

3.5.1 Introduction

This section describes the environmental and regulatory setting for cultural resources, evaluates the effects on cultural resources that would result from implementation of the proposed Cannabis Land Use Ordinance and Licensing Program (Project), and identifies mitigation measures to reduce identified impacts where possible. The information and analysis in this section is based on information in previous studies and environmental impact reports (EIRs) prepared by the County of Santa Barbara (County), including the 2016 Shell Guadalupe Dunes Remediation In-Lieu Project EIR, 2015 Winery Ordinance Update Project Draft EIR, 2014 Cuyama Solar Facility and Comprehensive Plan/Land Use Development Code Amendments EIR, 2012 Franklin Trail Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), and the 2017 Baron Ranch Trail Realignment IS/MND, as well as the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Conservation Element.

3.5.2 Environmental Setting

Cultural resources are the tangible or intangible remains or traces left by prehistoric or historic peoples, and typically include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and the historic built environment, such as buildings or structures, or traditional cultural places or landscapes. Paleontological (i.e., fossil) materials are also considered cultural resources by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the purposes of this EIR. Additionally, a separate class of cultural resource, “tribal cultural resource”, is defined as a resource with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe.

While some of the County has been surveyed for cultural resources, most of it has not. Thus, the potential exists for the occurrence of previously unrecorded cultural resources in areas of potential cannabis activities. The County has a rich history of habitation dating back 11,000 to 12,000 years ago, including the region’s first known inhabitants, the Chumash, some of whom still live in the County today. Native habitation extended through European exploration periods, which began in 1542 with Juan Cabrillo’s explorations and establishment of missions in the 1760s. Settlers claimed land in the County through the 1800s as part of the state’s Gold Rush, expansion of ranching, and American industrialization, including commercial agriculture and tourism. Agriculture also expanded rapidly in the County, which increased growth of agricultural economies supported by landowners and immigrant populations. The prehistory and history of the County are summarized below.

3.5.2.1 Prehistory

Archaeologists studying the prehistory of Santa Barbara County have concentrated primarily on the Santa Barbara Channel region, where the Barbareño Chumash developed a highly complex social system during late prehistory. While it is clear that there are many differences between the Chumash groups living north and south of Point Conception and between the coast and interior, there are some broad patterns of cultural change applicable to all regions.

Early Holocene/Paleocoastal Period (Prior to 6500 Before Present [B.P.]

Human inhabitation of the Santa Barbara region is believed to have begun more than 12,000 years ago. Although early archaeological evidence is sparse, several discoveries have led to an understanding of the prehistory of the area. A fluted Clovis point fragment found near the coast on Hollister Ranch is estimated to be approximately 11,000 to 12,000 years old (Erlandson et al. 1987). Based on radiocarbon dates from sites near the mouth of the Santa Ynez River, occupation of the Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB) area occurred at least 9,000 years ago (Glassow 1990, 1996; Lebow et al. 2001).

Although the earliest documented human habitation of the Santa Barbara Channel area dates to more than 10,000 years before present (B.P.), human presence is not believed to have been more widespread until approximately 9000 B.P. Moratto (1984) coined the term “Paleocoastal” to refer to the possible descendants of local Paleoindians who inhabited the coast and exploited marine resources prior to the Milling Stone Period (6500 – 3500 B.P.). Very few Paleocoastal sites have been identified. This shortage could possibly be due to relatively small populations and/or loss through erosion and other natural forces including the increase in global sea levels.

The Paleocoastal Period has been described as a time of low population density, simple technology, and egalitarian social organization. Early populations appear to have subsisted largely on plants, shellfish, and vertebrate species, with artifact assemblages emphasizing flaked stone tools.

Milling Stone Period (6500 – 3500 B.P.)

The Milling Stone Period is defined by the prevalence of handstones and milling slabs, indicating a reliance on seeds and other plant foods. Milling stones called mutates and manos dated as old as 9000 B.P. have been found in abundance. These milling stones have been interpreted as evidence of a dietary shift to a focus on plant materials such as seeds and nuts, and may also be a sign of food storage capabilities (Glassow 1996). As such, it is believed that subsistence during the Milling Stone Period consisted of a mixture of plant foods, shellfish, and a limited array of vertebrate species. However, researchers working in other locations have reported differently on food preferences during the Milling Stone Period, which may reflect mobility between coastal and inland locations.

Assemblages from this era also contain hammerstones for making flaked tools and for resharpening milling surfaces, small anvils, bone fish gorges, stone sinkers, and other fishing technology. The number, size, and complexity of habitation sites increases dramatically at this time, and sites show substantial variability across the region. Well-developed middens have been associated with this period, suggesting more regular and continuous use of habitation sites; however, small ephemeral campsites marked by just a few handstones or other milling tools are also found during this time.

Early Period (3500 – 600 B.P.)

Cultural changes during the Early Period are thought to have occurred as a result of environmental shifts, rising sea levels, and an increase in the population base. Population densities appear to surge around 5,000 years ago. The response to these changes by people of this period is evidenced by sites that appear more settled, but not permanent, with an increase in specialized sites for resource procurement activities such as hunting, fishing, and plant material processing. As a result of increased population, trade between regions expanded, as evidenced by the presence of exotic shell beads and obsidian materials. Like the Milling Stone Period, ground stone artifacts identified with the Early Period consist of handstones and milling slabs. Toward the end of the period mortars and pestles were

added, probably indicating systematic exploitation of acorns. Notched projectile points and the atlatl (throwing stick) appear shortly thereafter as well.

Archaeological sites within the period from 6,500 to 5,000 years ago are very limited, likely due to environmental changes (Glassow 1996; Lebow et al. 2001).

Middle Period (600 B.P. – 1000 Anno Domini [A.D.]

Approximately 3,000 years ago, at the start of the Middle Period, a boost in population, resource use, and trade ~~occurs~~ occurred (Glassow 1996). The early Middle Period is defined by the continued specialization in resource exploitation, trade, and increased technological complexity. Fishing, sea mammal hunting, and acorn harvesting increased steadily during this time. Use of the single-piece shell fishhook appears during this period, and by 800 years ago the bone-barbed harpoon, large contracting stem chert projectiles, and sewn plank canoe had all come into use (Erlandson 1993; Glassow, Wilcoxon, and Erlandson 1988; Glassow 1996; King 1990; Strudwick 1985). Scholarly opinions regarding the development of a definitively centralized and stratified society differ; however, most agree this cultural change took place late in the Middle Period. Microlithic blades also begin to be found late in this period, and are believed to have been used primarily to perforate shells. Smaller projectile points begin to be found from this period, indicating the use of bows and arrows in the region. Both fish and acorns continued to be primary sources of subsistence. The development of mass hunting techniques suggests population pressure on resource collection late in the period.

Middle-Late Transitional Period (1000–1250 A.D.)

The absence of imported obsidian after A.D. 1000 may reflect a change in trade relationships that is likely associated with a shift in settlement patterns. Middle-Late Transitional Period sites contain a mixture of earlier artifact types. However, the appearance of small leaf-shaped projectile points marks the arrival of the bow and arrow to the region. Although different evaluation methods have produced a different time frame for the development of chiefly status positions, craft specialization, and complex socioeconomic and political systems, profound changes in Chumash society, economy, and political organization began sometime during the Middle Late Transitional and Late Periods.

Late Period (A.D. 1300–1769)

By the Late Period, Chumash culture was most likely very similar to that observed by the Spanish when they arrived. The southern Chumash had developed a complex religious, social, and economic system. Social and political structures continued to increase in complexity. Archaeological investigations indicate an increase in marine and terrestrial species in midden deposits less than 600 years old. The use of temporary camps for resource procurement also increased. Objects of material culture included a wide array of utilitarian and ornamental objects such as arrow points, small bead drills (microlithic blades), various mortar types for milling different foods, *Olivella* shell beads and disk beads, and various other artifacts.

