

## 4.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section includes a description of the existing cultural resources in the planning area and an evaluation on how adoption and implementation of the Draft General Plan and GGRP would affect cultural resources.

### 4.11.1 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources in Citrus Heights are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances. The following provides a brief outline of the regulations, policies, and ordinances applicable to the Draft General Plan and GGRP.

#### FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

##### American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act recognizes that Native American religious practices, sacred sites, and sacred objects have not been properly protected under other statutes. It establishes as national policy that traditional practices and beliefs, sites (including right of access), and the use of sacred objects shall be protected and preserved. Although no sites are known at this time, if some were discovered during the course of construction, this regulation would apply.

##### National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions, and those they fund or permit, on properties that may be eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on effects to listed or eligible properties. To determine if an undertaking could affect NRHP-listed or eligible properties, all cultural sites that could be affected must be inventoried and evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

Although compliance with Section 106 is the responsibility of the lead federal agency, others can undertake the work necessary for compliance. The Section 106 process would need to be completed by any federal agency issuing a permit for the proposed project, but it is not specifically required for CEQA compliance, which is discussed below under “State Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws.”

The Section 106 review process involves a four-step procedure:

- ▶ Initiate the Section 106 process by establishing the undertaking, developing a plan for public involvement, and identifying other consulting parties.
- ▶ Identify historic properties by determining the scope of efforts, identifying cultural resources, and evaluating their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.
- ▶ Assess adverse effects by applying the criteria of adverse effect on historic properties (resources that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP).
- ▶ Resolve adverse effects by consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer and other consulting agencies, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation if necessary, to develop an agreement that addresses the treatment of historic properties.

## STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

### California Register of Historic Resources

California State law also provides for the protection of cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources identified in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents. Under CEQA, a cultural resource is considered an important historical resource if it meets any of the criteria found in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Criteria identified in the CEQA Guidelines are similar to those described under the NHPA. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Historic properties listed, or formally designated for eligibility to be listed, on the National Register are automatically listed on the CRHR. State Landmarks and Points of Interest are also automatically listed. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local preservation ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

### California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological, paleontological and historical resources. This determination applies to those resources which meet significance criteria qualifying them as “unique,” “important,” listed on CRHR, or eligible for listing on the CRHR. If the agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on a significant resource, the project is determined to have a significant effect on the environment, and these effects must be addressed. If a cultural resource is found not to be significant or unique under the qualifying criteria, it need not be considered further in the planning process.

CEQA emphasizes avoidance of archaeological and historical resources as the preferred means of reducing potential significant environmental effects resulting from projects. If avoidance is not feasible, an excavation program or some other form of mitigation must be developed to mitigate the impacts. In order to adequately address the level of potential impacts, and thereby design appropriate mitigation measures, the significance and nature of the cultural resources must be determined. The following are steps typically taken to assess and mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources for the purposes of CEQA:

- ▶ Identify cultural resources,
- ▶ Evaluate the significance of the cultural resources found,
- ▶ Evaluate the effects of the project on cultural resources, and
- ▶ Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the project on cultural resources that would be significantly affected.

### Senate Bill (SB) 18

California Senate Bill (SB) 18 states that prior to a local (city or county) government’s adoption of any general plan or specific plan, or amendment to general and specific plans, or a designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places.

A Cultural Place is defined in the PRC sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 as:

- ▶ Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9); or

- ▶ Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, or any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995).

The intent of SB 18 is to establish meaningful consultation between tribal governments and local governments (“government-to-government”) at the earliest possible point in the planning process so that cultural places can be identified and preserved and to determine necessary levels of confidentiality regarding Cultural Place locations and uses. According to the Government Code (GC) Section 65352.4, “consultation” is defined as:

The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties’ cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party’s sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes’ potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance.

While consultation is required to take place on a government-to-government level, the SB 18 process begins with a letter from the local government to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a list of tribal organizations appropriate to the plan or plan amendment area or proposed open space designation. Once contacted by the local government, the tribes have up to 90 days to respond and request consultation regarding the preservation and treatment of known cultural place(s) if any have been identified by the tribe.

