

2.5 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

This section identifies the existing cultural and paleontological resources relative to the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area, and analyzes the potential effects of the Proposed Project on these resources. Archaeological resources include historic sites, buildings, structures, objects and human remains, while the physical remains of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations (exclusive of human remains, artifacts, or features) are considered paleontological resources. Tribal Cultural Resources are either a site, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or an object that has cultural value to a Tribe. Information contained in this section has been incorporated from the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Paleontological Resources (DPLU 2009b) and the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (DPLU 2007c).

A summary of the cultural and paleontological resource impacts identified in Section 2.5.3 is provided below.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Summary of Impacts

Issue Topic	Project Direct Impact	Cumulative Impact	Impact After Mitigation
Historical Resources	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant
Archaeological Resources	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant
Paleontological Resources	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant
Human Remains	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant
Tribal Cultural Resources	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant

2.5.1 Existing Conditions

Section 2.5.1 of the 2011 PEIR included a discussion of existing conditions related to cultural and paleontological resources in the unincorporated County. The cultural and paleontological resources conditions described in the 2011 PEIR are the same as the existing conditions evaluated in this SEIR, with the exception of the new issue of tribal cultural resources. No other changes to the existing conditions have been identified that would alter the conclusions in the 2011 PEIR. All references used from the 2011 PEIR were reviewed to ensure they are still valid today, and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Tribal Cultural Resources

On July 1, 2015, tribal cultural resources were added to the list of resources that require analysis under CEQA. In accordance with AB 52, further described below, Native American Tribes culturally affiliated with the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area have been contacted for input regarding the potential impacts the Proposed Project would have on tribal cultural resources pursuant to SB 18. Although the region is known to contain sensitive tribal cultural resources, the consultation did not result in the identification of any known tribal cultural resources.

2.5.2 Regulatory Framework

Section 2.5.2 of the 2011 PEIR included a discussion of regulatory framework related to cultural and paleontological resources in the unincorporated County. The regulations described in the

2011 PEIR are the same as the regulations evaluated in this SEIR, with the exception of the CEQA Guidelines Update, AB 52 and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2002, which were not included in the 2011 PEIR. No other changes to the regulations have been identified that would alter the conclusions from the 2011 PEIR. All references used in the 2011 PEIR were reviewed to ensure they are still valid today, and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2002

The federal Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2002 was enacted to codify the generally accepted practice of limiting the collection of vertebrate fossils and other rare and scientifically significant fossils to qualified researchers; these researchers must obtain a permit from the appropriate State or federal agency and agree to donate any materials recovered to recognized public institutions, where they will remain accessible to the public and to other researchers.

CEQA Guidelines Update

Effective on July 1, 2015, tribal cultural resources were added as a separate environmental topic under CEQA. Pursuant to PRC Section 21074, tribal cultural resources are defined as a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is:

1. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of Historical Resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k); or
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion, and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project only if they have requested to be notified of projects subject to AB 52. Consultation as defined under AB 52 includes, but is not limited to, discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe. Parties must consult in good faith and consultation is deemed concluded when (1) the parties agree to measures to avoid or reduce a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource (if such a significant impact exists) or (2) when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Further, under AB 52, mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be included in the environmental document and, if no formal agreement on the appropriate mitigation has been established, mitigation measures that avoid or substantially lessen potential significant impacts should be implemented.

2.5.3 Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance

2.5.3.1 Issue 1: Historical Resources

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Significant historical resources are non-renewable and therefore cannot be replaced. PRC Section 5020.1 defines a historic district as a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A historical landmark means any historical resource which is registered as a State historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021. A historical resource includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which is historically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California.

The County of San Diego Ordinance No. 9493, Section V (d)(2) (Types of Historical Resources and Criteria for Listing in the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources) states that one of the criteria for historical listing is: “historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years.” However, the County Significance Guidelines states that “A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the Local Register if it can be determined that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.”

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 or the County RPO through 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. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k) or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2).

Definition of an Historical Resource

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources” as the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section PRC 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852 et. seq.) including the following:
 - a. Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage. Examples include resources associated with the Battle of San Pasqual, gold mining in the Julian area, or a Kumeyaay settlement.
 - b. Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons important in the past. Examples of significant resources include those associated with the lives of George W. Marston, Kate Sessions, John D. Spreckels, Ellen Browning Scripps, Ah Quin, Manuel O. Medina, Jose Manuel Polton (Hatam), or Jose Pedro Panto.
 - c. Criterion C: 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. Resources representing the work of architects such as William Templeton Johnson, Irving Gill, Lilian Rice, or Hazel Waterman would be considered significant because they represent the work of an important creative individual; or if a resource is identified as a Queen Anne, Mission Revival, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial, or Western Ranch Style structure, it would be significant because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type or period.
 - d. Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history. For example, a historic stone dam would be significant because it is considered unique and is likely to yield information important to history.
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

The following definition of an historical or archaeological resource was derived from the County RPO:

- Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
 - Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
 - Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or PRC Section 5097.9, such as burials, pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
 - Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

Impact Analysis

The 2011 PEIR determined that future development would result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts to historical resources. The discussion of impacts to historical resources from implementation of the General Plan can be found in Section 2.5.3.1 of the 2011 PEIR, and is hereby incorporated by reference. The Proposed Project has the potential to affect historical resources within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. Figure 2.5-1 identifies known historical resources within and in the vicinity of the PSR Analysis Areas. As shown in Figure 2.5-1, there are four known historical resources within PSR Analysis Area VC7+, and all other known historical sites are located outside of the PSR Analysis Areas. There are no known historic resources within or in close proximity to the former CGSP Area.