3.5.2.2 Ethnography

Chumash is a name derived from traditional Chumash language that is used by anthropologists to refer to several closely related groups of Native Americans that spoke seven similar languages. The Chumash people lived between Malibu in Los Angeles County and the Monterey County line, on the northern Channel Islands, and east as far as the edge of Kern County. Chumash territory has been divided into sections representing the various linguistic subgroups. There is limited information

about the geographical limit of the dialects and the purported boundaries are based more on topography. However, it is possible that the territorial divisions may correspond more to catchment areas of the missions for which the groups were named rather than the groups' actual native territories (Kroeber et al. 1911).

The Interior and ~~Ineseño~~ Inezeño Chumash are known to have villages that numbered approximately 100 to 200 individuals, a significantly smaller population, in contrast to the 500 to 1,000 individuals that inhabited settlements along the Santa Barbara Channel (Glassow 1990). In addition to consisting of lower population densities, the inland groups also appeared to have greater seasonal mobility; subsistence focused on acorns and stored food during the winter, and tubers, grass seeds, and bulbs during the spring. Fish provided a high-quality food source in the late summer and early fall, while hunting was best in spring, summer, and fall (Landberg 1965).

Despite being a largely non-agricultural group, the Chumash exhibited a complex society which tied separate villages together by regionally-influencing economic, religious, and political systems. Personal rankings were dependent on wealth and social status, occupations were specialized, leadership was hereditary and it was possible for the chiefdom to span several villages.

The Chumash had a rich material culture consisting of utilitarian items such as fishnets, fishhooks, baskets, stone bowls, canoes (*tomols*) among coastal groups, and projectile points. In addition, some utilitarian objects and religious objects such as charmstones were decorated with shell beads. The decimation of Native American populations and subsequent deterioration of cultural practices as a result of missionization is a profound event in the history of the coastal region. Much information was lost, and the mission records do not provide much insight into the lifeways of the Chumash or other groups of the coastal region prior to contact with Europeans.

3.5.2.3 History

European contact with the Chumash occurred in 1542 A.D. during Juan Cabrillo's explorations. His aim was to reassert Spanish claims in the area. Spanish missionaries began their exploration of California and development of the missions in the 1760s. The Spanish Colonial Period (1769–1822) is marked by establishment of permanent Spanish settlements. The Santa Barbara Presidio (or military fort) that was founded in 1782 and five Franciscan missions in Chumash territory generated significant disruptions in the existing way of life. The establishment of the Santa Barbara, Santa Ines, and La Purisima Missions led to the incorporation of the Chumash into mission settlements and the gradual depopulation of Chumash villages and settlements. During the Mission Period (1760–1820), some lands held by the missions were granted to Spanish military veterans. These land grants foreshadowed the subsequent Rancho Period (1820–1845) in California.

Following Mexican independence from Spain in 1822, the Mexican government gained control over California. About 500 land grants were given to local rancheros during the Rancho Period. Ranchos are located within the Project area (County of Santa Barbara Surveyor 2008). Life on the ranchos in many ways resembled life in the Spanish missions. The typical rancho employed between 20 and several hundred Native American workers, many of whom had formerly lived at local missions. The Mexican-American War occurred between 1846 and 1848 and ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which made California a United States (U.S.) territory. In 1848, the land once occupied by the Chumash was taken possession of by the U.S., which led to California statehood in 1850. The state's Gold Rush brought many settlers to the County. During a heavy drought in the 1860s, cattle prices declined and led to the sale of various rancho lands throughout California.

Oil was first discovered in California during the 1860s but did not become a major economic force until the 1890s. George S. Gilbert was among the first men to drill for oil in California when he built a small refinery on the Ojai Ranch in Ventura County in 1861. Experiments with the substance determined that the oil provided a cleaner, cheaper, and more effective fuel source than coal. Oil also provided an alternative to the kerosene shortage that resulted when the outbreak of Civil War interfered with the shipping of supplies from the East.

Santa Maria Region

Settlers initially came to the Santa Maria Valley in the late 19th century to take advantage of the area's prime soils and established the region as an agricultural intensive area. The ranchos in the area included the Tinaquaic Rancho in Santa Maria. The City of Guadalupe was established in the 1840s as part of a Mexican land grant. The City's name honors Our Lady of Guadalupe (a title given to the Virgin Mary). It was finally incorporated in 1946. The nearby city of Santa Maria was also established after several agriculturalists banded together to donate land at the intersection of their properties in 1875. Although it was first called Grangerville, the name of the city changed to Central City, and then finally to Santa Maria in 1885. By the 1900s, the Santa Maria Valley became one of the most productive agricultural regions in the state. Oil exploration in the Santa Maria Valley began in 1888, and in 1901 William Orcutt introduced Union Oil in the area. Oil development increased and intensified throughout the 1900s and became an additional economic and organizing force in the region.

Lompoc Region

European settlement of the Santa Rita Hills and the Lompoc Valley began in 1787 after the establishment of the La Purisima Mission. The ranchos in the region included Lompoc and San Julian Rancho in Lompoc, the Punta de la Concepcion Rancho in Point Conception, and the Ex-Mission la Purisima Rancho in Los Berros. In 1874, the Lompoc Land Company established a temperance colony located along the Coast Line stagecoach route between the Cities of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, which dispersed with the incorporation of the City of Lompoc in 1888. The introduction of the coastal railroad between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and subsequent Lompoc extension in 1901, facilitated growth in the valley and the clearing of lands for agricultural production. In the early twentieth century, the mining of diatomaceous earth began and the mining industry came to be a major employer. Agriculture and mining continue to be major industries in the Lompoc Valley; in particular, flower cultivation dominates the agricultural industry (Lompoc Valley Historical Society 2017).

Santa Ynez Region

The ranchos in the region included the Santa Rosa Rancho in Buellton, the Cañada de los Pinos and Nojoqui Ranchos in Solvang, and La Laguna Rancho in Santa Ynez. The extension of transportation systems into the Santa Ynez Valley was a precursor to future settlement. The Coast Line stagecoach arrived in 1861 and the Santa Ynez Turnpike was completed in 1869. In 1881, the town of Ballard, was founded (Rife 1977). The town of Santa Ynez was established one year after Ballard in 1882. In 1887, Los Olivos became the third town to be established in this region. The town was named after the olive grove that grew on the mesa east of town (Rife 1977).

The rail was eventually extended to San Luis Obispo from Santa Barbara. The town of Buellton originated from a post office at the Buell ranch in 1883. A schoolhouse developed in 1889 marked the turning point for a community centered on agriculture and ranching and, by 1918, its charter was

official. Danish settlers purchased what is now known as Solvang, or Sunny Field, as translated in Dutch.

The Franciscan missionaries developed an outpost for livestock operations in Los Alamos. The rancho in Los Alamos was called the Los Alamos Rancho. With the development of the stagecoach route in 1873, Los Alamos became a layover stop. Between 1875 and 1878, portions of the Los Alamos and La Laguna Ranchos were purchased in order to establish the town of Los Alamos. Subsequently, Los Alamos became a commercial center for the Los Alamos Valley. The arrival of the Pacific Coast Railroad in 1882 allowed for the transport of agricultural goods from the valley, and boosted the valley's economic value. The introduction of the automobile and discovery of oil in the Los Alamos Valley between 1915 and 1945 impacted the region and led to the development of a main thoroughfare (later U.S. Highway 101) and road infrastructure (County of Santa Barbara 2010).

Cuyama Region

Two ranchos – Rancho Cuyama M.A. de la G.Y. Lata and Rancho Cuyama Cesario Lataillade – were granted along the Cuyama River in the Cuyama Valley and agriculture was, and continues to be, a defining characteristic of this region (County of Santa Barbara Surveyor 2008). The Cuyama Valley developed slowly due to its remoteness and lack of transportation infrastructure. The alignment for Highway 166 was adopted into the state system in 1919 but the roadway was not constructed until the early 1930s. Following, the town of Cuyama developed in the 1930s. The Atlantic Richfield Company developed the town of New Cuyama in the early 1950s as a base for its work force in the Cuyama Valley.