### **State Laws Pertaining to Human Remains**

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the county coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission. CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) specify the procedures to be followed in case of the discovery of human remains on non-federal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

## **REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND ORDINANCES**

### **City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code**

Citrus Heights’s Municipal Code established a History and Arts Commission in 2002. The commission is charged to assist in the preservation of the City’s historic resources and landmarks as well as the promotion of cultural art activities and programs throughout the community. In addition, the code established the commission with the duty of completing a comprehensive historic resources inventory and maintaining a historic register, developing a historic preservation ordinance, designating historical landmarks, preserving and protecting the historical landmarks and artifacts in the City, and implementing general plan policies that relate to historic preservation.

## **4.11.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

### **PREHISTORIC RESOURCES**

The planning area contains several historic and prehistoric sites that have or may have cultural significance.

Prior to the settlement of Euro-American people in the area, the Sacramento region, including the area now known as Citrus Heights, was inhabited by two Native American ethnic groups, the Plains Miwok and the Valley Nisenan (also known as the Maidu). Both groups are known for establishing village sites and seasonal camps adjacent to rivers and other wetlands. Within Citrus Heights, one such village or campsite has been identified

along Cripple Creek, located north of Auburn Boulevard and Old Auburn Road. This site contained stone artifacts, as well as some historical artifacts from a later period. Other similar sites have been identified along Arcade Creek, generally located south of Auburn Boulevard and Old Auburn Road, and north of Greenback Lane. These sites contained small scatters of chert-like flake materials, the presence of which indicated that these areas were likely used for sharpening and manufacturing hunting tools. These sites were transient in nature, but indicate that there were likely permanent villages located in the vicinity. A major ceremonial site for the Valley Nisenan people, known as the Indian Stone Corral, is located just east of the City limits, outside of the planning area.

Other prehistoric sites have not been identified, but the presence of the sites mentioned above indicates that there is a possibility that other, previously unidentified sites may exist in the vicinity, but will likely remain unidentified unless they are unearthed during groundbreaking activities.

## **HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Euro-American settlement of Citrus Heights began in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century with a Mexican land grant of 11 square leagues of land in the Sacramento Valley to John Sutter, including the Rancho Del San Juan subgrant. This subgrant area occupied 20,000 acres, including the modern-day Citrus Heights area. The area developed as an agricultural community consisting of families settling small farms surrounding the Sylvan Corners area, located at the present-day intersection of Sylvan Road, Auburn Boulevard, and Old Auburn Road. The 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw a boom in urbanization of the area, particularly after World War II, when subdivisions began springing up to accommodate an influx of new residents to the area. The area continued to grow, in part as the rocket manufacturing plant at Aerojet in nearby Rancho Cordova attracted employees and their families to the region. As this new development occurred, many older structures throughout the community were demolished and replaced by tract housing and new commercial development to serve the booming population. As this shift occurred, Citrus Heights saw its historical character change to a more urbanized, suburban community, losing its character as a rural agricultural community.

