

## 4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section summarizes information on cultural resources in Truckee, and provides an evaluation of the effects the 2025 General Plan would have on these resources.

### A. *Existing Setting*

The following provides a general description of the regulatory setting and existing cultural resources in and around Truckee, including an historic overview of the area and summary of potential resources.

#### 1. **Regulatory Setting**

There are several federal and State laws and regulations applicable to historical and architecturally-significant resources, as well as archaeological and paleontological resources. The key regulations are discussed briefly below.

##### a. National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) is the most influential federal law dealing with historic preservation. In addition, Congress has enacted numerous other statutes that affect historic properties. One of the most important provisions of the NHPA is the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the official designation of historical resources. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are eligible for listing in the Register. Nominations are listed if they are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP is administered by the National Park Service. To be eligible, a property must be significant under criterion A (history), B (persons), or C (design/construction); possess integrity; and ordinarily be 50 years of age or more.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> National Historic Preservation Act as seen on the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation website: <http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html>, accessed April 5, 2006.

Listing in the NRHP does not entail specific protection or assistance for a property but it does guarantee recognition in planning for federal or federally-assisted projects, eligibility for federal tax benefits, and qualification for federal historic preservation assistance. Additionally, project effects on properties listed in the NRHP must be evaluated under CEQA.

b. California Register of Historic Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources established a list of those properties which are to be protected from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A historical resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- ◆ It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- ◆ It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past.
- ◆ It 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 value.
- ◆ It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The Register includes properties that are listed or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. Other resources require nomination for inclusion in the Register. These may include resources contributing to the significance of a local historic district, individual historical resources, historical resources identified in historic resource surveys conducted in accordance with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) procedures, historic resources or districts designated under a local ordinance consistent with Commission

procedures, and local landmarks or historic properties designated under local ordinance.<sup>2</sup>

c. Health and Safety Code, Section 7052 and 7050.5

Section 7052 of the Health and Safety Code states that the disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony. Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).<sup>3</sup>

d. California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act

The California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act applies to both State and private lands. The Act requires that upon discovery of human remains, that construction or excavation activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are of a Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC. The NAHC then notifies those persons most likely to be descended from the Native American's remains. The Act stipulates the procedures the descendants may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.<sup>4</sup>

e. Public Resource Code, Section 5097

Public Resources Code, Section 5097 specifies the procedures to be followed in the event of the unexpected discovery of human remains on nonfederal land. The disposition of Native American burial falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC. Section 5097.5 of the Code states the following:

*No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeologi-*

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<sup>2</sup> [http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/env\\_law/ceqa/more/tas/page2.html](http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/env_law/ceqa/more/tas/page2.html), accessed January 31, 2006.

<sup>3</sup> <http://ceres.ca.gov/nahc/statepres.html>, accessed January 31, 2006.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.arrowheads.com/burials.htm#CALIFORNIA>, accessed January 31, 2006.

*cal or vertebrate pale ontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.*

As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the State or any city, county, district, authority or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently, Truckee is required to comply with Public Resource Code Section 5097.5 for its activities on publicly-owned land.<sup>5</sup>

f. Senate Bill 18

Implementation of Senate Bill 18 (SB18), which went into effect January 1, 2005, set forth new requirements for local governments (city and county) to consult with Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places through local land use planning.<sup>6</sup> The intent of SB18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage of planning, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level land use designations are made by a local government.

However, the consultation requirements of SB18 only apply to general plan or specific plan processes proposed on or after March 1, 2005. Since the update to the existing Truckee General Plan began in 2002, the requirements of SB18 do not apply.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/vol1/sec3/physical/Ch08Paleo/chap08paleo.htm#statelaws>, accessed January 31, 2006

<sup>6</sup> SB 18 amends Government Sections (GC) 65040.2, 65092 65351, and 65560, and adds GC sections 65352.3, 65352.4, and 65562.5.