Within the Valley Center CPA, there are four known historic homes located within a semi-rural residential portion of PSR Analysis Area VC7+. The Proposed Project would allow for an increase of up to 72 dwelling units in PSR Analysis Area VC7+; however, not in areas that would impact the historic homes. Therefore, impacts to historical resources within PSR Analysis Area VC7+ would be less than significant.

Unknown historical resources also have the potential to occur within the Proposed Project area. These resources could be discovered during project specific background research, prior to construction activities. Site-specific pedestrian surveys, typically completed for the assessment of cultural resources within a project area, have not been conducted for the Proposed Project. Therefore, development of future projects within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area would have the potential to impact unknown historical resources that may be discovered during project specific background research, such as surveying.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Clustering of development is intended to reduce potential

impacts to historical and other environmental resources. The adoption of this policy revision would result in less acreage being developed in applicable areas, and would increase the potential for historical resources preservation in areas that would not be developed.

The Proposed Project would result in potentially significant direct effects to undiscovered historical resources throughout the Proposed Project area (Impact CR-1).

2.5.3.2 Issue 2: Archaeological Resources

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Significant cultural resources are non-renewable and therefore cannot be replaced. The disturbance or alteration of a cultural resource causes an irreversible loss of significant information. Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a potentially significant impact if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), and the criteria provided below. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.

Definition of an Archaeological Resource

PRC Section 21083.2 defines a unique archaeological resource 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.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Under the CEQA Guidelines, archaeological resources may also be considered historical resources. Therefore, definitions of archaeological resources, as defined in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and the County RPO, are the same as those provided above in Section 2.5.3.1, Issue 1: Historical Resources.

Impact Analysis

The 2011 PEIR determined that future development would result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts on archaeological resources. The discussion of impacts to archaeological resources from implementation of the General Plan can be found in Section 2.5.3.2 of the 2011 PEIR, and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Cultural resources exist in many undeveloped and developed areas, in town centers, and within agricultural lands. Future development could result in substantial adverse effects on known and unknown archaeological resources from ground-disturbing activities, such as clearing, excavation, trenching, and grading. These activities have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological resources that may be present on or below the ground surface, particularly in areas that have not previously been developed. Damage to unknown archaeological resources below the ground surface may result in the loss of valuable information from a resource, or prevent

a potentially eligible site from being listed on the federal, State, or local historical registers. Indirect impacts to archaeological resources may also occur as a result of land development activities that increase erosion, dust, or accessibility to a surface or subsurface archaeological resource, possibly increasing the degradation of the resource.

A records search was completed to determine the location and general character of existing cultural resources, as well as to gauge a potential general effects of proposed development activities, within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. Appendix C (Confidential Cultural Resources Data) to this SEIR contains a list of known archaeological resources resulting from the records search, but because project-level surveys were not conducted the list is considered incomplete. A total of 64 known archaeological resource sites are present within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. There are 25 known archaeological resources found within PSR Analysis Areas BO18+, DS24, FB2+, FB21+, ME26, ME30A, NC3A, NC18A, PP30, SD15, and former CGSP Area. PSR Analysis Area VC57+ has 24 known archaeological resources, while there are 15 known archaeological resources within the PSR Analysis Area VC7+. Future development allowed by the Proposed Project would have the potential to adversely affect these known archaeological resource sites, including the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological resource that has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.

Unknown archaeological resources also have the potential to occur within the Proposed Project area. These resources could be uncovered during project construction activities, such as grading, excavation, and utilities installation. As discussed above, site-specific pedestrian surveys have not been conducted for the Proposed Project. Therefore, development of future projects within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area would have the potential to impact unknown archaeological resources that may be discovered during construction.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Additional clustering allowance is intended to reduce potential impacts to archaeological and other environmental resources. The adoption would result in less acreage being developed, and would increase the potential for archaeological resources preservation. Therefore, adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not have potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources.

Implementation of the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in significant impacts to known and unknown archaeological resources (Impact CR-2).

2.5.3.3 Issue 3: Paleontological Resources

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site. The County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Paleontological Resources (DPLU 2009b) were used to evaluate the significance of paleontology within San Diego County.