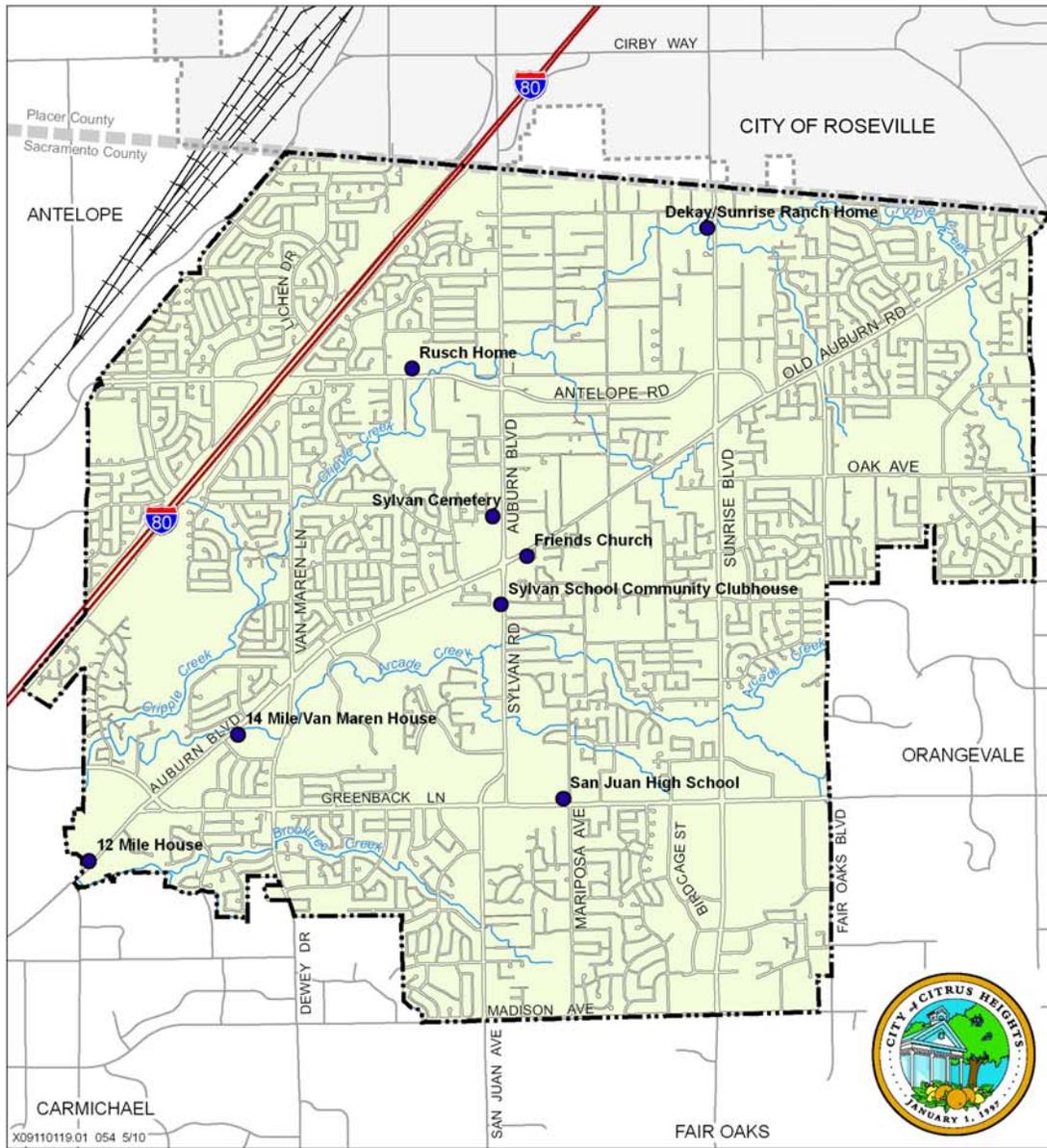
Despite the urbanization of the community, several historic buildings remain intact today. However, many have been altered in such ways as to possibly lose their historic integrity. Some of these structures may no longer qualify for protection under historic preservation regulations. The most notable of the remaining historic structures are shown in Exhibit 4.11-1. A short description of each structure is found below.

### **14 Mile/Van Maren House**

In 1851, the original 14 Mile House was constructed as a roadhouse and way station for teamsters hauling supplies to country mining camps. It is located on Auburn Boulevard approximately halfway between Greenback Lane and Van Maren Lane. The property is surrounded by a modern apartment complex on three sides. The roadhouse was acquired by the Van Maren family and renovated in 1920 to serve as a family residence. An historic survey evaluation completed in 2002 suggests that this may be the oldest wood frame building in Sacramento County. The house is potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and in the National Register of Historic Places for its potential to yield information as an historic archeological site. The house itself has an information potential regarding early construction in California. The area in the immediate vicinity of the house has potential for deposits associated with the 1850s roadhouse.

### **Rusch Home**

The Rusch Home, built by Citrus Heights pioneers Fred and Julia Rusch, is located in the northwest section of Rusch Park, along Antelope Road. The existing structure was rebuilt in 1914 following a fire that destroyed the original structure. The home and the surrounding land was donated to the community, which led to the establishment of Rusch Park, the City's largest and most prominent park, and the Sunrise Recreation and Park District offices. The home is listed with the State Office of Historic Preservation as a California Point of Historical Interest (SAC-012).