<sup>7</sup> “Initiation” of applicable planning processes is defined as actions by a legislative body, which are taken in a duly noticed in a public meeting, including, but not

g. Town of Truckee Historic Preservation Program

In 2003, the Town adopted a comprehensive Historic Preservation Program. The Historic Preservation Program includes a comprehensive series of standards and guidelines concerning preservation and demolition of historic structures, design guidelines for rehabilitation and new construction, and guidance in the application of historic preservation standards.

## 2. Existing Cultural Resources

This section described existing archaeological, historic, and paleontological resources within Truckee and the surrounding area.

a. Prehistoric Context

i. *Prehistory*

Past archaeological studies of the Eastern Sierra Nevada have documented an archaeological chronology dating back almost 11,000 years, comprised of four prehistoric phases. From most recent to earliest, these are the Washoe/Kings Beach, Martis, Spooner, and Tahoe reach prehistoric phases; each of these phases is characterized by collections of ground and flaked stone artifacts, including projectile points and stone tools.<sup>8</sup>

The Kings Beach phase is commonly divided into Early Kings Beach (AD 1250-650), and Late Kings Beach (1800-1250). Although not precisely aligned chronologically, this phase sequences into the Proto-Historic/Late Archaeologic period of California Prehistory.

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limited to the “appropriation of funds, adoption of a work program, engaging in the services of a consultant, or directing the planning staff to begin research on the activity.” *State of California Tribal Consultation Guidelines*, Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, April 15, 2005, page 12.

<sup>8</sup> High Sierra Crossings Museum Draft EIR, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Donner Memorial State Park, January 2005.

The Martis Phase is divided into the Late (650 AD-2050 BC) and Early (2050-4050 BC); approximately corresponding to the Late Archaic and Middle Archaic Periods of California Prehistory.

The Spooner Prehistoric Phase (3050-6050 BC) corresponds approximately with the Early/Pre-archaic period of California prehistory. Artifacts from this period are relatively sparse, leading to difficulties in establishing dates for those that have been found.

The Tahoe Reach phase (6050-8050 BC) corresponds with the Late Pre-archaic phase of California Prehistory; artifacts from this phase are sparser even than those from the Spooner Phase.

*ii. Ethnography*

The Washoe of the Great Basin were the most dominant group inhabiting the eastern Sierra Nevada Region. Their territory was extensive, encompassing a region from the Sierra crest to Pyramid and Honey Lakes in Nevada, and to the Walker River. Surrounding tribes with whom the Washoe were in contact included the Pauite of the Great Basin, to the east, and the Miwok and Maidu people of California.<sup>9</sup>

The Washoe were divided geographically into three groups; the Welmeti (Northerners), Hugaleti (Southerners) and Pauwalu (Valley Dwellers). Beyond this, groups were structured around the Band or Bunch, comprised of a series of villages of two to ten households. Within the villages, the nuclear or extended family was the smallest unit of society.

The Washoe lead a subsistence existence, based on the fishing, gathering of grasses and seeds, and hunting, that organized their calendar and rituals. Religion focused on matters of daily life, and myth was a significant part of their belief system, with beliefs and rituals passed down through an oral tradition.

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<sup>9</sup> High Sierra Crossings Museum Draft EIR, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Donner Memorial State Park, January 2005.

First contact between the Washoe and Euro-Americans occurred in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century. With the Comstock Silver Strike of 1859, the Washoe became more substantially affected by contact. As land was dedicated to mining and ranching, access to traditional lands became more restricted. Perhaps because of their non-violent society, and the relatively low density of settlement, the Washoe remained somewhat unnoticed as a group, and did not experience the same extent of direct conflict and cultural subjugation as many other Native American groups in the West. The group retains strong ties to its lands and traditions today.

