4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section evaluates the potential for prehistoric and historic resources to be located on or beneath the surface of the Project area for Alternative Sites 1, 2, and 3. Potential impacts are identified and measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant impacts are recommended.

Under the No-Action Alternative, the site will remain in its current state and the effects on cultural resources will be similar to those that have occurred in the past due to grazing activities.

4.5.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING – ALTERNATIVE SITES 1 AND 2

In May 2000, Peter Jensen & Associates performed an archaeological reconnaissance of the Project site for Alternatives 1 and 2, which initially entailed a 460-acre Project area. When the Project site was expanded by an additional estimated 300 acres, a reconnaissance of the additional 165 acres was undertaken in August 2001. A detailed discussion regarding the evaluations can be found in the reports titled *Archaeological Inventory Survey Stillwater Industrial Park Development Project, c. 480 acres in the Stillwater Plains, Near Redding Municipal Airport, Redding, Shasta County, California* dated June 5, 2000 and the addendum report titled *Addendum To Archaeological Inventory Survey Stillwater Industrial Park Development Project, c. 480 acres in the Stillwater Plains, Near Redding Municipal Airport, Redding, Shasta County, California* dated August 23, 2001 are on file at the City of Redding City Manager's Office. The reports are confidential and are not available to the general public for review. Furthermore, due to the sensitive nature of the archaeological sites encountered, their specific locations cannot be identified in this document. However, the ensuing discussion will provide the reader with sufficient information to make an informed evaluation regarding potential Project impacts and mitigations, as necessary.

For the entire Project area, a complete record search at the Northeast California Information Centers at CSU-Chico was performed. This was followed by a pedestrian survey of the site to record any previously unidentified cultural resources. In view of variable terrain and sensitivity zones present within the project area, a mixed survey strategy was employed. Surveys were between May 15 through 23, 2000 and on August 20 and 21, 2001.

An Intensive-level field survey was undertaken in the highest sensitivity areas, including all flats, terraces and benches associated with Stillwater Creek and the ephemeral stream courses located within the property which empty into Stillwater Creek. Within these areas and terrain types (approximately 335 acres), survey transects were spaced at c. 20-30 meter intervals. All three bridge crossing sites across Stillwater Creek, including the existing Desperado Bridge site which is to be replaced, were examined at the intensive level.

A General-level field survey was undertaken within the remaining approximately 310 acres of the property, which is generally flat terrain located away from streams. The 130 acres located on the City property westerly of the eastern "bluff" defining Stillwater Creek and not subject to any form of Project development was not surveyed.

Survey of the proposed southern access road corridor (Road "A") from the bridge at Stillwater Creek to Airport Road involved a non-systematic, general-level survey achieved by walking a zig-zag transect along accessible sections of road corridor. Areas not inspected along the road corridor include the segments which proceed within the fenced Redding Municipal Airport boundary. These lands are considered low in archaeological sensitivity, in

part because of their distance away from a natural surface water source, and in part because of the extensive grading and clearing to which all of these areas have been subjected.

In searching for cultural resources, the surveyors took into account the results of background research, and were alert for any unusual contours, soil changes, distinctive vegetation patterns, exotic materials, artifacts, feature or feature remnants and other possible markers of cultural sites.

In searching for cultural resources, Peter Jensen & Associates took into account the results of background research, and was alert for any unusual contours, soil changes, distinctive vegetation patterns, exotic materials, artifacts, feature or feature remnants and other possible markers of cultural sites. No special problems were encountered during the course of field work, and all survey objectives are considered to have been satisfactorily achieved.

As previously noted, the Project site is located within the Stillwater Plains of east Redding, adjacent to the east side of Stillwater Creek and the northeast corner of the Redding Municipal Airport. The bluff along the east side of Stillwater Creek defines the approximate western margin of the area to be developed, which is relatively level and situated at an average elevation of approximately 500 feet above sea level.

