

4.5 Cultural and Historic Resources

This section analyzes impacts to historical, archaeological and paleontological resources within the AMBAG region. Tribal cultural resources are addressed in Section 4.15.

4.5.1 Setting

a. Prehistoric Background

The prehistoric populations of the Monterey Bay Area included the Esselen, Costanoan, Salinan and Northern Valley Yokuts. Monterey County was occupied by the Esselen in the west, the Costanoan in the north and the Salinan to the south. The northwestern portion of San Benito County was occupied by the Costanoan, the southeastern by the Northern Valley Yokuts and the southwestern by the Salinan. Santa Cruz County was occupied by the Costanoan.

The Esselen inhabited the upper Carmel Valley in the Santa Lucia Mountains between Point Sur and Lopez Point, with the inland boundary just east of the Salinas River. The Esselen occupied seasonal villages depending on resource availability (Breschini and Haversat 2001).

Costanoan territory extends from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers issue into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur, with the inland boundary most likely constituted by the interior Coast Ranges (Kroeber 1925). The Costanoan were semi-sedentary with a settlement system characterized by base camps of tule reed houses and seasonal specialized camps (Skowronek 1998). Subsistence was based on hunting, gathering and fishing. Mussels and acorns were particularly important food resources (Kroeber 1925; Skowronek 1998).

Salinan territory ranged from Carmel Valley south to Morro Bay. They occupied permanent villages. Salinan subsistence was centered on the gathering of acorns and other edible plants and the hunting of animals such as dove, quail, rabbit and deer (Taylor 2013).

Northern Valley Yokuts populations were concentrated along waterways in the San Joaquin River. Settlements were typically composed of single-family dwellings, sweathouses and ceremonial structures. Subsistence revolved around water resources in the San Joaquin Valley, with a focus on salmon and acorns (Wallace 1978).

b. Historic Background

The Monterey Coast was first visited by Europeans in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaíno (Bean 1968). The Spanish presidio and mission, which was later moved to Carmel, were established by Captain Gaspar de Portolá in Monterey in 1770, and served as the capital of the California missions until 1803 (Bean 1968: 40; Johnson 1979:83). Mission San Antonio de Padua, in southern Monterey County, was founded in 1791. Missions Santa Cruz, located in the current city of Santa Cruz and Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, in central Monterey County, were founded in 1791. Mission San Juan Bautista, in northwestern San Benito County, was founded in 1797 (Bean 1968: 45).

The Mission Period was characterized by the acculturation of Native American populations into the Mission system of sedentary lifestyles and cultivation (rather than hunting and gathering).

In 1791, Comandante General Pedro de Nava authorized the establishment of presidial pueblos (civilian lands around military forts) with detailed regulations for their organization (Crane 1991). The Pueblo of Monterey grew in population as Spanish soldiers married and raised families, or

retired to this location. In 1796, Marques de Branciforte and Governor Diego de Borica created the Villa de Branciforte adjacent to Mission Santa Cruz lands, a pueblo to be colonized by retired soldiers and their families. However, no soldiers could be convinced to move to the Villa de Branciforte and the settlement failed (Bean 1968).

In 1822, California received word of Mexico's independence from Spain. Hallmarks of the Mexican Period in California are the secularization of mission lands, which was fully accomplished by 1836, and the issuance of large and numerous land grants to soldiers and prominent citizens.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War and officially making California a territory of the United States. U.S. jurisdiction over California had really begun two years earlier, when on July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat raised the U.S. flag after the "Battle of Monterey," after 50 U.S. Marines and 100 Navy sailors landed unopposed and captured the city without firing a shot (Crane 1991). The Gold Rush brought a multitude of new settlers to California in 1848 and the construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 contributed further to California's population boom.

Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties were created in 1850 as two of the original counties of California. San Benito County was separated from Monterey County in 1874. Early American settlements in the area were focused around the residences of earlier Hispanic settlers and on new colony settlements.

c. Paleontological Resources Background

Paleontological resources, also known as fossils, are the remains, traces or imprints of once-living organisms preserved in rocks or sediment. Paleontological resources are commonly found in sedimentary rock units. Paleontological sites are normally discovered in cliffs, ledges, steep gullies, or along wave-cut terraces where vertical rock sections are exposed. Fossil material may be exposed by a trench, ditch, or channel caused by construction.

Paleontological sensitivity refers to the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. Direct impacts to paleontological resources occur when earthwork activities, such as grading or trenching, cut into the geologic deposits (formations) within which fossils are buried and physically destroy the fossils. Since fossils are the remains of prehistoric animal and plant life, they are considered to be nonrenewable. Paleontological sensitivity is derived from the known fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just from a specific survey.

Invertebrate fossils in microscopic form such as diatoms, foraminifera and radiolarians can be so prolific as to constitute major rock material in some areas. Invertebrate fossils normally are marine in origin, widespread, abundant, fairly well preserved, and predictable as to fossil sites. Therefore, the same or similar fossils can be located at any number of sites throughout central California. Vertebrate fossil sites are usually found in non-marine or continental deposits. Vertebrate fossils of continental material are usually rare, sporadic and localized. Scattered vertebrate remains (mammoth, mastodon, horse, ground sloth, camel and rodents) have been identified from the Pleistocene non-marine continental terrace deposits in various locations throughout the AMBAG region. Therefore, the AMBAG region contains areas of high paleontological sensitivity.

d. Cultural Resources Inventory

To compile a listing of recognized significant historic and prehistoric resources within Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties, information was obtained from the State Office of Historic Preservation. The statewide Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) is not available for public review

according to the *California Historical Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual* (Section III.A). The HRI would be consulted after the determination of an Area of Potential Effect under project-level analysis of MTP/SCS transportation projects.

Table 19, Table 20 and Table 21 present identified cultural resources within Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties. Included in each table are sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register; NRHP), sites designated as a California State Landmark, sites listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register, CRHR) and those that are considered California Points of Historical Interest. The NRHP, authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), lists the Nation’s significant cultural resources. Resources listed in the NRHP are protected under the NHPA. The CRHR is maintained by the State Office of Historic Preservation and lists cultural resources important to the history of California, which are protected under CEQA. California Points of Historical Interest are resources that are of local significance.

