
7. CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section summarizes known historical and archaeological resources within and adjacent to the Study Area. Potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed General Plan 2023 are identified.

This section is based upon and incorporates a cultural resources report authored by Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, entitled “City of Manteca – General Plan Update: Background Report on Archaeological Resources and Historical Resources.” Mr. Windmiller’s research includes a record search requested from the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, and a 1982 unpublished City of Manteca Historical Survey.

7.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

7.1.1 Information Resources

The 1988 General Plan contained a survey from the Central California Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory. The record searches were completed on October 25, 1985 and February 28, 1986. The searches revealed that three archaeological Native American occupation sites were located within the Study Area near the San Joaquin River.

However, it was noted that since cultural resource records for all counties in California were based on incomplete surface and subsurface archaeological and historic investigation, the apparent absence of cultural resources may not be indicative of the actual number, significance, age, or condition of cultural and archaeological resources present in the study area.

The General Plan 2023 record search identified only eight (8) recorded cultural archaeological resources for the Manteca General Plan Study Area:

1. Prehistoric Village and burial site overlain by a historic settlement site.
2. Segments of the Tidewater-Southern Railroad (later, Union Pacific)
3. Segment of the Western Pacific Railroad mainline.
4. Segment of Canal T and Drainage Canal, Southern San Joaquin Irrigation District.
5. Segment of Canal R, Southern San Joaquin Irrigation District.
6. Segment of Drainage Canal, Southern San Joaquin Irrigation District.
7. Historic Cemetery.

8. Kaiser Permanente Metals Corporation Magnesium Plant complex.

7.1.2 Archaeology (Prehistory and Ethnography)

The prehistory of the Manteca area is based on the archaeology of the greater Sacramento Delta region. The earliest known culture dating back to the Middle Archaic of 3000 B.C. was that of hunter-gatherers who buried their dead on clay knolls above the flood plains. The villages of these early settlers were located along the Central Valley's creeks, rivers and delta. The Bear Creek site, located in Stockton, is one example of a Middle Archaic site, which was excavated by archaeologists in the early 1960's.

Prehistoric settlement along the Central Valley's rivers and delta area coincide with the formation of the delta marshlands. At the end of the last ice age, the sea level rose as the continental ice sheets melted. By 8,000 years ago, marine waters began invading the depression that is now San Francisco Bay.

However, archaeologists have uncovered evidence of a much earlier culture in the region between the Valley rivers and delta, and the Sierra Foothills. At the eastern edge of the San Joaquin Valley near Farmington, scholars found stone tools eroding from cobble and gravel stream terraces that date back 7,000 to 9,000 years. The bearers of the Farmington tools would have been contemporaries of the Lower Archaic cultures that adapted to lake, marsh and grasslands along the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada.

Between 6000 and 3000 B.C., many pluvial lakes across the western United States became dry playas as a result of a general warming and drying trend. Between 4000 and 2000 BC, it is probable that Hokan languages were spoken in much of California. However, with increased aridity east of the Sierra, speakers of Penutian languages apparently began moving from the deserts of the northwestern Great Basin and southern Columbia Plateau into northern California.

Between 2000 and 500 B.C., Utian-speaking populations appear to have occupied the Sacramento Delta, the areas along rivers and streams, marshlands, as well as the hills on both the east and west sides of the Sacramento Valley. Expansion westward into the San Francisco Bay area seems to have brought about some type of fusion between the bearers of Utian languages and the resident speakers of Hokan and Yukian languages.

A relatively rapid climatic shift after 400 A.D. coincided with dramatic changes in prehistoric California cultures. It was during this period that ancestral Yokuts-speaking people, members of the Utian language family, probably abandoned foothill areas and congregated at villages near delta waterways. Relatively cool and moist climatic conditions from 1450 to 1850 A.D. coincided with population growth and florescence of native cultures. By the 1600s and 1700s, Yokuts-speaking people held nearly the entire San Joaquin Valley.

