4.9 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.9.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the prehistoric and historic resources that could be damaged or destroyed as a result of development in the project area. Prehistoric resources include sites and artifacts associated with the indigenous, non-Euro-American population, generally prior to contact with people of European descent. Historic resources consist of structures, features, artifacts, and sites that date from Euro-American settlement of the region. Paleontological resources are subsurface flora and fauna fossil resources from the Plio-Pleistocene era less than 600,000 years ago.

The information contained in this section was derived from the following sources:

- City of Roseville General Plan, as amended through May 2010
- City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance, as amended (2010)
- Placer County General Plan, 1994 as amended
- Draft Creekview Specific Plan, 2010
- Peak & Associates Inc., Determination of Eligibility and Effect for Proposed Creekview Development, Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County California, September 2010.
- West Roseville Specific Plan FEIR, February 2004
- URS Corporation, Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,329 Acre Reason Farms for the city of Roseville, Placer County, California, 2002
- URS Corporation, City of Roseville Retention Basin, California Register Evaluation, 2002.

The documents listed above are available for review during normal business hours at:

City of Roseville Permit Center

311 Vernon Street Roseville, CA 95678

No comments related to prehistoric, historic, paleontology resources were submitted in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP).

4.9.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The majority of the proposed project site is undeveloped and has historically been used for agricultural or grazing activities.

PREHISTORY BACKGROUND

The Native Americans who occupied the project vicinity at the time of Euro-American contact (circa 1850s) are known as the Nisenan, also referred to as the Southern Maidu. Several ethnographers have studied the Maidu people and generally agree that the Nisenan territory includes the drainages of the Bear, American, Yuba and southern Feather rivers. Tribes of this language family dominated the Central Valley, San Francisco Bay areas and the western Sierra Nevada foothills Their permanent settlements were generally located on ridges separating parallel streams, either on crests, knolls or terraces part way up these ridges.

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets", made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more or less herediatary chief. Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The exact location of these villages is hard to determine, but a village site is known to have been located at Maidu Park in Roseville.

The lower foothills and the valley were rich in natural resources and the Maidu took advantage of many available foods. Acorns were important to their diet and were supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, herbs, and fruit. Virtually every animal was hunted or trapped. The Maidu were nomadic throughout much of the year, moving from place to place following game migration patterns and gathering seasonal plants.

Two events drastically affected the population. In 1833 there was a malaria epidemic that is estimated to have eliminated three-quarters of the population that year. In addition, the Nisenan hunting and gathering cycle was altered

drastically with the discovery of gold in Coloma in 1848. As miners poured into the Roseville and Auburn areas, the Native Americans were forced out of their winter villages, land was fenced, streams were silted, and food resources became increasingly difficult to procure. The Nisenan survived as best they could, working in mines or on ranches, panning for gold and other activities.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The earliest settlers in the general project vicinity probably arrived in the late 1840s, when Placer and Sacramento Counties was inundated with men searching surface deposits for gold. By 1854 the area was sparsely settled and small-scale ranching had begun.

The construction and development of the railroad industry played a significant role in the development of the region, particularly the establishment of the City of Roseville. Roseville eventually developed into a shipping and trading center for agriculture from southern Placer County.

The lands in and around the project area were owned by a few pioneering land owners, such as the Fiddyment family, who settled south of the project area in 1856 (within the West Roseville Specific Plan area). Within the Creekview project area, there was little change during the first four decades of the 20th century. Aerial photographs reviewed from 1937 show few buildings in the area.

James W. Kaseberg, Stephen A. Bountwell and William Dunlap established a large sheep ranch west of Roseville in 1864. Born in Germany, Kaseberg arrived in the United States in 1853. At its peak, Kaseberg's ranch encompassed 50,000 acres, with a herd of 40,000. However, by the 1890s much of the ranch had been sold or divided so that it comprised less than 9,000 acres. A map from the 1890s shows the vast majority of the project area was owned by Kaseberg and was presumably part of his Diamond K Ranch.

RECORDS SEARCH

Records searches were conducted for the property at the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento in October 2006 by Ann Peak and an updated search in September 2010. There were several previous field studies in the immediate project vicinity, one of which covered a substantial portion of the project area. One archeological site and no historic resources have been recorded within the project area as a result of the previous investigations.