The Project area is located within Wintu Indian territory near the border shared with the Yana to the east and the Nomlaki to the south. The basic social unit for all three groups was the family, although the village may also be considered a social, as well as a political and economic, unit. Villages were usually located on flats adjoining streams, and were inhabited mainly in the winter as it was necessary to go out into the hills and higher elevation zones to establish temporary camps during food gathering seasons (i.e., spring, summer, and fall).

The Stillwater Plains area appears to have been minimally affected by incursion by Spanish and Mexican expeditions and White men during the Gold Rush period. Mineral ores are not exposed in the area, nor is there a significant timber resource here. As a consequence, early historic occupation focused on ranching and small farms, many of which were homesteaded following passage of the Homestead Act in the 1860's. Population in this area remained quite low and widely scattered until the last two decades of the 20th Century. Only relatively recently has the urban expansion which has characterized Redding for over 30 years extended significantly into the Stillwater Plains area. As a consequence of the generally low population density and absence of significant mining and timber operations, many of the prehistoric sites along Stillwater Creek and its tributaries have survived generally intact to the present day. However, the early ranching operations often involved construction of access roads, a variety of residential and ranch structures, and additional features of various types – e.g., stock ponds, ditches, irrigation components, etc. Collectively, these activities are likely to have impacted many of the prehistoric sites in this region, although not to the extent that mining did elsewhere in the County.

Overall, and based on an examination of available topographic and other maps, the project area appeared to contain lands ranging from low to high in sensitivity for prehistoric sites, and from low to moderate in sensitivity for historic-period sites and features.

The records of the Northeast Information Center (CSU-Chico) were examined for any existing recorded prehistoric or historic sites (Walk in Records Search conducted March 6, 2000, I.C. File # W00-33). These records indicate the following existing conditions for the project area.

- A portion of the western margin of the project area was subjected to formal archaeological inventory survey. This work was undertaken in 1980 by James Dotta in conjunction with a proposal to quarry gravel along Stillwater Creek. Additional surveys have been undertaken in the general vicinity, although none of these other surveys extends into the present project area boundaries.

- To date, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. A historic cemetery is shown on the USGS quad adjacent to the south side of Rancho Road, west of its intersection with Old Oregon Trail. Widening of Rancho Road southerly could affect this Cemetery.

Prehistoric Sites

In the 460 acres evaluated initially, evidence of prehistoric activity was observed at nine locations within the Project area. Eight of these are represented by isolated basalt cores and large tabular flakes. A thorough inspection of the lands surrounding these eight isolated artifacts failed to identify additional cultural material, and these items are therefore considered Isolates, not significant per CEQA or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining observation consists of a prehistoric site that was recorded as site "SIP #1." The site exhibits evidence that it may contain buried cultural deposits related to Native American use. Depth of the "midden" was not determined during the present recordation, but examination of rodent hole backdirt piles indicates at least 20-30 cm depth.

In the subsequent 165 acres evaluated, Ground surface visibility ranged from moderate to good, with substantial prior ground disturbance evident throughout much of the land east of the bluff and along most of the proposed road corridor. Virtually all of the land area east of the bluff above Stillwater Creek has been subjected to relatively recent fire and fire-suppression impacts, with tree and brush removal evident, and fire breaks and other grading activities observed throughout. Fences border the north, south and east sides of the property and numerous access roads/fire cuts traverse the property. Evidence of recent (less than 2 years) bulldozing activity was observed within the northeastern portion of the property, and several fig trees were observed within the northwestern portion of the property suggesting a relatively recent attempt at farming in this area. No evidence of prehistoric or historic-period sites or features was observed within the surveyed lands. These negative findings are attributed in part to prior extensive disturbance to which much of the area has been subjected.

Historical Sites

A bridge, possibly in excess of 50 years of age, extends approximately 120 ft in length (east-west), with a maximum width of approximately 25 feet at the footings. The bridge spans Stillwater Creek at a point located a short distance east of the end of Desperado Trail. The structure consists of two primary sections or spans which represent different construction techniques and which meet in the center of Stillwater Creek where both are supported by 4' diameter steel columns filled with reinforced concrete. The bridge appears to be at least partially "home made", possibly involving a salvaged steel truss bridge combined with an added span utilizing railroad tracks.