Table 19 presents identified cultural resources in Monterey County. Within Monterey County, there are 54 National Register listings, 24 California State Landmarks, one California Register Listing and three Points of Historical Interest.

Table 19 Monterey County Historical Resources

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	California Register	Point of Historical Interest
Pacific Grove	Asilomar Conference Grounds	X			
Carmel Valley	Berwick Manor and Orchard	X			
Monterey	Black, Mary C. W., Studio House	X			
Salinas	Black, Samuel M., House	X			
Salinas	Bontadelli, Peter J., House	X			
Salinas	Boronda, Jose Eusebio, Adobe	X			
Monterey	Bromfield/Berne House			X	
Pacific Grove	Buck, Frank Laverne House	X			
Carmel	Carmel Mission	X			
Monterey County	Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Trees	X			
Monterey	Casa De Oro		X		
Castroville	Castroville Japanese Language School	X			
Pacific Grove	Centrella Hotel	X			
Pacific Grove	Chautauqua Hall		X		
Monterey	Colton Hall		X		
Gonzales	Community Church of Gonzales	X			
King City	Cueva Pintada	X			
Monterey	Custom House	X	X		
Big Sur	Deetjen’s Big Sur Inn	X			
Jolon	Dutton Hotel, Stagecoach Station	X			
Monterey	El Castillo	X			
Monterey	Finch, James W., House	X			

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City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	California Register	Point of Historical Interest
Salinas	First and Second Filipino Regiments Monument				X
Monterey	First Theater in California		X		
Gonzales	Gabilan Lodge No. 372- Independent Order of Odd Fellows	X			
Jolon	Gil, Jose Mario, Adobe	X			
Watsonville	Glass House, Casa Materna of the Vallejos		X		
Pacific Grove	Gosby House Inn	X			
Monterey	Gutierrez Adobe		X		
Salinas	Hill Town Ferry		X		
Monterey	House of Four Winds		X		
Monterey	House of Governor Alvarado		X		
Carmel	Jeffers, Robinson, House	X			
Salinas	José Eusebio Boronda Adobe Casa		X		
King City	King City Joint Union High School Auditorium	X			
Lucia	Kirk Creek Campground	X			
Salinas	Krough House	X			
Monterey	Landing Place of Sebastian Vizcaino and Fray Junípero Serra		X		
Monterey	Larkin House		X		
Monterey	Larkin House	X			
Soledad	Los Coches Rancho	X			
Monterey	Marsh, G.T. and Sons	X			
Monterey	Merritt, Josiah, Adobe	X			
King City	Milpitas Ranch House	X			
Soledad	Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad		X		
King City	Mission San Antonio de Padua		X		
Carmel	Mission San Carlos Borroméo de Carmelo	X	X		
Salinas	Monterey County Jail	X			
Monterey	Monterey Old Town Historic District	X			
Salinas	Nesbitt, Sheriff William Joseph, House	X			
Monterey	Old Pacific House		X		
Pebble Beach	Olvida Penas	X			
Carmel By-the-Sea	Outlands in the Eighty Acrea	X			
Monterey	Pacific Biological Laboratories	X			
Aromas	Pajaro River				X
Monterey	Parmelee, Lou Ellen House	X			
Pacific Grove	Point Pinos Lighthouse	X			
Big Sur	Point Sur Light Station	X			

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	California Register	Point of Historical Interest
Pajaro	Porter-Vallejo Mansion				
Big Sur	Post, Joseph W., House	X			
Salinas	Rancho Las Palmas	X			
San Lucas	Rancho San Lucas	X			
Soledad	Richardson Adobe		X		
Monterey	Robert Louis Stevenson House	X	X		
Monterey	Royal Presidio Chapel	X			
Figueroa	Royal Presidio Chapel of San Carlos Borroméo		X		
Jolon	San Antonio De Padua Mission	X			
Salinas	Sargent, B. V., House	X			
Greenfield	Site Number 4 MNT 85	X			
Salinas	Site of the Battle of Natividad		X		
Monterey	Soberanes Adobe		X		
Salinas	Steinbeck, John House	X			
Monterey	Stevenson House	X			
Carmel-by-the-Sea	Sunset Center	X			
Salinas	Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans-Salinas Assembly Center		X		
Jolon	Tidball Store	X			
Pacific Grove	Trimmer Hill	X			X
Monterey	Vásquez House		X		
Monterey County	Whaler's Cabin	X			

Source: California Office of Historic Preservation, website: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/>. Accessed September 2017

Table 20 presents identified cultural resources in San Benito County. Within San Benito County there are 12 National Register listings, five California State Landmarks, two Points of Historical Interest and no California Register listings.

Table 20 San Benito County Historical Resources

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	Point of Historical Interest
San Juan Bautista	Anza House	X		
San Juan Bautista	Castro House		X	
Soledad	Chalone Creek Archaeological Sites	X		
Hollister	Downtown Hollister Historic District	X		
San Juan Bautista	Fremont Peak		X	
Hollister	Hawkins, Joel and Rena, House	X		
Hollister	Hollister Carnegie Library	X		
San Juan Bautista	Marentis House	X		
Hollister	McCallum, Roy D. House	X		
San Juan Bautista	Mission San Juan Bautista and Plaza		X	
Hollister	Monterey Street Historic District	X		
San Benito County	New Idria Mine		X	
San Juan Bautista	The Pear Tree			X
San Juan Bautista	Plaza Hotel	X	X	
San Juan Bautista	Rozas House	X		
San Juan Bautista	San Juan Bautista Congregational Church, Glad Tidings Chu			X
San Juan Bautista	San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District	X		
San Juan Bautista	Wilcox, Benjamin, House	X		

Source: California Office of Historic Preservation, website: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/>. Accessed September 2017

Table 21 presents identified cultural resources in Santa Cruz County. Within Santa Cruz County there are 43 National Register listings, seven California State Landmarks, seven Points of Historical Interest and no California Register listings.