*iii. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources*

No comprehensive survey of prehistoric archaeological resources has been completed for the Town of Truckee. In 1996, it was estimated that only between eight and 20 percent of the Town had been inventoried for cultural resources; records associated with these surveys indicate more than 100 historic, prehistoric and historic-prehistoric sites within the Town limits.<sup>10</sup> Historic and prehistoric archaeological sites scattered throughout Truckee include elements as diverse as Native American artifacts and sites from the Martis and other cultures, 19th Century charcoal production sites, Chinese work camps, and linear sections of the Overland Emigrant Trail and the Transcontinental Railroad.

A number of separate studies have been completed over the years, several of which point to a number of sites and complexes associated with the past habitation and use of the area by native peoples. For example, a number of prehistoric sites are known in the area of the Gray's Crossing development, consisting of lithic scatters concentrated near a basalt quarrying area, where stone was shaped for use as tools and projectiles.<sup>11</sup> Donner Lake, the Truckee River and its tributary streams, and the forests and meadowlands of the Truckee area were undoubtedly fertile sources of food and subsistent for early peoples,

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<sup>10</sup> Town of Truckee, 1996 General Plan, Volume II: Technical Analysis.

<sup>11</sup> Gray's Crossing Specific Plan, Draft EIR, Town of Truckee, June 2003, page 4.8-6.

and so it is likely that additional sites exist elsewhere in the Town, wherever concentrations of human activity occurred.

b. Historic Context

*i. Early Emigration*

The documented history of the eastern Sierra Nevada begins in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century, with John C. Fremont's expedition to the Tahoe Region. The first wagons crossed Donner Pass in 1844, with the Steven's-Murphy-Townsend Party. The Donner Party's passage through the area in 1846-47 is memorialized in numerous historic and folkloric accounts, as members of the 89-person wagon train became caught in severe winter weather, and were forced to endure intense privation and hardship through the freezing conditions.

Emigration through the Truckee/Donner Gateway continued through the 1840s, with emigrants primarily avoiding the most northerly Donner Pass, and instead traveling south from Donner Lake into Coldstream Valley before crossing either the notch between Mount Judah and Donner Peak, (known as the Middle Pass), or the notch between Mount Judah and Mount Lincoln (the South Pass). An alternate route to the main Truckee Route of the Emigrant Trail, while long thought of as essentially paralleling the Truckee River, has been identified in recent studies. This route is thought to have been some distance to the north of the Truckee River, crossing Prosser Creek, following Station Creek, and then passing through what is the Old Greenwood area to reach the Truckee River. This route is believed to have been in use as the main route in the area from 1845 through at least 1849, and becoming less used in the 1850s as other routes to the north and south were developed <sup>12</sup>

*ii. Early Settlement and Industries*

By the 1860s, permanent settlements had been established along the emigrant route. In 1863, Joseph Gray founded a stage stop at what is now the intersection of today's Jibboom and Bridge streets. Gray and George Schaffer began

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<sup>12</sup> Old Greenwood Planned Development, Draft EIR, Town of Truckee, February 2002, page 4.10-6.

the area's first lumber mill partnership in 1864, and other lodging and commercial buildings were established at Donner Lake's east end. A settlement also grew up at the west end of Donner Lake, at Pollard's Station. After fire destroyed Pollard's station in 1867, Coburn's Station, located to the east in the Brickeltown area of Downtown, became the dominant population center along the Dutch Flat Donner Lake Wagon Road. This role was enhanced with the extension of the Central Pacific Railroad over Donner Summit in 1868. Coburn's Station was selected as the advance camp for the railroad construction crews, immediately swelling the settlement's population.

The railroad brought new opportunities for exploitation of the Truckee area's natural resources. Dozens of lumber mills sprang up during the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> Century, dedicated to supplying the raw materials for construction of the gold and silver boom towns of the era. The logging companies brought prosperity to their owners, who constructed fine homes for themselves, as well as employee housing (notably the Brickeltown neighborhood) for their workers. Historic evidence of this industry exists not only in the few of these structures that remain standing from this era, but also in the tools and infrastructure, such as the spur rail line that connected Truckee to Hobart Mills, that have been identified in various archaeological studies.