Definition of a Unique Paleontological Resource

For the purposes of this SEIR, a unique paleontological resource is any fossil or assemblage of fossils, paleontological resource site, or formation that meets any one of the following criteria:

- Is the best example of its kind locally or regionally
- Illustrates a life-based geologic principle (e.g., faunal succession)
- Provides a critical piece of paleobiological data (illustrates a portion of geologic history or provides evolutionary, paleoclimatic, paleoecological, paleoenvironmental or biochronological data)
- Encompasses any part of a “type locality” of a fossil or formation
- Contains a unique or particularly unusual assemblage of fossils
- Occupies a unique position stratigraphically within a formation
- Occupies a unique position, proximally, distally or laterally within a formation’s extent or distribution

Impact Analysis

The 2011 PEIR determined that future development would result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts on known and unknown paleontological resources. Subsequent construction activities resulting from implementation of the Proposed Project would also potentially damage or destroy fossils in the underlying rock units. Loss or alteration of paleontological resources may result in an irreversible loss of significant information that would be obtained from these non-renewable resources. The discussion of impacts to paleontological resources from implementation of the General Plan can be found in Section 2.5.3.3 of the 2011 PEIR, and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Impacts to paleontological resources generally occur as a result of the physical destruction of fossil remains by excavation or trenching activities that require cutting into the underlying geologic formations. Paleontological resources potentially occur in sedimentary geologic formations. Figure 2.5-2 illustrates the underlying formations of the PSR Analysis Areas within the County of San Diego. Ground-disturbing activities in high or moderate sensitivity fossil-bearing geologic formations have the potential to damage or destroy paleontological resources that may be present below the ground surface.

Table 2.5-1 identifies the paleontological sensitivity of underlying formations within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. This table lists some of the PSR Analysis Areas more than once, if they are underlain by more than one underlying formation. Seventeen PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area are underlain by non-sensitive formations composed of igneous rock that would produce zero paleontological resources. Six PSR Analysis Areas are underlain (at least partially) by volcanoclastic-derived rocks that have marginal sensitivity for producing paleontological resources. Nine PSR Analysis Areas (DS8, DS24, FB2+, ME30A, NC38+, NC3A, PP30, VC57+, and VC67) are underlain (at least partially) by formations with low potential of producing paleontological resources. Although the formations underlain by PSR Analysis Areas have little potential to encounter fossil resources, according to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Paleontological Resources (DPLU 2009b), any fossils encountered within these formations would be considered scientifically significant.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Additional clustering allowance is intended to reduce potential impacts to paleontological and other environmental resources. The adoption would result in less acreage being developed, and would increase chances for paleontological resources preservation.

The underlying formations within the PSR Analysis Areas have zero, marginal or low probability to produce paleontological resources; however, according to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Paleontological Resources (DPLU 2009b), any fossils encountered within these formations would be considered scientifically significant. **Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would result in potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources (Impact CR-3).**

2.5.3.4 Issue 4: Human Remains

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would disturb any human remains, Native American or otherwise, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and (e) assign special importance to human remains and specify procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed under PRC Section 5097.98, described in Section 2.5.2.2 of the 2011 PEIR.

Impact Analysis

The 2011 PEIR determined that future development would result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts to human remains due to the potential for human burial sites (known or unknown) within the unincorporated County. The discussion of impacts on human remains from implementation of the General Plan can be found in Section 2.5.2.2 of the 2011 PEIR, and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Native American consultation began on March 3, 2015, by submitting a request to the NAHC for information on documented Native American resources. Although a Sacred Lands File was not conducted, the NAHC provided a list of 29 local Tribal governments to the County. On May 4, 2015, County staff conducted outreach with 29 local tribal governments (list provided by the NAHC) to participate in tribal consultation on the Proposed Project. The results of the outreach did not yield the identification of any known human burial sites within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. See Section 2.5.3.5 below for additional information regarding Native American consultation.

Future development in the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area would have the potential to result in impacts to unknown human remains. Ground-disturbing activities, such as grading, excavation, and utilities installation, would have the potential to cause adverse impacts to unknown human remains. The potential for disturbance may be reduced through surveying a site prior to any ground-disturbing activities to determine the absence and/or presence of human remains, a review of archaeological records to determine if human remains are known to occur in the area, and/or designing future development to avoid areas where burials may be present. However, if surface evidence and archaeological records do not exist for a site, construction activities associated with the future development of the PSR Analysis Areas would have the potential to disturb unknown human remains. Any disturbance would be considered to be a significant impact.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Additional clustering allowance is intended to reduce potential impacts to human remains and other resources. The adoption would result in less acreage being developed, and would increase the potential for preservation of resources, including human

remains. Therefore, adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not result in a significant impact to human remains.

Future development in the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area would have the potential to result in impacts to unknown human remains from ground-disturbing activities during construction. **Therefore, impacts to human remains associated with the Proposed Project would be potentially significant (Impact CR-4).**

2.5.3.5 Issue 5: Tribal Cultural Resources

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

The Proposed Project would have a significant effect if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or
- b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Impact Analysis

The 2011 PEIR did not address impacts to tribal cultural resources; however, future development was determined to result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources (known or unknown) within the unincorporated County. The discussion of existing conditions for tribal cultural resources is included Section 2.5.1.1 of this SEIR.