South Coast Region

Ranchos in the South Coast region included Nuestra Señora del Refugio in present day Refugio State Beach, Cañada del Corral in Gaviota, La Goleta and Dos Pueblos in Goleta and Las Positas y La Calera in Hope Ranch. Gaviota was known for farming and cattle ranching. Goleta Valley was largely agricultural and was known for lemon growing. In the 1860s, Italians settled in Montecito and began farming. Many of the ranchos were sold in the 1860s due to the drought.

The City of Santa Barbara was established in 1850 following the Mexican-American War. Wood buildings replaced the Spanish and Mexican adobe, and the city adopted a gridded street pattern. Natural gas and crude oil were first extracted from the Santa Barbara Channel along the coast at Summerland in 1866. In 1902 oil drilling at Summerland's beaches hit its peak. Oil and gas extraction in Goleta primarily occurred along Ellwood Mesa. Tourism and settlement steadily rose after the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its track link from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles and San Francisco in 1901. In the late 1800s, Montecito became a tourist destination, known for its hot springs (City of Santa Barbara 2016).

3.5.2.4 History of Cannabis Cultivation in Santa Barbara County

Santa Barbara County has a long history of cannabis cultivation. In the early 1800s, Spaniards brought hemp to California to use as a fiber crop. By 1807, Santa Barbara was producing approximately 5,000 pounds per harvest, or 40 percent of California's hemp. Cannabis was available in American pharmacies starting in the 1850s (Gieringer 1999; Schaffer Library of Drug Policy 2017). In 1913, the first California legislation restricting the recreational use of hemp drugs was enacted. Though not intended to restrict the use of pharmaceutical hemp drugs, the legislation banned the possession of

hemp drugs. This remained in effect until 1937. Nevertheless, pharmaceutical possession of hemp was not enforced under the law and hemp continued to be prescribed. However, by 1914, the police started arresting cultivators of recreational hemp in California. Possession punishments became harsher in California in the 1920s. In 1928, hemp fiber producers had to notify police where they intended to grow. Restrictions and penalties on cannabis possession increased in severity into the 21st century. Cannabis was not commercially grown for medicine in California until the rise of the medical marijuana movement in San Francisco in the 1990s.

The County placed a moratorium on the establishment and operation of medical marijuana dispensaries in 2010 (Ordinance No. 4739). In accordance with cannabis cultivation permitting established at the state level, the County enacted a complete and total prohibition except for the cultivation and/or processing of medical marijuana. Except for the limited exemptions in subsections A.1 and A.2 of Santa Barbara County Code (County Code) Chapter 35 – Zoning, Article X. – Medical Marijuana Regulations, medical marijuana cultivation was prohibited in all zones, districts, properties, and areas within the unincorporated areas of the County. Exemptions include medical marijuana cultivation for personal medical use, and medical marijuana cultivation locations already existing on January 19, 2016, if they are legal under California state law; these would become legal nonconforming uses (Ordinance No. 4954). The County also prohibited all medical marijuana dispensaries in all unincorporated areas of the County in 2016 (Ordinance No. 4962). Personal (non-medical) use and cultivation of cannabis became legalized in the state under Proposition 64 in 2016. In April 2017, the County adopted Ordinance No. 4992, which effectively prohibits all non-medical marijuana activities which would require a state license under Proposition 64 and industrial hemp until a permanent ordinance is developed by the County. In June 2017, Governor Brown signed into law Senate Bill (SB) 94 to address both medical and recreational cannabis activities, consistent with the state’s pending licensing program associated with Proposition 64.

3.5.2.5 Identified Cultural Resources in Santa Barbara County

Historic Built Environment Resources

Historic resources include buildings, structures, and objects of historic or aesthetic importance that amplify the local population’s sense of community, enhance perceptions and enjoyment of the community, and provide an important measure of the physical quality of life. When a significant concentration of such resources occurs within a defined geographic space, a historic district may be defined.

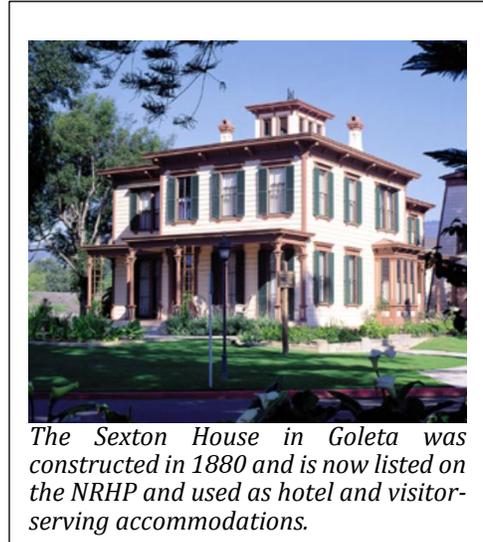
The discussion of the County’s existing historic resources below is based on review of the National Park Service’s National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) of Santa Barbara County list, the National Park Service’s California National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) of Santa Barbara County list, the Office of Historic Preservation’s (OHP’s) California Historic Landmarks (CHLs) of Santa Barbara County list, the Historic Landmark Advisory Commission’s (HLAC’s) Santa Barbara County Landmarks and County of Santa Barbara Places of Historic Merit lists.

Historic Resources within the County

There are 42 historic properties and districts in the County listed on the NRHP, including eight NHLs. The NRHP is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation by the Secretary of the Interior. NHLs are designated nationally significant historic places because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the U.S. The eight designated NHLs in the County are the Gonzales Rafael House, La Purisima Mission, Los Alamos Ranch House, Mission Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara County Courthouse, Santa Barbara Mission, Space Launch Complex 10, and Steedman Estate.

CHLs are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. There are 46 designated CHLs in the County. Santa Barbara

County Historic Landmarks and County of Santa Barbara Places of Historic Merit are designated by the County's HLAC. While Places of Historic Merit are recognized as having historic, aesthetic or cultural value, they are not protected by restrictions as to demolition, removal, alteration or use like Historic Landmarks are, which are recognized at a higher level of historic, aesthetic or cultural significance. Places, sites, buildings, and structures can be designated as historic if they meet one of more of the County HLAC's specific criteria. There are 50 designated County Historic Landmarks and 16 designated County Places of Historic Merit. See Table 3.5-1 below for listings of resources listed on the NRHP, and/or as NHLs, CHLs, and County Historic Landmarks.



The Sexton House in Goleta was constructed in 1880 and is now listed on the NRHP and used as hotel and visitor-serving accommodations.

Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources

Archaeological resources represent and document activities, accomplishments, and traditions of previous occupation, and link current and former inhabitants of an area. Archaeological resources may date from the historic or prehistoric period, and include physical remains of the past such as artifacts, manufacturing debris, dietary refuse, and the soils in which they are contained, or areas where prehistoric or historic activity measurably altered the earth.

Detailed study of archaeological sites is the only method of gaining knowledge and understanding of prehistoric times. Many of the sites and the artifacts and remains in them are a sacred part of the heritage, religion, and culture of the Native American community. As archaeological sites are among the most fragile, nonrenewable resources in California, various laws and regulations require the development of property to be accompanied by a rational and respectful concern for the protection of cultural resources. See Section 3.5.3, *Regulatory Setting*, for description of pertinent laws and regulations.

