.g., fragments of tools, vestiges of utilitarian, or non-utilitarian objects), features (e.g., remnants of walls, cooking hearths, or midden deposits), and ecological evidence (e.g., pollen remaining from plants that were in the area when the activities occurred). The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) defines an archaeological “site” as consisting of three or more related resources discovered in one locality. In the event of archaeological discovery, the resources are collected, documented, and curated at an educational institution, such as a school or a museum. These can include prehistoric (pre-European contact), historic (post-contact), or combination thereof.

BCE: The term BCE is the abbreviation for Before the Common Era, and is used to label calendar years, prior to the demarcation of AD.

BP: “Before present,” which is defined as before 1950 and is used by archaeologists in conjunction with the commonly used term, AD.

Cretaceous: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the last period of the Mesozoic era, between the Jurassic and Tertiary periods.

CE: The term Common Era (CE) is an alternative naming of the calendar era AD.

Formation: A laterally continuous rock unit with a distinctive set of characteristics that make it possible to recognize and map from one outcrop or well to another. The basic rock unit of stratigraphy.

Holocene: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the present epoch, which is the second epoch in the Quaternary period, including the time period from approximately 11,000 years ago to the present.

Historic period: The period that begins with the arrival of the first nonnative population and thus varies by area. In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá became the first European to enter the San Fernando Valley, initiating the historic period in the SCAG region.

Historical resource: Defined by CEQA as any object, building, structure, site (including archaeological sites), area, place, record, or manuscript that is listed in, or is eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local initiative or resolution; or identified as significant in a historic resource survey conducted in accordance with the requirements of the CRHR statute (PRC Section 5024.1(g)). Properties listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR and are therefore historical resources under CEQA.

Isolate: An isolated artifact or small group of artifacts that appear to reflect a single event, loci, or activity. It may lack identifiable context but has the potential to add important information about a region, culture, or person. Isolates are not considered under CEQA to be significant and, thus, do not require avoidance or mitigation under CEQA. All isolates located during the field effort, however, are recorded, and the data are transmitted to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center.

Miocene: An interval of time relating to or denoting the fourth epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Oligocene and Pliocene epochs, from approximately 23 to 5.5 million years ago.

Native American sacred site: An area that has been, and often continues to be, of religious significance to Native American peoples, such as an area where religious ceremonies are practiced or an area that is central to their origins as a people. They also include areas where Native Americans gather plants for food, medicinal, or economic purposes.

Oligocene: An interval of time relating to or denoting the third epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Eocene and Miocene epochs, from approximately 34 to 23 million years ago.

Outcrop: A rock formation that is visible on earth's surface.

Paleocene: An interval of time, relating to, or denoting the earliest epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Cretaceous period and the Eocene epoch.

Phase I archaeological resources survey: A literature review (background research), consultation with the NAHC, and fieldwork. Fieldwork consists of a physical inspection of the cultural resources survey area, generally through pedestrian surveys, or by other means when appropriate. The purpose of the Phase I survey is to identify the cultural resources known or likely to be present in the initiative's impact area and in the immediate vicinity.

Phase II archaeological investigation: Consisting of testing and evaluation, is conducted when the results of a Phase I investigation indicate the presence of potentially significant cultural resources. Phase II investigations are intended to evaluate the historical significance of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites and require a comprehensive and detailed scope of work, a research design, and fieldwork. Surface and subsurface testing is conducted during Phase II investigations to collect the data necessary to establish historical significance of archaeological sites.

Phase III data recovery: Implemented on those archaeological sites that are determined to be significant as a result of the Phase II investigations and that cannot feasibly be avoided or preserved with initiative implementation. Phase III efforts typically involve the collection of data intended to answer scientific or research questions that have been formulated during Phase II testing and formalized by a comprehensive Phase III research design. Most commonly, Phase III data collections are implemented on sites determined to be significant as a means of mitigating the effects of an initiative through salvage, recordation, and archiving of scientific data associated with the site.

Pleistocene: An interval of time, relating to or denoting the first epoch of the Quaternary period, between the Pliocene and Holocene epochs, from approximately 2.6 million years ago to 11,000 years ago.

Pliocene: An interval of time, relating to or denoting the last epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Miocene and Pleistocene epochs, from approximately 5.5 to 2.6 million years ago.

Plutonic igneous rocks: Igneous rocks that have crystallized beneath the earth's surface.

Prehistoric period: The era prior to AD 1769. The later part of the prehistoric period (post-AD 1542) is also characterized as the protohistoric period in some areas, which marks a transitional period during

which native populations began to be influenced by European presence resulting in gradual changes to their lifeways.

Quaternary: The most recent Period in geological time; includes the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs.

Secretary of the Interior' Standards and Guidelines: The **Standards** are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. The **Guidelines** offer general design and technical recommendations to assist in applying the Standards to a specific property. Together, they provide a framework and guidance for decision-making about work or changes to a historic property. The **Standards** and **Guidelines** can be applied to historic properties of all types, materials, construction, sizes, and use. They include both the exterior and the interior and extend to a property's landscape features, site, environment, as well as related new construction. Federal agencies use the **Standards** and **Guidelines** in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities. State and local officials use them in reviewing both Federal and nonfederal rehabilitation proposals. Historic district and planning commissions across the country use the **Standards** and **Guidelines** to guide their design review processes. The **Standards** offer four distinct approaches to the treatment of historic properties—preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction with Guidelines for each. The **Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties** are regulatory for all grant-in-aid projects assisted through the national Historic Preservation Fund. The **Standards for Rehabilitation**, codified in 36 CFR 67, are regulatory for the review of rehabilitation work in the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program. The **Guidelines** are advisory, not regulatory.

Tribal Cultural Resources: Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52, a site feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a Tribe and is either on or eligible for the California Historic Register or a local historic register, or such a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion, chooses to treat the resource as a Tribal Cultural Resources (see Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B)). A tribal cultural resource may also include a unique archaeological resource (see PRC 21083.2(g)) or a "nonunique archaeological resource" (see PRC 21083.2(h), subject to the provisions of PRC 21074 (a)) may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

Unique archeological resource: Pursuant to Section 21083.2 of the PRC, a unique archaeological resource includes artifacts or sites that meet any one or all of the following criteria:

- It has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to California's past;
- It 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; and/or
- It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of California.

Unique geologic feature: An important and irreplaceable geological formation. Such features may have scientific and/or cultural values.

Unique paleontological resource: A fossil that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- It provides information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct.
- It provides data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein.
- It provides data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between plant and animal communities.
- It demonstrates unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life.
- The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

3.5.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources in the SCAG region include structures of national, state, or local significance; archaeological sites of historic or prehistoric origin; and fossil deposits of paleontological importance. These resources are regulated at the federal, state, and local levels as discussed below.

Federal

Antiquities Act of 1906

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 431–433), which aimed to protect important historic and archaeological sites, initiated historic preservation legislation. It established a system of permits for conducting archaeological studies on federal land, as well as setting penalties for noncompliance. This permit process controls the disturbances that may be caused to archaeological sites. New permits are currently issued under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. The purpose of ARPA is to enhance preservation and protection of archaeological resources on public and Native American lands.

Historic Sites Act of 1935

The Historic Sites Act (HAS; 49 Stat. 666; 16 USC 461–467) became law on August 21, 1935, and declared that it is national policy to “Preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.” The NHPA expanded the scope to include important state and local resources. Provisions of NHPA established the National Register maintained by the National Park Service, advisory councils on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Offices, and grants-in-aid programs. Section 106 of the NHPA requires all federal agencies to consult the Advisory Council before continuing any activity affecting a property listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register. The Advisory Council has developed regulations for Section 106 to encourage coordination of agency cultural resource compliance requirements (Executive Order 11593).

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act of 1966 (Section 4[f])

Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act of 1966 affords special protection to public recreational lands and facilities, including local parks and school facilities that are open and available to the general public for recreational purposes, significant cultural resources, historical resources, and natural wildlife refuges. Federally funded transportation improvement projects are prohibited from the encroachment (direct or constructive use, or a take) of Section 4(f) lands unless it can be demonstrated that no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Enacted in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; Public Law 89-665; 16 USC 470 et seq.) declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the National Parks Service, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes to preserve their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment, through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, on such undertakings.

The National Park Service administers two Federal recognition programs, the National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmarks Program.

National Register of Historic Places

Working with State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and Federal Preservation Offices, the National Park Service maintains the NRHP. This is the official list of properties that are deemed worthy of preservation. Properties listed in the NRHP tell stories that are important to a local community, the citizens of a specific state, or all Americans. Properties listed in the NRHP may be owned by private individuals, universities, non-profits, governments, and/or corporations.

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.” The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

National Landmarks Program

The National Park Service also administers the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program. Properties designated as NHLs tell important stories related to the history of the nation overall. These properties must also possess a high level of historic integrity. All properties designated NHLs are automatically included in the NRHP.

Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines

The Standards and Guidelines are prepared under the authority of Sections 101(f) (g), and (h), and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. These standards and guidelines are not regulatory and do not set or interpret agency policy. They are intended to provide technical advice about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. The National Park Service has not republished "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" since 1983 (48 FR 44716). NPS has updated portions of the Standards and Guidelines. NPS has officially revised portions and published the revisions in the Federal Register, such as the Historic Preservation Project standards and the treatment definitions. The purposes of the Standards are:

- To organize the information gathered about preservation activities.
- To describe results to be achieved by Federal agencies, States, and others when planning for the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties.
- To integrate the diverse efforts of many entities performing historic preservation into a systematic effort to preserve our nation's culture heritage.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68, 1995)

The current version of The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68, 1995) consists of four treatment standards—Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration

and Reconstruction—and is regulatory for NPS Grants-in-Aid programs. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR Part 67, 1990), which are included in the treatment standards, are regulatory for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program and used as the criteria to determine if a project qualifies as “a certified rehabilitation.” The 1990 and the 1995 versions of the Rehabilitation Standards are identical except for their use of "shall" and "will," respectively. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, in particular the Standards for Rehabilitation, are intended as general guidance for work on all historic properties and are widely used and have been adopted at the Federal, State and local levels.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Passed and signed into law in 1974, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA; Public Law 86-523, 16 USC. 469–469c-2) amended and expanded the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. The AHPA requires that federal agencies provide for the preservation of historical and archaeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of any alteration of the terrain caused by any federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

The Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA; Public Law 96-95; 16 USC 470aa-mm) applies when a project may involve archaeological resources located on federal or tribal land. ARPA requires that a permit be obtained before excavation of an archaeological resource on such land can take place.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA; Public Law 95-341, 92 Stat. 469) proclaims that the U.S. Government will respect and protect the rights of Indian tribes to the free exercise of their traditional religions; the courts have interpreted this as requiring agencies to consider the effects of their actions on traditional religious practices.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA; Public Law 101-601; 25 USC 3001–3013) also applies if human remains of Native American origin are discovered on federal land. NAGPRA requires federal agencies and federally assisted museums to return “Native American cultural items” to the federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian groups with which they are associated. Regulations (43 CFR Part 10) stipulate the following procedures be followed. If Native American human remains are discovered, the following provisions would be followed to comply with regulations:

- Notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency;
- Cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains;
- Certify receipt of the notification;
- Take steps to secure and protect the remains;

- Notify the Native American tribes or tribes likely to be culturally affiliated with the discovered human remains within one working day; and
- Initiate consultation with the Native American tribe or tribes in accordance with regulations described in 43 CFR, Part 10, Subpart B, Section 10.5.