The purpose of the record searches was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-half mile (1,600 meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented historic or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. The earliest reported work in the immediate area was a survey of the property just east of the project area was in 1995 by PAR Environmental Resources Inc. which covered a small section of Phillip Road. In 2001 URS conducted a survey for the Roseville Energy Park (REP), located south of the project area. URS also conducted a study of Reason Farms, west of the project area, as part of the City's Regional Retention Basin project in 2002.

Previously recorded site

The only site known to exist in the project area was first recorded by Mott in 1961(CA-PLA-137). It consisted of several artifacts (mortar and pestle and fragments made of ground stone). It appears the site represented seasonal use (late summer/early fall) of the area along the creek for the processing of vegetal foods. Any other materials from short-term occupancy that may have accumulated would have been washed away on an annual basis as the creek waters rose in the winter and spring. Only the heavy stone artifacts would remain.

URS Corporation in a previous survey in 2001 could not find evidence of the previous recorded site, nor could Peak Associates in testing in 2006. Peak

4.9 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Associates shovel test pits of the site found no artifacts and an intensive surface search yielded negative results. It was determined that either the site had been surface only or a complete collection had been made by the original recorder, which was common practice in the 1960s.

Historic period resources

Historic maps of the site show no buildings within the project area. The topographic map indicates that there is a home site on the south side of Pleasant Grove Creek that dated to before 1967. The residence and barn are no longer extant, with no surface evidence remaining. A concrete corn crib, was added to the home site after 1981.

Older buildings, pre-1967 are depicted at the west-central edge of the property, south of Pleasant Grove Creek which are no longer extant.

The Urban Reserve parcel includes a building complex on the south side of Pleasant Grove Creek, at 4900 Phillip Road, constructed sometime between 1967 and 1981, based on USGS maps.

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted (2006 and 2010) to request a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory and to obtain a list of Native Americans who might have information on the project area. There were no Sacred Lands identified.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE PROJECT

The entire project area was surveyed for cultural resources. Fieldwork was conducted in November 2006 and 2010 by Peak & Associates. The eastern two thirds of the project site was inspected by means of linear transects spaced no more than 20-meters apart. The area of the structures shown on the USGS map at the western edge of the project area was examined in detail as well as the segment along Pleasant Grove creek.

The Reason Farms area (Off-Site Improvement Area), in addition to having been surveyed by URS Corporation in 2002 as part of the Reason Farms Regional Retention Basin EIR, was surveyed and observed to have been entirely leveled with curving low levees in place. It appears to have been in rice production in the past, making it an unlikely area for archeological resources. This offsite bypass channel location located in the Off-site Improvement Area was examined using general coverage, with transects of no more than 30 meters.

Ground visibility was only fair due to the tall vegetation over most of the project area. Where necessary, weeds were cleared and small holes were dug by hand to check the sediment.

The very heavy disturbance from agricultural uses that was obvious throughout the project area suggests a relatively low sensitivity for surviving cultural resources. Even the banks of Pleasant Grove Creek failed to provide any indication of cultural resources. This includes the previously identified resource by Mott (CA-PLA-137). Test excavations were performed to attempt to locate a buried component of the site. Shovel test pits (STPs) consisting of small hand excavated holes approximately 25 to 40 centimeters in diameter by 10 centimeter increments of depth were dug. All excavated material was screened through a 1/8 inch mesh shaker to attempt to identify artifacts. The test pits found no artifacts and an intensive surface search in both areas also returned negative results.

A house and barn formerly on the site have been removed. One residence (mobile home) with outbuildings is located on-site. A concrete feature that was used to store corn remains on the site. A single family residence and several outbuildings are present on the Urban Reserve parcel.

4.9.3 REGULATORY SETTING

The treatment of cultural resources is governed by federal, state and local laws and guidelines. There are specific criteria for determining whether prehistoric and historic sites or objects are significant and/or protected by law. Federal and

State significance criteria generally focus on the resource's integrity and uniqueness, its relationship to similar resources and its potential to contribute important information to scholarly research. Some resources that do not meet federal significance criteria may be considered significant by State criteria. The laws and regulation seek to mitigate impacts on significant prehistoric or historic resources. The federal, state and local laws and guidelines for protecting historic resources are summarized below.