Charcoal production, an adjunct to the logging industry, also thrived in the Truckee area in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Chinese workers were primarily involved in charcoal production activities, and studies conducted in the Old Greenwood area identified a number of work camp sites, and at least 139 surface charcoal ovens in that area.<sup>13</sup> Ice-harvesting was the other major industry of the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, utilizing Truckee's cold winter climate and transportation connections to ship ice used in refrigeration. This industry survived through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, when it became obsolete by virtue of new refrigeration technologies.

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<sup>13</sup> Old Greenwood Planned Development, Draft EIR, Town of Truckee, February 2002, page 4.10-6.

Little remains of the historic buildings of this period in Truckee. Various fires destroyed many of these resources over the years, including in 1871, 1875, 1881 and 1883.<sup>14</sup> According to a search of the National Park Service's on-line NRHP database, there is one listed National Register property in Truckee, the Kruger House at 10292 Donner Pass Road.<sup>15</sup> As the 19<sup>th</sup> Century gave way to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the logging and ice-harvesting industries went into decline. At the same time, the ethnic complexion of the growing town shifted. As with other places in California, the Chinese population of Truckee faced increasing pressure and hostility from the Euro-American population through the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The Chinese, who had arrived as railroad laborers, were first forced to relocate to an area south of the Truckee River, and were forced out in their entirety by 1885, to be replaced by a new wave of Italian immigrants.<sup>16</sup>

*iii. 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

As noted in the Historic Context summary in the 2004 Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory, the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century witnessed a shift from resource-based industries towards an economy focused around recreational uses that took advantage of the Town's beautiful alpine setting and environment, and its convenient link by rail to the growing cities of the west. A series of ice carnivals began in the 1890s, through to about 1916. A small ski area was developed on Hilltop, just south of the Downtown, with toboggan and ski runs, a ski jump, and reportedly, one of America's first automated ski lifts.<sup>17</sup> These facilities survived until the 1960s. Winter sports became central to the region's economy following the 1960 Winter Olympics at Squaw Val-

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<sup>14</sup> Town of Truckee: Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory, Volume I. Kautz Environmental Consultant. 2004. Page 17.

<sup>15</sup> National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, <http://www.nr.nps.gov/>, accessed on January 31, 2006.

<sup>16</sup> Town of Truckee: Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory, Volume I. Kautz Environmental Consultant. 2004. Page 18.

<sup>17</sup> Town of Truckee: Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory, Volume I, Kautz Environmental Consultant. 2004. Page 18-19.

ley; Truckee, and the entire Lake Tahoe region became renowned as a skiing and winter sports destination.

The automobile was rapidly becoming the primary mode of transportation in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Along with that came new road construction, including an unpaved State highway over Donner Pass in the 1900s, which was paved and renamed the Victory Highway in the 1920s, and was later improved to become the Lincoln Highway, or Highway 40. Old Highway 40, was ultimately superseded by the construction of the new I-80, which today carries millions of vehicles a year over Donner Pass and through Truckee.

Donner Lake was an important second locus of economic activity through the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, and remained so through the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Ice harvesting, commercial fishing, and logging operations all existed in the vicinity of the Lake during the 1800s. Later, recreational campgrounds and cabins were established around the Lake shore, catering to summer tourists who came to enjoy Donner Lake's clear waters and beautiful scenery.<sup>18</sup>

*iv. Historic Resources*

The distribution, location and nature of historic resources in Truckee is broad and diverse, corresponding to the rich legacy and role of the area as a transportation waypoint, its natural resources, and scenic and recreational amenities. As might be expected, concentrations of historic resources occur around the places with the longest history of permanent settlement and activity. These include the Downtown, the Donner Lake area, scattered sites and resources associated with historic logging and other economic activity, and linear sections of the old emigrant routes and former rail routes.