State

California Implementation of Federally and State-Mandated Historic Preservation Program

The California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is responsible for administering federally and state mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration and protection of California's irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a gubernatorial appointee, and the State Historical Resources Commission.

OHP's responsibilities include:

- Identifying, evaluating, and registering historic properties;
- Ensuring compliance with federal and state regulatory obligations;
- Encouraging the adoption of economic incentives programs designed to benefit property owners; and
- Encouraging economic revitalization by promoting a historic preservation ethic through preservation education and public awareness and, most significantly, by demonstrating leadership and stewardship for historic preservation in California.

OHP reviews and comments on thousands of federally sponsored projects annually pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and state programs and projects pursuant to Sections 5024 and 5024.5 of the PRC. OHP also reviews and comments on local government and state projects pursuant to CEQA.

The purpose of OHP's project review program is to promote the preservation of California's heritage resources by ensuring that projects and programs carried out or sponsored by federal and state agencies comply with federal and state historic preservation laws and that projects are planned in ways that avoid any adverse effects to heritage resources. If adverse effects cannot be avoided, the OHP assists Lead Agencies in developing measures to minimize or mitigate such effects.

OHP administers the NRHP, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest programs. Each program has different eligibility criteria and procedural requirements; all register nominations must be submitted to the Commission for review and approval.

National Register of Historic Places

Applications to nominate California properties to the NRHP are submitted to OHP for review and approval by the State Historical Resources Commission. Authorized under the NHPA, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify,

evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Prior to forwarding Nomination Packages for consideration for the National Register, OHP must review the package and make a determination that it conforms to the guidelines published by National Park Service Bulletin 16A. If approved by the SHRC, the nomination is sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer for nomination to the National Register.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria. These criteria are:

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

The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 1 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources) and those formally Determined Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 2 in the State Inventory)
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 0770 onward
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register

Other resources which may be nominated for listing in the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Categories 3 through 5 in the State Inventory. (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the National Register, while Category 5 indicates a property with local significance);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and
- Historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark # 770. California Historical Landmarks #770 and above are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.

To be designated as a California Historical Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the criteria listed below; have the approval of the property owner(s); be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks.

Criteria for Designation. To be eligible for designation as a Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

Effects of Designation.

- Limited protection: Environmental review may be required under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if property is threatened by a project. Contact your local planning agency for more information.
- Local assessor may enter into contract with property owner for property tax reduction (Mills Act).
- Local building inspector must grant code alternative provided under State Historic Building Code. Registration will be recorded on the property deed.
- Automatic listing in California Register of Historical Resources.
- Bronze plaque at site (underwritten by local sponsor) ordered through OHP; highway directional sign available through local Department of Transportation (Caltrans) district office.

California Points of Historical Interest

If a site is primarily of local interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Points of Historical Interest Program. California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural,

economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point. If a Point is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired.

Criteria for Designation. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (City or County).
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

Effects of Designation.

- Limited protection: Environmental review may be required under CEQA if property is threatened by a project. Contact your local planning agency for more information.
- Local assessor may enter into contract with property owner for property tax reduction (Mills Act).
- Local building inspector must grant code alternative provided under State Historic Building Code.
- Registration is recorded on property deed.
- A small enamel directional sign (no text) available through local Caltrans district office. Owner may place his or her own marker at the site.

California Environmental Quality Act

Under CEQA, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. This statutory standard involves a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves a historic resource. If so, then the second part involves determining whether the project may involve a “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource. To address these issues, guidelines that implement the 1992 statutory amendments relating to historical resources were adopted in final form on October 26, 1998 with the addition of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The CEQA Guidelines provide that for the purposes of CEQA compliance, the term “historical resources” shall include the following:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register.
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat such resources as significant for

purposes of CEQA unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, 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 resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets one of the criteria for listing on the California Register.
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines also provides that "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." Material impairment occurs when a project alters or demolishes in an adverse manner "those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion" in a state or local historic registry.

California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Act (CCA; PRC Sections 30000 et seq.) includes protection of archaeological resources into Land Conservation Plans that regulate land uses within the coastal zone.

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050 and Sections 18950 through 18961

Consistent with the provisions of Section 50907.9 of the PRC, Section 7050 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC) authorizes the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to regulate Native American concerns regarding the excavation and disposition of Native American cultural resources. Among its duties, the Commission is authorized to resolve disputes relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and items associated with burials. Upon notification of the discovery of human remains by a county coroner, the Commission notifies the Native American group or individual most likely descended from the deceased.

The State Historic Building Code (HSC; Sections 18950–18961) provide alternative building regulations and building standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction), or relocation of buildings or structures designated as historic buildings. Such alternative building standards and building regulations are intended to facilitate the restoration or change of occupancy so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features, to encourage energy conservation and a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the safety of the building occupants.

California Penal Code Section 622 – Destruction of Historical Properties

This section of the California Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor for anyone (except the owner) to willfully injure or destroy anything of archaeological interest or value whether on private lands or within any public park or place. In addition, Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for the damage or removal of cultural resources.

California Public Resources Code, Sections 5024, 5024.5, 5025, 5097.5, 5097.9, and 5097.98-99

Sections 5024 and 5024.5 of the PRC were enacted as part of a larger effort to establish a state program to preserve historical resources. These sections of the code require state agencies to take a number of actions to ensure preservation of state-owned historical resources under their jurisdictions. These actions include evaluating resources for NRHP eligibility and California Historical Landmark (California Landmark) eligibility; maintaining an inventory of eligible and listed resources; and managing these historical resources so that they will retain their historic characteristics

Section 5028 of the PRC specifies that no structure that is listed on the NRHP, on the California Register of Historic Places, or on any local public register of historic places, and that has been damaged due to a natural disaster, including, but not limited to, an earthquake, fire, or flood, may be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered, except for restoration to preserve or enhance its historical values, unless the structure presents an imminent threat to the public of bodily harm or of damage to adjacent property, or unless the State Office of Historic Preservation determines, that the structure may be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered.

Section 5097.5 of the PRC defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands. This Section also prohibits the knowing destruction of objects of antiquity without a permit (expressed permission) on public lands, and provides for criminal sanctions. In 1987, it was amended to require consultation with the California NAHC whenever Native American graves are found. It also established that violations for taking or possessing remains or artifacts are felonies.

PRC Section 5097.9 establishes the California NAHC to make recommendations to encourage private property owners to protect and preserve sacred places in a natural state and to allow appropriate access to Native Americans for ceremonial or spiritual activities. The Commission is authorized to assist Native Americans in obtaining appropriate access to sacred places on public lands, and to aid State agencies in any negotiations with federal agencies for the protection of Native American sacred places on federally administered lands in California.

PRC Sections 5097.98 through 5097.99 requires that the California NAHC be consulted whenever Native American graves are found. According to these Sections, it is illegal to take or possess remains or artifacts taken from Native American graves; however, it does not apply to materials taken before 1984. Violations occurring after January 1, 1988, are felonies.

Senate Bill 18 – Traditional Tribal Cultural Places

Senate Bill (SB) 18, enacted in 2004, requires local governments to consult with Native American groups at the earliest point in the local government land use planning process. The consultation intends to establish a meaningful dialogue regarding potential means to preserve Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. It allows for tribes to hold conservation easements and for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning.

Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 creates a new category of environmental resources that must be considered under CEQA: “tribal cultural resources.” AB 52 is applicable to a project for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) is filed on or after July 2015. Although the NOP for the 2016 RTP/SCS PEIR was filed in March 2015, and is therefore not subject to the provisions of AB 52, a brief summary of the provisions of AB 52 is provided for informational purposes and for consideration by future projects.

AB 52 adds tribal cultural resources to the categories of cultural resources in CEQA, which had formerly been limited to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources. “Tribal cultural resources” are defined as either (1) “sites, features, places cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are included in the state register of historical resources or a local register of historical resources, or that are determined to be eligible for inclusion in the state register; or (2) resources determined by the lead agency, in its discretion, to be significant based on the criteria for listing in the state register.

Recognizing that tribes may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if they have requested notice of projects proposed within that area. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. Consultation may include discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe.

The parties must consult in good faith, and consultation is deemed concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a tribal cultural resource (if such a significant effect exists) or when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

Executive Order B-10-11

Executive Order B-10-11 states that it is the policy of the administration that every state agency and department subject to executive control is to encourage communication and consultation with California Native American tribes. It established the position of Governor’s Tribal Advisor in the Office of the Governor of California. This position will serve as a direct link between the Governor’s Office and tribal governments on matters including legislation, policy, and regulation.

Local

County General Plans

In addition to federal and state regulations, cities and counties in the SCAG region may also provide regulatory protection and advisement regarding cultural resources (**Table 3.5.1-1, County Policies and Ordinances Relevant to the SCAG Region**). California law requires that a general plan include seven elements (land use, open space, conservation, housing, circulation, noise, and safety). Many jurisdictions incorporate policies related to cultural and historical resources into the conservation element. Other jurisdictions choose to prepare a separate (optional) element dealing with cultural and/or historic preservation issues. Many jurisdictions also prepare ordinances addressing cultural resources and historic preservation.