FEDERAL

Historical Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the official federal list of cultural resources that have been nominated by State Offices for their historical significance at the local, state or national level. Properties listed in the NRHP, or "determined eligible" for listing, must meet certain criteria for historical significance and possess integrity of form, location, and setting. Under Section 106 of the Act and its implementing regulations, federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions, or those they fund or permit, on properties that may be eligible for listing or that are listed in the NRHP. The regulations in 36 CFR Part 60.4 describe the criteria to evaluate cultural resources for inclusion in the NRHP. Properties may be listed in the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and they:

- (A) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- (B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- (C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

4.9

(D) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

These factors are known as "Criteria A, B, C, and D."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, which is measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character, the degree to which the original fabric has been retained, and the reversibility of the changes to the property. Archaeological sites are evaluated under Criterion D, which concerns the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The Section 106 review process, which would be undertaken between USACE as part of issuing a Section 404 permit and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), involves a four-step procedure:

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

The department of the Interior has set forth Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. These standards and Guidelines are not regulatory and do not set or interpret agency policy. A project that follows the

Standards and Guidelines generally shall be considered mitigated to a less than significant level, according to Section 15064.5 (b) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are classified as non-renewable scientific resources and are protected by several federal and state statutes, most notably by the 1906 Federal Antiquities Act (PL 59-209; 16 United States Code 431 et seq.; 34 Stat. 225), which calls for protection of historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands. Because the proposed project does not include any federal lands, this statute does not apply.

STATE

Historical and Archaeological Resources and Human Remains

California Environmental Quality Act

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Public Resources Code section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on "unique archaeological resources."

"Historical resource" is a term of art with a defined statutory meaning. (See Public Resources Code, section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, section 15064.5, subdivisions (a) and (b).) The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be "historical resources" for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (Public Resources Code, section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources (Pubic Resources Code, section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, section 15064.5, subdivision (a)(3)). In general, an historical resource, under this approach, is defined as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that:

- (A) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and
- (B) Meets any of the following criteria:
 - Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an

important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(CEQA Guidelines, section 15064.5 (a)(3))

These factors are known as "Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4." The fact that a resources is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing does not preclude a lead agency from determining that it may be an historical resource. (Pubic Resources Code, section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, section 15064.5, subdivision (a)(4).)

CEQA also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of an historical resource, as described above, and "unique archaeological resources." Under CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21083.2[g]), an archaeological resource is considered "unique" if it:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an "historical resource," then an EIR must be prepared and mitigation measures and alternatives must be considered. A "substantial adverse change" in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]).

4.9

The State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR Section 15064.5[c]) also provide specific guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources, depending on whether they meet the definition of an "historical resource" or a "unique archaeological resource." If the site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2.

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5, subdivision (e), requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, the lead agency must consult with the appropriate Native Americans, if any, as timely identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Section 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or applicant), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 (Government Code sections 65352.3, 65352.4) requires that, prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005, a city or county must consult with Native American tribes with respect to the possible preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects located within that jurisdiction.

California Senate Bill 297 (1982)

This law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. It has been incorporated into Section 15064.5 (e) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Paleontological Resources

Consideration of paleontological resources is required by CEQA (see Appendix G). Other state requirements for paleontological resource management are found in Public Resources Code Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5, *Archaeological*, *Paleontological*, *and Historical Sites*. This statute specifies that state agencies may undertake surveys, excavations, or other operations as necessary on state lands to preserve or record paleontological resources. This statute does not apply to the project because none of the property is state-owned.

No state or local agencies have specific jurisdiction over paleontological resources. No state or local agency requires a paleontological collecting permit to allow for the recovery of fossil remains discovered as a result of construction-related earth moving on state or private land in a project site.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

The City of Roseville currently does not have a historic preservation ordinance nor does it have a citywide historic resources Inventory. Significant cultural resources are shown on Figure V-4 in the City's General Plan.

The General Plan includes goals and policies for the preservation of cultural resources.

- **Goal 1:** Strengthen Roseville's unique identity through the protection of its archaeological, historic, and cultural resources.
- **Policy 1:** When items of historical, cultural or archaeological significance are discovered within the City, a qualified archeologist or historian shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend proper action.
- **Policy 2:** When feasible, incorporate significant archaeological sites into open space areas.