The westerly segment or span is a steel girder suspension bridge measuring approximately 56' in length, 10' in width, with a deck-to-top-of-girder height of approximately 6'. Primary

support for the structure derives from two parallel steel girders set roughly 10 feet apart. The eastern end of these girders rests on two poured concrete pillars which extend into Stillwater Creek. A riveted steel load-bearing truss system was erected over the two longitudinal girders. The deck of the bridge was constructed from 8"x 8" joist timbers set on 4 ft centers and bolted to the longitudinal steel girders. The finished deck surface consists of 2"x12" timbers bolted to the joists.

The easterly span of the bridge consists of a flat concrete slab measuring approximately 37' in length and 10' in width. Support for this span consists of railroad tracks (longitudinal members) which were then covered with a steel-reinforced concrete slab. Low, wooden "safety" rails have been bolted into the slab along both sides of this segment of bridge. Both ends of the bridge tie into Stillwater Creek's terrace by resting on concrete footings, each measuring approximately 10' square.

The steel truss (west) segment may have been moved to this site from some other location – it appears clearly to have been sized for a different channel crossing. The slab-on-railroad-track (east) segment appears "home built" and may have been constructed simply to complete the span across Stillwater Creek, since the truss segment was simply too short.

4.5.2 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING – ALTERNATIVE SITE 3

This section is based on an archaeological resources study titled *Archaeological Inventory Survey, Shastina Ranch Development Project* prepared by Jensen & Associates.[1] The 474-acre study area is comprised of 224 acres for the Shastina Ranch Project and an additional 250-acre area. Not included are the 64-acres along Airport Road and the parcels that access Bo Peep Lane and a portion of a parcel that lies within Shasta County on the bluff overlooking Churn Creek. All of these parcels have been disturbed by either grading or grazing activities.

The project area is located within Wintu Indian territory (Du Bois 1935: Map I; La Pena 1978: Figure I), not too far from the border shared with the Yana to the east and the Nomlaki to the south.

Much of the land in this area remains undeveloped for residential and commercial use, although such developments have been expanding rapidly into this area of the County during the past 20 years. The Redding Airport is located about 1 /4 mile to the southeast. This area has been subject to historic ranching since about 1865, a land use that often involved grading of access roads and construction of a variety of residential and ranch features (e.g., stock ponds, ditches, irrigation components, sheds, etc.). While this activity is likely to have affected some of the prehistoric and earliest historic sites in this area, impacts to such resources have been much less severe than elsewhere in the Redding area where historic mining was undertaken on a substantial scale.

Overall, and based on an examination of available topographic and other maps, the project area appeared to contain lands ranging from low to high in sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic-period sites and features.

To date, no prehistoric or historic-period sites or features have been formally recorded or otherwise documented within or immediately adjacent to the 477-acre project area. Although numerous prehistoric and historic-period sites have been documented within the

[1] The report is on file at the City of Redding City Manager's Office.

general vicinity, none of these previously documented sites will be affected by the Shastina Ranch development project, as presently proposed.

The official Shasta County archaeological records maintained by the Northeast Information Center were examined for existing recorded prehistoric or historic sites on January 26, 2003 (.C. File # W04-3). These records document the following existing conditions for the project area:

Approximately 250 acres of the overall 460-acre project area has been subject to formal archaeological inventory survey in conjunction with four separate archaeological surveys.

- Jensen (1987) conducted a linear survey for the Stillwater Sewer project, a corridor that proceeds north-south through the central portion of the project area.

- Jensen (2002) conducted an archaeological survey for the 103-acre Creative Living Development project, situated within the extreme western portion of the present project area.

- Furry (2003a) conducted a survey for the Jurin Ranch property, consisting of approximately 150-acres and including the entire southeastern portion of the present project area.