Manteca lies between the historic territory of the Chulamni and Lakisamne Yokuts tribelets. It is unfortunate that so little is known with respect to ethnography and archaeology in the northern

San Joaquin Valley. Because the native people were decimated by disease, missionization, and effects of the Gold Rush, it was too late for anthropologists to gather much useful information from the native people themselves.

Nonetheless, scholars have characterized the core of the Northern Valley Yokuts' homeland as the San Joaquin River with its maze of channels and sloughs. Yokuts villages consisted of dwellings oval in shape, constructed of light poles pulled together at the top, and covered with tule mats. Earth-covered "sweat houses" and earth-covered ceremonial lodges were also constructed in the villages.

Salmon and acorns figured prominently in the Yokuts diet, as noted in archaeological excavations at Yokuts village sites. Fish of all kinds were taken by nets and by harpoons. Yokuts fished from boats made of bundled tules. The Yokuts people also hunted waterfowl. Scholars suggest that although elk and antelope were abundant, Northern Valley Yokuts seem to have focused on smaller game, and gathered acorns, tule roots and other wild crops.

7.1.3 Cultural History

The first Europeans to arrive in the area, in 1769, were deserters from the Spanish military. In 1813, Spanish Franciscan friars, accompanied by soldiers, entered the San Joaquin Valley to round up the deserters, convert the Native Americans to Catholicism, and search for suitable mission sites. Although the Yokuts at first coexisted with the Europeans, they were eventually exploited by the newcomers and fought with the settlers. Two notable conflicts took place on the banks of the Stanislaus River, about one and one-half miles upstream from its confluence with the San Joaquin River. In the first battle on May 5, 1829, the combined Spanish forces from San Jose and San Francisco were defeated by the Indians, lead by Chief Estanislao. The Spanish later named the Stanislaus River after the Indian chief. General Vallejo returned to the area and on May 19, 1829, defeated the Yokuts, inflicting great losses.

In 1832, Colonel Warner, a member of a trapping expedition, reported finding numerous Indian villages along the San Joaquin River. Upon his return, he found the villages greatly depopulated due to a smallpox epidemic. Disease, war, and the displacement of Indians from their original hunting and fishing grounds had brought them to virtual extinction

Euro-American settlements in California increased sharply with the Gold Rush of 1848. French Camp, located approximately two miles north of the study area, was one of these first settlements and is one of the oldest existing settlements in San Joaquin County. French Camp was the terminus of the Oregon-California Trail used by French Canadian trappers employed by the Hudson Bay Company from about 1832-1845. On January 14, 1844, the Governor of California issued a land grant to Charles Weber and William Gulnac. The grant included French Camp and present day Stockton.

The first structures, including a public house, store, and adobe structure were erected in French Camp in August 1849. French Camp grew rapidly between 1851 and 1853 as French Camp Road was the only passable all-weather route for thousands of miners working in the Mother Lode. By 1854, a post office was established. As roads between Stockton and the Mother Lode improved, business in French Camp declined.

In addition to the discovery of gold in 1848 and the start of the Gold Rush in 1849, American annexation of California in 1846 and California statehood in 1850 contributed to the transformation of the Manteca area.

Many gold seekers of 1850 turned their attention to the soil when they realized gold would not earn them a living.

Ranchers who remained prominent in local agriculture for decades – John McMullin, Cutler Salmon, James Reynolds, Peter Clapp, George and Orseamis Sperry, and Joshua Cowell – were all well established by the mid-1860s.

The major outside influence on the area changed from gold mining in the Sierra Foothills, which slowed in the 1860s, to the railroad, which arrived in the 1870s. Lathrop, at the junction of two rail lines heading to Stockton, replaced French Camp as the Manteca area's major town. Manteca did not yet exist, although the railroad set up a flag stop, Powell's Station, at the present location of downtown. Community life within Manteca's present City limits focused on the corner of Louise Avenue and Union Road. The East Union School was moved there in 1857. A new school building, erected in 1865, had a second floor for church services and public events. A cemetery was established on another corner in 1872, and a church was constructed on a third corner in 1885.