- Policy 3: Subject to approval by the appropriate federal, state, local agencies, and Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD), artifacts that are discovered and subsequently determined to be "removable" should be offered for dedication to the Maidu Interpretive Center.
- **Policy 5:** Establish standards for the designation, improvement and protection of buildings landmarks and sites of cultural and historic character.

PROFESSIONAL PALEONTOLOGICAL STANDARDS

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (1995, 1996), a national scientific organization of professional vertebrate paleontologists, has established standard guidelines that outline acceptable professional practices in the conduct of paleontological resource assessments and surveys, monitoring and mitigation, data and fossil recovery, sampling procedures, specimen preparation, analysis, and curation. Most practicing professional paleontologists in the nation adhere to the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology assessment, mitigation, and monitoring requirements, as specifically spelled out in its standard guidelines.

4.9.4 IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if development proposed in the project area would do any of the following:

- Create a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical or unique archaeological resource, pursuant to section 15064.5 of the state CEOA Guidelines
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Disturb any human remains.

IMPACT 4.9-1	DISTURB, DAMAGE OR DESTROY UNIDENTIFIED SUBSURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL RESOURCES OR HUMAN REMAINS DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines.	
	CSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.9-1 Cease Work and Consult with Qualified Archaeologist	WMM 4.8-2 Cultural Resource Handling and Protection; WMM 4.8-3 Conduct Archeological Surveys
Significance after Mitigation:	Potentially Significant and Unavoidable	Potentially Significant and Unavoidable

Creekview Specific Plan

As discussed in the Environmental Setting section, the field surveys of the Project area did not find evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources. Historic farming practices and use of the site may have disturbed previous resources. The soils in the project area are hardpan; therefore, there is not a high likelihood of the presence of buried prehistoric period resources.

However, there is always the potential that subsurface historic or prehistoric resources or human remains could be encountered during grading, excavation, and or construction. Recorded resources are known in the vicinity. For example, a prehistoric site was located near Pleasant Grove Creek, south of the project site, within the WRSP area. There could be subsurface historic or prehistoric resources within the CSP area that were not identified in previous surveys. If such resources are encountered during construction either on-site or off-site associated with the CSP activities, they could be damaged, destroyed,

or removed, resulting in a loss of integrity. This would be considered a **potentially significant** impact.

If evidence of historic or prehistoric artifacts or sites or human remains is uncovered during project development, Mitigation Measure 4.9-1 requires that all work cease within 100 feet of the find so that artifacts or remains are not damaged by equipment. MM 4.9-1 reduces impacts to unknown cultural resources that qualify as either historical resources or unique archaeological resources, and human remains by requiring avoidance where feasible or appropriate study, handling and recordation of such resources. MM 4.9-1 also calls for following the procedures established in the Health and Safety Code with regard to human remains. Because it is possible, however, that unearthed cultural resources might qualify as "historical resources" or unique archeological resources that cannot feasibly be avoided, with the result that there could be "substantial adverse change in the significance" of such resources, or that human remains may inadvertently be destroyed, the impact is **potentially significant and unavoidable**.

Urban Reserve

No known historic or pre-historic resources are located in the Urban Reserve area. One modern-era residence is located on the Harris property. A detailed survey of the Harris property was not conducted for this analysis. Therefore, there is the potential that subsurface historic or prehistoric or human remains could be encountered during grading, excavation, and or construction associated should the parcel develop in the future. Recorded resources are known in the vicinity. Development of the Urban Reserve would likely have a potential to disturb cultural resources, because it could contain historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources, or human remains. This is considered a **potentially significant** impact.

Previously adopted WMM 4.8-2, identified in the WRSP EIR, would continue to apply to the Urban Reserve area and requires that specific plans or other

development proposals include policies or conditions that require proper handling of any subsurface cultural resources unearthed during project construction. WMM 4.8-3 *Conduct Archeological Surveys* also would apply to the Urban Reserve and would require surveys at the time development is proposed. Because it is possible, however, that unearthed cultural resources might qualify as "historical resources" or unique archeological resources that cannot feasibly be avoided, with the result that there could be "substantial adverse change in the significance" of such resources, or that human remains may inadvertently be destroyed, the impact is **potentially significant and unavoidable**.