Downtown's historic resources have been well documented over recent decades. An historic resources inventory was conducted for Truckee by Nevada County in 1981, which identified about 130 historic properties, and lead Ne-

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<sup>18</sup> High Sierra Crossings Museum Draft EIR, California Department of Parks and Recreation. January 2005, page 92.

vada County to establish a local historic district. These efforts were supplemented by a 2002 Historic Resources Inventory, which was completed by the Town with the intent of pursuing National Register Historic District status for the Downtown. Although additional efforts have been made to achieve this designation, the area is not yet designated as such.

The 2002 study recorded 237 properties (234 Buildings and three other structures) that were more than 50 years of age. Of those, 154, or 65 percent were recommended as contributors to a potential National Register District. It was noted that a number of properties identified in the 1980 study were no longer in existence, having been demolished (or destroyed by fire or other events) and replaced by modern structures. Of the 237 properties, the following determinations were made:

- ◆ 65 buildings were considered individually eligible for the NRHP and contributory to the proposed District.
- ◆ 89 buildings/structures were considered not individually eligible for the NRHP but still contributory to the proposed District.
- ◆ 82 buildings/structures were found to be neither individually eligible for the NRHP, nor contributory to a proposed District.

One additional building (Andy's Truckee Diner), was found to be in individually eligible for the NRHP, but not contributory to a potential District.

Outside of the Downtown, documentation of historic resources has been less systematic, and has mostly occurred in conjunction with environmental studies for proposed development projects. Notable among Truckee's historic resources are those occurring within the Donner Memorial State Park, which is dedicated to preserving the history of the Overland Emigrant Trail and the Donner Party tragedy.

c. Paleontological Resources

According to the University of California, Berkeley (Museum of Paleontology) database of paleontological resources, the resources closest to the Town

of Truckee proposed Sphere of Influence within Nevada County were located approximately 4 miles southwest of Downtown Truckee and approximately five miles northeast of Truckee near the Boca Reservoir. The two resources near the Boca Reservoir were from the Quaternary period and the Pleistocene epoch, whereas the resource to the southwest of down Truckee is from the Quaternary period and the Holocene epoch. Forty-two other resources have been found throughout the County.<sup>19</sup> The six closest resources within Placer County are located between thirty and forty miles west of the Town. Five of these are from Tertiary period and the Eocene epoch and one is from the Quaternary period and the Holocene epoch. There are 22 other resources found throughout Placer County.<sup>20</sup>

### B. Standards of Significance

The proposed project would have a *significant* impact with regards to cultural resources if it would:

- ◆ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

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<sup>19</sup> UCMP Paleontology Collections Data Website, [http://bscit.berkeley.edu/cgi/ucmp\\_query?stat=BROWSE&query\\_src=ucmp BrowseUSstates&table=ucmp\\_loc&where-state\\_prov=California&where-county=Nevada+County&orderby=county](http://bscit.berkeley.edu/cgi/ucmp_query?stat=BROWSE&query_src=ucmp BrowseUSstates&table=ucmp_loc&where-state_prov=California&where-county=Nevada+County&orderby=county), accessed March 20, 2006.

<sup>20</sup> UCMP Paleontology Collections Data Website, [http://bscit.berkeley.edu/cgi/ucmp\\_query?query\\_src=ucmp\\_loc&table=ucmp\\_loc&where-seq\\_num=0&rel-seq\\_num=gt&orderby=any&Search=Search&where-loc\\_prefix=&where-loc\\_num=&where-loc\\_suffix=&rel-loc\\_name>equals&where-loc\\_name=&where-cont\\_ocean=North+America+%2839292%29&where-country=United+States+%2836157%29&where-state\\_prov=California+%2819950%29&where-county=Placer+County+%2828%29&rel-epoch=matchphrase&where-epoch=any&rel-period=matchphrase&where-period=any&where-formation=any&where-storage\\_age=any&where-member=any&where-flora=any](http://bscit.berkeley.edu/cgi/ucmp_query?query_src=ucmp_loc&table=ucmp_loc&where-seq_num=0&rel-seq_num=gt&orderby=any&Search=Search&where-loc_prefix=&where-loc_num=&where-loc_suffix=&rel-loc_name>equals&where-loc_name=&where-cont_ocean=North+America+%2839292%29&where-country=United+States+%2836157%29&where-state_prov=California+%2819950%29&where-county=Placer+County+%2828%29&rel-epoch=matchphrase&where-epoch=any&rel-period=matchphrase&where-period=any&where-formation=any&where-storage_age=any&where-member=any&where-flora=any), accessed April 26, 2006.