On March 3, 2015, the County of San Diego initiated the formal tribal consultation process by submitting a request to the NAHC for a SB 18 Tribal Consultation List Request. The NAHC provided a list of 29 Tribal Governments to the County and on May 4, 2015, the County conducted tribal outreach requesting participation in tribal consultation for the Proposed Project. Responses were received from the following three tribal governments: the Pala Band of Mission Indians, the Pauma & Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians.

A formal consultation meeting occurred on February 1, 2016, between the County and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. The meeting involved a discussion and overview of the Proposed Project. No issues were raised by Viejas Band during the meeting and no action items were identified. In addition, a formal consultation meeting was offered to the Pala Band of Mission Indians and the Pauma and Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians to discuss an overview of the Proposed Project; however, these Bands elected not to participate in formal meetings. The tribal cultural resource assessment did not identify any known cultural, religious, or spiritual resources in the Proposed Project area.

Unknown tribal cultural resources have the potential to occur within the Proposed Project area. These tribal cultural resources could be uncovered during project construction activities, such as grading, excavation, and utilities installation. As discussed above, site-specific pedestrian surveys

have not been conducted for the Proposed Project. Therefore, development of future projects within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area would have the potential to impact unknown tribal cultural resources that may be discovered during construction.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Additional clustering allowance is intended to reduce potential impacts to tribal cultural resources and other environmental resources. The adoption would result in less acreage being developed, and would increase the potential for tribal cultural resources preservation. Therefore, adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not have potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources.

No known tribal cultural, religious, or spiritual resources are located in the Proposed Project area. However, future development in the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area would have the potential to result in impacts to unknown tribal cultural resources from ground-disturbing activities during construction. **Therefore, impacts to tribal cultural resources associated with the Proposed Project would be potentially significant (Impact CR-5).**

2.5.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative study area for cultural, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources varies depending on the type of resource with potential to be impacted. Geographic scope can be the entire area within which the resource has the potential to occur. For the purpose of this SEIR, the geographic scope for the cumulative analysis of cultural resources is both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of San Diego County. Section 1.11 of this SEIR provides an update of new projects since adoption of the General Plan that are considered in the cumulative analysis. A summary list of all projects within San Diego County that would have cumulative impacts to historical, archaeological, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources is included in Appendix C (Confidential Cultural Resources Data) of this SEIR.

2.5.4.1 Issue 1: Historical Resources

Cumulative projects located in San Diego County would have the potential to result in cumulative impacts associated with the destruction or loss of historical resources. Associated impacts to historical resources would occur as a result of physical demolition, relocation, alteration of a historical resource or grading activities during construction for a project. These projects would be regulated by federal, State, and local regulations, including PRC Section 5097, California Penal Code 622, California HSC Section 18950-1896, and the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation and Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and would be required to comply with these regulations.

Although the cumulative projects must comply with regulations and policies, unknown historical resources would still have the potential to be negatively impacted and potentially destroyed through demolition and grading. As described in Section 2.5.3.1, the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in direct significant impacts to historical resources (Impact CR-1). **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would contribute to a significant cumulative impact to historical resources (Impact CR-6).**

2.5.4.2 Issue 2: Archaeological Resources

Cumulative projects located in San Diego County would have the potential to result in cumulative impacts associated with the destruction or loss of archaeological resources. Associated impacts to archaeological resources would occur as a result of physical demolition of an archaeological resource due to grading activities during construction for a project. Projects that would potentially have an adverse effect on archaeological resources include the Inland Land Development TM, Vaughan TM, Star Ranch GPA/SP/REZ/TM, Grizzle TPM, Shadow Run Ranch LLC TM, and Warner Ranch GPA/SP/TM/REZ/MUP. These projects would be regulated by applicable federal, State, and local regulations, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Cal NAGPRA, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, SB 18 and AB 52, PRC Section 5079, CEQA Section 21083.2, and the County RPO. The loss of archaeological resources on a regional level may not be adequately mitigable through the data recovery and collection methods specified in these regulations, as their value may also lie in cultural mores and religious beliefs of applicable groups. Therefore, **the cumulative destruction of significant archaeological resources from planned construction and development projects within the region would be cumulatively significant.**

As described in Section 2.5.3.2, the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in direct significant impacts to archaeological resources (Impact CR-2). **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would contribute to a significant cumulative impact to archaeological resources (Impact CR-7).**

2.5.4.3 Issue 3: Paleontological Resources

Cumulative projects located in the San Diego County region would have the potential to result in a cumulative impact associated with paleontological resources from grading, excavation or other ground-disturbing activities. Cumulative projects that require excavation or construction such as the Kemerko TPM, Borrego 50 TM, Henderson Canyon TPM, Fallbrook Oaks GPA/TM/REZ, Kawano Subdivision TM, and Shadow Run Ranch TM would result in potentially adverse impacts to paleontological resources. Additionally, if a cumulative project that requires excavation or grading is located in an area of high or moderate sensitivity, this would result in an increased potential for an adverse impact to a paleontological resource to occur. All cumulative projects would be regulated by State and local regulations, including CEQA and the County Grading Ordinance. Additionally, the loss of paleontological resources on a regional level may not be adequately mitigable through methods specified in these regulations. Therefore, **the cumulative destruction of significant paleontological resources from planned construction and development within the region would be cumulatively significant.**