The County also contains areas of great importance for the study and preservation of the past of the Native Americans of California. Native American cultural sites contain unique, irreplaceable resources significant to the history of the County and the cultural heritage of all humankind. Such sites have a deep, spiritual significance to all Native Americans, especially the native peoples of the State of California, and constitute a precious archaeological and historical heritage. Both CEQA and County

Table 3.5-1. Known Historic Sites within the Cities and Unincorporated Area of Santa Barbara County Project Region

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	National Landmark	State Landmark	County Landmark
Santa Barbara	Acacia Lodge	X			
Santa Barbara	Andalucia Building	X			
Lompoc	Artesia School				X
Solvang	The Ballard Adobes				X
Goleta	Barnsdall-Rio Grande Gasoline Station				X
Sisquoc	Benjamin Foxen Adobe Site				X
Los Olivos	Berean Baptist Church				X
Santa Barbara	Bryce Beach Cabana and Funicular				X
Santa Barbara	Burton Mound			X	
Goleta	Campbell No. 2 Archaeological Site	X			
Montecito	Canby House				X
Carpinteria	Carpinteria and Indian Village of Mishopshnow			X	
Santa Barbara	Carrillo Adobe			X	
Carpinteria	Casa Blanca Poolhouse				X
Santa Barbara	Cade de la Guerra			X	
Sisquoc	Chapel of San Ramon			X	
Santa Barbara	Coral Casino				X
Lompoc	Cota Adobe on Rancho Santa Rosa				X
Santa Barbara	Covarrubias Adobe			X	
Manzana Creek	Dabney Cabin				X
Montecito	Deane School Buildings				X
New Cuyama	Eastern Sierra Madre Ridge Archaeological District	X			
Santa Barbara	El Paseo and Casa de la Guerra	X			
Santa Barbara	Faith Mission	X			
Solvang	Foley Estates Vineyard and Winery				X
Gaviota	Gaviota Pass			X	
Santa Barbara	Glendessary				X
Goleta	Goleta Depot	X			X
Santa Barbara	Gonzalez, Rafael, House	X	X		
Santa Barbara	Hammond's Estate Site	X			
Los Olivos	Hartley House				X
Santa Barbara	Hastings Adobe			X	
Goleta	Helena T. Devereux Hall				X
Santa Barbara	Herschell, Allan, 3-Abreast Carousel	X			
Santa Barbara	Hill-Carrillo Adobe	X			

Table 3.5-1. Known Historic Sites within the Cities and Unincorporated Area of Santa Barbara County Project Region (Continued)

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	National Landmark	State Landmark	County Landmark
Casmalia	Hitching Post				X
Santa Barbara	Hope, Thomas, House	X			X
Santa Barbara	Irene and Frances Rich Beach Cabana				X
Santa Barbara	Irvine-Richard Property				X
Santa Barbara	Janssens-Orella-Birk Building	X			
Montecito	Juarez-Hosmer Adobe				X
Lompoc	La Purisima Mission	X	X		
Gaviota	Las Cruces Adobe				X
Montecito	Leaping Greyhound Bridge				X
Ballard	Little Red Schoolhouse				X
Lompoc	Lompoc Public Library	X			
Los Alamos	Los Alamos Ranch House	X	X		
Santa Barbara	Los Banos del Mar	X			
Santa Barbara	Madulce Guard Station and Site	X			
Manzana Creek	Manzana School House				X
Santa Barbara	Masini Adobe				X
Los Olivos	Mattei's Tavern				X
Santa Maria	Minerva Club of Santa Maria	X			
Lompoc	Mission de la Purisima Concepcion de Maria Santisima Site	X		X	
Santa Barbara	Mission Santa Barbara			X	
Solvang	Mission Santa Ines	X	X	X	
Montecito	Moody Sisters Cottage				X
Santa Barbara	Old Lobero Theatre			X	
Goleta	Orella Adobes				X
Santa Barbara	Painted Cave	X			
Orcutt	Pine Grove Cemetery				X
Santa Barbara	Point Conception Light Station	X			
Point Sal Highlands	Point Sal Ataje	X			
Ballard	Presbyterian Church				X
Solvang	Rancho El Alamo, Pintado Adobe				X
Montecito	Rancho Las Fuentes Lemon Packing House				X
Santa Barbara	Rich, Irene and Frances, Beach Cabana				X
Santa Barbara	Royal Spanish Presidio			X	
Goleta	San Jose Winery				X

Table 3.5-1. Known Historic Sites within the Cities and Unincorporated Area of Santa Barbara County Project Region (Continued)

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	National Landmark	State Landmark	County Landmark
Santa Barbara	San Marcos Rancho	X			
Santa Barbara	San Marcos Barn and Spring House				X
Santa Barbara	San Miguel Island Archeological District	X			
Montecito	San Ysidro Adobe				X
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Mission Dam and Aqueduct				X
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara County Courthouse	X	X	X	
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Island Archeological District	X			
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Mission	X	X		
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Presidio	X			
Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz Island Archeological District	X			
Lompoc	Santa Rosa School				X
Santa Ynez	Santa Ynez Public Library				X
Santa Barbara	Sexton, Joseph and Lucy Foster, House	X			X
Goleta	Shrode Produce Company				X
Sisquoc	Sisquoc Church and San Ramon Chapel Cemetery				X
Sisquoc	Sisquoc store				X
Lompoc	Site of original Mission and remaining ruins of buildings of Mission de la Purisima Concepcion de Maria Santisma	X		X	
Santa Barbara	Southern Pacific Train Depot	X			
Lompoc	Space Launch Complex 10	X	X		
Lompoc	SS YANKEE BLADE	X			
Santa Barbara	St. Vincent Orphanage and School Building	X			
Montecito	Steedman Estate	X	X		
Goleta	Stow House	X			X
Carpinteria	Sunday School Oak				X
Los Alamos	Union Hotel and California Garage				X
Santa Barbara	U.S. Post Office –Santa Barbara Main	X			
Santa Barbara	Val Verde	X			X
Santa Barbara	Virginia Hotel	X			
Lompoc	Well, Hill 4			X	
Summerland	World War I Monument				X

Table 3.5-1. Known Historic Sites within the Cities and Unincorporated Area of Santa Barbara County Project Region-(Continued)

City or Community	Resource Name	National Register	National Landmark	State Landmark	County Landmark
Solvang	Wulff's Windmill				X

Source: Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission 2017; National Park Service 2017a, 2017b; Office of Historic Preservation 2017.

policy require preservation and protection of these sites and resources. In 2015, a new class of resource was added to CEQA – the tribal cultural resource. Tribal cultural resources are defined as either a site, feature, place, 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 listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or local register of historical resources, or determined by a lead agency to be significant according to criteria set forth in CEQA.

Archaeological Potential of the County

The summary below is based on information obtained from the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) at the Department of Anthropology at the University of California Santa Barbara and included in the County Comprehensive Plan Conservation Element (County of Santa Barbara 2010). This information does not provide complete or adequate information for specific project areas since most of the County has not been surveyed for archaeological resources. When surveys have occurred, they have been primarily associated with specific development applications. The County creates maps using CCIC data in order to estimate the density of known sites in project areas and to evaluate applications for specific development projects on a project-by-project basis. The information regarding site locations is sensitive and cannot be viewed by the public.

Table 3.5-2 shows archaeological site density and a brief narrative for each region, and also includes the region’s topographic classification. A topographic classification was included because the type of adaptation represented in archaeological sites, and the density of such sites, tends to vary according to the environment. The topographic classes include: coastal strand, mountain ridge, and valley bottom. There are two classes of archaeological site density: (1) High density, which is greater than one site per square mile, and (2) Low density, which is less than one site per square mile. It is probable that the entire coastline of the County can be linked into one large High Density zone.

Tribal Cultural Resources

To date, Santa Barbara County has received one tribal request, from the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, to participate in government-to-government consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1 and in accordance with the provisions of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. On August 14, 2017 a formal notice of application completeness for the proposed Project was sent to Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chair, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians. The notice provided notification of the opportunity for consultation under AB 52. The notice included a description of the proposed Project. No response was received within the 30-day period. Absent the identification of tribal cultural resources, and recognizing that in some cases such resources may not be identified by consultation, this analysis addresses potential tribal cultural resources to the extent feasible based on available information.