**TABLE 3.5.1-1
COUNTY POLICIES AND ORDINANCES RELEVANT TO THE SCAG REGION**

County	County Policies and Ordinances
Imperial	Conservation and Open Space Element of General Plan Policy Numbers: Only one policy, Section IV.B. Policies Specific to Archaeological Resources: No Policies Specific to Paleontological Resources: No Policies Specific to Historic Resources: No
Los Angeles	Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element of General Plan Policy Numbers: C/NR 14.1 – C/NR 14.6 Policies Specific to Archaeological Resources: Yes, very brief Policies Specific to Paleontological Resources: Yes, very brief Policies Specific to Historic Resources: Yes, very brief
Orange	Chapter VI: Resources Element of General Plan Policy Numbers: Goals 1, 2 and 3, each with multiple policy numbers Policies Specific to Archaeological Resources: Yes, extensive Policies Specific to Paleontological Resources: Yes, extensive Policies Specific to Historic Resources: Yes, extensive
Riverside	Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element of General Plan Policy Numbers: 19.1 – 19.10 Policies Specific to Archaeological Resources: Yes, brief Policies Specific to Paleontological Resources: Yes, brief Policies Specific to Historic Resources: Yes, brief
San Bernardino	Conservation Element (Subchapter C2) of General Plan Policy Numbers: CO 3.1 – CO 3.5 Policies Specific to Archaeological Resources: No – together with historic resources, extensive Policies Specific to Paleontological Resources: Yes, extensive Policies Specific to Historic Resources: No – together with archaeological resources, extensive
Ventura	Chapter 1: Resources (Subchapter 1.8) of General Plan Policy Numbers: 1 – 6 Policies Specific to Archaeological Resources: No Policies Specific to Paleontological Resources: No Policies Specific to Historic Resources: Yes, Policy #6

City General Plans and Ordinances

In accordance with Sections 6530(c) and (d) of the California Government Code, like the six counties in the SCAG region, all cities are required to have a conservation element and an open space element, as mandatory elements of their general plans. Many city general plans have provisions for historic districts and protection of locally important cultural resources that may or may not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

3.5.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This subsection characterizes the existing conditions related to cultural and paleontological resources in the SCAG region which encompasses an area of more than 38,000 square miles within the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial. The SCAG region is rich with cultural and paleontological resources, stretching from millions of years ago to the Common Era. The baseline conditions in the SCAG region are described in relation four general topics: (1) Paleontology; (2) Archeological Resources (3) Historical Resources; and (4) Cemeteries and Native American Sacred Sites. For both Archaeological and Historical Resources, a brief context statement is provided.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of non-human organisms that lived in the region in the geologic past. Paleontological sites and fossils are non-renewable resources that are important in our understanding of the prehistory and the geologic development of Southern California. Many paleontological sites include remains of species that are now extinct. Paleontological sites are predominantly found in sedimentary rock deposits, and most of the Los Angeles Basin is composed of these sedimentary deposits. Paleontological resources are most easily found in areas that have been uplifted and eroded, and they can be found anywhere that subsurface excavation is being carried out. Ancient marine fossils have been found both in the Santa Monica Mountains, particularly in exposed canyon areas, streambeds, along road cuts, and beneath the streets of Los Angeles during storm drain and subway construction.

The broad categories of paleontological resources are known to exist in the SCAG region:

- True Fossils – Lithified or replaced remains of plants and animals preserved in a rock matrix (e.g., microfossils, shells, animal bones and skeletons, and whole tree trunks)
- Trace Fossils – Molds, casts, tracks, trails and burrow impressions made in soft clays and muds which subsequently were turned to stone, preserving the images of past life (e.g., shells, footprints, leaf prints, and worm tubes)
- Breas – Seeps of natural petroleum that trapped extinct animals and preserved and fossilized their remains.

Both marine and land vertebrate and invertebrate fossils are found in the SCAG region.³ An associated formation is the matrix in which most fossils are found. These formations are different from modern soils and cannot be correlated with soil maps, which depict a thin veneer of surface soils. Geologic

³ Bedrossian, T.L. 1975. Vertebrate Fossils and the History of Animals with Backbones. *California Geology* 28(11): 243–59.

formations form complex relationships below the surface and may range in thickness from a few feet to hundreds of thousands of feet. Geologic maps (available through the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] and the California Geological Survey [CGS]) show the surface expression of geologic formations along with other geologic features such as faults, folds, and landslides. Although sedimentary formations were initially deposited one atop the other over time the layers have been squeezed, tilted, folded, cut by faults and vertically and horizontally displaced, so that today, any one rock unit does not usually extend in a simple horizontal layer. A sensitive formation bearing fossils can be found at the surface in a rock outcrop that same formation may extend many feet down into the ground and also extend for miles just below the surface. Thus, predicting which areas are paleontologically sensitive is difficult.

Paleontologists consider all vertebrate fossils to be of significance. Other types of fossils are considered significant if they represent a new record, new species, an oldest occurring species, the most complete specimen of its kind, a rare species worldwide, or a species helpful in the dating of formations.

Fossil bearing sedimentary formations and crystalline basement rocks (metamorphic and plutonic) overlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks are prevalent throughout Southern California. Although the exact locations of these formations are considered proprietary to help prevent the removal or destruction of these important, non-renewable resources (**Table 3.5.2-1, Significant Fossil Localities in the SCAG Region**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-1
SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL LOCALITIES IN THE SCAG REGION**

Location	Fossil Type	Formations
Octillo Area (Shell Canyon, Coyote Mountains, Painted Gorge, Yuma Buttes)	Microfossils, Invertebrates, Vertebrates	Imperial
Plaster City	Freshwater invertebrates	Lake Cahuilla Beds
La Brea Tar Pits	>500,000 specimens, >200 types of animals	
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Mastodon, mammoth, horse, camel, sloth	Palos Verdes Sand
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Grey whale, microfossils	San Pedro
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Fish, birds, sea lion, plants, baleen whale, horse, sloth, sea otter, mammoth, mastodon, bison, camel, tapir, microfossils	Monterey Shale
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Dolphin	Monterey Shale
Santa Monica Mountains (Topanga Canyon)	Cypraeid gastropod	Topanga
Santa Monica Mountains (Old Topanga Canyon Road, Piuma Road)	Numerous Fossils	Topanga
Mint Canyon	Oldest hawk in California	Tick Canyon
Mint Canyon	Horse, elephant, camel	Mint Canyon
Puente Hills (Hacienda Heights)	Fish	Puente
Puente Hills (Diamond Bar)	Fish and leaves	Puente
Buena Park (Ralph B. Clark Paleontological Park)	Ice age mammals including Imperial Mammoth	La Habra
Laguna Hills/Dana Point	Baleen whale (largest and most complete skull)	Capistrano
Laguna Hills/Dana Point (Costeau Park)	Terrestrial mammal	Capistrano
San Joaquin Hills, Laguna Niguel	Dolphin	Monterey

**TABLE 3.5.2-1
SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL LOCALITIES IN THE SCAG REGION**

Location	Fossil Type	Formations
Newport Bay East Bluffs	Invertebrates	Palos Verdes Sand
Santa Ana Mountains (Eastern Carriort)	76 Localities with various species	Ladd, Sespe-Vaqueros, Tapanga, Silverado, Santiago, Puente
Santa Ana Mountains (Robinson Ranch/Dove Canyon)	Wood. Leaves, ammonites	Silverado
Santa Ana Mountains (Black Star and Silverado Canyons)	Invertebrates	Ladd
Santa Ana Mountains (Gypsum Canyon)	Invertebrates, shark teeth	Topanga
Loma Linda to Banning (The Badlands)	Vertebrate fossil remains such as horse, camel and rhinoceros	San Timoteo
Soboba Hot Springs	80 varieties of fossilized chaparral and woodland plant species	Soboba
Lake Elsinore	Plants	Silverado
California Oaks	Horse, coyote, rodents, reptiles, amphibians	Unnamed sandstone
Margarita Creek	Horse fossils	Pauba
Bernasconi Hills	Mammoth, horse, saber toothed cat	Lakeview Hot Springs
Perris	Large oreodonts	Lake Matthews
Temecula (I-15 & I-79)	Vertebrate fossils	Temecula Arkose
Barstow, Rainbow Basin	Horse, camel	Barstow
Cajon Pass	Pleiosaurs	San Francisquito
Cajon Valley	Small mammals	Crowder, Punchbowl
Cady Mountains	Oldest tertiary vertebrates in Mojave	Hector
Badlands east of Barstow	Vertebrates	Manix
Boron Open Pit Mine	Lizards	Kramer Beds
Lava Mountains	Lizards, rodents	Bedrock Spring
Red Rock Canyon	Vertebrates	Dove Spring
Cache Peak	42 taxa including microvertebrates	Bopesta
Hills west of Mojave	23 mammalian taxa including 12 of microinvertebrates	Homed Toad
Lone Pine Road near I-15	Whales, invertebrates	Vaqueros
Calico Mountains	Non-marine insects, invertebrates	Barstow
Marble Mountains	Trilobites, brachiopods	Latham Shale, Chambless Limestone
Providence Mountains	Trilobites, brachiopods	Latham Shale
Kelso Mountains	Trilobites	Latham Shale
Striped Mountains	Coral and invertebrates	Bird Spring
Soda Mountains	Coral and brachiopods	Bird Spring
Las Posas Hills	Echinoids, small mammals, horse, saber, cat, rhino	Las Posas, Saugas
South Mountain	Small mammals, oreodont	Saugus
Tapo Ranch, Pearson Ranch	Lemurs, carnivores, rhino, monkey	Sespe
Balcom Canyon, Grimes Canyon	Plants, fish, insects	Monterey
Pine Mountain	Invertebrates	Santa Margarita
Rincon Beach	Pine Cones	Pico

**TABLE 3.5.2-1
SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL LOCALITIES IN THE SCAG REGION**

Location	Fossil Type	Formations
Simi Wash	Invertebrates	Las Lajas
Pitas Point	Invertebrates	Santa Barbara

Archeological Resources

Context: Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods (Prior to 1769)

The Prehistoric cultural history of the SCAG region is best summarized in a nearly 8,000-year chronology that begins 6,000 years before the Common Era (BCE) and continues until the Historic Period by the Spanish, approximately 1,700 years after the Common Era (ACE):⁴

Early Man Horizon. Spanning the period from the end of the Pleistocene to approximately 6,000 BCE, archaeological resources attributed to this horizon are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers.

Milling Stone Horizon. Characterized by the appearance of hand stones and milling stones, this horizon tentatively dates to between 6000 BCE and 1000 BCE. Cultural resources from this period include choppers and scraper planes but generally lack projectile points. Larger projectile points appeared in the latter portion of the Milling Stone Horizon.

Intermediate Horizon. Dated to between 1000 BCE and 750 ACE, the Intermediate Horizon represents a transitional period. Cultural resources from the Intermediate Horizon sites contain large-stemmed or notched projectile points and portable mortar and pestles.

Late Prehistoric Horizon. Extending from 750 ACE to Spanish contact in 1769 ACE, the Late Prehistoric Horizon reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. This is characterized by the presence of small projectile points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Additional cultural resources include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments.

Protohistoric Period (1542 to 1769). Although early Spanish explorers and mission fathers recorded information on the local Native American populations, professional anthropological studies did not begin until the end of the 19th century after most of the SCAG region Indian groups had been either assimilated by Spanish, Mexican, and American cultures or relocated to reservations.

The SCAG region once was the home to at least 11 distinct Native American groups. These include the Cahuilla, Chumash, Gabrielino, Halchidhoma, Kitanemuk, Luiseno, Mohave, Quechan, Serrano, Southern Paiute, Tataviam, and Tipai. The territorial boundaries of the Native Americans who were residing in Southern California at the time of first European contact do not coincide with today's political

⁴ Wallace, W.J. 1955. A suggested chronology for Southern California coastal archeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3): 214–30.

boundaries. Moreover, many tribal boundaries overlapped and most groups migrated within their general boundaries throughout the years.