As discussed in Section 2.5.3.3, the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in a significant direct impact to paleontological resources. **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would contribute to a significant cumulative impact to paleontological resources (Impact CR-8).**

2.5.4.4 Issue 4: Human Remains

Cumulative projects located in the San Diego County region would have the potential to result in impacts associated with human remains due to grading, excavation or other ground-disturbing activities. Cumulative projects would be required to comply with NAGPRA, PRC Section 5097.9-5097.991, Cal NAGPRA, and California HSC Section 7050.5, if human remains were encountered during project development. Additionally, on a regional level, the disturbance of human remains

may not be adequately mitigable through methods specified in these regulations, as their value also lies in cultural mores and religious beliefs of applicable groups. Therefore, **the cumulative disturbance of human remains by construction and development within the region would be considered a cumulatively significant impact.**

As discussed in Section 2.5.3.4, although there are no known human remains within the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area, implementation of the Proposed Project would have the potential to disturb unknown human remains, including those located outside of formal cemeteries, from ground-disturbing activities associated with the development of land uses (Impact CR-3). **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact to human remains resources (Impact CR-9).**

2.5.4.5 Issue 5: Tribal Cultural Resources

Cumulative projects located in San Diego County would have the potential to result in the destruction or loss of tribal cultural resources due to ground disturbing activities, such as grading and excavation during construction. Any projects with the potential to destroy or damage tribal cultural resources would be regulated by applicable federal, State and local regulations, including NAGPRA, Cal NAGPRA, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, SB 18 and AB 52, PRC Section 5079, CEQA Section 21084.3, and the County RPO. However, the loss of tribal cultural resources on a regional level may not be adequately mitigable through the data recovery and collection methods specified in these regulations, as their value also lies in cultural mores and religious beliefs of applicable groups. Therefore, **the cumulative destruction of significant tribal cultural resources from planned construction and development projects within the region would be cumulatively significant.**

As described in Section 2.5.3.5, the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in direct significant impacts to unknown tribal cultural resources (Impact CR-4). **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with cumulative projects, would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with tribal cultural resources (Impact CR-10).**

2.5.5 Mitigation

2.5.5.1 Issue 1: Historical Resources

Implementation of the following adopted General Plan policy and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce potential **Impact CR-1** and **Impact CR-6** to a level below significant.

Adopted General Plan Policy

Policy COS-8.1: Preservation and Adaptive Reuse. Encourage the preservation and/or adaptive reuse of historic sites, structures, and landscapes as a means of protecting important historic resources as part of the discretionary application process, and encourage the preservation of historic structures identified during the ministerial application process.

Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measures

Cul-1.1: Utilize the RPO, CEQA, the Grading and Clearing Ordinance, and the Zoning Ordinance to identify and protect important historic and archaeological resources

by requiring appropriate reviews and applying mitigation when impacts are significant.

- Cul-1.2:** Provide incentives through the Mills Act to encourage the restoration, renovation, or adaptive reuse of historic resources.
- Cul-1.3:** Initiate a new effort to identify and catalog historic and potentially historic resources within unincorporated San Diego County. This process will require public participation and evaluation by County staff and the Historic Site Board. The anticipated result of this effort is: 1) at minimum, landowners will be better informed of potential resources on their properties as well as the options available to them under the State/National Register or the Mills Act; and 2) in some cases, properties may be zoned with a special area designator for historic resources, thereby restricting demolition/removal and requiring a Site Plan permit for proposed construction which will be reviewed by the Historic Site Board.
- Cul-1.4:** Support the Historic Site Board in their efforts to provide oversight for historic resources.
- Cul-1.5:** Ensure landmarking and historical listing of County owned historic sites.
- Cul-1.6:** Implement, and update as necessary, the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources to identify and minimize adverse impacts to historic and archaeological resources.
- Cul-1.7:** Identify potentially historic structures within the County and enter the information in the Department of Planning and Land Use property database. Identification will occur by compiling information from all available sources (e.g., County surveys, Historic Site Board, information received from SOHO and community planning groups, information from other jurisdictions, etc.) and shall be updated at least every five years.
- Cul-1.8:** Revise the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) to apply to the demolition or alteration of identified significant historic structures.

2.5.5.2 Issue 2: Archaeological Resources

Implementation of the following adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce potential **Impact CR-2** and **Impact CR-7** to a level below significant.

Adopted General Plan Policies

Policy COS-7.1: Archaeological Protection. Preserve important archaeological resources from loss or destruction and require development to include appropriate mitigation to protect the quality and integrity of these resources.

Policy COS-7.2: Open Space Easements. Require development to avoid archaeological resources whenever possible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to fully mitigate impacts to archaeological resources.