Source: City of Citrus Heights

**Existing Historical Resources**

**Exhibit 4.11-1**

## **Dekay/Sunrise Ranch Home**

The Dekay/Sunrise Ranch home was constructed in 1868 as part of the Sunrise Ranch property in the northern portion of the existing City, along current-day Sunrise Boulevard, named after the property. The home is currently used as a private residence and is one of the oldest residential structures in the area. However the building has been substantially altered and is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of historical integrity.

## **Sylvan School/Citrus Heights Community Club**

The old Sylvan School, located south of Sylvan Corners, was initially constructed in 1862, and consisted of a single classroom and two small broom or hat halls. The school was also used as a civic, social, and religious center that supported church services, dancing parties, and local voting discussions. In 1927, the school was moved to another located on Sylvan Road, and the building remains in use as a community meeting hall. The building has been modified, which has resulted in a loss of historic integrity which makes listing in the California Register questionable. However the historic resources survey done by Rowland Nawi Associates in 2006 found that this property may be suitable for listed as a Point of Historic Interest.

## **Sylvan Cemetery**

Sylvan Cemetery, located along Auburn Boulevard north of Sylvan Corners, was established on land donated in 1862, and first broke ground in 1864. The cemetery has been expanded over the years and currently occupies 18 acres. The site is not currently listed on the National or California Register of Historic Places, and further research would be necessary to determine its eligibility, particularly since cemeteries must meet special requirements for listing on the National Register.

## **San Juan High School**

San Juan High School was the first secondary school established in Citrus Heights and the northeast part of Sacramento County. San Juan High School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources as a key institution representing the growth and development of the area of Citrus Heights and as the first high school in the northeast county. It is located at the intersection of Greenback Lane and Mariposa Avenue.

## **Friends Church**

The Friends Church was constructed in 1921, just east of the intersection of Sylvan Road, Auburn Boulevard, and Old Auburn Road. It was the first church built within Citrus Heights. The church has been remodeled twice since its construction and looks different from its original appearance. However, both remodels took place more than 50 years ago, so it is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

## **12 Mile House**

Like the 14 Mile House, the original 12 Mile House was also constructed in the 1800s as a teamster way station. It was located on the south bed of Cripple Creek near present-day DeVechi Road but was rebuilt in the 1920s to accommodate an expansion of Auburn Road. The new 12 Mile House, located at the extreme southwest corner of the planning area, was built and operated as a bar until 1998. The structure is one of the oldest commercial structures in Citrus Heights, and although it has been modified since its construction, this has not significantly compromised its architectural integrity. In addition, the building retains its historical associations to the late 1940s and so appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

### 4.11.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

#### METHODOLOGY

The following assessment of impacts and proposed mitigation measures is based upon a review of previous cultural resources work conducted within the planning area, and a Historic Resources Survey prepared by Roland Nawi Associates for the City of Citrus Heights in 2006. In some cases, further work would be required to identify and assess for significance prehistoric and historic-era resources that may be present as part of future, project-level environmental review.

#### THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact on cultural resources if it would:

- ▶ cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource or a historical resource as defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, respectively; or
- ▶ disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines defines “substantial adverse change” as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings.

**IMPACT**     **Changes to the Historic Character of Citrus Heights.** *Future land uses consistent with the Draft General Plan could affect historic structures or the historic character of Citrus Heights. However, the Draft General Plan contains policies, and actions that would ensure that the context of historic features is considered in future development. Implementation of these policies and actions would reduce impacts to a **less-than-significant** level.*

4.11-1

Overall, Citrus Heights does not have a particularly historic character and does not contain any historic districts, although there are some structures located within the planning area that have some historic quality. Although the Draft General Plan does not propose any changes to planned land uses, it would provide for new development within the remaining 2% of the City’s vacant land, as well as allow for infill development within redevelopment areas. In several cases, the historic or potentially historic structures identified in the Environmental Setting above are located within or near redevelopment areas, so redevelopment could affect the integrity or potential integrity of those resources. The City wishes to maintain and enhance areas that have historic character.

#### Draft General Plan Policies and Actions

The following policies and actions in the Draft General Plan address potential changes to the historic character of Citrus Heights:

##### **Policies**

- ▶ **26.1:** Encourage the conservation and improvement of existing housing.
- ▶ **42.1:** Encourage property owners to maintain and preserve historic properties in the best possible condition.

##### **Actions**

- 26.1C.** Offer incentives and financial assistance for affordable housing and housing rehabilitation.