- Furry (2003b) conducted a survey for the Barzin property, consisting of approximately 50 acres that includes some of the southeastern portion of the project area.

In view of variable terrain and sensitivity zones present within the project area, a mixed survey strategy was employed.

- Intensive-level field survey was undertaken in the highest sensitivity areas, including all flats, terraces and benches associated with Churn Creek, which forms the western property boundary, and along the bluff line above this system, and along Clover Creek which generally flows north-south through the central portion of the property. Within these areas and terrain types, estimated at approximately 30% of the overall land area, survey transect were spaced at c. 25-meter intervals.

- General-level field survey was undertaken within the remaining c. 70% of the property, which is generally flat terrain located away from surface water sources.

In searching for cultural resources, the surveyors took into account the results of background research, and were alert for any unusual contours, soil changes, distinctive vegetation patterns, exotic materials, artifacts, feature or feature remnants and other possible markers of cultural sites.

Field survey for the present project was undertaken from February 5 through February 9, 2004 by Sean M. Jensen and Peter M. Jensen. No special problems were encountered during the course of the pedestrian survey and all survey objectives are considered to have been satisfactorily achieved.

Fieldwork identified the following general conditions within the project area. Disturbance to the ground surface ranges from minimal to substantial. Substantial ground surface impacts have accompanied construction of adjacent roads, transmission lines, and private residences. As well, approximately 40% of the property has been subjected to tree and

brush removal to develop and expand livestock pasture. Two separate residences and related outbuildings are present within the project area (associated with additional features such as livestock ponds, graded access roads, buried and overhead utilities, and soil borrowing/depositing). The ACID canal trends southeast to northwest close to the western property boundary, but outside of the boundary.

Prehistoric Sites

Evidence of prehistoric activity was observed at nine locations within the project area. All are represented by single-occurrence cores or large tabular flakes of basalt. A thorough inspection of the lands surrounding each of these finds failed to identity additional cultural material, and these items are therefore considered Isolates, categorically excluded as "significant" per CEQA evaluative criteria.

No occupation or special purpose sites (e.g., bedrock milling stations, petroglyphs) were observed within the property. These negative results are best explained by the presence of known and previously documented prehistoric occupation sites located a short distance north and south of the present project area, and by the degree of disturbance to which a substantial portion of this land area has been subjected.

Historical Sites

No evidence of demonstrably historic-period occupation, homesteading, trash disposal or similar use was observed during the survey. These negative findings may be at least partially explained by historic grass/brush fires, which would have destroyed early wooden structures that may once have been present in the area. Also relevant to these negative findings is the extensive disturbance to which the land area has been subjected, including cattle ranching and other activities involving this and area. With regard to existing residences, both are contemporary in design and execution, do not represent the original ranch houses at this location, and were previously evaluated in conjunction with archaeological survey for the "Creative Living" project completed in 2002 (Jensen 2002).

4.5.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A. Related Federal Regulations

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and to seek comments from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The purpose of Section 106 is to avoid unnecessary harm to historic properties from Federal actions. Commonly known as Section 106 review, the procedure for meeting Section 106 requirements is defined in ACHP's regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). The regulations include both general direction regarding consultation and specific requirements at each stage of the review process.

The National Historic Preservation Act, amended in 1992, contains tribal consultation provisions in ACHP's regulations. The two amended sections of NHPA that have a direct bearing on the Section 106 review process are Section 101(d)(6)(A), which clarifies that historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes may be eligible for listing in the National Register, and Section 101(d)(6)(B), which requires Federal agencies, in carrying out their Section 106 responsibilities, to consult with any Indian tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. ACHP's regulations incorporate these provisions and reflect other directives

about tribal consultation from Executive orders, Presidential memoranda, and other authorities.