IMPACT 4.9-2	REMOVAL OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES AND/OR LOSS OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF SUCH RESOURCES	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines; Department of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation	
	CEQA Sections 21803.2 (b)-(f)	
	CSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
Mitigation Measures:	None Required	None Required
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Creekview Specific Plan

There are no resources previously determined eligible to be listed or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historic resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey. An archaeological test program and historical research were completed in order to provide information with which to evaluate the sites using eligibility criteria.

The CSP would involve removal of existing buildings, structures and related foundations and debris to facilitate construction of the project. Because these existing buildings, structures, related foundations and debris do not appear to qualify as "historical resources" within the meaning of CEQA, their removal would result in impacts that are **less than significant**.

Urban Reserve

Future development of the Urban Reserve parcel could involve removal of existing buildings, structures and related foundations and debris to facilitate construction new uses. Because these existing buildings, structures, related foundations and debris do not appear to qualify as "historical resources" within the meaning of CEQA, their removal would result in impacts that are **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.9-3	DISTURB UNKNOWN PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES DURING SITE PREPARATION	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Guidelines	
	CSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.9-2 Cease Work and Consult with Qualified Paleontologist	WMM 4.8-11, Policies to Ensure Proper Handling of Paleontological Resources
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Geologically, the Project area is composed of the Quaternary Basin deposits (alluvium). Due to the depth of the overlying alluvium, the siltstone bedrock is

not exposed in the project area. This formation, which consists of alluvial materials (gravel, sand and silt), derived from older granite and volcanic rocks in the Sierra Nevada to the east, could contain substantial numbers or unique types of invertebrate (marine), plant, or vertebrate fossils or other resources of paleontological value.

In areas where the geological formations are not exposed, paleontological resources would typically not be visible where the ground has not been disturbed and the formations exposed. However, they could be damaged or destroyed during site preparation, similar to archaeological resources. The potential for discovery and disturbance of paleontological resources would exist throughout the CSP Project area.

Creekview Specific Plan

As discussed above, there are geological units in the CSP project that could contain substantial numbers of unique types of invertebrate (marine), plant, or vertebrate fossils or other resources of paleontological value. These resources could be damaged or destroyed during site preparation. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. Mitigation Measure 4.9-2 requires that if any evidence of fossils is discovered during excavation or grading, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find. This requirement is analogous to the requirements of Section 15126.4(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, which seeks to avoid damaging effects on archaeological resources. Work would not resume until a qualified paleontologist is retained to review the find, and the paleontologist's recommendation for recordation and, if appropriate, preservation of the find have been implemented. Implementation of MM 4.9-2 would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level.

Urban Reserve

The Urban Reserve area also contains geological formations that could contain paleontological resources. Development of the area could uncover paleontology resources. This would be considered a **potentially significant impact**.

Previously adopted WMM 4.8-11, identified in the WRSP, would continue to apply to the Urban Reserve area and requires that work be suspended within 100 feet of a find and a qualified paleontologist consulted to assess that resource and provide proper management recommendations. Work would not resume until a qualified paleontologist is retained to review the find, and the paleontologist's recommendation for recordation and, if appropriate, preservation of the find have been implemented. Implementation of WMM 4.8-11 would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level.

IMPACT 4.9-4	DAMAGE OR DESTROY HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PREHISTORIC, OR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES DURING CONSTRUCTION OF OFF-SITE INFRASTRUCTURE	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	CEQA Sections 21803.2 (b) – (f) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines	
	CSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.9-1 Cease Work Consult with Qualified Archaeologist; MM 4.9-2 Cease Work and Consult with Qualified Paleontologist; MM 4.9-3 Conduct Appropriate Off- site Studies	WMM 4.8-3 Conduct Archeological Surveys; WMM 4.8-11 Include Policies to Ensure Proper Handling of Paleontological Resources; WMM 4.8-13 Conduct Appropriate Studies
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Creekview Specific Plan

Development of the CSP area would require infrastructure improvements outside of the CSP boundary and the Project area, such as construction of the by pass channel for flood control, extension of water, wastewater, recycled water, natural gas lines, power lines, and roadway extensions (Blue Oaks Boulevard and Westbrook Boulevard) and widening. Much of the off-site infrastructure necessary to serve the CSP will occur in existing or planned roadway corridors. Construction of the recycled water tank would occur adjacent to the Roseville Energy Park, in a area previously improved portion of the WRSP area.