The economy of Manteca was tied to the vast international grain combine. When prices collapsed in the 1890's, the entire country descended into a severe economic depression. To stay in business, local ranchers promoted irrigation for their farmland, which allowed more intense and more profitable use of the land. In 1909, the South San Joaquin Irrigation District was formed. The district delivered its first water in 1913.

Another agricultural development of the period was deeper land cultivation. This practice led to a widespread cultivation of watermelons on local ranches.

Cowell's Station, at first just an unwheeled boxcar, became the shipping point for local produce. It offered a convenient place at the junction of tow wagon roads. In 1896, a skimming station for raw milk was added. Additional enterprises followed. Soon, the Southern Pacific acknowledged the growing commercial activity by giving its station a more formal name, "Manteca", and replaced the boxcar with a small building.

Between 1905 and 1911, Manteca's downtown was the site for its first brick building, a winery, followed by its first telephone exchange, a post office and a hotel, the town's first two-story

building. A board of trade was set up on 1909. In 1910, a branch library and the town's first lumberyard were opened. Manteca was electrified in 1911, along with construction of a bank, a larger train depot, a pair of two-story brick buildings, and concrete sidewalks.

In 1914, the Manteca Canning Company was founded and a large plant for dairy products opened. In the next few years, three more canneries went into operation. In 1916, the Board of Trade succeeded in bringing a Spreckels sugar factory to town. The new plant, complete with office buildings, a clubhouse, landscaped grounds, and housing, opened in 1918.

The City of Manteca was incorporated on May 28, 1918.

Residential neighborhoods, laid out on an irregular north-south grid, were beginning to fill in by 1918. In just ten (10) years, Manteca grew from a few buildings around a railroad stop to a full-fledged city with public services, manufacturing facilities, and more than 60 businesses.

Residential construction continued strong in the 1920s. Weaknesses in Manteca's agricultural base slowed the town's growth. Despite setbacks, the town continued to grow. Its population rose 25 percent during the 1920s. The economic depression of the 1930s did not prevent further growth. A restart of the Spreckels Company's sugar plant and the opening of a Kraft Foods cheese factory boosted the local economy.

The United States as a whole enjoyed unprecedented prosperity after the end of World War II, and Manteca was no exception. During the 1950's, the City grew even faster, as Manteca's inexpensive housing and small-town atmosphere drew workers from the Sharpe Army Depot in Lathrop and industrial plants in outlying areas.

At various times in its history, Manteca has been known as the "watermelon capital of the world", "sugar beet town," "tomatoville," "sunflower center," and "dairy center of California".

7.1.4 Historical Resources

Current information on Manteca's historical resources is scattered and incomplete. One survey has produced a thorough analysis of buildings near the intersection of East Yosemite Avenue and Austin Road. Another provides preliminary information on ranch structures south of town. The State Historic Resources Inventory also has entries for four small downtown commercial buildings. In addition, the Manteca Historical Society has recognized sixteen important buildings and sites on its "Historical Walking Trail." The most useful source is probably Manteca: Selected Chapters from Its History, by Evelyn Prouty, which furnishes information on many historic properties that were still standing at the time of publication in 1980.

Commercial and Industrial Resources

Manteca has perhaps 100 commercial buildings remaining from the period before 1960. Nearly all are arrayed along Yosemite Avenue and crossing streets. These buildings include the former Jacot Department Store (1911), Oddfellows Hall (1911), the former Wiggin Hotel (1908), and the Pacific Motel (circa 1935).

The number of industrial buildings from the period is much smaller. Most are on Oak Street. Facing Oak Street are the two most important remaining buildings, and the only ones constructed of brick: Archille Bacilieri's old winery (1905) and former Kraft Cheese Factory (1937). A few other buildings, corrugated metal with no architectural detailing, also remain in the area.