Table 3.5-2. Archaeological Site Density Areas in Santa Barbara County¹

Region	Topographic Class	Density Class	Description
South Coast	Coastal	High Density	Chumash at time of Spanish contact; Santa Barbara-Goleta foothills is especially high density
San Marcos Pass	Mountain	High Density	San Marcos Pass Native American trade route between the coast and Santa Ynez Valley; sites in the area are predominately rock shelters and pictographs are reported
Upper Santa Ynez River	Valley	High Density	Large number of sites in Lake Cachuma and surrounding valley and canyons
Solvang	Valley	High Density	Historic sites associated with the Mission, a probable protohistoric village site, and possible some related smaller sites
Happy Canyon	Mountain	High Density	Entire canyon is high density; Cachuma Camp known to be high density
Pendola and Juncal Ridge	Mountain	High Density	Entire length of the Santa Ynez can be considered high density; connects to Upper Santa Ynez high density region
Zaca Lake	Mountain	High Density	Sites represent special adaptation to unusual environmental conditions; historic occupation is known
Hurricane Deck	Mountain	High Density	Subject to looters
Sierra Madre Ridge	Mountain	High Density	Includes many pictograph sites; wilderness area contains high density sites as well
Santa Barbara Potrero and Santa Barbara Canyon	Mountain	High Density	Delimited by the grassy vegetation of the potrero
Davey Brown Canyon	Mountain	High Density	Historical interior village and related smaller sites
Potrero Seco	Mountain	High Density	Mountainous region adjacent to Ventura County line
Vandenberg	Coastal	High Density	High density on VAFB and adjacent areas
Birabent Canyon	Mountain	Low Density	Little is known
Santa Cruz Creek	Mountain	Low Density	Little is known
Nojoqui Summit	Valley	Low Density	Known Chumash trade route and region includes pictograph sites
Rancho San Julian	Mountain	Low Density	Little is known
Lompoc	Valley	Low Density	Little is known, but probable that more sites exist here given the Upper Santa Ynez River and Pendola high density sites
Point Conception	Coastal	Low Density	A few sites are known, but probable that more sites exist; after adequate surveying of the region, it is probable that entire coastline of County can be linked into one large high density zone

Source: County of Santa Barbara 2010.

¹ These density classes are estimates based on known site locations only, as most of the County has not been surveyed for archaeological resources.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the evidence of once-living organisms as preserved in the rock record. They include both the fossilized remains of ancient plants and animals and the traces thereof, such as trackways, imprints, and burrows. In general, fossils are considered to be older than recorded human history or greater than 5,000 years old and are typically preserved in sedimentary rocks. Although rare, fossils can also be preserved in volcanic rocks and low-grade metamorphic rocks under certain conditions (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010).

Geology and Paleontology

The geologic setting is key to identifying potentially important paleontological resources in the County. As described in Section 3.6, *Geology and Soils*, the County is characterized by diverse topography, geologic features, and soils, and is located in the Transverse Range physiographic province of California, which is characterized by low mountain ranges, generally traversing east-west across the County, that are underlain by thick sandstone and shale and are associated with several active fault systems. Sea cliffs, low bluffs, and sandy beaches characterize the coastline. Please refer to Section 3.6, *Geology and Soils*, for a more complete description of regional geology.

Paleontological resources are contained within the geologic deposits or bedrock that underlie the soil layer. In order to ascertain whether or not a particular area has the potential to contain significant fossil resources at the subsurface, a review of relevant scientific literature and museum records to determine the geology and associated paleontology of the area was conducted. Significant valuable, irreplaceable paleontological resources exist in the County which may be degraded or destroyed by development activities. Policies to specifically protect paleontological resources are contained in the California Coastal Act, the Orcutt Community Plan, and the Goleta Community Plan. The County is likely to have rare or unique hydrological, geological, and paleontological resources related to their scarcity, scientific or educational value, aesthetic quality, or cultural significance. These are associated with the Monterey, Sisquoc, Rincon, and Franciscan formations (See Section 3.6, *Geology and Soils*). The University of California Museum of Paleontology contains records for 3,718 paleontological specimens in the County (University of California Museum of Paleontology 2017). These unique paleontological specimens have been found within each of the five regions in the following sites: Willow Creek I, Conception Station 1 mile north, Packard's Hill, Union Newlove 51, Gaviota Canyon, Bathhouse Beach, Santa Maria Basin, Canada de Santa Anita, Canada de Cojo in the Santa Ynez Mountains, Bulito Canyon, and Nojoqui Creek. There are a few other areas where fossils are known to occur. The Middle Gaviota Formation, on which Nojoqui Falls and Creek lie, is a rich fossil bearing formation. Certain mollusks including the snail *Turritella variata* are abundant (County of Santa Barbara 2010). The area surrounding Zaca Lake, the only natural lake in the County, may also contain unique fossils. The coastal dunes between Point Sal and Purisima Point are well preserved due to the exclusion of vehicular traffic. Portions of VAFB are known to contain deposits of diatomaceous earth than contains unique fossils.

3.5.3 Regulatory Setting

This analysis was conducted in conformance with the goals and policies of federal, state, and local regulations. The following section summarizes the most applicable policies and regulations which would relate directly to future cannabis cultivation and cannabis product manufacturing under the Project and its associated impacts.

3.5.3.1 Federal

Federal Policies and Regulations

National Register

The National Register was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to help identify and protect properties that are significant cultural resources at the national, state, and/or local levels. 4 criteria have been established to determine if a resource is significant to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture and should be listed in the National Register. These criteria include:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
4. It yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.¹

Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance that are at least 50 years in age must meet one or more of the above criteria to be eligible for listing in the National Register. However, the National Register does not prohibit the consideration of properties less than 50 years in age whose exceptional contribution to the development of American history, architecture archeology, engineering, and culture can be clearly demonstrated under National Register Criteria Consideration G.

3.5.3.2 State

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 states that a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if it meets any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852). A resource may qualify for CRHR listing if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history or cultural heritage;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

¹“Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms,” National Register Bulletin 16, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, September 30, 1986. This bulletin contains technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources and registration in the National Register of Historic Places.

- 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; or
- D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Cultural resources meeting one or more of these criteria are defined as “historical resources” under CEQA. Included in the definition of historical resources are prehistoric archaeological sites, historic archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, traditional cultural properties important to a tribe or other ethnic group, cultural districts and landscapes, and a variety of other property types.

Resources included in a local register of historical resources [pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)], or identified as significant in an historical resources survey [meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)] also are considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not identified in an historical resources survey, 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(c).

Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 (CEQA) and added eight new sections to the PRC relating to Native Americans. It was passed and signed into law in 2014 and took effect on July 1, 2015. This law establishes a new category of resource called tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074) and establishes a process for consulting with Native American tribes and groups regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Native American tribes to be included in the process are identified through consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC; PRC Section 21080.3.1).

Tribal cultural resources are “[s]ites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe...” (PRC Section 21074.1). A tribal cultural resource must be on, or eligible for, the CRHR as described above for historical resources, or must be included in a local register of historical resources. Additionally, as discussed above for historical resources, the lead agency can determine that a tribal cultural resource is significant even if it has not been evaluated as eligible for the CRHR or is not on a local register.

AB 52 establishes that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

Senate Bill 18

Passed in 2004, SB 18 requires cities and counties to consult with Native American tribes to help protect traditional tribal cultural places through the land use planning process. Unlike AB 52, SB 18 is not an amendment to, or otherwise associated with, CEQA. Instead, SB 18 requires cities and

counties to consult with Native American tribes early during broad land use planning efforts on both public and private lands, prior to site- and project-specific land use decisions. The bill applies to general plan adoption or amendments and to specific plan adoption or amendments (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2005). The Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department has developed protocols for Native American consultation under SB 18 and has incorporated the requirement into its Permit Process Procedures Manual.