Important cultural resources, per the National Register of Historic Places, are those prehistoric and historic sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects, as well as properties with traditional religious or cultural importance to Native Americans, which are listed, or are eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (historic properties), according to the criteria outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. An historic property must possess integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

a. Associated with events, which have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the history of the United States.

b. Associated with the lives of people significant in United States history.

c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

d. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Consistency Analysis

Section 106 consultation has been initiated by the City of Redding, as Lead Agency, with the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) to determine and document the area of potential effects and review existing information. Jensen and Associates, the cultural resources consultant for the City consulted with Indian tribes to assist in identifying historic properties that may be of religious and cultural significance for all Alternative sites.

Alternatives 1 and 2

Evidence of prehistoric activity was observed at nine locations within the APE. A thorough inspection of the lands surrounding eight isolated artifacts found failed to identify additional cultural material, and these items are therefore considered Isolates, and not potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or "significant" per CEQA evaluative criteria. The remaining observation consists of a prehistoric site that was recorded as site "SIP #1." The site exhibits evidence that it may contain buried cultural deposits related to Native American use. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site will be avoided and preserved "as is."

Alternative 3

Evidence of prehistoric activity was observed at nine locations within the overall 474-acre project area examined by Jensen. All locations are represented by single-occurrence cores or large tabular flakes of basalt. A thorough inspection of the lands surrounding each of these finds failed to identity additional cultural material, and these items are therefore considered Isolates, categorically excluded as "significant" per CEQA evaluative criteria. Consultation with local Native American Wintu representatives failed to produce any information concerning the presence of prehistoric sites or traditional use/collection areas within or near the project area.

The existing archaeological records contain no entries for prehistoric or historic sites within the project area, and no such sites were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

B. Related State Regulations

According to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, a lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on a resource that is considered historically significant, which also includes archaeological sites. Generally, a resources is considered to be historically significant if the resources is listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC 5024.1); or if the resource is included in a local register of historical resources [PRC 5020.1(k)], or if the resource is identified as significant in an historical resource survey [PRC 5024.1(g)].

Consistency Analysis

The discussion under Related Federal Regulations Consistency Analysis is applicable

C. City of Redding General Plan

The City of Redding General Plan Natural Resources Element provides a series of goals and policies that the proposed Project must be consistent; otherwise the Project could not proceed. The following identifies applicable goals and policies and a brief discussion on how the consistency is met, either directly by the Project itself, or through mitigation measures advanced.

GOAL NR12 Protect and enhance historical and culturally significant resources within the Planning Area.

Policy NR12A Ensure protection of prehistoric, cultural, and archaeological resources during the development process.

Policy NR12B Refer development proposals that may adversely affect archaeological sites to the California Archaeological Inventory, Northeast Information Center, at Chico State University.

Policy NR12D The City shall not knowingly approve any public or private project that may adversely affect an archaeological site without first consulting the Archaeological Inventory, Northeast Information Center, conducting a site evaluation as may be indicated, and attempting to mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendations of a qualified archaeologist. City implementation of this policy shall be guided by Appendix "K" of the *CEQA Guidelines.*

Consistency Analysis

The site investigations by Jensen and Associates of historical and cultural resources along with the proposed mitigation measures provide compliance with the Goal and Policies for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3.

4.5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES/IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Basis for Environmental Consequences/Impacts – All Alternatives

There is the possibility that potentially significant unidentified cultural materials could be encountered on or below the surface during the course of future development or construction activities.

B. Thresholds of Significance

Significant effects could occur if development of the proposed Project were to:

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

Evaluations have determined that there are no significant historical resources that exist within the Project boundary therefore ***no significant impacts could result*** *from Project implementation.* ***No mitigation measures are necessary****.*

b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Alternatives 1 and 2

Archaeological sites containing buried cultural deposits related to Native American use typically document protracted habitation and performance of a range of domestic activities. For these reasons, further research at such sites frequently has the potential to expand understanding and appreciation of local and regional prehistory, and such sites are therefore often considered eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Site SIP #1 contains a buried deposit. Although the depth of the deposit is not specifically known, based on previous research in the area it likely contains portable cultural materials, including formed and datable (temporally diagnostic) artifacts, faunal and floral remains, specialized samples suitable for radiocarbon dating, etc. If present, such material could be expected to yield additional information on prehistoric patterns of resource extraction methodology and technology, technical information concerning lithic reduction strategies employed, the size of the populations involved, and further characterization of the intensity of resource use during prehistoric time periods in this area of northern California. For these reasons, potential Project impacts on Site SIP #1 are considered ***significant.*** *Furthermore, the site potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.*