Table 21 Santa Cruz County Historical Resources

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	Point of Historical Interest
Santa Cruz	Bank of Santa Cruz County	X		
Aptos	Bayview Hotel	X		
Big Basin	Big Basin Redwoods State Park		X	
Watsonville	Bockius, Godfrey M., House	X		
Santa Cruz	Branciforte Adobe	X		
Santa Cruz	Brown, Allan, Site	X		
Santa Cruz	Carmelita Court	X		
Watsonville	Castro, Jose Joaquin, Adobe	X		
Santa Cruz	Cope Row Houses	X		
Santa Cruz	Cowell Lime Works Historic District	X		

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	Point of Historical Interest
Davenport	Davenport Jail	X		
Freedom	Discovery of California Redwoods			X
Santa Cruz	Evergreen Cemetery			X
Felton	Felton Covered Bridge	X	X	
Felton	Felton Presbyterian Church	X		
Santa Cruz	Garfield Park Branch Library	X		
Santa Cruz	Glen Canyon Covered Bridge	X		
Scotts Valley	Glenwood		X	
Santa Cruz	Golden Gate Villa	X		
Santa Cruz County	Grace Episcopal Church	X		
Capitola	Hihn Building	X		
Capitola	Hihn Building, Superintendent's Office			X
Santa Cruz	Hinds, A. J., House	X		
Santa Cruz	Hotel Metropole	X		
Watsonville	Judge Lee House	X		
Watsonville	Lettunich Building	X		
Santa Cruz	Live Oak Ranch	X		
Santa Cruz	Looff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk	X		
Watsonville	Madison House	X		
Watsonville	Mansion House Hotel	X		
Santa Cruz	Mission Hill Area Historic District	X		
Scotts Valley	Mountain Charlie Big Tree			X
Santa Cruz	Neary-Rodriguez Adobe	X		
Santa Cruz	Octagon Building	X		
Capitola	Old Riverview Historic District	X		
Ben Lomond	Phillpshurst-Riverwood	X		
Santa Cruz	Rancho San Andrés Castro Adobe		X	
Watsonville	Redman House	X		
Capitola	Rispin Mansion	X		
Santa Cruz	Robinson, Elias H., House	X		
Santa Cruz County	Sand Hill Bluff Site			X
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk		X	
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz County Hall of Records- Octagon Building			X
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Downtown Historic District	X		
Scotts Valley	Scott, Hiram D., House	X		
Santa Cruz	Site of Center of Villa de Branciforte		X	
Capitola	Six Sisters-Lawn Way Historic District	X		
Watsonville	Stoesser Block and Annex	X		

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	State Landmark	Point of Historical Interest
Capitola	Superintendent's Office		X	
Felton	Toll House, Toll House Resort Motel			X
Santa Cruz	US Post Office- Santa Cruz Main	X		
Aptos	Valencia Hall	X		
Capitola	Venetian Court Apartments	X		
Santa Cruz	Veterans Memorial Building	X		
Watsonville	Watsonville City Plaza	X		
Watsonville	Watsonville-Lee Road Site	X		

Source: California Office of Historic Preservation, website: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/>. Accessed September 2017

e. Regulatory Setting

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, is the primary mandate governing projects under federal jurisdiction that may affect cultural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies, or those they fund or permit, to consider the effects of their actions on the properties that may be eligible for listing or that are listed in the NRHP. The regulations implementing Section 106 are codified in 36 CFR Part 800. To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The criteria applied to evaluate the significance of cultural resources are defined as follows.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that

- (a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Department of Transportation Act

Passed in 1966, the Department of Transportation Act (49 USC 303, formerly 49 USC 1651(b)(2) and 49 USC 1653f) includes Section 4(f), which states that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and other US Department of Transportation (USDOT) agencies cannot approve the use of land from public and private historical sites unless certain conditions apply. These conditions are the following: If there is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative to the use of land, and if the action includes

all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from such use; or if The Administration determines that the use of the property will have a de minimis impact.

State

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR program was designed for use by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources. A historical resource can include any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is determined to be historically or archaeologically significant. The CRHR is an authoritative guide to the state's significant archaeological and historic architectural resources. The list of these resources can be used for state and local planning purposes, the eligibility determinations can be used for state historic preservation grant funding and listing in the CRHR provides a certain measure of protection under CEQA.

California Historical Landmarks Program

The Historical Landmarks Program was instated to register buildings or landmarks of historical interest. Historical Landmarks are defined as sites, buildings, or features that have a statewide historical, cultural, anthropological, or other significance. To be designated as a Historical Landmark by the Director of California State Parks, the resource must meet set criteria, be recommended for designation by the State Historical Resources Commission, and be approved by the property owners. The goals of the program include the preservation and maintenance of registered landmarks, most of which include missions, early settlements, battles and gold rush sites (PRC Sections 5020.4, 5021, 5022, 5022.5, 5031 and 5032).

California Environmental Quality Act

IMPACTS TO HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines states that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(a)) define a "historical resource" as including the following:

- A resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources;
- A resource listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at PRC Section 5020.1(k);
- A resource identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that 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. (Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(b)[1]) define "substantial adverse change" as "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." Generally, the

significance of a historical resource is “materially impaired” when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in or eligibility for the CRHR, or its inclusion in a local register of historical resources (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures for historical resources impacts are discussed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4. Generally, by following the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties or the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, impacts can be considered as mitigated to a level less than significant. For historical resources that are archaeological sites, according to the CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(b)(3), public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature. The following factors shall be considered for a project involving such an archaeological site:

- a. Preservation in place (avoidance) is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- b. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
 - Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.
 - Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
- c. When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Archaeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 Health and Safety Code.
- d. Data recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource, provided that the determination is documented and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center.

Unique Archaeological Resources

A cultural resource is also significant if it is a unique *archaeological resource*, which is defined in § 21083.2(g) as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource qualifies as a “historical resource,” potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(2)). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological resource, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(3)).

Human Burials

Human burials, in addition to being potential archaeological resources, have specific provisions for treatment in Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code. The California Health and Safety Code (Sections 7050.5, 7051 and 7054) has specific provisions for the protection of human burial remains. Existing regulations address the illegality of interfering with human burial remains, and protects them from disturbance, vandalism, or destruction and established procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered. Public Resources Code §5097.98 also addresses the disposition of Native American burials, protects such remains, and established the NAHC to resolve any related disputes.