Policy COS-7.3: Archaeological Collections. Require the appropriate treatment and preservation of archaeological collections in a culturally appropriate manner.

Policy COS-7.4: Consultation with Affected Communities. Require consultation with affected communities, including local tribes to determine the appropriate treatment of cultural resources.

Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measures

- Cul-2.1:** Develop management and restoration plans for identified and acquired properties with cultural resources.
- Cul-2.2:** Facilitate the identification and acquisition of important resources through collaboration with agencies, tribes, and institutions, such as the South Coast Information Center (SCIC), while maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive cultural information.
- Cul-2.3:** Support the dedication of easements that protect important cultural resources by using a variety of funding methods, such as grants or matching funds, or funds from private organizations.
- Cul-2.4:** Protect significant cultural resources through regional coordination and consultation with the NAHC and local tribal governments, including SB-18 review.
- Cul-2.5:** Protect undiscovered subsurface archaeological resources by requiring grading monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor for ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of known archaeological resources, and also, when feasible, during initial surveys.
- Cul-2.6:** Protect significant cultural resources by facilitating the identification and acquisition of important resources through regional coordination with agencies, and institutions, such as the South Coast Information Center (SCIC) and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribal governments, including SB-18 review, while maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive cultural information.

2.5.5.3 Issue 3: Paleontological Resources

Implementation of the following adopted General Plan policy and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce potential **Impact CR-3** and **Impact CR-8** to a level below significant.

Adopted General Plan Policy

Policy COS-9.1: Preservation. Require the salvage and preservation of unique paleontological resources when exposed to the elements during excavation or grading activities or other development processes.

Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would prevent significant losses of unique paleontological resources. The guidelines identified in Cul-3.2 apply to discretionary actions and development projects under the project and result in identification of resources and avoid or mitigate significant impacts.

- Cul-3.1:** Implement the Grading Ordinance and CEQA to avoid or minimize impacts to paleontological resources, require a paleontological resources monitor during grading when appropriate, and apply appropriate mitigation when impacts are significant.

- Cul-3.2:** Implement, and update as necessary, the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance for Paleontological Resources to identify and minimize adverse impacts to paleontological resources.

2.5.5.4 Issue 4: Human Remains

Implementation of the following adopted General Plan policy and 2011 PEIR mitigation measure would reduce potential **Impact CR-4** and **Impact CR-9** to a level below significant.

Adopted General Plan Policy

Policy COS-7.5: Treatment of Human Remains. Require human remains be treated with the utmost dignity and respect and that the disposition and handling of human remains will be done in consultation with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and under the requirements of Federal, State and County Regulations.

Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measure

- Cul-4.1:** Include regulations and procedures for discovery of human remains in all land disturbance and archaeological-related programs. Ensure that all references to discovery of human remains promote preservation and include proper handling and coordination with Native American groups. Apply appropriate mitigation when impacts are significant.

2.5.5.5 Issue 5: Tribal Cultural Resources

The County's General Plan did not include policies related to tribal cultural resources because the General Plan was certified prior to the adoption of AB 52. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce potential **Impact CR-5** and **Impact CR-10** to a level below significant.

Mitigation Measures

- M-Cul-5.1:** Facilitate the identification of tribal cultural resources through field studies, collaboration with agencies, tribes, and institutions, such as the South Coast Information Center, while maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive cultural information.
- M-Cul-5.2:** Require development to avoid tribal cultural resources, if feasible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.
- M-Cul-5.3:** Support the dedication of easements that protect tribal cultural resources.
- M-Cul-5.4:** Protect significant tribal cultural resources through regional coordination and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribal governments, including Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52 consultation.

2.5.6 Conclusions

The discussion below provides a synopsis of the conclusion reached in each of the above impact analyses, and identifies the level of impact that would occur after adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures are implemented.

2.5.6.1 Issue 1: Historical Resources

Implementation of the Proposed Project would facilitate new development that, in turn, could have the potential to result in substantial adverse changes to the significance of unknown historical resources. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant cumulative impact prior to mitigation. However, implementation of the adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts identified for the Proposed Project to a less than significant level (Impacts CR-1 and CR-6).

2.5.6.2 Issue 2: Archaeological Resources

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in new development that would have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, including the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact to archaeological resources. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant cumulative impact prior to mitigation. However, implementation of the adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce the potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts related to archaeological resources identified for the Proposed Project to a less than significant level (Impacts CR-2 and CR-7).

2.5.6.3 Issue 3: Paleontological Resources

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in new development that would have the potential to adversely impact unique paleontological resources. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact to paleontological resources. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant cumulative impact prior to mitigation. However, implementation of the adopted General Plan policy and proposed mitigation measures identified in Section 2.5.5.3 would reduce the potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts identified for the Proposed Project related to paleontological resources to a less than significant level (Impacts CR-3 and CR-8).