Institutional Resources

Manteca retains a number of civic and religious buildings constructed in the 1950s and earlier. All of the major government buildings remain in altered form, including the former Irrigation District Headquarters (circa 1922), City Hall (1923), and Post Office (1939).

The schools, when they have survived, have fared much better. The most striking is the Lindbergh School (1928); a well executed example of the Late Gothic Revival. Two school buildings constructed after World War II – Lincoln School (1948) and Yosemite School (1950) – illustrate small-scale International Style design from the period. The small and apparently unaltered American Legion Hall (circa 1925) represents no architectural style but has vaguely classical detailing.

The most notable remaining church building is the former First Methodist Episcopal Church (1918), now home of the Manteca Historical Society. The building has a simple Gothic Revival design, which has been weakened somewhat by the application of plastic siding.

Residential Resources

Manteca has a fairly diverse collection of residential buildings. Nearly all have wood frames and were built for single families. Most have only one story and represent architectural styles or design ideas popular at the time of their construction. Those dating from before 1955 were usually constructed individually. Because most blocks filled in over several decades, houses of different ages and styles often sit on adjacent parcels. Manteca's old residential neighborhoods do not differ much from one another, though there may be a few more large houses northwest of downtown than elsewhere.

The older remaining houses date from after the turn of the last century. They are small, unadorned, and very few in number. The simple hipped-roofed cottage (circa 1905) on Willow Avenue may be the oldest house in the City.

By 1910, when substantial residential construction got underway in Manteca, the Craftsman style had come into vogue throughout California. An informal, often sprawling appearance typifies this style, which got its start in the Los Angeles area.

After World War I, so-called “period revival” styles enjoyed great popularity in California. Houses in these styles emulated those that were built in Europe in earlier times. The Tudor Revival proved the most popular in Manteca, probably because houses in this style could be small and inexpensive.

A revival to the period styles of the 1920s was the California Bungalow. Houses of this type resembled simplified Craftsman buildings.

California saw the arrival of modern styles in the 1930’s and 1940’s, most notably the California Ranch House and the International Style. Manteca also has a number of houses from this period.

Nearly all residential buildings in Manteca are single-family houses, with a few duplexes put up around World War II. Actual apartment houses were seldom constructed. One of Manteca’s most striking buildings, however, was always intended for multiple occupancy: the ten-unit Walser or Sherman Apartments (circa 1920) on North Sherman Avenue.

Resources in Outlying Areas

Most resources outside the City Limits but within Manteca’s present Study Area are connected to agriculture. By 1950, the number of large farm structures (houses, barns, water tanks) within the area might well have totaled 200. Maybe half remain today. A few date from the late nineteenth century, when wheat dominated local agriculture. The most notable of these structures have been well documented by historians. Most outlying agricultural buildings, however, come from the era of dairying and the raising of orchard crops. Some ranches are still in operation.

Other resources outside the City Limits include a few school buildings arrayed along Airport Way and East Yosemite Avenue in East Manteca. Structures associated with the South San Joaquin Irrigation District may also remain.

7.1.5 Records Search

A record search by the Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information Systems was completed on October 22, 2001. The following outlines the results of that record search.

7.1.6 Historic Buildings

The Information Center’s records search identified (10) buildings and structures previously recorded within the Manteca General Plan Study Area:

1. Jesse Building
2. Warren's Shoes
3. Manteca Drug
4. Home Run Hot Dogs
5. Craftsman Style bungalow, constructed in the late 1920s
6. Spanish Colonial Revival Style home, constructed in 1947
7. Craftsman Style bungalow, constructed circa 1930
8. Craftsman Style bungalow, constructed circa 1915
9. Period Revival Style house with minor Spanish Colonial Revival influences, constructed circa 1930
10. Calla High School

7.1.7 Historic Ranches

The Information Center's records search indicated that Thompson and West's History of San Joaquin County (1879) documented 24 historic ranches within Castoria Township that are also within the Manteca General Plan Study Area.