Local

Monterey County

The Monterey County General Plan (Monterey County, 2010) contains policies that pertain to cultural and paleontological resources as show below.

Policy OS-6.1. Important representative and unique archaeological sites and features shall be identified and protected for all parcels with undisturbed natural conditions (i.e., ungraded properties), consistent with State Office of Historic Preservation guidelines and definitions employed on a statewide basis, including Phase I, II and III studies.

Policy OS-6.3. New development proposed within moderate or high sensitivity zones, or within 150 feet of a known recorded archaeological and/or cultural site, shall complete a Phase I survey including use of the regional State Office of Historic Preservation or the California Native American Heritage Commission’s list of sacred and traditional sites. Routine and Ongoing Agricultural Activities shall be exempted from this policy in so far as allowed by state or federal law.

Policy OS-6.4. Development proposed in low sensitivity zones are not required to have an archaeological survey unless there is specific additional information that suggests archaeological resources are present.

Policy OS-6.6. Efforts by historical, educational, or other organizations to improve the public’s recognition of the County’s cultural heritage and the citizen’s responsibilities for archaeological or cultural resource preservation shall be encouraged. The County shall adopt a uniform set of guidelines to define Phase I, II and III significance assessment and data recovery programs. Similar guidelines shall be created to set standards for requirements for consultation with Native Californian descendants to establish procedures for determining the presence or absence

of sacred or traditional sites. These guidelines shall address monitoring requirements and participation in cultural resource data recovery programs.

Policy OS-7.3. Development proposed within high and moderate sensitivity zones and known fossil bearing formations shall require a paleontological field inspection prior to approval. Routine and Ongoing Agricultural Activities are exempted from this policy in so far as allowed by state or federal law.

Policy OS-7.4. Development proposed in low sensitivity zones are not required to have a paleontological survey unless there is specific additional information that suggests paleontological resources are present.

Policy OS-7.5. Policies and procedures shall be established that encourage development to avoid impacts to sensitive paleontological sites including: a. designing or clustering development to avoid paleontological deposits; b. requiring dedication of permanent conservation easements where subdivisions and other developments can be planned to provide for such protective easements.

In addition, Chapter 18.25 of the Monterey County Code of Ordinances (Preservation of Historic Resources) contains the policies and procedures for administering historic resources in Monterey County.

San Benito County

The Land Use Element and Natural and Cultural Resources Element of the San Benito County 2035 General Plan (San Benito County, 2015a) includes goals and policies to protect Native American, archaeological, paleontological and historical resources. Cultural resources goals and policies are listed below.

Policy LU-1.10 Development Site Suitability. The County shall encourage specific development sites to avoid natural and manmade hazards, including, but not limited to, active seismic faults, landslides, slopes greater than 30 percent and floodplains. Development sites shall also be on soil suitable for building and maintaining well and septic systems (i.e., avoid impervious soils, high percolation or high groundwater areas and provide setbacks from creeks). The County shall require adequate mitigation for any development located on environmentally sensitive lands (e.g., wetlands, erodible soil, archaeological resources, important plant and animal communities).

Goal NCR-7. To protect, preserve and enhance the unique cultural and historic resources in the county.

Policy NCR-7.9 Tribal Consultation. The County shall consult with Native American tribes regarding proposed development projects and land use policy changes consistent with the State's Local and Tribal Intergovernmental Consultation requirements.

Policy NCR-7.11 Prohibit Unauthorized Grading. The County shall prohibit unauthorized grading, collection, or degradation of Native American, archaeological, or paleontological resources.

Policy NCR-7.12 Archaeological Artifacts. The County shall require an archaeological report prior to the issuance of any project permit or approval in areas determined to contain significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts and when the development of the project may result in the disturbance of the site. The report shall be written by a qualified cultural resource

specialist and shall include information as set forth in the county's archaeological report guidelines available at the County Planning Department.

In addition, San Benito County Code, Title 19 (Land Use and Environmental Regulations), Chapter 19.05 (Architectural Site Review Ordinance) protects and preserves cultural resources in areas where cultural resources are known or not yet to be discovered by providing regulations for the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of archaeological sites.

Santa Cruz County

The Santa Cruz County General Plan and Local Coastal Program (Santa Cruz County, 1994) Conservation and Open Space Element includes policies to protect archaeological and historical resources. Applicable policies are listed below.

Policy 5.19.1 Evaluation of Native American Sites. Protect all archaeological resources until they can be evaluated. Prohibit any disturbance of Native American Cultural Sites without an appropriate permit. Maintain the Native American Cultural Sites ordinance.

Policy 5.19.2 Site Surveys. Require an archaeological site survey (surface reconnaissance) as part of the environmental review process for all projects with very high site potential as determined by the inventory of archaeological sites, within the Archaeological Sensitive Areas, as designated on General Plan and LCP Resources and Constraints Maps filed in the Planning Department.

Policy 5.19.3 Development Around Archaeological Resources. Protect archaeological resources from development by restricting improvements and grading activities to portions of the property not containing these resources, where feasible, or by preservation of the site through project design and/or use restrictions, such as covering the site with earthfill to a depth that ensures the site will not be disturbed by development, as determined by a professional archaeologist.

Policy 5.19.4 Archaeological Evaluations. Require the applicant for development proposals on any archaeological site to provide an evaluation, by a certified archaeologist, of the significance of the resource and what protective measures are necessary to achieve General Plan and LCP Land Use Plan objectives and policies.

Policy 5.19.5 Native American Cultural Sites. Prohibit any disturbance of Native American Cultural Sites without an archaeological permit which requires, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) A statement of the goals, methods and techniques to be employed in the excavation and analysis of the data and the reasons why the excavation will be of value.
- (b) A plan to ensure that artifacts and records will be properly preserved for scholarly research and public education.
- (c) A plan for disposing of human remains in a manner satisfactory to local Native American Indian groups.

Policy 5.20.3 Development Activities. For development activities on property containing historic resources, require protection, enhancement and/or preservation of the historic, cultural, architectural, engineering or aesthetic values of the resources as determined by the

Historic Resources Commission. Immediate or substantial hardship to a project applicant shall be considered in establishing project requirements.