The federal government established reservations in Southern California between 1875 and 1891. This includes the Martinez, Fort Yuma, and Colorado River reservations in Imperial County. In Riverside County are Chemehuevi, Fort Mojave, Torres, Cabazon, Augustine, Santa Rosa, Ramona, Pechanga, Soboba, Agua Caliente, Mission Creek, and Morongo. The two reservations in San Bernardino County are the San Manuel and Twentynine Palms reservations. No reservations were established in Los Angeles, Ventura, or Orange Counties. It was believed that the local Native American groups in those counties had become extinct.

Archaeological Sites

Archaeological resources are the physical remains of past human activity, and humans have occupied Southern California for thousands of years. If an archeological resource is determined to be a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, it is evaluated in light of the provisions of Section 15126.4 of the State CEQA Guidelines. If the resource is not a historical resource, meets the definition of a unique archeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site is required to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2 of the PRC. Since all subsequent future projects will be subject to provisions of AB 52, the scope of such consideration would include archeological resources that are determined to be tribal cultural. As articulated by tribal representatives that participated in the Native American Workshops hosted by SCAG during preparation of this PEIR, such resources may be underrepresented in the record and archival information available in the information centers, as it may underlay existing developed areas of community, where such development occurred prior to enactment of CEQA.

The SCAG region is rich in archaeological resources that range from the early prehistoric period to the historic period. As of May 2015, nearly 100,000 archaeological resource locations have been identified in the SCAG region (**Table 3.5.2-2, *Archeological Site Distribution by County***). The location of known archaeological sites is confidential to help prevent scavenging of artifacts. Detailed information, especially their location, is considered proprietary under state law.

**TABLE 3.5.2-2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY**

County	Approximate Number of Archaeological Sites
Imperial	14,864
Los Angeles	16,662
Orange	5,426
Riverside	24,000
San Bernardino	34,156
Ventura	3,121
SCAG Region Total	98,229

SOURCE:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2015. Personal communication with South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at the San Diego State University, San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, and Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California Riverside.

Due to the proprietary nature of archaeological information, the exact location of most of these locales cannot be discussed. However, some of the sites have been made public in county, regional, state, and federal parks, or listed on public registers:

- The site of the Puvunga Indian Village (NR) Los Angeles County
- Vasquez Rocks (NR) Los Angeles County
- Black Star Canyon Indian Village Site (CHL-217) Orange County
- Fairview Indian Site (NR) Orange County
- Desert Intaglios (CHL-101) Riverside County
- Site of the Indian Village of Pochea (CHL-104) Riverside County
- Carved Rock (CHL-187) Riverside County
- Painted Rock (CHL-190) Riverside County
- The Hemet Maze (CHL-557) Riverside County
- The Calico "Early Man" Site San Bernardino County
- Anacapa Island Archaeological District (NR) Ventura County

The SCAG region was occupied during both the prehistoric and protohistoric periods; therefore, archaeological sites are widespread and numerous. Rock outcrops, river and stream drainages, and coastal strips were often prime locations for Native American village sites or processing camps. These locations now include highly urbanized locations, such as cities, and undeveloped areas of the high desert. Often archaeological sites are covered by three feet or more of topsoil; however, it is possible that construction may not disturb the surface soils by more than a foot or two, thereby protecting remains even after an area has been fully urbanized. In 1998, a large undisturbed Native American burial ground, dating from the Protohistoric Period, was exposed during construction at the ARCO Refinery in Los Angeles. The refinery had been there for 75 years, yet the burial level was located under three to five feet of flood deposits from the nearby Los Angeles River.

Historical Resources

Historical resources are defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, and are evaluated in light of the provisions of Section 15126.4 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Since all subsequent projects will be subject to AB 52, the scope of such consideration would include historical resources that are determined to be tribal cultural resources. As articulated by tribal representatives that participated in the Native American Workshops hosted by SCAG during preparation of this PEIR, such resources may be underrepresented in the record and archival information available in the information centers, as it may underlay existing developed areas of community, where such developed occurred prior to enactment of CEQA.

Historic Period (1769 to Present)

Historic resources are classified into three distinct time periods of the region's history: the Spanish Period, the Mexican Period, and the American Period.

Spanish Period (1769–1822). Western exploration of California first occurred in 1540 when a land expedition under the command of Hernando de Alarcon traversed inland along the Colorado River. Two years later, Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo was commissioned by the Spanish government to investigate the

western shores of the newly acquired territory. In the following two centuries, little interest was given to California.

By the late 18th century, European political powers created renewed interest in California. Military “explorers” from Great Britain, France, and Russia began investigating the resources along the western shores of the entire North American continent. The Spanish government, realizing that settlement by any of these foreign parties north of Mexico could become a threat, decided it was time to establish its own settlements in California. In 1769, plans were put in place to found a series of freestanding towns (*pueblos*), forts (*presidios*), and Catholic missions along the Alta California coast extending as far north as Monterey Bay.

Over the course of the next half century, four presidios, 20 missions, and three towns were established. The presidios were located at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. The pueblos were founded at Los Angeles (1781), San Jose (1777), and Branciforte (1797) near Santa Cruz.

The settlement at Branciforte failed within 5 years due to its location and the social construct of the inhabitants, but all the other pueblos were successful.

During the early decades of the 19th century, independence groups sprang up throughout the Spanish Empire. Mexico declared its independence in 1810. This attempt failed, but a second attempt 10 years later succeeded. At that time, California was considered a province of Mexico. Throughout the Spanish Period, California remained largely unsettled. There are 47 California Historical Landmarks from the Spanish Period (**Table 3.5.2-3, California Historic Landmarks of the Spanish Period [1769-1821]**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-3
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE SPANISH PERIOD (1769–1821)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
43	The Zanja	Redlands	1819–1820
95	Guahama Rancheria	Redlands	1810
101	Giant Desert Figures	16 miles N of Blythe	N/A
103	De Anza Camp Site	SE of Anza	1774
104	Village of Pochea	Hemet	1774
113	Site of Junipero Serra’s Cross	Ventura	1782
114	Old Mission Reservoir	Ventura	1805–1815
114-1	San Buenaventura Aqueduct	Ventura	1805–1815
145	Avila Adobe	Los Angeles	1818
156	Los Angeles Plaza	Los Angeles	1781
157	Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana	Mission Hills	1797
158	Mission San Gabriel Archangel	San Gabriel	1771
161	Site of Mission Vieja	Montebello	1770s
186	Serrano Tanning Vats	8 miles SE of Corona	1819
187	Carved Rock	8 miles S of Corona	N/A
190	Painted Rock	7 miles S of Corona	N/A
200	Mission San Juan Capistrano	San Juan Capistrano	1776
204	Old Santa Ana	Orange	1769
302	Old Mill	San Marino	1816

**TABLE 3.5.2-3
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE SPANISH PERIOD (1769–1821)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
310	Mission San Buenaventura	Ventura	1782
350	Mission Purisima Concepcion	S of Winterhaven	1780
363	Centinela Springs	Inglewood	N/A
383	Site of Jose Dolores Sepulveda Adobe	Torrance	1818
451	Ortega-Vigare Adobe	San Gabriel	1792–1805
522	Serra Springs	Los Angeles	1769
556	Rancho San Francisco	Valencia	1804
557	Hemet Maze Stone	Hemet	N/A
568	Hernando de Alarcon Expedition	Andrade	1540
618	Garces-Smith Monument	San Bernardino National Forest	1776
620	Yucaipa Rancheria	Yucaipa	1822
624	Warring Park	Piru	1769
638	Old Temescal Road	South of Corona	1820
655	Portola Trail Campsite (I)	Los Angeles	1769
659	Stagecoach Inn	Newbury Park	1876
665	Portola Camp Site (II)	Beverly Hills	1769
689	Los Encinos State Historic Park	Encino	1797
727	Portola Expedition Campsite	Santa Paula	1769
753	San Fernando Cemetery	Sylmar	1800s
781	National Old Trails	Needles	1776
787	De Anza Crossing	Riverside	1775, 1776
911	Chatsworth Calera Site	Chatsworth	1800s
921	Site of Mission San Pedro y San Pablo	Northeast of Bard	1781
965	Point Dume	Malibu	1793
977	The Arrowhead	San Bernardino	N/A
984	Casa Rancho San Antonio	Bell Gardens	1810
1008	Yuha Well	Near Seeley	1774

SOURCE:

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 11 May 2015. California State Historic Landmarks listed by County. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387

Mexican Period (1822–1848). When Mexico first gained political independence from Spain, little changed for the citizens of California. The defining event from this time period was the secularization of the Catholic Missions in 1834, following the Act of Secularization of 1833. Over the following 16 years, all of the former mission lands were granted to secular landowners.

Secularization proved disastrous for the Native Americans who were part of the mission system. In fact, the Native Americans were self-sufficient long before the arrival of Spanish domination. The mission system made the indigenous population completely dependent on the missions. When the missions were closed the Indians were left to fend for themselves.

During the two-decade period between the 1830s until 1848, one government after another ruled California. Meanwhile, the United States pushed west across the North American continent. By 1846, a number of Americans had settled in California, often marrying into landed Hispanic families. Between

1835 and 1846 relations between Mexico and the United States deteriorated. In 1846, a revolt was attempted in Northern California. Although it was quickly thwarted, it planted the seeds for the eventual insurrection that succeeded. Within three weeks, an American naval force appeared off the California coast and formally proclaimed rule over the presidios and coastal towns. On January 13, 1847, Captain John C. Fremont accepted the surrender of Governor Pio Pico and Commander Jose Maria Flores. The United States annexed California by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican War and beginning the American Period. There are 36 California Historical Landmarks from the Mexican Period (**Table 3.5.2-4, California Historic Landmarks Of The Mexican Period [1822–1848]**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-4
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE MEXICAN PERIOD (1822–1848)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
42	San Bernardino Asistencia	Redlands	1830
44	Mormon Stockade	San Bernardino	1839
102	Site of Louis Rubidoux House	Rubidoux	1844
115	Olivas Adobe	Ventura	1837, 1849
121	Agua Mensa	Colton	1845
127	Casa de Governor Pió Pico	Whittier	1830s?
144	Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1822
151	Campo de Cahuenga	North Hollywood	1847
152	Domínguez Ranch House	Compton	1826
167	La Mesa Battlefield	Vernon	1847
168	Oak of the Golden dream	Newhall	1842
185	Serrano Adobe Site	South of Corona	1824
189	Dana Point	Dana Point	1835
199	Serrano Adobe	El Toro	1842
217	Black Star Canyon Indian Village Site	Near Silverado	1878
224	Site of Third Serrano House	Southeast of Corona	1840's
226	Bernardo Yorba Ranch Site	Yorba Linda	1834
227	Diego Sepulveda Adobe Costa Mesa	Costa Mesa	Late 1820s
301	Site of Lugo Adobe	Los Angeles	1840s
303	Site of Old Rubidoux Grist Mill	Rubidoux	1846-7
360	Tapia Adobe	Rancho Cucamonga	1839
362	Romulo Pico Adobe	Mission Hills	1834
368	Hugo Reid Adobe	Arcadia	1839
385	Rio San Gabriel Battlefield	Montebello	1847
490	Cucamonga Rancho Winery	Rancho Cucamonga	1839
528	Yucaipa Adobe	Yucaipa	1842
553	Rancho Camulos	2 miles E of Piru	1839
637	Catalina Adobe	Glendale	1830s
756	Sycamore Tree	4 miles E of Santa Paula	1846
920	Casa de San Pedro	San Pedro	1823
942	Site of Rancho Chino Adobe	Chino	1841
944	Site of Fort Romualdo Pacheco	West of Imperial	1822
963	Mojave Road	Northeast of Barstow	1826
978	Rancho Los Cerritos	Long Beach	1844

**TABLE 3.5.2-4
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE MEXICAN PERIOD (1822–1848)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
979	Rancho Simi	Simi Valley	1842
1005	Santa Rosa Rancho	Murrieta	1846

SOURCE:

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 11 May 2015. California State Historic Landmarks listed by County. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387

American Period (1848–Present). Shortly after the United States annexed California, gold was discovered in central California, changing the State forever. Within months of the news, droves of foreigners poured into California. At the same time, the cattle industry flourished, causing some ranch owners to become wealthy. However, the legality of the land grants issued by the Spanish and Mexican governments came into question. It took the American courts years to decide each individual case. In the meantime, many of the Mexican landowners lost their great ranches to the new Americans through marriage or more often, through deceit.