7.1.8 Cultural Resources Known to Have Value to Local Cultural Groups

The Central California Information Center's search of its records included a search for cultural resources known to have value to local ethnic and other groups. The results of that search were negative; no such cultural resources have been reported to the information center.

7.2 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources are protected and managed in California primarily by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

7.2.1 Applicable Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966

The NHPA includes and provides for:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) which is authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to maintain the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- approval by the Secretary of the Interior of state historic preservation programs that provide for a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); and
- a National Historic Preservation Fund program.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the impacts of their actions on properties that may be eligible for or listed on the NRHP, and provide the ACHP the opportunity to comment. All cultural sites that could be affected must be inventoried and evaluated for inclusion on the NRHP.

7.2.2 Applicable State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

Before discretionary projects are approved, the potential for significant impacts of the project on archaeological and historical resources must be considered under CEQA.

State archaeological and historic preservation regulations include CEQA Statutes and CEQA Guidelines (including Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, and Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA requires lead agencies to carefully consider the potential effects of a project on historical resources. In addition, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposal of those remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 et seq.).

CEQA Section 21083.2 states,

“...the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. An environmental impact report, if otherwise necessary, shall not address the issue of nonunique archaeological resources.” (Section 21083.2(a))

CEQA Section 21083.2 continues,

“...unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its types or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.” (Section 21083.2(g))

CEQA Section 21084.1 states,

“A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment...an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources...The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.”

Under the CEQA Guidelines in Section 15064.5, a “historical resource” includes: a resource listed in or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources; or listed in a local register of historical resources; or identified in a historical resource survey and meeting requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines historically significant, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record; or a resource so determined by a lead agency as defined in Public Resources Code 5020.1(1) or 5024.1.

Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b), “(a) project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Substantial adverse change is physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

While alteration of the setting of an archaeological site that is eligible only for its information potential may not affect the site’s significant characteristics, alteration of a property’s location (i.e., removing or damaging all or part of the site) may have a significant adverse effect.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3) state that, “(p)ublic agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature.” The guidelines further state that preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts, and that preservation “may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site; and
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.”

CEQA Guidelines require that, “when data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared

and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken (Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)).” However, “data recovery shall not be required for a historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).”

California Historic Register

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the California State Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) are automatically listed on the CRHR, along with State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), historical resources are recognized as a part of the environment (Public Resources Code 21001(b), 21083.2, 21084(e), 21084.1). A “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or important in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California (Public Resources Code 5020.1).

The Public Resources Code affects historical resources and created the California Register of Historical Resources and the State Office of Historical Preservation (Public Resources Code Sections 5020.4, 5024.1, and 5024.6).

The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide for state and local agencies and private groups and citizens in identifying historical resources. This listing and guide indicates which resources should be protected from substantial adverse change. The California Register includes historical resources that are listed automatically by virtue of their appearance on or eligibility for certain other lists of important resources. The Register includes historical resources that have been nominated by application and listed after public hearing. Also included are historical resources listed as a result of an evaluation by specific criteria and procedures adopted by the State Historical Resource Commission, similar to those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places. However, criteria of eligibility for the California Register were reworded to better reflect California history.

Any building, site, structure, object or historic district meeting one or more of the following criteria may be eligible for listing in the California Register:

1. It is 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 United States;

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Eligibility for the California Register also depends on the integrity, or the survival of characteristics of the resource that existed during its period of significance. Eligible historic resources must not only meet one of the above criteria, but also they must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their importance, or retain the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Like the process of evaluating historical resources for National Register eligibility, California Register evaluations include the consideration of seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The evaluation of integrity must be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria under which a resource may be eligible for the California Register. However, the implementing regulations specifically caution that alterations of a historic resource over time may themselves have historical, cultural or architectural significance.

Most often, historical resources eligible for the California Register will be 50 years old or older. However, the new implementing regulations stipulate that “a resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.”