Policy 5.20.4 Historic Resources Commission Review. Require that applicants for development proposals on property containing a designated Historic Resource submit plans for the protection and preservation of the historic resource values to the Historic Resources Commission for their review and approval; require an evaluation and report by a professional historian or a cultural resources consultant when required by the Commission.

Policy 5.20.5. Encourage Protection of Historic Structures. Encourage and support public and private efforts to protect and restore historic structures and continue their use as an integral part of the community.

Policy 5.20.6. Maintain Designation as a Certified Local Government. Support existing and further develop local historic resource programs in order to maintain the California State Department of Parks and Recreation's designation of Santa Cruz County as a Certified Local Government (CLG).

In addition, the Santa Cruz County Municipal Code Title 16 (Environmental and Resource Protection) outlines criteria for Native American cultural studies (chapter 14.60), historic preservation (Chapter 16.42) and paleontological resource protection (Chapter 16.44). Chapter 16.40 defines when archaeological surveys and reports are required, as well as required actions when Native American cultural sites or human remains are discovered during the review of a proposed project or during excavation or other ground disturbing activities. Chapter 16.42 defines the significance and designation of protected historic resources on the Santa Cruz County Inventory of Historic Resources and development procedures for designated historic resources. Chapter 16.44 describes requirements for paleontological assessments and reports, permitting requirements for projects on the site of paleontological resources and required actions when paleontological resources are discovered during excavation or other groundbreaking activities.

Many cities within the AMBAG region have similar cultural resources goals and policies in their respective general plans.

4.5.2 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds

For the purpose of this discussion, the term cultural resource broadly includes historical, archaeological and paleontological. The significance of a cultural resource impact is determined by whether that resource meets the criteria discussed above. Where the significance of a site is unknown, it is presumed to be a significant resource for the purpose of the impact evaluation in this EIR. Listings of historical resources in Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties were obtained from the State Office of Historic Preservation. Potential areas of disturbance associated with the 2040 MTP/SCS projects were compared to the identified historical sites listed on Table 19, Table 20 and Table 21 to determine whether an impact may occur.

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines identifies the following criteria for determining whether a project's impacts would have a significant impact on cultural and historic resources:

1. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5;

2. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significant of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5;
3. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; and/or
4. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section describes generalized cultural resources impacts associated with the projects anticipated under the 2040 MTP/SCS. Table 22 summarizes the specific 2040 MTP/SCS projects that could result in the types of impacts discussed below. Due to the programmatic nature of the 2040 MTP/SCS, a precise, project-level analysis of the specific impacts associated with individual transportation and land use projects is not possible. In general, however, implementation of proposed transportation improvements and future projects under the land use scenario envisioned by the 2040 MTP/SCS could result in the impacts as described in the following section.

Threshold 1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5

Impact CR-1 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND THE LAND USE SCENARIO ENVISIONED BY THE 2040 MTP/SCS COULD CAUSE A SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE CHANGE IN OR DISTURB KNOWN AND UNKNOWN HISTORICAL RESOURCES AS DEFINED IN CEQA GUIDELINES SECTION 15064.5. IMPACTS TO HISTORICAL RESOURCES WOULD BE SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE.

With regard to known significant historic resources, the location and nature of the proposed 2040 MTP/SCS projects were evaluated relative to the location of the historic properties listed in Table 19, Table 20 and Table 21. At least one proposed improvement project in San Benito County (SB-SJB-A01) may impact the San Juan Bautista historic district and other projects may be located in proximity to historical resources or include repair or replacement of historical structures (e.g. bridges). Such improvements may alter the integrity of historical resources.

In addition, the 2040 MTP/SCS also contains a future land use scenario that emphasizes infill development near transit. This land use scenario focuses future development within existing urbanized areas. There are no specific development projects pursuant to the land use scenario envisioned by the 2040 MTP/SCS identified currently, so a site-specific evaluation is not possible. However, because future infill near transit could be located near or adjacent to existing historic structures, the integrity of such structures could be indirectly or directly impacted as a result. Moreover, if future infill near transit would involve redevelopment/demolition of existing structures, it is possible that such structures could have historical significance (as determined by site-specific evaluation) given the presence of structures that are over 50 years old within the AMBAG region, particularly within existing urbanized areas. Redevelopment or demolition could result in the permanent loss of historic structures. Similarly, while proposed transportation projects would not impact known historic structures, it is possible that such projects may require reconstruction or demolition of transportation infrastructure or other structures that are over 50 years old, and which may be considered historically significant as determined by site-specific evaluation. Such reconstruction or demolition could result in the permanent loss of historic structures.

In general, prior to commencement of any action, development or land use changes on lands subject to federal jurisdiction or for projects involving federal funding, a cultural resource survey and an environmental analysis must be prepared. Historic resources are also protected under the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. County and city sponsored projects would be subject to local ordinance requirements, including General Plan provisions that protect cultural resources. Nevertheless, impacts would be significant because there could be substantial adverse changes to historic structures that meet the definition of “historical resources.”

Mitigation Measures

To minimize impacts to cultural resources, for transportation projects under their jurisdiction, TAMC SBtCOG and SCCRTC shall, and transportation project sponsor agencies can and should, implement the following mitigation developed for the 2040 MTP/SCS program where applicable for transportation projects that result in impacts to historic resources. Cities and counties in the AMBAG region can and should implement these measures, where relevant to land use projects implementing the 2040 MTP/SCS. Project-specific environmental documents may adjust these mitigation measures as necessary to respond to site-specific conditions.

CR-1 Historical Resources Impact Minimization

Prior to individual project permit issuance, the implementing agency of a 2040 MTP/SCS project involving earth disturbance or construction of permanent above ground structures or roadways shall prepare a map defining the Area of Potential Effects (APE). This map shall indicate the areas of primary and secondary disturbance associated with construction and operation of the facility and will help in determining whether known historical resources are located within the impact zone. If a structure greater than 45 years in age is within the identified APE, a survey and evaluation of the structure(s) to determine their eligibility for recognition under State, federal, or local historic preservation criteria shall be conducted. The evaluation shall be prepared by an architectural historian, or historical architect meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, Professional Qualification Standards. The evaluation shall comply with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b). Study recommendations shall be implemented, which may include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Realign or redesign projects to avoid impacts on known historic resources where possible.
- If avoidance of a significant architectural/built environment resource is not feasible, additional mitigation options include, but are not limited to, specific design plans for historic districts, or plans for alteration or adaptive re-use of a historical resource that follows the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitation, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.
- Comply with existing local regulations and policies that exceed or reasonably replace any of the above measures that protect historic resources.