**26.1D.** Work with financial institutions, nonprofit organizations and government agencies to promote housing rehabilitation.

**26.1E.** Support the efforts of all local service organizations, schools, and other community groups to provide housing repair assistance, including the Rebuilding Together Program.

**26.1I.** Use redevelopment funds to assist in rehabilitating housing.

**42.1A.** Adopt an Historic Preservation Ordinance to identify and preserve important historic resources.

## Conclusion

Implementation of the above policies and actions would reduce this impact to a **less-than-significant** level because the City would encourage the preservation of historic structures to maintain and enhance historic character. These policies and actions also seek to provide funding to owners of historic properties to incentivize maintenance and enhancement of these properties. No mitigation beyond Draft General Plan policies and actions is required.

**IMPACT**     **Destruction of or Damage to Known Archaeological or Historical Resources.** *Citrus Heights contains several archaeological and historical cultural resources that may be located within or near redevelopment areas. However, the Draft General Plan contains policies and actions that would ensure that potential prehistoric and historic features are assessed for their significance in advance of future development and redevelopment activities. Impacts on these resources that could affect their potential historic significance could then be mitigated. Implementation of these policies and actions would reduce impacts to a **less-than-significant** level.*

**4.11-2**

As mentioned above in the Environmental Setting, evidence of some temporary Native American camps has been identified within the planning area along Cripple and Arcade Creeks. These sites indicate that there could have been more significant permanent villages in the vicinity. However, such resources have not yet been identified. Potential impacts associated with the discovery of previously unidentified cultural resources are described below under Impact 4.11-3.

Aside from known prehistoric resources, only one historic resource is listed as a California Historical Point of Interest (the Rusch Home), and no other historic resources are listed on either the NRHP or CHCR. However, some other structures within the planning area are not yet officially designated as historical resources on either the NRHP and CHCR, but are eligible for listing: Friends Church and 12 Mile House are potentially eligible for the CRHR; San Juan High School is potentially eligible for the NRHP; and the 14 Mile/Van Maren House is potentially eligible for both the CRHR and NRHP. The Sylvan School/Citrus Heights Community Club building lacks historic integrity, but could be listed as a California Point of Historical Interest. Of the historic structures described above, one, the Dekay/Sunrise Ranch Home, is not eligible for listing as a historic resource because the structure has been substantially altered. The Sylvan Cemetery is not currently listed as a resource, and it is not known whether it could be listed as such, and more research would be needed.

Several of these potentially eligible historic resources are located either within or near redevelopment areas, so redevelopment activities and infill development in these areas could potentially affect the historic integrity of these resources.

## Draft General Plan Policies and Actions

The following policies and actions in the Draft General Plan address potential damage or loss of integrity to prehistoric or historic resources:

## **Policies**

- ▶ **41.1:** Determine early in the planning process whether archaeological resources may potentially be located on a development site.
- ▶ **42.3:** Support preservation of historic resources, including providing for adaptive reuse where appropriate.

## **Actions**

**42.2A.** Review and revise the grading ordinance to require appropriate mitigation measures when historic or archaeological resources are discovered prior to or during development.

**42.3A.** Pursue grants for historic preservation.

**42.3B.** Implement the State Historical Building Code on eligible resources.

**42.3C.** Establish thresholds by which future projects can be judged when considering historic impacts. These standards should include height and massing considerations for proposed projects that are located in close proximity to historic resources (individual structures or districts) and should define locations for potential prehistoric resources.

## **Conclusion**

Implementation of the above policies and actions would reduce this impact to a **less-than-significant** level, because future projects would be required to identify and evaluate prehistoric and historic sites and structures, if present. These policies and actions would encourage the preservation and re-use of historic sites and structures, as well as ensure enforcement of the State Historical Building Code. Action 42.3A also seeks grant funding to provide for historic preservation. No mitigation beyond Draft General Plan policies and actions is required.