Each register uses similar criteria, and sites eligible for CRHR listing are also potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Private Properties

While public agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on properties listed on the NRCP and CRHR, no comparable provisions exist for listed properties owned by private individuals, organizations, or agencies. Consequently, the preservation of such properties or the mitigation of potentially adverse impacts are not required. However, both private and public owners of listed properties may be eligible to receive financial incentives for preservation or restoration.

7.2.3 City of Manteca 1988 General Plan

The Recreational and Cultural Resources Element (Section V) of the existing 1988 General Plan includes the following Goal and Policies, and Implementation Measures which intend to protect, preserve, and enhance the cultural resources of the City of Manteca:

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- Goal E To preserve and enhance Manteca’s historical heritage.
- Policy E-1 The City shall set as a high priority the protection and enhancement of Manteca’s historically and architecturally significant buildings.
- Policy E-2 The City shall work with property owners in seeking registration of historical structures as State Historic Landmarks or listing on the Federal Register of Historic sites.
- Policy E-3 The City shall prepare and adopt a Historical Preservation Ordinance.
- Policy E-4 The City and Redevelopment Agency shall support the efforts of property owners to preserve and renovate historic and architecturally significant structures. Where such buildings cannot be preserved in tact, the City shall seek to preserve the building facades.
- Goal F To protect Manteca’s Native American heritage.
- Policy F-1 The City shall not knowingly approve any public or private project that may adversely affect an archaeological site without consulting the California Archaeological Inventory at Stanislaus State University, conducting a site evaluation as may be indicated, and attempting to mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendations of a qualified archaeologist. City implementation of this policy shall be guided by Appendix K of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- Policy F-2 The City shall refer development proposals that may adversely impact archaeological sites to the California Archaeological Inventory, Stanislaus State University.
- Implementation Measure 4 The City shall adopt and implement a historic building code, as authorized by state law.
- Implementation Measure 5 The City shall establish an agreement with the California Archeological Inventory at Stanislaus State University for review of development proposals that may adversely impact archeological sites.

7.3 IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERIA

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources if the project would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5;
- b) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- c) directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature;
- d) disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines defines an “historical resource” as:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant.

Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources...including the following:
 - A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - B. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - 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.

Section 15064.5(c)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines defines an “archaeological resource” as follows:

If an archaeological resource does not meet the definition of a “historical resource,” it may meet the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” under Public Resource Code 21083.2. An archaeological resource is “unique” if it meets the following criteria:

1. is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
2. can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions;
3. has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
4. is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity;
5. involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

Section 15064.5(c)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines states that if an archaeological site is neither a “unique archaeological resource” nor a “historical resource” any effect to it shall not be considered significant. The environmental document must provide documentation supporting a conclusion of “no effect” and no further consideration is necessary.

7.4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

POTENTIAL IMPACT C-1: Implementation of the General Plan 2023 (proposed project) may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of known and unknown archaeological or historical resources, or a unique paleontological resource or geologic feature.

Level of Significance: Potentially Significant

Mitigation Measures:

- C-1.1** The Resource Conservation Element of the proposed City of Manteca General Plan 2023 provides the following Goals, policies (P) and implementation (I) measures to protect archaeological and historical resources.
- Goal RC-11 Preserve and enhance Manteca’s archaeological and historic resources for their aesthetic, educational and cultural values.
- Goal RC-12 Protect Manteca’s Native American heritage.
- RC-P-35 The City shall not knowingly approve any public or private project that may adversely affect an archaeological site without consulting the California Archaeological Inventory at Stanislaus State University, conducting a site evaluation as may be indicated, and attempting to mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendation of a qualified archaeologist. City implementation of this policy shall be guided by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).
- RC-P-36 The ~~City shall refer~~ shall require that the proponent of any development proposals, in an area with potential archaeological resources, and specifically near the San Joaquin River and Walthall Slough, and on the east side of State Highway 99 at the Louise Avenue crossing, shall consult with ~~that may adversely impact archaeological sites to~~ the California Archaeological Inventory, at Stanislaus State University to determine the potential for discovery of cultural resources, conduct a site evaluation as may be indicated, and mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendation of a qualified archaeologist. The survey and mitigation shall be developer funded. ~~that may adversely impact archaeological sites to the California Archaeological Inventory, Stanislaus State University.~~
- RC-P-37 The City shall set as a ~~high~~ priority the protections and enhancement of Manteca’s historically and architecturally significant buildings.
- RC-P-38 The City shall work with property owners ~~in~~ seeking registration of historical structures as ~~State~~ Historic Landmarks or listing on the ~~Federal~~ Register of Historic Sites.