By the time of the American Civil War (1861–1865), Americans were the dominant group in Southern California, both politically and economically. Their feelings toward the war were divided, but generally Southern sympathizers outnumbered Northern supporters. During this same decade, a great drought struck Southern California, devastating the cattle industry. As a result, many of the former cattle ranches were sold off and used for agricultural purposes. The railroad came to Southern California during the 1870s, resulting in the first great land boom. New towns began to spring up along the new rail lines. Places once thought too desolate soon attracted settlers. As a result of new towns in places like the Mojave Desert, exploration for mineral deposits soon produced new strikes in places such as Calico in San Bernardino County in 1881. During the next several decades, many such mining camps were established in the eastern counties, most of these camps remained in existence only for a short time.

In the 20th century, the region underwent a metamorphosis from a primarily agricultural region into an urban metropolis. Southern California has attracted and maintained millions of people and employment opportunities and has developed into the second-largest metropolitan region in the country.

The activities and achievements of the recent past have generated many important cultural resources throughout the region. There are 138 California Historical Landmarks from the American Period (**Table 3.5.2-5, California Historic Landmarks of the American Period [1849 to Present]**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-5
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE AMERICAN PERIOD (1849 TO PRESENT)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
20	Parent Orange Tree	Riverside	1870
96	Mormon Road	W of Crestline	1851
112	North Gate of City of Anaheim	Anaheim	1857
147	Banning Park	Wilmington	1850s
150	Brand Park (Memory Garden)	Los Angeles	1920

**TABLE 3.5.2-5
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE AMERICAN PERIOD (1849 TO PRESENT)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
159	Pico House (Hotel)	Los Angeles	1869–1870
160	Oldest House in Hollywood	Hollywood	1870s
169	Drum Barracks	Wilmington	1862
170	Hancock Park La Brea	Los Angeles	1916
171	Merced Theater	Los Angeles	1870
172	Pioneer Oil Refinery	Newhall	1870
182	Tumco Mines	5 miles NE of Ogilby	1884
188	Butterfield Stage Station	S of Corona	1858
191	Yorba-Slaughter Adobe	S of Chino	1850–1853
193	Picacho Mines	N of Winterhaven	1852
194	Mountain Springs Stage Station	Mountain Springs	1850s
198	Old Landing	Newport Beach	1870
201	Pioneer House of the Mother Colony	Anaheim	1857
202	Silverado	Silverado	1878
203	Red Hill	Santa Ana	1893
205	Modjeska’s Home	NE of Lake Forest	1888
218	Barton’s Mound	Irvine	1857
219	Anaheim Landing	Seal Beach	1857
225	Flores Peak	Modjeska Canyon	1857
228	Carbondale	Silverado	1878
235	Casa de San Rafael	Glendale	1875
289	First Home of Pomona College	Pomona	1887
367	E.J. Baldwin’s Queen Anne Cottage	Arcadia	1865
372	Adobe de Palomares	Pomona	1881
373	Old Salt Lake	Redondo Beach	1850s
380	Site of Diego Sepulveda Adobe	San Pedro	1854
381	Old Whaling Station	Rancho Palos Verdes	1850s
384	Timm’s Point and Landing	San Pedro	1852
386	La Casa de Carrión	La Verne	1864
514	Pomona Power Plant	Claremont	1892
516	Well No. 4 CSO	Newhall	1876
516-2	Mentryville	Newhall	1876
531	Lummis House	Los Angeles	1895
536	Original Building of the University of Southern California	Los Angeles	1880
554	DeMille Studio	Hollywood	1913
567	St. Vicent’s Place	Los Angeles	1868
573	Sycamore Grove	W of Devore	1851
576	Santa Fe/Salt Lake Trail	N of San Bernardino	1917
577	Mormon Trail Monument	N of San Bernardino	1851
578	Stoddard-White Monument	N of San Bernardino	1849
579	Daly Road Monument	E of Rim Forest	1870
580	Alamitos 1	Long Beach	1921
590	Lang Station	E of Canyon Country	1876
617	Fort Benson	Colton	1856–1857

**TABLE 3.5.2-5
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE AMERICAN PERIOD (1849 TO PRESENT)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
619	Holcomb Valley	NE of Big Bear	1860
622	Harry Wade Exit Route	Near Baker	1849
632	Old Short Cut	Angeles National Forest	1900
646	Grave of George Caralambo, Greek George	Whittier	1867
653	The Cascades	San Fernando Valley	1913
656	Bella Union Hotel Site	Los Angeles	1858
658	Western Hotel	Lancaster	1913
664	Heritage House	Compton	1869
669	Gov. Stoneman Adobe, Los Robles	San Marino	1880
681	Paradox Hybrid Walnut Tree	Whittier	1907
688	Lyons Station Stagecoach Stop	Newhall	1850s
716	Griffith Ranch	San Fernando	1912
717	Angeles National Forest	La Canada	1892
717	Angeles National Forest	San Bernardino Mountains	1892
718	First International Air Meet	Carson	1910
725	Old Bear Valley Dam	W of Big Bear	1884
729	Old Maizeland School	Buena Park	1868
730	Old Plaza Firehouse	Los Angeles	1884
737	Chimney Rock	Lucerne Valley	1867
738	Corona Founders Monument	Corona	1886
744	Butterfield State Station Site	Los Angeles	1858
749	Saahatpa	Brookside Rest Area	1851
761	Mission Inn	Riverside	1876
774	Searles Lake Borax Discovery	Trona	1862
775	Site of First Water-to-Water Flight	Newport Beach	1912
782	Calico	Near Yermo	1881
789	Site of the Los Angeles Star	Los Angeles	1851
794	McFadden Wharf	Newport Beach	1888
806	Fort Yuma	Winterhaven	1849
808	Camp Salvation	Calexico	1849
822	First Jewish Cemetery in Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1854
837	Santa Ana Courthouse	Santa Ana	1900
840	Old Santa Monica Forestry Station	Los Angeles	1887
845	Plank Road	W of Winterhaven	1915?
847	Ventura County Courthouse	Ventura	1913
859	Von Schmidt Boundary	N of Needles	1873
871	The Gamble House	Pasadena	1908
874	Workman Home	Industry	1842
881	Site of Port of Los Angeles Long Wharf	Pacific Palisades	1893
887	Pasadena Playhouse	Pasadena	1924
892	Harvey House	Barstow	1893
894	S.S. Catalina	Lost	1924
912	Glendora Bougainvillea	Glendora	1901
918	Olinda	Brea	1897
919	St. Francis Dam Disaster Site	N of Saugus	1928

**TABLE 3.5.2-5
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF THE AMERICAN PERIOD (1849 TO PRESENT)**

CA Historic Landmark No.	Site Name	General Location	Year
933	Site of Llano Colony	Llano	1916?
934	Japanese Detention Center	Arcadia	1942
943	Cornelius and Mercedes Jenson Ranch	Rubidoux	1854
947	Reform School Juvenile Offenders (F.C. Nelles)	Whittier	1891
948	Site of Blythe Intake	N of Blythe	1877
950	U.S. Rabb Experimental Station	Fontana	1928
959	Balboa Pavilion	Balboa	1905
960	Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Los Angeles	1923
961	Harold Lloyd Estate, Green Acres	Beverly Hills	1929
963-1	Camp Cady	24 miles N of Barstow	1860
966	Adamson House	Malibu	1926
972	Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center	Los Angeles	1941
975	El Monte-1 st So. Cal. Settlement by U.S. Immigrants	El Monte	1850s
985	Camp Young	28 miles E of Indio	1942
985	Camp Coxcomb	45 miles E of Indio	1942
985	Camp Granite	45 miles E of Indio	1942
985	Camp Iron Mountain	45 miles E of Indio	1942
985	Camp Clipper	37 miles W of Needles	1942
985	Camp Ibis	8 miles E of Needles	1942
988	Pacific Asia Museum	Pasadena	1929
989	Soviet Transpolar Landing Site	San Jacinto	1937
990	Christmas Tree Lane	Pasadena	1920
992	Site of Contractor's General Hospital	Desert Center	1933
993	Watts Towers	Los Angeles	1955
994	A.K. Smiley Public Library	Redlands	1898
996	Union Oil Company Building	Simi Valley	1890
997	Tuna Club of Avalon	Avalon	1898
1004	Old Town Irvine	Irvine	1887
1006	Beale's Cut Stagecoach Pass	Santa Clarita	1862
1009	Ramona Bowl	Hemet	1923
N115	Ennis House	Los Angeles	1924
1014	Long Beach Marine Stadium	Long Beach	1932
1015	Richard Nixon Birthplace	Yorba Linda	1912
1018	Manhattan Beach State Pier	Manhattan Beach	1920
1019	Kimberly Crest	Redlands	1897
1021	Liberty Hill Site	San Pedro	1923
1028	Madonna of the Trail	Upland	1929
1034	Tecolote Rancho Site	Holtville	1907

SOURCE:

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 11 May 2015. California State Historic Landmarks listed by County. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387

There are numerous historical resources that have been listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Regions of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources. These historical sites are generally open to the public. Additionally, registries are maintained by counties, cities, and local historical societies within the SCAG region.

Federal Registers. There are over 85,000 listings in NRHP, of which 800 are located in the SCAG region (Table 3.5.2-6, *National Registered Places and Landmarks in the SCAG Region*, and Table CUL-1 in Appendix F, *Cultural Resources Technical Appendix*).