A Native American tribe is defined as "a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission" (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2005). Traditional tribal cultural places are defined in PRC Section 5097.9 and Section 5097.993 to include sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines, or any historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed on or eligible for the CRHR including any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, or archaeological site (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2005).

Under SB 18, cities and counties must notify the appropriate Native American tribe(s) of intended adoption or amendments to general plans or specific plans, and offer the opportunity for the tribe(s) to consult regarding traditional tribal cultural places within the proposed plan area. Consultation is intended to encourage preservation and protection of traditional tribal cultural places by developing treatment and management plans that might include incorporating the cultural places into designated open spaces (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2005).

Codes Governing Human Remains

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. The disposition of human remains is governed by the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC. If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner must be notified within 48 hours and there should be no further disturbance to the site where the remains were found. If the remains are determined by the coroner to be Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native Americans so they can inspect the burial site and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

California Register of Historic Resources

The State of California Historical Resources Commission has designed the California Register for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The California Register is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archaeological resources.

Under California law, cultural resources are protected by California PRC Section 5024.1, which established the CRHR. Section 5024 requires state agencies to provide notice to, and to confer with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) before altering, transferring, relocating, or demolishing state-owned resources.

The California Register Project encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The following criteria are utilized when determining if a resource has architectural, historical, archaeological, or cultural significance.

- **Criterion 1:** Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.?
- **Criterion 2:** Is the resource associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history?
- **Criterion 3:** Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possesses high artistic values?
- **Criterion 4:** Has the resource yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation?

These factors are broadly mirrored in criteria for historic significance within CEQA, CRHR, and the County Code.

California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Commission is tasked with the protection of coastal resources, including those having prehistoric, paleontological, historic, and cultural importance within the Coastal Zone. Section 30244 of the Act seeks to minimize the adverse impacts to historical and archaeological resources within the Coastal Zone by requiring mitigation of adverse impacts to these resources by any development. It states that where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the SHPO, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.

3.5.3.3 Local

Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan

The County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan (inclusive of all mandatory and optional Elements) contains policies which address cultural resources. Project consistency with these policies is discussed in Section 3.13, *Consistency with Plans and Policies*.

The County requires protection of significant archaeological and historic resources to the greatest extent possible. The Land Use Element contains the following Historical and Archaeological Sites Policies (p. 81).

1. All available measures (e.g., purchase, tax relief, purchase of development rights) shall be explored to avoid development on significant historic, prehistoric, archaeological, and other classes of cultural sites.
2. When developments are proposed for parcels where archaeological or other cultural sites are located, project design shall be required which avoids impacts to such cultural sites if possible.

3. When sufficient planning flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on archaeological or other types of cultural sites, adequate mitigation shall be required. Mitigation shall be designed in accord with guidelines of the State OHP and the State of California NAHC.
4. Off-road vehicle use, unauthorized collection of artifacts, and other activities other than development which could destroy or damage archaeological or cultural sites shall be prohibited.
5. Native Americans shall be consulted when development proposals are submitted which impact significant archaeological or cultural sites.

Additionally, projects located within the following community planning areas would be subject to the cultural resource protection goals and policies of that plan:

- Eastern Goleta Valley Community Plan
- Gaviota Coast Plan
- Goleta Community Plan
- Los Alamos Community Plan
- Mission Canyon Plan
- Montecito Community Plan
- Orcutt Community Plan
- Santa Ynez Community Plan
- Summerland Community Plan
- Toro Canyon Plan

Montecito Land Use and Development Code

The Montecito Land Use and Development Code (MLUDC) contains the following policies addressing archaeological resources (35.450.030):

- A. Development proposed on a lot where archaeological or other cultural sites are located shall be designed to avoid impacts to the cultural sites if possible.
- B. When sufficient planning flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on an archaeological or other cultural site, adequate mitigation shall be required. Mitigation shall be designed in compliance with the guidelines of the State OHP and the State of California NAHC.
- C. Native Americans shall be consulted when development proposals are submitted that impact significant archaeological or cultural sites.
- D. All available measures (e.g., purchase of the site, tax relief, purchase of development rights) shall be explored to avoid development on significant historic, prehistoric, archaeological, and other classes of cultural sites.

Planning permit requirements for demolition and replacement in-kind of an existing and conforming structure are exempt under 35.420.040 if the structure is less than 50 years old or, if the Director or the HLAC has determined that a structure that is 50 years old is not historically significant. Additionally, a structure that has been declared to be a historical landmark in compliance with a resolution of the Board may be enlarged, extended, reconstructed, relocated, and/or structurally altered provided the County HLAC has reviewed and approved the proposed structural alterations and has determined that the proposed structural alterations will help to preserve and maintain the landmark in the long-term (35.491.020).

Specific to medical marijuana cultivation and dispensaries, urbanization is prohibited on existing historic sites and archaeological sites (35.430.130).

Santa Barbara County Coastal Land Use Plan

The County's Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP) contains the following policies addressing cultural resources:

1. Policy 10-1: All available measures (e.g., purchase, tax relief, purchase of development rights) shall be explored to avoid development on significant historic, prehistoric, archaeological, and other classes of cultural sites.
2. Policy 10-2: When developments are proposed for parcels where archaeological or other cultural sites are located, project design shall be required which avoids impacts to such cultural sites if possible.
3. Policy 10-3: When sufficient planning flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on archaeological or other types of cultural sites, adequate mitigation shall be required. Mitigation shall be designed in accord with guidelines of the State OHP and the State of California NAHC.
4. Policy 10-4: Off-road vehicle use, unauthorized collecting of artifacts, and other activities other than development which could destroy or damage archaeological or cultural sites shall be prohibited.
5. Policy 10-5: Native Americans shall be consulted when development proposals are submitted which impact significant archaeological or cultural sites.

Policies 10-2, 10-3, and 10-5 are also contained in Coastal Zoning Ordinance (CZO) Section 35-65.

The CLUP sets forth the following recommendations to ensure that important historical sites in the Coastal Zone are protected (pg. 147):

1. The County should undertake an inventory of historical sites in the unincorporated areas of the County.
2. Significant sites should be designated as landmarks by the County Advisory Landmark Committee and restrictions imposed as currently permitted by County Ordinance No. 1716.
3. Historic sites of national significance should be nominated for landmark status by the NHLs Project and the NRHP. Those of statewide significance should be nominated for inclusion on the register of CHLs.

Owners of historical sites meeting the criteria specified in Sections 50280-50289 of the Government Code should be encouraged to enter into historical properties contracts with the County (the contract gives the owner the benefit of assessment based on restricted use of the property) it insures permanent preservation of significant sites.

Santa Barbara County Coastal Zoning Ordinance

Article II of Chapter 35 of the County Code consists of the Santa Barbara County CZO, published January 2014 and updated January 2017. Section 35-65 of the CZO includes the following policies that protect archaeological resources:

1. When developments are proposed for lots where archaeological or other cultural sites are located, project design shall be required which avoids impacts to such cultural sites if possible.
2. When sufficient planning flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on archaeological or other types of cultural sites, adequate mitigation shall be required. Mitigation shall be designed in accord with guidelines of the State OHP and the State of California NAHC.
3. Native Americans shall be consulted when development proposals are submitted which impact significant archaeological or cultural sites.