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- RC-P-39 The City shall prepare and adopt a Historical Preservation Ordinance.
- RC-P-40 The City and Redevelopment Agency shall support the efforts of property owners to preserve and renovate historic and architecturally significant structures. Where such buildings cannot be preserved in tact, the City shall seek to preserve the building facades.
- RC-I-38. Require a records search for any proposed development project, to determine whether the site contains known archaeological, historic, or cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources. This requirement may be waived if determined by the City that the proposed project area is already sufficiently surveyed.
- RC-I-39. Require that sponsors of proposed development projects on sites where probable cause for discovery of archaeological resources (as indicated by records search and where resources have been discovered in the vicinity of the project) retain a consulting archaeologist to survey the project site. If unique resources, as defined by California State law, are found, a qualified archaeologist or historian shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend proper action. Require a monitoring plan for the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.
- RC-I-40. When feasible, incorporate significant archaeological sites into open space areas.
- RC-I-41. The City should continue its inventory of all historic sites throughout the City. The inventory should contain a narrative of the significant facts regarding the historic events or persons associated with the site, and pictures of the site.
- RC-I-42. The City shall continue to support the local historical society in their efforts to: The City should maintain an archive of historic information, including photographs, publications, oral histories and other materials, and make the information available to the public for viewing and research.
- ~~RC I 43. The historic archives will be compiled according to location in the City, and will be maintained in a safe environment to protect it over time.~~
- ~~RC I 44. The City should develop policies and the means to make the information available to the public for viewing and research.~~

- RC-I-45. All City permits for reconstruction, modification of existing buildings will require submittal of a photograph of the existing structure or site. The intent is to create a record of the buildings in the City over time. A photograph will also be required for vacant sites that will be modified with new construction of new buildings or other above ground improvements.
- RC-I-46. Encourage the placement of monuments or plaques that recognize and celebrate historic sites, structures, and events.
- RC-I-47. The City shall adopt and implement a historic building code, as authorized by state law.

Residual Level of Significance: Less Than Significant With Mitigation

The level of significance will be mitigated to less than significant if the above goals, policies and implementation measures are implemented.

POTENTIAL IMPACT C-2: Implementation of the General Plan 2023 could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Level of Significance: Potentially Significant

The record search for the Study Area listed two sites of concern regarding human remains: a prehistoric village and burial site overlain by a historic settlement site near the San Joaquin River, and an historic cemetery.

The Native American archaeological site has been reported as destroyed. However, even Native American archaeological sites that appear to some to have been destroyed, may still retain cultural deposits significant for their information potential.

There is no known intention to disturb the human remains buried in the historic cemetery. The standard procedures of the County Coroner's Office would be enforced in such cases.

Mitigation Measures:

C-2.1: The Resource Conservation Element of the proposed City of Manteca General Plan 2023 provides the following implementation (I) measure to reduce disturbance to discovered human remains.

- RC-I-48. If human remains are discovered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the coroner determines that no investigation of the cause of death is required and if the remains are of Native

American origin, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which in turn will inform a most likely descendant. The descendant will then recommend to the landowner appropriate disposition of the remains and any grave goods.

Residual Level of Significance: Less Than Significant With Mitigation

The level of significance will be mitigated to less than significant if the above implementation measure is implemented. Compliance will help to ensure that any human remains discovered are handled in accordance with state and federal laws.

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