There are over 2,400 listings in the NHL of which 26 are located in the SCAG region (Table 3.5.2-6 and Appendix F).

**TABLE 3.5.2-6
NATIONAL REGISTERED PLACES AND LANDMARKS IN SCAG REGION**

County	Registered Places	Landmarks
Imperial	10	0
Los Angeles	517	20
Orange	117	2
Riverside	58	2
San Bernardino	62	1
Ventura	36	1
Total	800	26

SOURCE:

National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Program. Accessed 11 May 2015. National Historic Landmarks Survey. Available at: <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/find/statelists/ca.htm>
National Park Service. Accessed 11 May 2015. National Register of Historic Places. Available at: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/index.htm>

State Registers. There are over 1,000 listings in the CHL of which 224 are located in the SCAG region (Table 3.5.2-7, *Summary of California Historical Landmarks in the SCAG Region*, and Appendix F).

**TABLE 3.5.2-7
SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS
IN SCAG REGION**

County	Pre-European Period	Spanish Period	Mexican Period	American Period	Total
Imperial	0	3	1	10	14
Los Angeles	3	16	11	73	103
Orange	0	2	4	19	25
Riverside	4	5	5	13	27
San Bernardino	2	5	7	27	41
Ventura	0	6	3	5	14
Total	9	36	31	147	224

SOURCE:

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 11 May 2015. California State Historic Landmarks listed by County. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387

There are 850 PHI listings, of which 281 are located in the SCAG region (**Table 3.5.2-8, Summary of California Points of Historical Interest in the SCAG Region**, and **Appendix F**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-8
SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST
IN SCAG REGION**

County	Points of Historical Interest
Imperial	4
Los Angeles	64
Orange	21
Riverside	72
San Bernardino	116
Ventura	4
Total	281

SOURCE:

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 11 May 2015. California State Historic Landmarks listed by County. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387

These registers are administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), which are a part of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

City and County Registers. Registries may also be maintained by county and city commissions. Examples of these types of organizations include the Riverside County Historical Commission, the Santa Ana Historic Resources Commission, and the Santa Monica Landmarks Commission.

Local Registers. Local groups have also created registries within their area of interest, generally at the community level. An example is Ontario Heritage, a local non-profit organization that aims to protect the historic and cultural resources of Ontario, California.

Local Historic Districts. A number of local cities and counties maintain historic districts. Projects within the borders of these districts are often subject to additional conditions and review by planning staff and historic commissions.

HUMAN REMAINS AND SACRED SITES

Human Remains

Human remains in the SCAG region occur within the nearly 200 formal cemeteries in the six-county area and those interred outside of formal cemeteries (**Table 3.5.2-9, Formal Cemeteries by County**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-9
FORMAL CEMETERIES BY COUNTY**

County	Number of Formal Cemeteries
Imperial	8
Los Angeles	85
Orange	20
Riverside	27
San Bernardino	32
Ventura	15
Total	187

SOURCE: SCAG data, 2015.

In the SCAG region, there are many opportunities for encountering human remains beyond formal cemeteries. In addition to existing formal cemeteries, many cemeteries have been relocated. While the goal of such relocation projects is to repatriate human remains to a new location, there have been instances where human remains have been encountered at the original location of a relocated cemetery during subsequent ground-disturbing activities. There is also a potential to find human remains that are the result of foul play. There are also burial features associated with historic settlements and other indigenous people.

Burial features can range in complexity from a simple isolated inhumation (burial or cremation) to more elaborate interments containing numerous bodies. These features may represent specially designated interment areas or remnants of larger archaeological sites. Burial associations often include shell beads and ornaments as well as ground and polished stone artifacts. In some areas, human burials are expected to be found in raised earthen mounds. In the case of the Gabrielinos, cremation ashes were placed in a stone bowl (or a shell dish) and then buried.

The exact location of burial grounds in regard to the communities is unclear. They might have been situated outside, but always near the settlements, as was the case with Chumash and Kitanemuk graveyards. Gabrielino graves were marked in a number of ways. Along the coast, etched grave markers were erected commemorating the deceased. In other areas, masterfully woven urn-shaped baskets were left on graves as markers.

A major difference between the Chumash and the Gabrielino (Tongva) was their burial practices. The Chumash mainly used interment as a burial method, while the Gabrielino practiced cremation. Some Gabrielino from the Channel Islands and the coastal areas practiced interment, probably reflecting Chumash mortuary practices. At some point in time, they both buried their dead and cremated them. Most of the Native American groups belonging to the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family practiced cremation. The exceptions were the smaller groups to the west, such as the Kitanemuk. Although displaying cultural affinities to the Serranos, the Kitanemuk did not cremate their dead. Instead, they interred the bodies like their neighbors to the west, the Chumash. Cremation was practiced among the Cupeno, Cahuilla, and Luiseno communities as well.

After the European contact, cremation ceased as a mortuary practice, due mainly to its ban by Catholic missionaries. At the pueblo villages where Roman Catholic missions were established, burials within church grounds or graveyards consecrated in accordance with Christian doctrine were encouraged for

those who had been converted to the faith. During the American Period, concerns about land conservation prompted the revival of the practice of incineration and urn burial. The cremation movement gathered momentum rapidly around the turn of the twentieth century, and resulted in construction of crematories in many major cities. Community mausoleums were erected in cemeteries to expand the number of burials that could be accommodated with the least sacrifice of ground space.

Native American Sacred Sites

There are 16 federally recognized Tribal Reservations in the SCAG region:⁵

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- Colorado River Reservation
- Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
- Fort Yuma (Quechan Tribe) Reservation
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
- Romona Band of Mission Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Each federally recognized Band of Native Americans constitutes a sovereign nation with a distinct cultural heritage and belief system. Native American sacred sites reflect the evolution of the Southern California landscape, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of Native American cultures that predate and continued beyond European contact. Native American sacred sites may be related to a range of topics, including origins of the universe, the shifting of tectonic plates, and an evolving array of plants and animals that give Southern California its unique features today. Some sites are associated with the migration of humans into the region, where they settled, and how they lived. These sites document the view of Native American cultures of their own history and way of life. These sites may be associated story of the First People, of unforgettable shamans and heroes, and of the origins and migrations of the human beings.

Although the NOP for this PEIR was posted on March 7, 2015, prior to the July 1, 2015, trigger date for compliance with AB 52, SCAG has reached out to the NAHC and representatives of the 16 federally recognized tribes and other Native American tribes with ties to the SCAG region in an effort to share information early in the planning process regarding proposed alignments for major projects addressed in the RTP as well as anticipated patterns of land use development that would result from the 2016 RTP/SCS and alternative under consideration. During preparation of the 2016

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. 2005–2009 American Community Survey. Washington, DC.

RTP/SCS and the PEIR, SCAG made a presentation to the Tribal Alliance of Sovereign Indian Nations on September 14, 2015 and hosted two Native American Consultation Workshops on October 14 and 19, 2015. The purpose of these meetings was to share information regarding anticipated transportation infrastructure improvement projects and determine if these projects would have the potential to effect Tribal cultural resources. SCAG submitted a list of USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangles where locations for major transportation improvement projects that would be expected to require ground-disturbing activity that may have the potential to affect Native American sacred sites have been identified as a result of the GIS analysis. A response from the NAHC was received on November 9, 2015, regarding the presence of Sacred Sites in the SCAG region (**Table 3.5.2-10, Sacred Lands Recorded by the NAHC by County**).

**TABLE 3.5.2-10
SACRED LANDS RECORDED BY THE NAHC BY COUNTY**

County	Number of Formal Cemeteries
Imperial	1
Los Angeles	7
Orange	26
Riverside	13
San Bernardino	2
Ventura	Pending
Total	49

SOURCE:

Rob Wood, Associate Environmental Planner, NAHC. 9 November 2015.
Letter to Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

3.5.3 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on CEQA Guidelines Appendix G and as appropriate for the 2016 RTP/SCS, the Plan would have the potential for significant impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, including tribal cultural resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including tribal cultural resources, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and those interred in Native American Sacred Sites.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of cultural impacts compares the existing conditions to the future (2040) 2016 RTP/SCS conditions, as required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(a). The known paleontological, historical, and archaeological resources located within the SCAG region were evaluated using the criteria set forth by the OHP, the California Register of Historic Resources, and the State CEQA Guidelines. The research analysis for archeological and historic was limited to state and

federally recognized resources and landmarks, consistent with the definitions provided in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

All of the counties within the SCAG region are rich with fossil-bearing sedimentary formations and have been documented to contain historic and archaeological sites. All areas within the region have the potential for yielding as yet undiscovered paleontological and archaeological resources. The development of new transportation facilities may affect archaeological and paleontological resources, primarily through the disturbance of buried resources. Frequently, these resources are previously unidentified. Therefore, any excavation in previously undisturbed soil or geologic formation has the potential to impact paleontological resources. Paleontological sites are also numerous in the SCAG region (**Table 3.5.2-1**); therefore the potential for transportation projects to result in significant impacts was considered in light of the potential for excavation, blasting, or grading in parent material that has a moderate or high potential to yield fossils.

The development of transportation projects and land use strategies may affect historic architectural resources (structures 50 years or older), either through direct effects to buildings or through indirect effects to the area surrounding a resource if it creates a visually incompatible structure adjacent to a historic structure. Impacts to historic resources fall into three categories: (1) direct disturbance of buried resources; (2) direct impact or alteration of structures; and (3) indirect impacts to structures, such as vibration and corrosive air contaminants or the creation of a visually incompatible environment. All counties in the SCAG region contain a large number of historic properties and historic residential districts (**Tables 3.5.2-3 through 3.5.2-8**); therefore, the analysis focused on the potential for major transportation projects included in the 2016 RTP/SCS to necessitate demolition of previously recorded historic resources or ground-disturbing activities in native (or previously undisturbed soils) that have the potential to yield such resources.⁶ Transportation projects occurring within existing rights-of-way are less likely to affect historical architectural resources. However, new highway segments through historic districts would constitute a significant impact. Also, reducing buffer zones between transportation corridors and reduction of historic resources through lane widening could cause significant impacts.

Subsequent transportation projects with an NOP or Notice of Intent to adopt a negative declaration for a project adopted on or after July 1, 2015, if applicable, will be subject to AB 52. The scope of such consideration would include historic resources that are determined to be Tribal cultural resources. As articulated by Tribal representatives who participated in the Native American workshops hosted by SCAG during preparation of this PEIR, such resources may be underrepresented in the record and archival information available in the information centers, as it may underlay existing developed areas of community, where such developed occurred prior to enactment of CEQA.