County of Santa Barbara Cultural Resources Guidelines

This section of the County's Guidelines provides the procedures for cultural resources consultants to follow, in order to identify, evaluate, and mitigate impacts to cultural resources. In brief, Phase I reports consist of a field survey and a literature search. If a cultural resource is identified during the Phase I study, a Phase II study is required to evaluate the significance of the resource and assess the impacts of the project resources identified as significant. Phase II reports include the methods and results of the research and field surveys, an integrity rating and significance evaluation based on criteria provided in the guidelines, and recommendations for mitigation measures to reduce project impacts to any significant resources that cannot be avoided. If significant resources cannot be avoided, then Phase III mitigation is required after a Phase III proposal is prepared and approved. This proposal must outline the required mitigation, the timeframe for conducting and completing the mitigation, and any costs associated with it. If the mitigation would not reduce impacts to significant cultural resources to a less than significant level, then an EIR may be required. Additional guidelines are provided for curation of collections, ethnic impacts, and steps for a shortened State Clearinghouse review.

According to Section 3.1 (g.), of the County Cultural Resource Guidelines, in areas subject to rapid alluvial accumulation (e.g., adjacent to rivers, marshes), in sand dune deposits, in areas covered by imported fill, in areas covered by dense vegetation, or in other situations, the likelihood of buried archaeological deposits must be considered during the Phase I study. Excavation including shovel test pits or backhoe trenching may become necessary in these situations to determine whether buried deposits are present, subject to the discretion of the principal investigator.

Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission

The Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission (HLAC) serves to preserve and protect places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art, and other objects having a special historic or aesthetic character or interest, for the use, education, and view of the general public and to remind the citizens of the County and visitors of background of the County.

Pursuant to County Code Chapter 18A, Section 18A-3, to be eligible for designation as a Santa Barbara County Landmark, a place, site, building, structure, or object must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the County's cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history.
- b. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.
- c. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.
- d. It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect.
- e. It contributes to the significance of a historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic, prehistoric, archaeological, or scenic properties, or thematically related grouping of properties, which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- f. It has a location with unique physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the County of Santa Barbara.
- g. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation.
- h. It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particularly transportation modes or distinctive examples of park or community planning.
- i. It is one of the few remaining examples in the County, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen.

Under Section 18A-5, the following provides a summary of special conditions may be imposed on designated Landmarks:

- a. Demolition, removal or destruction, partially or entirely, may be prohibited unless consent in writing is first obtained from the County HLAC.
- b. Alterations, repairs, additions, or changes, other than normal maintenance and repair work shall not be made unless and until all plans have been reviewed and approved or modified by the County HLAC and reasonable conditions imposed as deemed necessary. All such work shall be done under the direction and control of the County HLAC. Decisions of the County HLAC may be appealed to the County Board of Supervisors.
- c. That only certain specified uses may be made, or that certain specified uses shall be prohibited.
- d. No buildings or structures exposed to public view within a specified distance may be placed, erected, moved in, altered, enlarged or removed (other than normal maintenance and repair work) without approval, with reasonable conditions imposed, where deemed necessary, by the HLAC.
- e. Other reasonable requirements, restrictions, or conditions to meet special or unique circumstances.

3.5.4 Environmental Impact Analysis

This section discusses the potential cultural resources impacts associated with the proposed Project.

3.5.4.1 Thresholds of Significance

CEQA Guidelines

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project is considered to have a significant impact on Cultural Resources if it is found to:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1). Specifically, substantial adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological or paleontological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(2)
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d)(1)
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, 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:
 - Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
 - 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

County of Santa Barbara Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines

Santa Barbara County's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara 2008) provides local criteria for determining whether a project may have a significant effect on cultural resources. Accordingly, a project may create a significant environmental impact if it would result in:

Cultural Resources

- a. Disruption, alteration, destruction, or adverse effect on a recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological site.
- b. Disruption or removal of human remains.
- c. Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging archaeological resources.
- d. Ground disturbances in an area with potential cultural resource sensitivity based on the location of known historic or prehistoric sites.

- e. Disruption of or adverse effects upon a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group.
- f. Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging ethnic, sacred, or ceremonial places.
- g. The potential to conflict with or restrict existing religious, sacred, or educational use of the area.

Historic Resources

- a. Adverse physical or aesthetic impacts on a structure or property at least 50 years old and/or of historic or cultural significance to the community, state, or nation.

In addition, a project may result in a beneficial impact if it would provide:

- b. Rehabilitation or protection in a conservation/open easement, etc.

3.5.4.2 Project Impacts

This section discusses the potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the Project. A detailed discussion of each impact follows. Where there are potentially significant or significant and unavoidable impacts, mitigation measures are proposed and the residual impact after mitigation is determined. Table 3.5-3 below provides a summary of the cultural resources impacts.

Table 3.5-3. Summary of Cultural Resources Impacts

Cultural Resources Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Residual Significance
Impact CR-1. Cannabis activities that occur in or near previously unevaluated historic properties could potentially cause physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of historical resources.	MM CR-1 (County Standard Mitigation Measure [CSMM] CulRes-10). Preservation.	Less than significant with mitigation (Class II)
Impact CR-2. Cannabis activities could potentially cause disruption, alteration, destruction, or adverse effects on significant archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, human remains, or paleontological resources.	MM CR-2. Archaeological and Paleontological Surveys.	Less than significant with mitigation (Class II)
Cumulative Impacts	No mitigation required	Less than significant (Class III)

Impact CR-1. Cannabis activities that occur in or near previously unevaluated historic properties could potentially cause physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of historical resources.

Cannabis activities could potentially involve reuse of historic structures for cannabis operations. For example, indoor grow operations commonly require construction of interior grow rooms to contain and control cannabis cultivation facilities, such as lights, irrigation, and climate control systems. Cannabis manufacturing, testing, retail, and distribution operations could also require construction to contain various types of equipment. If this were to occur within an historical building without first understanding and documenting the resource and designing the operation to preserve the historic value, the construction of indoor cannabis operations could adversely affect character-defining features and undermine the historic value of the property. While historic structures that are listed on

federal, state, and local inventories would be subject to review by the County under existing County Code Chapter 18A, and County Comprehensive Plan historic preservation polices addressing historic resources, potentially eligible historic structures (generally considered those which are 50 years of age or greater) that are not currently evaluated or recorded may serve as sites for cannabis-related activities and would be subject to potential adverse impacts without measures to avoid degradation of historic structures. Similarly, any new cannabis operations within an eligible historic structure that has not yet been evaluated or identified as a resource could interfere with the value and integrity of an historical resource. Further, cannabis-related activities, such as land clearing and modifications to existing structures that are near properties that are known historical resources, may have an adverse effect on the physical context of the historic structure, which may diminish their historic value.

As described above, the County Comprehensive Plan, MLUDC, County CLUP, and CZO require avoidance of impacts to significant historical resources. Any proposed cannabis activities would be subject to this policy. Adherence to these regulations would reduce any adverse effects on known built historical resources. However, structures that may be eligible historic resources but are currently unknown do not currently require preliminary review to determine whether adverse effects may result from a proposed cannabis activity. Therefore, cannabis activities ~~may~~ would have *potentially significant* impacts to eligible historic resources that are currently unknown and would require implementation of **MM CR-1 (CSMM CulRes-10), Preservation**, to reduce impacts.

Impact CR-2. Cannabis activities could potentially cause disruption, alteration, destruction, or adverse effects on significant archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, human remains, or paleontological resources.

Cannabis-related activities would occur across the County, but would likely be focused in Carpinteria, Lompoc, and the Tepusquet area, given the history of cultivation that has occurred in these areas and information set forth in the 2017 Cannabis Registry. Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources are known to be present in the areas where cannabis activities are proposed (see Section 3.5.2.5, *Identified Cultural Resources in Santa Barbara County*), particularly in Carpinteria and rural undisturbed areas. Some areas of the County may also include tribal cultural resources or other sites of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group such as the Chumash. Site preparation and grading for cannabis cultivation or a new cannabis building, or improved access for these uses, could disrupt or disturb undiscovered cultural resources or a site of cultural significance under CEQA and/or eligible for listing on the California Register, or uncover human remains.