In most cases, offsite infrastructure would be located within existing or planned roadway rights-of-way, and the potential for cultural resources to occur would have been addressed during the planning of those roads. However, in some cases, improvements may not coincide with the precise areas that were previously evaluated or may be proposed in areas that are not planned for development, or have not been subject to environmental review. Because the precise alignments and design of the off-site improvements have yet to be determined, additional cultural resource surveys may need to be completed for small areas of land. Therefore, this analysis assumes that historic resources (both subsurface and buildings), prehistoric resources (primarily sub-surface), and or paleontological resources could be located within areas that would be disturbed during construction of off-site infrastructure. If encountered during grading, excavation, and construction, such resources could be damaged, destroyed, or removed, resulting in a direct loss and or loss of integrity. This would be a **potentially significant** impact.

Mitigation Measure 4.9-3 requires that appropriate studies be conducted prior to construction of offsite infrastructure, and if any historical resources, unique archaeological resources, paleontological resources, or prehistoric resources are found that they be evaluated for significance, and avoided, preserved, and/or recorded as appropriate. This is consistent with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA

Guidelines for determining significance and Public Resources Code section 21803 (b)-(f) regarding preservation and recording. In addition, MM 4.9-1 and MM 4.9-2 would ensure that work cease if cultural or paleontological resources are discovered during construction, until such resources can be evaluated and treated as warranted by their significance. These mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level.

Urban Reserve

Like the CSP, future development of the Urban Reserve parcel would require construction of infrastructure improvements outside of the Project area, including roadway improvements, drainage improvements, and electrical, water and sewer lines. Construction and installation of these offsite improvements could damage, destroy, or remove subsurface cultural resources, resulting in the loss of integrity if encountered during grading, excavation and construction. This is considered a **potentially significant** impact.

Previously adopted WMM 4.8-3 *Conduct Archaeological Surveys* and 4.8-13, *Conduct Appropriate Surveys for offsite work*, identified in the WRSP EIR, continue to apply to the Urban Reserve area requires that appropriate studies be conducted prior to construction of offsite infrastructure, and that if any prehistoric or historic resources are found, that they be evaluated for significance, and avoided, preserved, and recorded as appropriate. In addition, previously adopted WMM 4.8-11 identified in the WRSP EIR, requires development proposals include polices or conditions that require work to cease if cultural resources or paleontological resources are discovered during construction, until such resources can be evaluated and treated as warranted by their significance. These mitigation measures will reduce the paleontological impact to a **less than significant level**.

This is consistent with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines for determining significance and Public Resources Code section 21803 (b)-(f) regarding preservation and recording. In addition, MM 4.9-1 and MM 4.9-2 would ensure

that work cease if cultural or paleontological resources are discovered during construction, until such resources can be evaluated and treated as warranted by their significance. These mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level.

4.9.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

The Project area was included in the program-level analysis of the West Roseville Specific Plan Final EIR. Mitigation adopted by the City Council at time of approval in 2004 is still applicable in the CSP area unless superseded by CSP project-specific mitigation, and will continue to apply to the Urban Reserve area unless noted. This following refers to the previously adopted WRSP mitigation measures as "WMM", and will show either strikeout for language that is being eliminated from the previously adopted WMMs or underline for language that is proposed to be added to the previously adopted WMMs.

WMM 4.8-2: Include Policies and Conditions That Require Proper Handling of Archaeological Resources (Impacts 4.9-1– Urban Reserve)

At the time specific development is proposed additional environmental review will be required for the Remainder Area Urban Reserve Area. Development proposals shall include policies and/or conditions that require proper handling of any subsurface cultural resources unearthed during project construction. The policies and conditions shall provide that if any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains are encountered during any development activities, work shall be suspended within 100-feet of the find, and the City of Roseville Planning and Public Works staff shall be notified. At that time the City shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with qualified archaeologists as needed to assess the resources

(i.e., whether it is an "historical resource" or a "unique archaeological resource") and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found to be significant. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance or, where avoidance is infeasible in light of project design or layout or is unnecessary to avoid significant effects, data recovery excavations. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff, in consultation with the archaeologists, to be necessary to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

WMM 4.8-3 Conduct Archeological Surveys (Impacts 4.9-1 and 4.9-4 Urban Reserve)

Specific Plans and/or development proposals for the Reminder Area Urban Reserve Area, shall identify known and/or potential archaeological sites, based on field surveys of the area proposed for development conducted by a qualified archaeologist as part of the specific plan environmental review process. If significant resources or significant archaeological sites are present, the Specific Plan and/or development proposal shall designate the area surrounding the site as open space, as feasible. If retention of such resources is not feasible, recordation of the sites

shall be required, along with treatment as is recommended by the archaeologist after consultation with SHPO and, if the find is prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Council.