**IMPACT**      **Destruction of or Damage to As-Yet-Unknown Cultural Resources.** *Individual development projects within 4.11-3      the planning area that would involve grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities could disturb or damage any as-yet-undiscovered archaeological resources or human remains. This impact would be less than significant.*

Future land uses consistent with the Draft General Plan could involve grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities which could disturb or damage any as-yet-undiscovered archaeological resources or human remains. Although the likelihood of finding subsurface prehistoric resources is low since there is little vacant and previously undisturbed land left in the City, there is no way of knowing for certain that unknown resources exist. It is possible that archaeological or architectural resources have been covered by later deposits that could be removed, exposing the cultural deposits during project-related construction and/or redevelopment.

Items that could indicate the possible presence of prehistoric archeological resources (known as indicators) can include, but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and flaked stone tools; ground stone implements (grinding slabs, mortars and pestles) and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of burned and unburned faunal bone and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations, privy pits, wells, and dumps. The discovery of such items could indicate the presence of other cultural resources that could possibly be adversely affected by continued earth-disturbing activities.

## Draft General Plan Policies and Action

The following policies and action in the Draft General Plan address potential destruction or damage to as-yet-unknown cultural resources:

### **Policies**

- ▶ **41.1:** Determine early in the planning process whether archaeological resources may potentially be located on a development site.
- ▶ **41.2:** Require that any development and tentative subdivision map approvals include the condition that upon discovery of any archaeological artifacts, development activity will cease immediately and a professional archaeologist will be consulted.

### **Action**

**41.1A.** In the event that any prehistoric, historic, or paleontological resources are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources shall be halted and the developer shall consult with a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist, then representatives from the City of Citrus Heights and the qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist would meet to determine the appropriate course of action.

### **Conclusion**

Compliance with existing regulations and the above policies and action would reduce impacts on undiscovered archaeological resources to a **less-than-significant** level, because the City will require analysis and mitigation, as appropriate, consistent with Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA guidelines. In the event of the inadvertent discovery of previously unknown archaeological sites during excavation or construction, all construction affecting the site shall cease and the contractor shall contact the City. The City shall obtain the services of a qualified archaeological professional to assess the significance of the find. If the resource is found to be significant, an appropriate plan will be drafted to mitigate impacts. Although the contents of such a plan will be tailored to the specific nature of the project, mitigation measures proposed in the plan could possibly include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ having a qualified archaeologist present during initial grading or trenching (monitoring),
- ▶ redesign the project to avoid archaeological resources (this is considered the strongest tool for preserving archaeological resources),
- ▶ cap the site with a layer of fill, and/or
- ▶ excavate and remove the archaeological resources and curate in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified archaeologist.

No mitigation beyond Draft General Plan policies and actions is required.

**IMPACT**     **Discovery of Human Remains.** *The planning area and surrounding areas are known to have been utilized by Native American groups prehistorically, and were settled by European immigrants beginning in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century. While some burial ground locations are known, ground disturbing activities in planning area could encounter prehistoric or historic human remains. This impact is considered to be **less than significant**.*

The general project vicinity is known to have been utilized by Native American groups prehistorically; in addition, Citrus Heights was settled by European immigrants by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century. While some burial ground locations are known, future ground disturbing activities in the planning area could occur as a result of new development or redevelopment that could encounter prehistoric or historic human remains. California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains and associated items of patrimony from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.

### **Draft General Plan Action**

The following action in the Draft General Plan addresses potential destruction or damage to previously undiscovered human remains:

#### **Action**

**41.1B.** In the event that human remains are discovered during the implementation of the proposed project, the local coroner must be contacted immediately. Both the Native American Heritage Commission (pursuant to NAGPRA) and any identified descendants should be notified, and recommendations received, if the remains are determined to be of Native American origin (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, Health and Safety Code Section 7070.5, Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98).

### **Conclusion**

Compliance with existing regulations and the above Draft General Plan action would reduce impacts on previously undiscovered human remains to a **less-than-significant** level because the City and State will require adherence to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities all such activities in the vicinity of the find shall be halted immediately and the Lead Agency or the Lead Agency's designated representative shall be notified.

The Lead Agency or the archaeological monitor shall immediately notify the County coroner. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the Native American Heritage Commission by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]).

The responsibilities of the Lead Agency for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail in the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.9. The Lead Agency or their appointed representative and the professional archaeologist will consult with a Most Likely Descendent determined by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and determine if additional burials could be present in the vicinity. No mitigation beyond the Draft General Plan policies and actions is required.

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