Implementing Agencies

Implementing agencies for transportation projects include RTPAs and transportation project sponsor agencies. Implementing agencies for land use projects include cities and counties.

Significance After Mitigation

Redevelopment or demolition that may be required to implement transportation improvements and/or infill development may result in the permanent loss or damage to historic structures. While implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 would reduce impacts to the extent feasible, some project-specific impacts may be unavoidable. Therefore, this impact is significant and unavoidable. No additional mitigation measures to reduce this impact to less-than-significant levels are feasible.

Threshold 2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significant of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5
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Impact CR-2 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND THE LAND USE SCENARIO ENVISIONED BY THE 2040 MTP/SCS COULD CAUSE A SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE CHANGE IN OR DISTURB KNOWN AND UNKNOWN SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AS DEFINED IN CEQA GUIDELINES SECTION 15064.5. IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WOULD BE SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE.

It is known that archaeological resources are present throughout the AMBAG region. Therefore, it is possible to encounter known and unknown archaeological resources as a result of implementation of transportation improvement projects pursuant to the 2040 MTP/SCS. Many of the improvements proposed under the 2040 MTP/SCS consist of minor expansions of existing facilities that would not involve construction in previously undisturbed areas. However, depending on the location and extent of the proposed improvement and ground disturbance, known and/or unknown cultural resources could be impacted. Representative projects that may impact previously undisturbed areas are listed in Table 22. The projects listed were identified based on the likelihood that development of new infrastructure would impact previously undisturbed areas. It is possible that construction activities associated with some of the proposed roadway or bridge widening or extension projects in addition to those listed in Table 22 could adversely impact archaeological resources by exposing them to potential vandalism or causing displacement from the original context and integrity. Project-specific analysis would be required as individual projects are proposed.

In addition, the 2040 MTP/SCS contains a future land use scenario that emphasizes infill near transit and within existing urbanized areas. As a result, encroachment into undisturbed areas would be reduced when compared to land use scenario that does not focus future development within existing urbanized areas, thereby reducing the potential for impacts to known or unknown archaeological or paleontological resources in undisturbed areas. However, it is possible that archaeological resources could be located on or near future infill development sites, as well as in undisturbed areas that would still be developed. Project grading and excavation for development sites may disturb these undiscovered resources.

In general, prior to commencement of any action, development or land use changes on lands subject to federal jurisdiction or for projects involving federal funding, a cultural resource survey and an environmental analysis must be prepared. County and city sponsored projects would be subject to local ordinance requirements, including General Plan provisions that protect cultural resources.

Nevertheless, impacts to archaeological resources would therefore be potentially significant because there could be substantial adverse changes to significant archaeological resources, i.e., archaeological resources that meet the definition of “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources.”

Mitigation Measures

For transportation projects under their jurisdiction, TAMC, SBtCOG and SCCRTC shall, and transportation project sponsor agencies can and should, implement the following mitigation developed for the 2040 MTP/SCS program where applicable for transportation projects that result in impacts to archaeological resources. Cities and counties in the AMBAG region can and should implement this measure where relevant to land use projects implementing the 2040 MTP/SCS. Project-specific environmental documents may adjust these mitigation measures as necessary to respond to site-specific conditions.

CR-2 Archaeological Resources Impact Minimization

Before construction activities, implementing agencies shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a record search at the Northwest Information Center to determine whether the project area has been previously surveyed and whether resources were identified. When recommended by the Information Center, implementing agencies shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct archaeological surveys before construction activities. Implementing agencies shall follow recommendations identified in the survey, which may include, but would not be limited to: subsurface testing, designing and implementing a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP), construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist, or avoidance of sites and preservation in place. Recommended mitigation measures will be consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3) recommendations.

In the event that evidence of any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits are discovered during construction-related earthmoving activities (e.g., ceramic shard, trash scatters, lithic scatters), all ground-disturbing activity in the area of the discovery shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. If the find is a prehistoric archaeological site, the appropriate Native American group shall be notified. If the archaeologist determines that the find does not meet the CRHR standards of significance for cultural resources, construction may proceed. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a testing plan shall be prepared and implemented. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist shall work with the implementing agency to avoid disturbance to the resources, and if complete avoidance is not feasible in light of project design, economics, logistics and other factors, shall recommend additional measures such as the preparation and implementation of a data recovery plan. All cultural resources work shall follow accepted professional standards in recording any find including submittal of standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) and location information to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System office for the project area.

Implementing agencies shall comply with existing local regulations and policies that exceed or reasonably replace any of the above measures that protect archaeological resources.

Implementing Agencies

Implementing agencies for transportation projects include RTPAs and transportation project sponsor agencies. Implementing agencies for land use projects include cities and counties.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the above measure would reduce impacts to archaeological resources by requiring cultural resource searches and surveys of project areas and providing a procedure for

discovered cultural archaeological resources. While implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-2 would reduce impacts to the extent feasible, some project-specific impacts may be unavoidable. Therefore, this impact is significant and unavoidable. No additional mitigation measures to reduce this impact to less-than-significant levels are feasible.

Threshold 3: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Impact CR-3 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND THE LAND USE SCENARIO ENVISIONED BY THE 2040 MTP/SCS COULD CAUSE A SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE CHANGE IN OR DISTURB KNOWN AND UNKNOWN PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES AS DEFINED IN CEQA GUIDELINES SECTION 15064.5. IMPACTS TO PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES WOULD BE SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE.