The following two, previously adopted mitigation measures (WMM 4.8-8 and WMM 4.8-9) are not applicable to the Urban Reserve parcel because no structures (historic or otherwise) are present in that area; therefore, it is recommended that they be deleted:

WMM 4.8-8 Properly Record Any Identified Historical Resources

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Remainder Area shall require that, if nay historically significant resource is identified, the project applicants shall be required to prepare a record of the building in compliance with the National Parks Service standards [Historical American Building Surveys (HABS)]. A copy of the record shall be deposited with the SHPO.

WMM 4.8-9 Include Policies that Require Rehabilitation and Reuse of Historically Significant Properties)

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Remainder Area shall include policies or conditions of project approval requiring the exteriors of historic properties that will be adaptively reused, to be rehabilitated and reused in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (U.S. Department of the Interior, national Park Service, 1992 [Standards]. In addition, finish materials, case work, and trim on the interior should be restored and/or reused where feasible.

WMM 4.8-11 Include Policies in Specific Plans to Ensure the Proper Handling of Paleontological Resources (Impacts 4.9-3 and 4.9-4 – Urban Reserve)

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Remainder Area Urban Reserve shall include policies and/or conditions of approval that require the proper handling should any evidence of paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) be encountered during grading or excavation. If any paleontological resources are identified during project construction, work shall be suspended within 100 feet of the find, and the City of Roseville shall be immediately notified. At that time, the City shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with a qualified paleontologist to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance, if feasible in light of project design or layout, or data recovery excavations. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff in consultation with the paleontologist for the protection of the paleontological resources.

WMM 4.8-13 Conduct Appropriate Studies (Impact 4.9-4 Urban Reserve)

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Remainder Area <u>Urban Reserve</u> shall require that prior to undertaking construction of off-site infrastructure, the City shall ensure that cultural resource surveys are completed for any areas to be disturbed during construction. If surveys were conducted, the City shall ensure that a qualified archaeologist conducts the appropriate level of study. If resources are found, the study recommendations shall be

implemented to ensure that the resources are avoided, protected and/or recorded, as appropriate.

MM 4.9-1: Cease Work and Consult with Qualified Archaeologist (Impacts 4.9-1 and 4.9-4 – CSP)

Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, any amount of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains, be encountered during any subsurface development activities, work shall be suspended within 100feet of the find. The City of Roseville Planning and Public Works Staff shall be immediately notified. At that time, the City of Roseville shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with qualified archaeologists as needed, to assess the resource (i.e., whether it is an "historical resource" or a "unique archaeological resource") and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found to be significant. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance or, where avoidance is infeasible in light of project design or layout or is unnecessary to avoid significant effects, data recovery excavations. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff, in consultation with the archaeologists, to be to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 or the California Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall

be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

MM 4.9-2 Cease Work Until Review Conducted by Qualified Paleontologist and Recommendations Implemented (Impacts 4.9.3 and 4.9.4- CSP)

Should any evidence of paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) be encountered during grading or excavation, work shall be suspended within 100 feet of the find, and the City of Roseville shall be immediately notified. At that time, the City shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with a qualified paleontologist to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance, if feasible in light of project design or layout, or data recovery excavations. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff in consultation with the paleontologist for the protection of the paleontological resources.

MM 4.9-3 Conduct Appropriate Off-Site Studies (Impact 4.9-4 – CSP)

Prior to undertaking construction of off-site infrastructure, the City shall determine whether or not cultural resource surveys have been undertaken for any areas to be disturbed during construction. If surveys were conducted, the City shall document that any identified resources were treated as recommended in the studies. If no studies or surveys were conducted, the City shall ensure that a qualified archaeologist conducts the appropriate level of study. If resources are found, recommendations, including the

4.9

possible management recommendations listed in MM 4.9-1 and MM4.9-2, shall be implemented to ensure that the resources are avoided, protected and/or recorded, as determined to be feasible and appropriate by City staff.