- ◆ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource.
- ◆ Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- ◆ Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature.

### *C. Impact Discussion*

The following section discusses the potential changes that may result from adoption and implementation of the 2025 General Plan, as well as analysis of whether these changes would result in significant environmental impacts.

#### **1. Historical Resources**

According to the 2002 Historic Resources Inventory, 65 buildings were considered individually eligible for the NRHP and contributory to the proposed down Historic District, and 89 buildings/structures were considered not individually eligible for the NRHP, but still contributory to the proposed District. While the majority of development occurring under the General Plan Update would take place on land without existing structures, development could occur in areas containing buildings with potential historic significance. Changes to building exteriors or demolition has the potential to affect historic resources. Recognizing this concern, the Community Character Element 2025 General Plan includes Goal CC-18, which calls for the preservation and enhancement of the Town's historic and cultural resources. Policy P18.1, would require evaluation of impacts to historic resources for projects which involve substantial site disturbance, or demolition or alteration of known historic building. This policy would apply to discretionary<sup>21</sup> projects

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<sup>21</sup> Discretionary refers to a higher level review of the proposed project. The decision maker must be able to make certain findings and may exercise discretion in granting approval of the project.

subject to CEQA, as well as ministerial<sup>22</sup> projects with the potential to affect buildings that are 50 years older or more. Supporting Action A18.1 directs the Town to implement the Historic Preservation Program that seeks to protect and preserve the historic quality of the Downtown Historic District and other historic structures in Town. Other policies would encourage the sensitive adaptive re-use of historic buildings in accordance with State and federal guidelines (P18.7), support cooperation with the public and private sector to preserve historic resources (P18.3), and provide incentives to pursue funding for historic preservation (P18.4).

Implementation of this policy and action and others specified in the Truckee 2025 General Plan would reduce impacts to historical resources to a *less-than-significant* level.

## 2. Archaeological and Paleontological Resources

Development allowed under the 2025 General Plan would also involve construction activities that could result in the disturbance of undiscovered archaeological or paleontological resources during grading or other on-site excavation activities.

Policies under Goal CC-19 would have the Town identify and protect archaeological and paleontological resources. As a safeguard, the Town would require proper archaeological or paleontological surveying, testing, research, documentation, monitoring and safe retrieval of archaeological and cultural resources, as part of the development review process (Policy P19.1). Furthermore, Policy P19.2 would require an archaeological survey by a qualified professional whenever there is evidence of an archaeological or paleontological site within a proposed project area, determined to be a high likelihood for occurrence of such sites, or where a project involves substantial site disturbance. Regarding potential disturbance of sacred native burials during development, Policy P19.3 requires consultation with representatives of the Native

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<sup>22</sup> Ministerial refers to projects where government decision involves no discretion by the public official as to the wisdom or manner of carrying out the project.

American community whenever necessary to ensure the respectful treatment of Native American sacred places. As a result of these policies, implementation of the 2025 General Plan would result in *less-than-significant impacts* to archaeological or paleontological resources, sites or unique geological features.

*D. Cumulative Impact Discussion*

Cultural resources in the Town of Truckee would be impacted by future development, however, as a result of the protective policies, actions, and goals set forth in the 2025 General Plan, these impacts would be *less than significant*. As a result, implementation of the General Plan would not contribute to or result in cumulatively significant impacts.

*E. Impacts and Mitigation Measures*

Since the implementation of the 2025 General Plan would result in *less-than-significant impacts* to cultural resources, no mitigation measures are required.