Over 32,000 historic and archaeological locations have been identified in the SCAG region (**Table 3.5.2-2**). Each of these sites is documented at the Archaeological Information Center, which holds location information on archaeological sites for each region in California. These known resources are limited to areas that have been the subject of Phase 1 Walkover Surveys or other research or investigation. Areas that have been subject to surveys represent only a fraction of the total area with the potential to yield such resources. Therefore, the analysis focuses on the potential for major transportation projects to

⁶ Major Transportation Projects include but are not limited to projects that involve ground disturbing activities and projects outside of existing rights-of-way such as projects that require new rights-of-way, adding traffic lanes, and grade separation.

necessitate ground-disturbing activities in areas where significant archeological resources have been previously recorded or require work in native (or previously undisturbed soils) that have not been previously surveyed or data recovered.

3.5.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS

IMPACT CUL-1: Potential to directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geological features.

Significant Impact

Transportation projects and anticipated development resulting from implementation of land use strategies included in the 2016 RTP/SCS would result in substantial adverse effects to paleontological resources and sites, and unique geological features, constituting a significant impact. Where transportation projects involve construction of new or rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, construction or rehabilitation activities for such projects generally occurs within 150 feet on either side of the footprint of the transportation project. In addition, the 2016 RTP/SCS includes land use strategies that focus new growth and land use development throughout the region (although focused in urbanized areas such as high-quality transit areas [HQTAs], livable corridors, neighborhood mobility areas, suburban town centers and walkable mixed-used communities). However, urbanized areas in the SCAG region are often underlain by parent material that has a moderate to high potential to yield unique paleontological resources or sites. Excavation related to construction of transportation projects included in the 2016 RTP/SCS as well as development projects undertaken to support anticipated growth and land use development pattern consistent with the Plan could cause exposure of unique paleontological resources, such as true fossils, fossil casts, and breas. Construction and anticipated growth and land use development patterns occurring in previously undisturbed parent material with a moderate to high potential to yield paleontological resources and deep excavation activities would have the greatest likelihood to encounter unique paleontological resources or sites.

New transportation projects or development influenced by land use strategies would also have the potential to permanently alter unique geologic features, particularly in rock outcroppings, canyons, coastal areas, and mountain passes. Many of the transportation projects included in the 2016 RTP/SCS would occur in urbanized portions of the SCAG region, particularly in HQTAs (over half of anticipated development growth would occur in HQTAs). Nonetheless, because new transportation projects or development influenced by land use strategies require earthwork. Where earthwork extends beyond man-made fills in to underlying parent material, or unique geologic features, the potential for earth-moving activities to alter parent material with a moderate to high probability to contain unique paleontological resources or alter unique geologic features, constitutes a significant impact, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-2: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, including tribal cultural resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Significant Impact

Transportation projects and anticipated development resulting from land use strategies included in the 2016 RTP/SCS would have the potential to result in substantial adverse changes to the significance of historical resources, including tribal cultural resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, constituting a significant impact. The transportation projects considered in the 2016 RTP/SCS have the potential to effect over 1,000 historical resources that have been evaluated in the SCAG region, including the 800 sites listed in the NRHP (**Table 3.5.2-6** and **Appendix F**); 26 sites listed in the NHL (**Table 3.5.2-6** and **Appendix F**); 224 sites listed in the CHL (**Table 3.5.2-7** and **Appendix F**); and 281 listed in the CPHI (**Table 3.5.2-8** and **Appendix F**). Many of the over 1,000 historical resources may also constitute Tribal Cultural Resources. In addition to sites that have been recognized and listed in federal and state lists, there are many unrecognized historic resources. Unrecognized historical resources are those structures that exist whose historic value has not previously been assessed or documented. In more remote areas or areas not previously subject to a systematic survey, structures of historic importance may not be currently listed on state or federal registers and even in urban areas some jurisdictions have not undertaken a detailed inventory of potential resources. The extent of such resources may also include Tribal cultural resources that meet the definition of historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, or where the lead agency has determined to treat the resource as a Tribal Cultural Resource.

In instances where buildings 50 years or older are located on or adjacent to the site, it is important to treat these structures as historic resources, if they meet the criteria that would make them eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR. In general, for new construction, the evaluation of the potential for indirect and direct impacts to historic resources should extend at least 1,000 feet from new construction. This should be applied in evaluating impacts during project-level analyses.

Projects that would have the potential to cause an impact to historic resources include transportation projects that entail the development of new lanes or tracks and in some instances acquisition of new right-of-ways, and arterials and interchange projects that entail the development of new lanes and right-of-way acquisition or other projects influenced by land use strategies. Specifically, transportation projects proposed in existing "rights of way," such as high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, bus rapid transit (BRT) and goods movement capacity enhancement projects, mixed flow lanes, and "right of way" maintenance (such as pot-hole repair) would have a limited potential to result in an impact to historic resources. In addition to the transportation investments and land use strategies, the 2016 RTP/SCS includes regional land use strategies that would focus new growth and anticipated development in urbanized areas such as HQTAs or suburban town centers. Many urbanized areas are located in older urban or suburban town centers where structures of architectural or historical significance are likely to be located. This could result in a potential significant impact to historical resources, including Tribal cultural resources. As such, construction and implementation of transportation projects, as well as construction of anticipated development potentially resulting from the Plan's land use strategies that could impact the physical and aesthetic integrity of historic buildings and communities, as well as negatively impact the structures through

increased levels of corrosive air contaminants and vibrations, which may damage the exterior of historic buildings, constituting a significant impact, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-3: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including tribal cultural resources, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Significant Impact

The OHP defines an archaeological “site” as consisting of three or more related resources discovered in one locality. In the event of archaeological discovery, the resources are collected, documented, and curated at an educational institution, such as a school or a museum.

The 2016 RTP/SCS includes transportation projects anticipated development resulting from implementation of land use strategies that have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including tribal cultural resources, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, constituting a significant impact. The transportation project considered in the 2016 RTP/SCS have the potential to effect the nearly 100,000 archeological resources (**Table 3.5.2-2**). Many of the nearly 100,000 archeological resources may also constitute Tribal Cultural Resources. In addition to the archeological sites that have been recognized and listed in federal and state lists, there are many unrecognized historic resources. Unrecognized archeological resources are those that have not previously been assessed or documented. Specifically, transportation system-related projects such as improvements and modifications to existing rights-of-way, such as HOV lanes, HOT lanes, bus-ways and capacity enhancement facilities, mixed flow lanes, other transportation facilities and right-of-way maintenance, would have less potential to impact archaeological resources because these project locations have previously been disturbed. However, activities to increase roadway capacity such as the construction of additional lanes would potentially impact archaeological resources, if it would entail grading, trenching, excavation, and/or soil removal of any kind, in an area not previously disturbed. In addition, construction of any new transportation facilities has the potential to impact archaeological resources where previous disturbance has not occurred.

The 2016 RTP/SCS also includes land use strategies that aim to focus new growth in urbanized areas that are generally developed and therefore previously disturbed. In most cases the potential for discovering buried archeological resources in previously disturbed areas is low, as any resources that may have existed have likely been either removed or destroyed during previous excavations. Nonetheless, it is possible that some development encouraged by the land use strategies included in the 2016 RTP/SCS could be expected to occur on previously undisturbed sites. In such an instance, the potential to disturb previously undiscovered archeological resources would be a significant impact.

As described in the cultural setting, the region has a rich Native American history, and therefore it is likely that transportation projects and development encouraged by land use strategies included in the 2016 RTP/SCS would have the potential to result in the unanticipated disturbance of Tribal Cultural Resources, where such resource may not be visible at the ground surface, but are buried in native soils below the ground surfaces, and in some instance below development that has been undertaken during the historic period. Construction and implementation of transportation projects contained in the 2016 RTP/SCS, as well as anticipated growth and land use development have the potential to expose and/or

displace archeological resources, including Tribal cultural resources, constituting a potentially significant impact requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-4: Potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and those interred in Native American Sacred Sites.

Significant Impact

Construction and implementation of transportation projects included in the 2016 RTP/SCS would not be expected to disturb human remains within areas being operated as existing formal cemeteries. However, the 2016 RTP/SCS includes transportation projects that have the potential to disturb human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries or those interred in Native American sacred sites, constituting a significant impact.

Humans have occupied the six-county SCAG region for at least 10,000 years. Although it is not always possible to predict where human remains may occur outside of formal burials, it is possible that excavation and construction activities, regardless of depth, may yield human remains that may not be interred in marked, formal burials. Earthmoving activities for transportation projects would generally be within 150 feet on either side of any project and could result in a significant impact relative to the discovery of human remains.

Similarly construction of development encouraged by land use strategies throughout the region focus new growth in urbanized areas while preserving natural lands, may have a potential to encounter human remains as well. Under CEQA, human remains are protected under the definition of archaeological materials as being “any evidence of human activity.” Human remains are also protected under NAGPRA, which was enacted to provide protection to Native American graves, as well as culturally affiliated items, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

Because transportation projects included in the 2016 RTP/SCS could take place in previously undisturbed or areas with only little previous disturbance, and excavation and soil removal of any kind, irrespective of depth, have the potential to encounter human remains or encroach on Native American Sacred sites, implementation of the 2016 RTP/SCS has the potential to disturb previously undiscovered human remains, including Native American Sacred Sites, thereby constituting a potentially significant impact requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

3.5.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The 2016 RTP/SCS includes strategies for land use and transportation investments to increase mobility, target new growth and land use development pattern in HQTAs, livable corridors, and other urban or suburban town centers opportunity areas that are well served by transit and are conducive to walkable and mixed-used communities. The 2016 RTP/SCS’s regional land use strategies, at the policy level, have the potential to influence future developments, thereby contributing to regional impacts on existing and previously undisturbed and undiscovered cultural resources as described above. Impacts of the Plan, combined with impacts in other areas of Southern California, have the potential to contribute to a

cumulative loss of cultural resources in the SCAG region, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-1: Potential to directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geological features.

Significant Cumulative Impact

The incremental impacts of the transportation projects and land use strategies included in the 2016 RTP/SCS to unique paleontological resources or sites, and unique geological features, when considered with related past, present, or reasonably foreseeable, probable future projects in the SCAG region and surrounding Southern California region, would be expected to result in a significant cumulative impact with regards to cultural resources. The extensive distribution of parent material with a moderate to high potential to yield unique paleontological resources or sites and the presence of unique geological features in conjunction with the diverse physiographic settings within the SCAG region create a relatively high probability for encountering such resources, constituting a significant impact requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-2: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, including tribal cultural resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Significant Cumulative Impact

The vast spatial distribution of the transportation projects and land use strategies included in the 2016 RTP/SCS increases the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources of the SCAG region. Due to its climatic favorability, the increasingly urban habitation settings coupled with a highly mobile lifestyle, have brought about the creation of exceptional historic patterns within this region, which ironically are under the same threat from the same forces that created them. Historic districts, national and state register sites and historic landmarks are concentrated in urban areas and other locations of historic settings. Furthermore, local projects and the additional effects of redevelopment around the projects would potentially result in the removal of historical buildings in urban sections of the region. In addition, the number of unrecognized historic resources and those structures that exist whose historic value has not been assessed beforehand will surge incrementally in the future, making impact highly possible and requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-3: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including tribal cultural resources, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Significant Cumulative Impact

The cumulative impacts of the transportation projects and land use strategies included in this 2016 RTP/SCS increases the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources of the SCAG region. The unknown sites are mostly at risk of being affected, as

their locations are unknown and cannot be avoided prior to pedestrian surveys. There could be a loss of significant cultural artifacts, and due to this likelihood, cumulative impacts would be considerable. The likelihood of adverse change to archaeological and tribal cultural resources increases in the suburban and rural settings, since many undisturbed areas are located away from urban centers. New highway segments and lane widening would have the potential to cause significant impacts to these cultural localities, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

IMPACT CUL-4: Potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and those interred in Native American Sacred Sites.