2.5.6.4 Issue 4: Human Remains

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in new development that would have the potential to disturb human remains, including those discovered outside of formal cemeteries. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact associated with human remains. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant cumulative impact prior to mitigation. However, implementation of the adopted General Plan policy and 2011 PEIR mitigation measure identified in Section 2.5.5.4 would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts related to human remains to a less than significant level (Impacts CR-4 and CR-9).

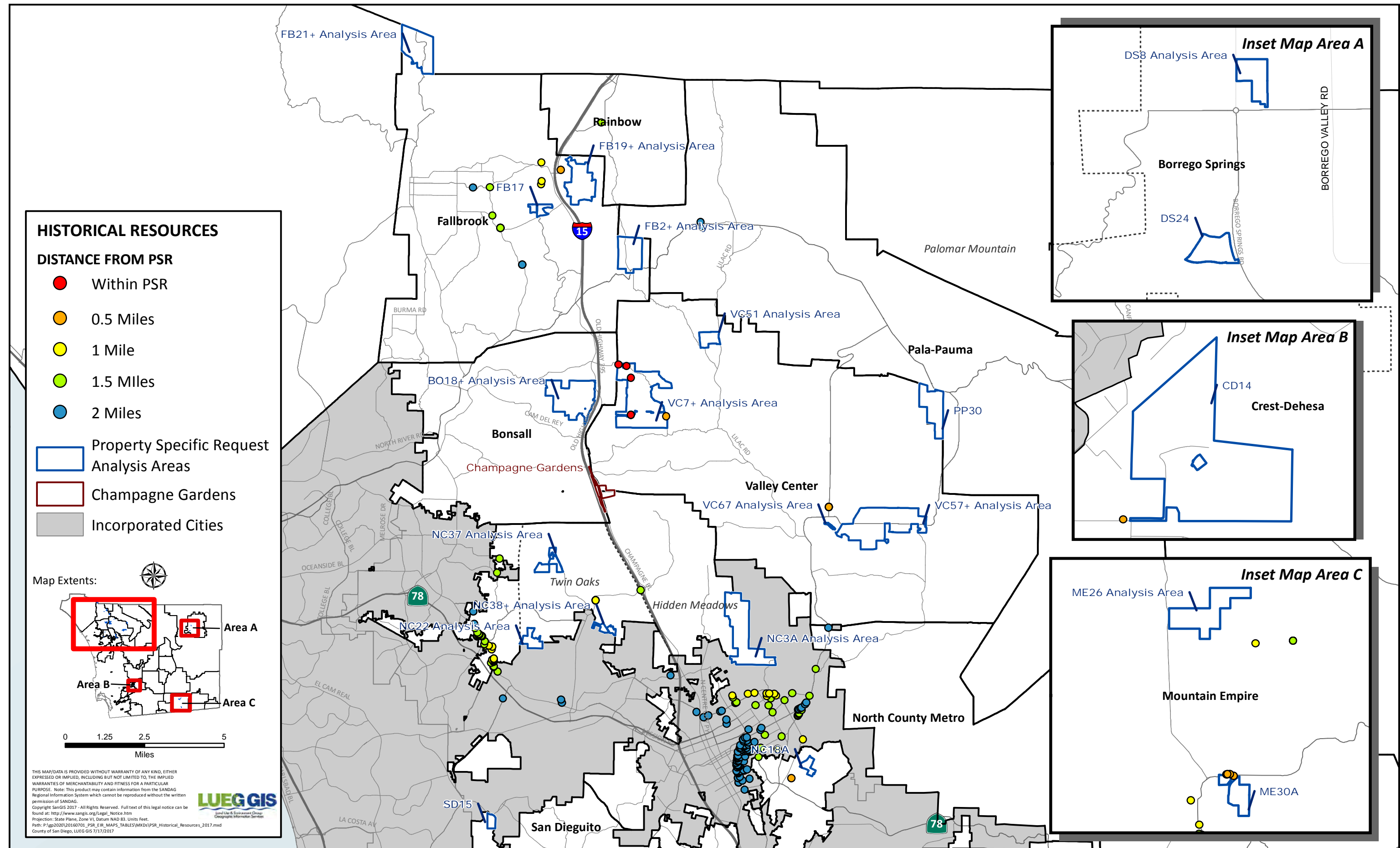
2.5.6.5 Issue 5: Tribal Cultural Resources

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in new development that would have the potential to disturb unknown tribal cultural resources (Impact CR-5). Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant cumulative impact prior to mitigation. However, implementation of the mitigation measures identified in Section 2.5.5.5 would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level (Impacts CR-5 and CR-10).