It is known that paleontological resources are present throughout the AMBAG region. Therefore, it is possible to encounter known and unknown paleontological resources as a result of implementation of transportation improvement projects pursuant to the 2040 MTP/SCS. Many of the improvements proposed under the 2040 MTP/SCS consist of minor expansions of existing facilities that would not involve construction in previously undisturbed areas. However, depending on the location and extent of the proposed improvement and ground disturbance, paleontological resources could be impacted. Representative projects that may impact previously undisturbed areas are listed in Table 22. The projects listed were identified based on the likelihood that development of new infrastructure would impact previously undisturbed areas; it should be noted, however, that any project overlying a geologic unit with high paleontological sensitivity could result in impacts, regardless of location relative to existing development. It is also possible that construction activities associated with some of the proposed roadway or bridge widening or extension projects in addition to those listed in Table 22 could adversely impact paleontological resources by exposing them to potential vandalism or causing displacement from the original context and integrity. Project-specific analysis would be required as individual projects are proposed.

In addition, the 2040 MTP/SCS also contains a future land use scenario that emphasizes infill near transit and within existing urbanized areas. As a result, encroachment into undisturbed areas would be reduced when compared to land use scenario that does not focus future development within existing urbanized areas, thereby reducing the potential for impacts to known or unknown paleontological resources in undisturbed areas. However, it is possible that paleontological resources could be located on or near future site infill sites, as well as undisturbed sites that are developed. Project grading and excavation for development sites may disturb these undiscovered resources. Impacts to paleontological resources would therefore be significant.

Mitigation Measures

For transportation projects under their jurisdiction, TAMC, SBtCOG and SCCRTC shall, and transportation project sponsor agencies can and should, implement the following mitigation developed for the 2040 MTP/SCS program where applicable for transportation projects that result in impacts to paleontological resources. Cities and counties in the AMBAG region can and should implement this mitigation measure where relevant to land use projects implementing the 2040 MTP/SCS. Project-specific environmental documents may adjust these mitigation measures as necessary to respond to site-specific conditions.

CR-3 Paleontological Resources Impact Minimization

The implementing agency of a 2040 MTP/SCS project involving ground disturbing activities (including grading, trenching, foundation work and other excavations) shall retain a qualified paleontologist, defined as a paleontologist who meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist (SVP 2010), to conduct a Paleontological Resources Assessment (PRA). The PRA shall determine the age and paleontological sensitivity of geologic formations underlying the proposed disturbance area, consistent with SVP Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources (SVP 2010) guidelines for categorizing paleontological sensitivity of geologic units within a project area. If underlying formations are found to have a high potential (sensitivity) for paleontological resources, the following measures shall apply:

- **Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program.** A qualified paleontologist shall prepare a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program to be implemented during ground disturbance activity. This program shall outline the procedures for construction staff Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, paleontological monitoring extent and duration (i.e., in what locations and at what depths paleontological monitoring shall be required), salvage and preparation of fossils, the final mitigation and monitoring report and paleontological staff qualifications.
- **Paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).** Prior to the start of ground disturbance activity greater than two feet below existing grade, construction personnel shall be informed on the appearance of fossils and the procedures for notifying paleontological staff should fossils be discovered by construction staff.
- **Paleontological Monitoring.** Ground disturbing activity with the potential to disturbed geologic units with high paleontological sensitivity shall be monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified paleontological monitor. Should no fossils be observed during the first 50 percent of such excavations, paleontological monitoring could be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources.
- **Salvage of Fossils.** If fossils are discovered, the implementing agency shall be notified immediately, and the qualified paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall recover them. Typically, fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist and not disrupt construction activity. In some cases, larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case, the paleontologist should have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner.
- **Preparation and Curation of Recovered Fossils.** Once salvaged, fossils shall be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection, along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data and maps.
- **Final Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Report.** Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the qualified paleontologist shall prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report shall include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated.

Implementing Agencies

Implementing agencies for transportation projects include RTPAs and transportation project sponsor agencies. Implementing agencies for land use projects include cities and counties.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce impacts to paleontological resources by requiring a Paleontological Resources Assessment for any projects under the 2040 MTP/SCS that may impact sensitive paleontological resources. While implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-3 would reduce impacts to the extent feasible, some project-specific impacts may be unavoidable. Therefore, this impact is significant and unavoidable. No additional mitigation measures to reduce this impact to less-than-significant levels are feasible.

Threshold 4: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries
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Impact CR-4 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND THE LAND USE SCENARIO ENVISIONED BY THE 2040 MTP/SCS COULD RESULT IN DAMAGE TO OR DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN BURIALS. IMPACTS TO HUMAN BURIALS WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT.

Human burials outside of formal cemeteries often occur in prehistoric archaeological contexts. Therefore, it is possible to encounter unknown human burials as a result of implementation of transportation improvement projects under the 2040 MTP/SCS. Excavation during construction activities in the AMBAG region would have the potential to disturb these resources, including Native American burials.

Human burials, in addition to being potential archaeological resources, have specific provisions for treatment in Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code. The California Health and Safety Code (Sections 7050.5, 7051 and 7054) has specific provisions for the protection of human burial remains. Existing regulations address the illegality of interfering with human burial remains, and protects them from disturbance, vandalism, or destruction, and established procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered. Public Resources Code §5097.98 also addresses the disposition of Native American burials, protects such remains, and established the NAHC to resolve any related disputes. Implementation of these regulations would ensure that 2040 MTP/SCS impacts to disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

c. Specific MTP/SCS Projects That May Result in Impacts

Table 22 identifies projects with the potential to cause or contribute to direct or indirect impacts to cultural resources such as those discussed above. These projects are representative and were selected based on their potential scope and likelihood to require disturbances within previously undisturbed areas. While many projects have the potential to impact cultural resources, those requiring substantial ground disturbance in undisturbed areas have greater potential to impact prehistoric archaeological and paleontological resources. Projects located in urban infill near transit or within previously disturbed areas, such as an existing road right-of-way, have a greater potential to impact historic built environment resources, as well as historic archaeological resources in older

developed areas. Additional specific analysis will be required as individual projects are implemented to determine the project-specific magnitude of impact. Mitigation measures discussed above would apply to these specific projects.