Significant Cumulative Impact

Implementation of the projects in the 2016 RTP/SCS, along with any foreseeable development in the vicinity, would have the potential to result in cumulative impacts to areas with human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and those interred in Native American Sacred Sites. Transportation projects are very likely to yield undiscovered human remains, because many projects would take place in previously undisturbed or areas with only little previous disturbance. The long span of human occupancy of the SCAG region, decreases the chances to predict where human remains might be found, therefore increasing the chances of significant impacts to areas of informal burial settings. Therefore there would be significant cumulative impacts, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

3.5.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures as they pertain to each CEQA question related to cultural resources are described below. Mitigation measures are categorized into two categories: SCAG mitigation and project-level mitigation measures. SCAG mitigation measures shall be implemented by SCAG over the lifetime of the 2016 RTP/SCS. Project-level mitigation measures can and should be implemented by Lead Agencies for transportation and development projects, as applicable and feasible.

IMPACT CUL 1: Potential to directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geological features.

SCAG Mitigation Measures

MM-CUL-1(a): Impacts to cultural resources shall be minimized through cooperation, information sharing, and SCAG's ongoing regional planning efforts such as web-based planning tools for local governments including CA LOTS, and other GIS tools and data services, including, but not limiting to, Map Gallery, GIS library, and GIS applications; and direct technical assistance efforts such as Toolbox Tuesday series and sharing of associated online Training materials. SCAG shall consult with resource agencies such as the National Park Service, Office of Historic Preservation, and Native American Heritage Commission to identify opportunities for early and effective consultation to identify unique paleontological resources, unique geological features, archeological sites, historical resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, cemeteries, and Native American sacred sites to avoid such resources wherever

practicable and feasible and reduce or mitigation for conflicts in compatible land use to the maximum extent practicable.

Project-Level Mitigation Measures

MM-CUL-1(b): Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, SCAG has identified mitigation measures capable of avoiding or reducing the significant effects on unique paleontological resources or sites and unique geologic features that are within the jurisdiction and responsibility of National Park Service, Office of Historic Preservation, and Native American Heritage Commission, other public agencies, and/or Lead Agencies. Where the Lead Agency has identified that a project has the potential for significant effects, the Lead Agency can and should consider mitigation measures consistent with Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines capable of avoiding or reducing significant impacts on unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geologic features. Ensure compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 5097.5 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), state programs pursuant to Sections 5024 and 5024.5 of the PRC, adopted county and city general plans, and other federal, state and local regulations, as applicable and feasible. Such measures may include the following, or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:

- Obtain review by a qualified geologist or paleontologist to determine if the project has the potential to require excavation or blasting of parent material with a moderate to high potential to contain unique paleontological or resources, or to require the substantial alteration of a unique geologic feature.
- Avoid exposure or displacement of parent material with a moderate to high potential to yield unique paleontological resources.
- Where avoidance of parent material with a moderate to high potential to yield unique paleontological resources is not feasible:
 - All on-site construction personnel receive Worker Education and Awareness Program (WEAP) training to understand the regulatory framework that provides for protection of paleontological resources and become familiar with diagnostic characteristics of the materials with the potential to be encountered.
 - Prepare a Paleontological Resource Management Plan (PRMP) to guide the salvage, documentation and repository of representative samples of unique paleontological resources encountered during construction. If unique paleontological resources are encountered during excavation or blasting, use a qualified paleontologist to oversee the implementation of the PRMP.
 - Monitor blasting and earth-moving activities in parent material, with a moderate to high potential to yield unique paleontological resources using a qualified paleontologist or archeologists cross-trained in paleontology to determine if unique paleontological resources are encountered during such activities, consistent with the specified or comparable protocols.
 - Identify where excavation and earthmoving activity is proposed in a geologic unit having a moderate or high potential for containing fossils and specify the need for a paleontological or archeological (cross-trained in paleontology) to be present during earth-moving activities or blasting in these areas.
- Avoid routes and project designs that would permanently alter unique features with archaeological and/or paleontological significance

- Salvage and document adversely affected resources sufficient to support ongoing scientific research and education.

IMPACT CUL-2: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, including tribal cultural resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

SCAG Mitigation Measures

MM-CUL-1(a).

Project-Level Mitigation Measures

MM-CUL-2(b): Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, SCAG has identified mitigation measures capable of avoiding or reducing the significant effects of on historical resources within the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Office of Historical Preservation, Native American Heritage Commission, other public agencies, and/or Local Agencies. Where the Lead Agency has identified that a project has the potential for significant effects, the Lead Agency can and should consider mitigation measures consistent with Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines capable of avoiding or reducing significant impacts on historical resources, to ensure compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 5097.5 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), state programs pursuant to Sections 5024 and 5024.5 of the PRC, adopted county and city general plans and other federal, state and local regulations. Such measures may include the following, or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:

- Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, conduct a record search at the appropriate Information Center to determine whether the project area has been previously surveyed and whether historic resources were identified.
- Obtain a qualified architectural historian to conduct historic architectural surveys as recommended by the Information Center. In the event the records indicate that no previous survey has been conducted, the Information Center will make a recommendation on whether a survey is warranted based on the sensitivity of the project area for historical resources within 1,000 feet of the project.
- Comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) including, but not limited to, projects for which federal funding or approval is required for the individual project. This law requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of their actions on resources included in or eligible for listing in the National Register. Federal agencies must coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Officer in evaluating impacts and developing mitigation. These mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to the following:
 - Employ design measures to avoid historical resources and undertake adaptive reuse where appropriate and feasible. If resources are to be preserved, as feasible, carry out the maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. If resources would be

- impacted, impacts should be minimized to the extent feasible.
- Where feasible, noise buffers/walls and/or visual buffers/landscaping should be constructed to preserve the contextual setting of significant built resources.
- Secure a qualified environmental agency and/or architectural historian, or other such qualified person to document any significant historical resource(s), by way of historic narrative, photographs, and architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of a resource.
- Consult with the NAHC to determine whether known sacred sites are in the project area, and identify the Native American(s) to contact to obtain information about the project site.
- Prior to construction activities, obtain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a record search at the appropriate Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory to determine whether the project area has been previously surveyed and whether resources were identified.
- Prior to construction activities, obtain a qualified archaeologist or architectural historian (depending on applicability) to conduct archaeological and/or historic architectural surveys as recommended by the Information Center. In the event the records indicate that no previous survey has been conducted, the Information Center will make a recommendation on whether a survey is warranted based on the sensitivity of the project area for archaeological resources.
- If a record search indicates that the project is located in an area rich with cultural materials, retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor any subsurface operations, including but not limited to grading, excavation, trenching, or removal of existing features of the subject property.
- Conduct construction activities and excavation to avoid cultural resources (if identified). If avoidance is not feasible, further work may be needed to determine the importance of a resource. Retain a qualified archaeologist familiar with the local archaeology, and/or as appropriate, an architectural historian who should make recommendations regarding the work necessary to determine importance. If the cultural resource is determined to be important under state or federal guidelines, impacts on the cultural resource will need to be mitigated.
- Stop construction activities and excavation in the area where cultural resources are found until a qualified archaeologist can determine the importance of these resources.

IMPACT CUL-3: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including tribal cultural resources, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

SCAG Mitigation Measures

MM-CUL-1(a).

Project-Level Mitigation Measures

See **MM-CUL-2(b)**

IMPACT CUL-4: Potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, including Native American Sacred Sites.

SCAG Mitigation Measures

See **MM-CUL-1(a)**.

Project-Level Mitigation Measures

MM-CUL-4(b): Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, SCAG has identified mitigation measures capable of avoiding or reducing the significant effects to human remains that are within the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Native American Heritage Commission, other public agencies, and/or Local Agencies. Where the Lead Agency has identified that a project has the potential for significant effects, the Lead Agency should consider mitigation measures capable of avoiding or reducing significant impacts on human remains, to ensure compliance with the California Health and Safety Code, Section 7060 and Section 18950-18961 and Native American Heritage Commission, as applicable and feasible. Such measures may include the following, or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:

- In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains during construction or excavation activities associated with the project, in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, cease further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required.
- If any discovered remains are of Native American origin:
 - Contact the County Coroner to contact the NAHC to ascertain the proper descendants from the deceased individual. The coroner should make a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. This may include obtaining a qualified archaeologist or team of archaeologists to properly excavate the human remains.
 - If the NAHC is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission, obtain a Native American monitor, and an archaeologist, if recommended by the Native American monitor, and rebury the Native American human remains and any associated grave goods, with appropriate dignity, on the property and in a location that is not subject to further subsurface disturbance where the following conditions occur:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a descendent;
 - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

- The landowner or their authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

3.5.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

IMPACT CUL 1: Potential to directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geological features.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM-CUL-1(a)** and **MM-CUL-1(b)** would reduce the potential impacts to paleontological resources or sites or unique geological features. However, due to the regional scale of the Plan and the large number of paleontological localities and unique geologic features found throughout the SCAG region that could be disturbed as a result of the implementation of the proposed 2016 RTP/SCS transportation and land use strategies contained in the Plan, the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT CUL-2: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, including tribal cultural resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM-CUL-1(a)** and **MM-CUL-2(b)** would reduce the potential impacts to historical resources. However, due to the regional scale of the Plan and potentially large number of historical resources that could be disturbed as a result of the implementation of 2016 RTP/SCS transportation projects and land use strategies contained in the Plan, the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT CUL-3: Potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including tribal cultural resources, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM-CUL-1(a)** and **MM-CUL-3(b)** would reduce the potential impacts to archaeological resources. However, due to the regional scale of the Plan and potentially large number of archaeological resources that could be disturbed as a result of implementation of the 2016 RTP/SCS transportation and land use strategies contained in the Plan, the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT CUL-4: Potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, including Native American Sacred Sites.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM-CUL-1(a)** and **MM-CUL-4(b)** would reduce the potential impacts to human remains. However, excavation and construction are anticipated for some transportation projects included in the 2016 RTP/SCS, as well as anticipated development pursuant to the land use strategies contained in the Plan. The 2016 RTP/SCS has the potential to adversely disturb human remains on lands that are part of ancient Native American burial sites or sacred lands; Therefore, the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.