Table 2.5-1 Paleontological Potential in PSR Analysis Areas/Former CGSP Area

PSR Analysis Areas	Underlying Formation	Paleontological Sensitivity
BO18+	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
CD14	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
DS8	Quaternary Alluvium	Low
DS24	Quaternary Alluvium	Low
FB2+	Cretaceous Plutonic Quaternary Alluvium	Zero Low
FB17	Cretaceous Plutonic Pre-Cretaceous Metasedimentary	Zero Marginal
FB19+	Cretaceous Plutonic Pre-Cretaceous Metasedimentary	Zero Marginal
FB21+	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
ME26	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
ME30A	Cretaceous Plutonic Quaternary Alluvium	Zero Low
NC3A	Cretaceous Plutonic Quaternary Alluvium	Zero Low
NC18A	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
NC22	Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous Marine and Nonmarine	Marginal
NC37	Cretaceous plutonic Pre-Cretaceous Metasedimentary	Zero Marginal
NC38+	Cretaceous Plutonic Pre-Cretaceous Metasedimentary Quaternary Alluvium	Zero Marginal Low
PP30	Cretaceous Plutonic Quaternary Alluvium	Zero Low
SD15	Cretaceous Plutonic Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous Marine and Nonmarine	Zero Marginal
VC7+	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
VC51	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero
VC57+	Cretaceous Plutonic Quaternary Alluvium	Zero Low
VC67	Quaternary Alluvium	Low
CG1-8	Cretaceous Plutonic	Zero

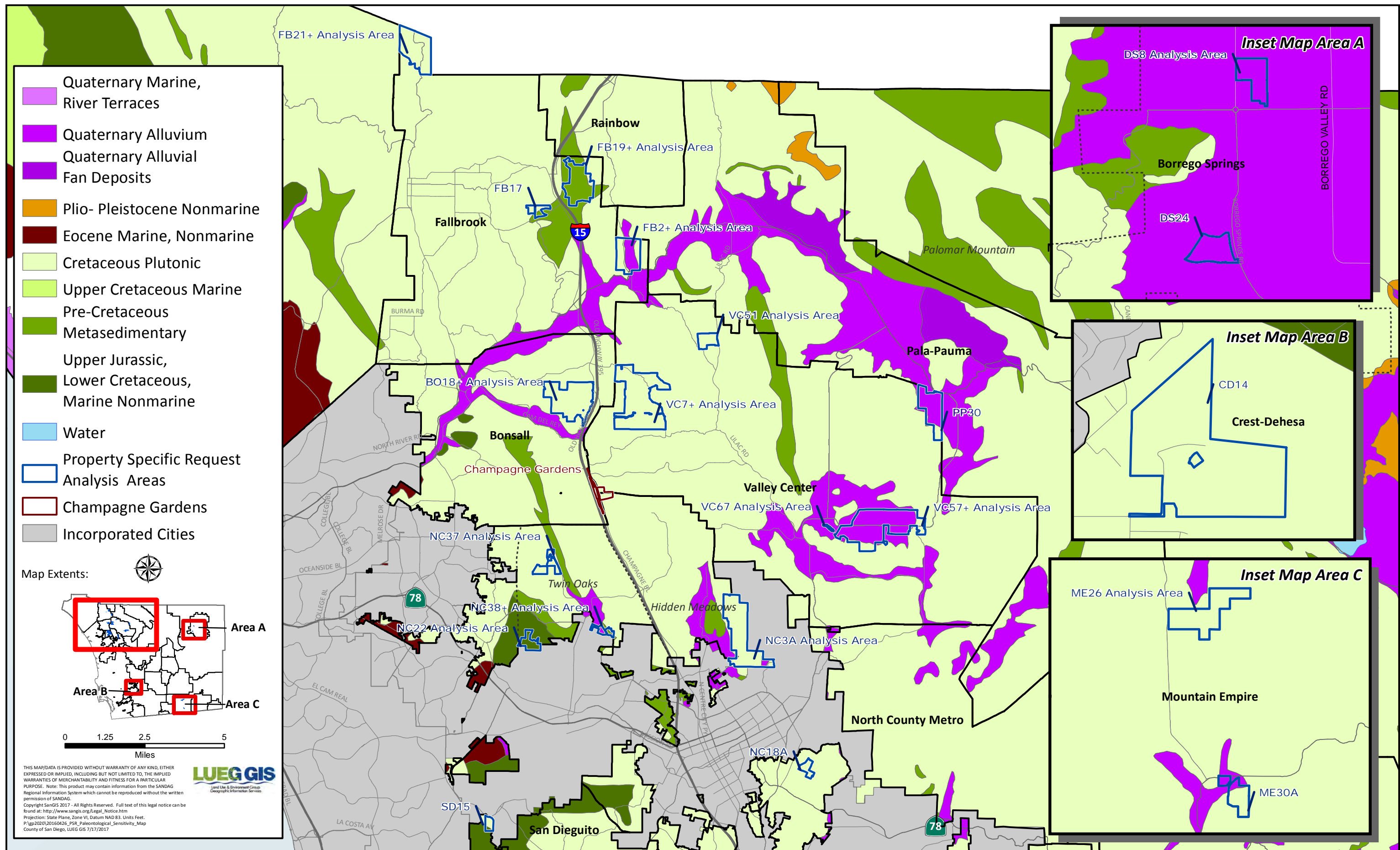
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Source: SanGIS, County of San Diego, 2017

Historical Resources

Figure 2.5-1



Source: SanGIS, County of San Diego, 2017

Paleontological Sensitivity Map

Figure 2.5-2