Table 22 MTP Projects that May Result in Cultural Resource Impacts

AMBAG Project No.	Project	Location	Impact
MON-CT022-CT	SR 156 – Corridor Widening Project	Monterey County	CR-2, C-3
MON-CRN005-GR	Thorne Road Bridge over U.S. 101	Monterey County	CR-2, C-3
MON-MAR157-MA	Reservation Road/Beach Road Improvements	Marina	CR-2
MON-SOL044-SO	Pinnacles Bike Route	Soledad	CR-2
MON-CT011-CT	SR 68 – Commuter Improvements	Monterey	CR-2
MON-CT017-CT	SR 68 – Holman Highway to access to Community Hospital	Monterey	CR-2, C-3
MON-CT030-SL	U.S. 101 – Salinas Corridor	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-CT031-CT	U.S. 101 – South County Frontage Roads	Monterey County	CR-2, C-3
MON-CT045-MA	SR – Monterey Road Interchange	Marina	CR-2, C-3
MON-GRN008-GR	U.S. 101 – Walnut Avenue Interchange	Greenfield	CR-2, C-3
MON-MAR136-MA	SR 1 and Imjin Bridge	Marina	CR-2, C-3
MON-MAR156-MA	Imjin Parkway at SR 1	Marina	CR-2, C-3
MON-SOL014-SO	SR 146 Bypass	Soledad	CR-2, C-3
MON-MAR001-MA	Marina – Salinas Corridor	Marina	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS012-SL	Boronda Road Widening	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS029-SL	John Street – U.S. 101	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS035-SL	Lincoln Avenue Widening	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS048-SL	Romie Lane Widening	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS090-SL	Russell Road Extension	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS096-SL	Sanborn Road Extension	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS102-SL	Constitution Boulevard Extension	Salinas	CR-2, C-3
MON-GON011-GO	Park and Ride Lot	Gonzales	CR-2, C-3
MON-MYC162-UM	CVMP – Laureles Grade Climbing Lane	Monterey County	CR-2, C-3
MON-MYC238-UM	Salinas Road Improvements	Monterey County	CR-2, C-3
MONSOL031-SO	Intersection Improvements	Soledad	CR-2, C-3
MON-FRA020-MST	Fort Ord Intermodal Centers	Monterey County	CR-2
MON-KCY035-CK	Multi Modal Transportation Center	Monterey County	CR-2, C-3
MON-SNS077-SL	North Main/Espinosa Road Class II Bike Lane	Salinas	CR-1
MON-MYC149-UM	Central Avenue	Salinas	CR-1
SB-COH-A30	Meridian Street Bike Lane	Hollister	CR-2
SB-SBC-A65	San Benito River Recreational Trail Phase I	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3
SB-COG-A54	SR 25 Corridor Improvements Project	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3
SB-CT-A01	SR 156 Widening – San Juan Bautista to Union Road	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3
SB-CT-A17	Airline Highway Widening/SR 25 Widening: Sunset Drive to Fairview Road	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3
SB-CT-A44	Highway 101/25 4-Lane Widening Phase I	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3

AMBAG Project No.	Project	Location	Impact
SB-CT-A02	SR 156/Fairview Road Intersection Improvements	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3
SB-SJB-A01	Roundabout at the Alameda and Fourth Street	San Juan Batista	CR-1
SB-COH-A11	Union Road (formerly Crestview Drive) Construction	Hollister	CR-2, C-3
SB-COH-A18	Westside Boulevard Extension	Hollister	CR-2, C-3
SC-SBC-A67	Shore Road Extension	San Benito County	CR-2, C-3
SB-SJB-A07	Third Street Extension	San Juan Batista	CR-2, C-3
SB-SJB-A09	Connect Lang Street to the Alameda	San Juan Batista	CR-2, C-3
SC-RTC 27a-RTC	Monterey Bay Sanctuary Scenic Trail Network (Coastal Rail Trail) – Design, Environmental Clearance and Construction	Santa Cruz County	CR-2, C-3
RTC 30SC	Highway 1 Bicycle/Pedestrian Overcrossing at Mar Vista	Santa Cruz County	CR-2, C-3
SC-SC-P30-SCR	Murry Street to Harbor Path Connection	Santa Cruz	CR-2, C-3
SC-SB-P39-SCV	Glenwood Drive Bike Lanes	Scotts Valley	CR-2
SC-SV-P40-SCB	Lockwoode Lane Sidewalk and Bike Lanes	Scotts Valley	CR-2
SC-RTC-24e-RTC	3 – Highway 1: Auxiliary Lanes from Park Avenue to Bay Avenue/Porter Street	Santa Cruz	CR-2, C-3
SC-RTC-24f-RTC	2 – Highway 1: Auxiliary Lanes from 41st Avenue to Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Bike/Pedestrian Bridge	Santa Cruz	CR-2, C-3
SC-CAP-P07p-CAP	Stockton Avenue Bridge Rehab	Capitola	CR-2
SC-SC-P91-SCR	Shaffer Road Widening and Railroad Crossing	Santa Cruz	CR-2
SC-WAT-O1A-WAT	Highway 1/Harkins Slough road Interchange: Bicycle/Pedestrian Bridge	Watsonville	CR-2, C-3
WAT 38SC	Airport Boulevard Improvements	Watsonville	CR-2, C-3
SC-VAR-P45-VAR	West Side Transit Hub	Santa Cruz	CR-2, C-3

d. Cumulative Analysis

Development in the AMBAG region would increase under buildout of the 2040 MTP/SCS. The increase in growth in previously undisturbed areas contributes to regional impacts on existing and previously undisturbed and undiscovered historical, archaeological and paleontological resources. While most cultural resources are typically site-specific, with impacts that are project-specific, others may have regional significance; for example, an historical structure that represents the last known example of its kind. For such a resource, cumulative impacts and the contribution of the 2040 MTP/SCS to them, would be significant, and the 2040 MTP/SCS contribution to them would be cumulatively considerable. Mitigation measures outlined in this section would reduce impacts associated with 2040 MTP/SCS projects. However, the 2040 MTP/SCS contribution would remain cumulatively considerable after mitigation because it cannot be guaranteed that all future project-level impacts can be mitigated to a less than significant level.

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