The Project has been redesigned to totally avoid Site SIP #. This action reduces potential impacts to ***below a level of significance****. However, mitigation measures are advanced should the site be impacted.*

Alternative 3

The existing archaeological records contain no entries for prehistoric or historic sites within the project area, and no such sites were encountered during the pedestrian survey. Relevant to these negative findings is the fact that two substantial prehistoric occupation sites have been documented both north and south of the present project area. The negative findings regarding historic sites and

features may perhaps best be explained by historic brush and grass fires that would have destroyed any early wooden structures that may have been present on this property at one time.

Consultation with local Native American Wintu representatives failed to produce any information concerning the presence of prehistoric sites or traditional use/collection areas within or near the project area.

Although there is a low probability that cultural resources would be uncovered at the project site, given the results of previous field surveys, mitigation measures are advanced should the site be impacted. This action reduces potential impacts to ***below a level of significance****.*

c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

Evaluations have determined that there is no a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature that exist within the Project boundary therefore potential impacts are considered ***less than significant*** *and* ***no mitigation measures are necessary****.*

d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Alternatives 1 and 2

The widening of Rancho Road to the south has the potential to impact a historic cemetery shown on the USGS quad west of its intersection with Old Oregon Trail. The impact could be ***potentially significant****. However, the mitigation measures proposed would reduce the impact to* ***below a level of significance****.*

Alternative 3

There are no formal cemeteries that would be impacted. The potential disturbance of human remains could occur due the construction of off-site infrastructure such as the extension of Shasta View Drive or widening of Ranch Road, which could result in ***potentially significant*** *impacts. However, the mitigation measures proposed would reduce the impact to* ***below a level of significance****.*

C. Analysis of Environmental Consequences/Impacts, & Mitigation Measures

Alternatives 1 and 2

Impact 4.5.4-1

Site SIP #1 has been avoided through Project redesign, however, should the Project proponent desire to utilize this area a mitigation measure is advanced.

Mitigation Measure 4.5.4-1

Formal archaeological evaluation (i.e., archaeological testing to formally determine eligibility and significance) would need to be undertaken and detailed recommendations for treatment would be required to be advanced if the site were to be found eligible. Treatment could range from avoidance to data recovery excavations, depending on the findings of testing and the nature of Project impacts.

Implementation

The City would contract with a professional archaeologist who would undertake the necessary survey work to determine eligibility and significance and to make appropriate recommendations were the site found to be eligible.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of this mitigation measures will reduce potential cultural resource impacts on Site SIP # 1 to a **less than significant** level.

Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

Impact 4.5.4-2

The present evaluation and recommendations are based on the findings of an inventory-level surface survey only. There is always the possibility that potentially significant unidentified cultural materials could be encountered on or below the surface during the course of future development or construction activities.

Mitigation Measure 4.5.4-2

> *Previously unidentified cultural resources could be inadvertently encountered during the course of construction activity. In the event of such a contingency, construction work must stop immediately and additional consultation with a professional archaeologist would be necessary to develop site-specific mitigation measures.*

Implementation

As part of the construction contract, a clause shall be included that will require the contractor to immediately notify the assigned City construction inspector should unidentified cultural resources be encountered during construction. All work shall cease until the professional archaeologist investigates the resources encountered. Should skeletal remains be encountered, then the County Coroner shall also be notified immediately.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of this mitigation measures will reduce potential cultural resource impacts to a **less than significant** level.

D. Conclusion

Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

Implementation of mitigation measures will reduce potential significant impacts to a **less than significant level**.

No Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative the site will remain as is and the effects on cultural resources will be similar to those that have occurred in the past due to grazing activities.

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