While cultivation can occur above ground in pots, bags, or planter boxes, many outdoor grows use natural ground soil for cultivation, which would require ground disturbance to grade an area for growing. Greenhouses, hoop structures, indoor grows, and new cannabis-related buildings would also require ground disturbance and grading to prepare the site for a structure or building. Hoop structures penetrate approximately 1 to 1.5 feet into the ground (University of California Cooperative Extension 2017) and, thus, may disturb important archaeological or paleontological resources.

The Project could have a potentially adverse effect on archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, human remains, or paleontological resources if cannabis cultivation or manufacturing ~~is~~ were done in an area where resources are present and unknown. Development sites on undisturbed ground would have a greater potential for disturbance of undiscovered archaeological or paleontological resources than on previously disturbed land. Due to the programmatic nature of the Project, a process would need to be established to determine the potential of adverse impacts to

cultural resources on a case-by-case basis. Thus, there could be a significant impact to resources as a result of significant earth disturbance, grading, or hoop houses penetrating the soil.

As described in Section 3.5.3, *Regulatory Setting*, the objectives and policies in the County Comprehensive Plan, MLUDC, CZO, and the County CLUP require avoidance of impacts to both historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and establish regulations and requirements to protect Native American cultural sites. Furthermore, Section 8 of the County Cultural Resource Guidelines requires that the likelihood of buried archaeological deposits be considered, and Phase I and II archaeological studies performed, if necessary. Planning and Development Department staff review archaeological resource survey and site maps and consult the CCIC to determine the potential for cultural resources, and ~~will-would~~ require a Phase I survey and additional progressive investigations (i.e., Phase II, Phase III surveys) if necessary (County of Santa Barbara 2008). In addition, the Goleta Community Plan establishes regulations to protect paleontological resources when they are discovered during construction. Adherence to these regulations when evaluating zoning permit applications would help address Project impacts to paleontological resources in the Goleta area. The California Coastal Act calls for the implementation of mitigation measures to address impacts to known paleontological resources, but it does not specify how impacts should be mitigated and does not protect paleontological resources where they are unknown. Furthermore, the County does not have any specific policies or mitigation measures to protect paleontological resources. Thus, *potentially significant* impacts could occur if development were to occur in an area that has paleontological resources, and would require implementation of **MM CR-2, Archaeological and Paleontological Surveys**, to reduce impacts.

3.5.4.3 Cumulative Impacts

As described in Section 3.0 *Environmental Impact Analysis*, the cumulative setting for the Project involves a variety of policies and initiatives in the County, as well as development projects in the County and surrounding communities. Project impacts along with potential impacts from pending and current planning projects form the cumulative impacts analysis. Specifically, cannabis activities may increase or decrease in different locations in the County depending on the County's proposed amendment to Article X of the County Code, which would require acknowledgement, relocation, or closure of existing legal nonconforming cannabis operations in the County. However, it is expected that overall increases in licensed cannabis activities would occur given the potential for growth in the agricultural and manufacturing industries under the Project. Additionally, the Hoop Structures Ordinance Amendments Project will amend the County Land Use and Development Code (LUDC) by raising the minimum height of hoop structures that require a permit from 12 to 20 feet (County of Santa Barbara 2017). By increasing the minimum height of hoop structures subject to design review and permitting, more hoop structures ~~are-would~~ likely ~~to be built that~~ ~~do-would~~ not need to go through the permit and design review process; therefore, there ~~will-would~~ be a greater potential of ground disturbance across the County due to the potential hoop structures under the Project that ~~do-would~~ not need a permit under the Hoop Structure Update. Additionally, unlimited cultivation area licenses (Type 5 license) ~~will-would~~ be permitted starting in 2023. Increased ground disturbance under these licenses would increase the likelihood that tribal cultural resources, human burial sites, and archaeological and paleontological resources would be disturbed.

Concurrent development of commercial and agricultural land uses with cannabis activities could potentially result in disruption of built historic resources and archaeological, paleontological, or tribal cultural resources. Such impacts would likely be related to the potential disturbance of built historic

resources and uncovered archaeological or paleontological resources. However, the Project requires that cannabis activities comply with existing County policies and regulations, as well as mitigation measures. Development permits would be reviewed by the County to ensure compliance with the MLUDC, County Code Chapter 18A, County Comprehensive Plan, including the CLUP, and Section 8 of the County Cultural Resource Guidelines. In addition, inclusion of mitigation measures **MM CR-1 (CSMM CulRes-10), Preservation**, and **MM CR-2, Archaeological and Paleontological Surveys**, would address cultural resource issues on a project-specific level, which would reduce the cumulative contribution to potential impacts. Therefore, cumulative impacts to cultural resources are anticipated to be *less than significant* (Class III).

3.5.4.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

MM CR-1 (County Standard Mitigation Measure CulRes-10): Preservation. Applicants for cannabis licenses shall preserve, restore, and renovate onsite structures consistent with the requirements of CEQA and the County Cultural Resources Guidelines. A Planning and Development Department-qualified historian shall be retained to perform a Phase I survey, and if necessary, a Phase II significance assessment and identify appropriate preservation and restoration/renovation guidelines for significant onsite structures in compliance with the provisions of the most current County Cultural Resources Guidelines.

Requirements and Timing. Prior to issuance of a permit or license by the County, the Phase I/II report shall be reviewed and approved by Planning and Development Department and the applicant/owner shall record a covenant, subject to Planning and Development Department and County Counsel approval, to implement the program. The program shall be implemented prior to licensing and a letter provided from a qualified architectural historian that all work has been completed according to the approved program.

Monitoring. The Planning and Development Department compliance monitoring staff shall ensure compliance with Phase I/II recommendations through site visit and/or photo documentation.

MM CR-2: Archaeological and Paleontological Surveys. All new areas of ground disturbance shall be subject to a Phase I archaeological and paleontological survey in compliance with the provisions of the County Cultural Resources Guidelines. If the potential for significant resources is encountered, the applicant shall have a Planning and Development Department-approved archaeologist prepare and complete a Phase II subsurface testing program in coordination with Planning and Development Department. If the Phase II program finds that potential impacts are unavoidable, the applicant shall have a Planning and Development Department-approved archaeologist prepare and complete a Phase III proposal to be approved for data recovery excavation. All work shall be consistent with County Cultural Resources Guidelines. The applicant shall fund all work.

Plan Requirements and Timing. The applicant shall submit the required appropriate paleontological and archaeological studies (Phase I/II/III) for Planning and Development Department review and approval prior to permitting. All site plan components related to earth movement, construction, and temporarily and/or permanently installed protection measures shall be graphically depicted by the applicant and submitted to Planning and

Development Department for review and approval prior to permitting or licensing by the County.

Monitoring. The applicant shall submit the studies to Planning and Development Department for review and approval as part of the application for the applicable permit or license. The applicant shall demonstrate to the Planning and Development Department compliance monitoring staff that protection or other required measures are in place prior to ground disturbance and that any areas identified for protection were not damaged or removed, or, if damage or removal occurred, that correction is completed as required by the approved protection plan.

3.5.4.5 Residual Impacts

Impact CR-1. Implementation of **MM CR-1 (CSMM CulRes-10)**, *Preservation*, would ensure that historic review or historical documentation for any structure that is older than 50 years and is a potentially eligible historic structure that would be used for cannabis activities would be required as part of cannabis licensing. This would ensure that eligible historic structures retain the features that may contribute to the structure's eligibility as a local, state, or federal historical resource. Therefore, residual impacts associated with Impact CR-1 would be *less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Impact CR-2. Implementation of **MM CR-2**, *Archaeological and Paleontological Surveys*, would ensure that licensed cannabis activities do not significantly impact archaeological and paleontological resources. Therefore, residual impacts associated with Impact CR-2 would be *less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).