

7 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This chapter analyzes and evaluates the potential impacts of the project on known and currently unknown cultural resources (also known as heritage resources). Cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects generally older than 50 years and considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. For purposes of this analysis, cultural resources are divided into three broad categories: archaeological resources, historical resources, and resources of special concern to Native Americans.

Archaeological resources are locations where human activity has measurably altered the earth or left deposits of prehistoric or historic-era physical remains (e.g., stone tools, bottles, former roads, house foundations). Historical (or architectural) resources include standing buildings (e.g., houses, barns, outbuildings, cabins) and intact structures (e.g., dams, bridges). Traditional or ethnographic cultural resources may include Native American sacred sites (traditional cultural properties [TCPs]), traditional cultural places, and traditional resources of any ethnic community that are important for maintaining the cultural traditions of any group.

The primary sources of information for this chapter include the *Squaw Valley Ski Resort Historic Resource Evaluation Report*, prepared by Carey & Co. Inc. Architecture (2012) and a series of six archaeological reports prepared by Susan Lindström, Ph.D. between June 2012 and December 2014 (2012a, 2012b, 2013a, 2013b, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c).

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A historic overview of the project region and an overview of the existing cultural resources in the project area are provided below, based largely on the reports prepared for the proposed project (cited above).

7.1.1 Regional Prehistory

Archaeological research in the Sierra Nevada over the last 50 years has resulted in the accumulation of a substantial body of knowledge. Investigations begun in the 1950s revolved around examining sites throughout the Lake Tahoe vicinity, including the lake shoreline, and the high Sierran crest east of the lake. These investigations led to the identification of the Martis and Kings Beach complexes. More recent investigations have led to important modifications of earlier archaeological sequences. Excavations and analyses have identified the presence of two early archaeological manifestations named the Tahoe Reach and Spooner Phases, and the division of the Martis and Kings Beach Complexes into more refined phases. Each phase is described briefly below. Table 7-1 summarizes the cultural chronology and climate of the region.

Phase/Adaptive Strategy	Time Markers	Age (Years Before Present)	Climate
Late Kings Beach/ Late Archaic	Desert Series projectile points, chert cores, utilized flakes and other small chert tools, possibly shallow saucer-shaped house pits.	700-150	wet and cool, but with little summer precipitation
Early Kings Beach/ Late Archaic	Bow and arrow technology, smaller projectile point types including Rosegate Series points. Bedrock mortars increased in number as small seeds became more important in the diet, as did the role of fishing.	1300-700	dry, trees growing in former bogs, extended periods when Lake Tahoe may not have overflowed

Table 7-1 Cultural Chronology of the Lake Tahoe Region

Phase/Adaptive Strategy	Time Markers	Age (Years Before Present)	Climate
Late Martis/ Middle Archaic	Corner-notched and eared points of the Martis and Elko Series; large basalt bifaces.	3000–1300	wet but not necessarily cooler, increased summer rain
Early Martis/ Middle Archaic	Large bifaces made of basalt were in wide use, marked by Martis and Elko points with contracting stems.	5000–3000	wet, but not necessarily cooler, increased summer precipitation, Lake Tahoe begins to overflow
Spooner/ Early Archaic	No artifacts such as a specific bead or projectile point type have been identified as a marker for this phase.	8000–4000	generally hot and dry, Lake Tahoe does not overflow for long periods of time
Tahoe Reach/ Pre-Archaic	Earliest reliable presence of human occupation in the region first identified along tributaries of the Truckee River, including Squaw Creek and Deer Creek, The presence of stone tools made from a variety of sources on both the east and west sides of the Sierra Nevada implies a wide-ranging subsistence-settlement pattern.	>10,000–8000	warming trend, climate similar to the present

Note: BP = Before Present

Source: Data compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2014

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area falls within the center of Washoe territory, with primary use by the northern Washoe or *Wa She Shu*. The closest Washoe ethnographic encampments have been noted in west Truckee, around Donner Lake, and at Tahoe City. However, no traditional Native American sites have been reported within the Squaw Valley region.

While the Washoe were an informal and flexible political collective, Washoe ethnography hints at a level of technological specialization and social complexity for Washoe groups, noncharacteristic of their surrounding neighbors in the Great Basin. Permanent settlement and higher population densities, concepts of private property, and communal labor and ownership are reported and may have developed in conjunction with their residential and subsistence resource stability.

The ethnographic record suggests that during the spring, summer, and fall, small groups traveled through high mountain valleys collecting edible and medicinal roots, seeds, and marsh plants. In the higher elevations, men hunted large game (mountain sheep, deer) and trapped smaller mammals. The Truckee River and tributaries such as Squaw Creek were important fisheries year-round. Suitable toolstone (such as basalt) was quarried along Sawtooth Ridge above the Truckee River Canyon.

The Washoe had a tradition of making long treks across the Sierran passes for the purpose of hunting, trading, and gathering acorns. These aboriginal trek routes, patterned after game trails, are often the precursors of historic and modern road systems. Archaeological evidence of these ancient subsistence activities are found along the mountain flanks as temporary small hunting camps containing flakes of stone and broken tools. In the high valleys, more permanent base camps are represented by stone flakes, tools, grinding implements, and house depressions.

While there was a tendency for groups to move from lower to higher elevations during the spring, summer, and fall, and to return to lower elevations the remainder of the year, a fixed seasonal round was not rigidly adhered to by all Washoe and some Washoe may have wintered in the nearby (to Squaw Valley) Martis Valley during years with milder weather. While some Washoe trekked to distant locations for desired resources, most groups circulated in the vicinity of their traditional habitation sites and appear to have been less

compelled in their subsistence pursuit to cover large expanses of land compared to some other groups in the Great Basin. This was because of the large variety of predictable resources close at hand. Their relatively rich environment afforded the Washoe a degree of isolation and independence from neighboring peoples and may account for their long tenure in their known area of historic occupation. The Washoe are part of an ancient Hokan-speaking residual population, which has been subsequently surrounded by Numic-speaking groups, such as the Northern Paiute. Even into the 21st century, the Washoe have not been completely displaced from their traditional lands. The contemporary Washoe have developed a Comprehensive Land Use Plan that includes goals of reestablishing a presence within the Tahoe region of the Sierra Nevada and re-vitalizing Washoe heritage and cultural knowledge, including the harvest and care of traditional plant resources and the protection of traditional properties within the cultural landscape.

7.1.2 Regional History

TRANSPORTATION

Some of the first Euroamerican visitors to the Truckee area were members of the Stephens-Murphy-Townsend Party, who ascended the Truckee River past its confluence with Squaw Creek in mid-November of 1844. By 1849, Squaw Valley was being used as a short-cut from Carson City to the mining camps of the western Sierra foothills. The road, first known as Scott's Route (and later renamed "Placer County Emigrant Road"), contoured along the south side of Squaw Valley, and ran from Tahoe City to Auburn. The Comstock silver rush of 1859 sent an eastbound wave of prospectors and miners over the Placer County Emigrant Route. However, its steep and rugged character caused most emigrant travel to favor Carson Pass (to the south) or Henness Pass (to the north). By 1868, the Placer County Emigrant Road was completely abandoned, except for local travel. Since 1954, the Western States Trail Ride, Inc. has sponsored the Tevis-Cup-100-Miles-in-One-Day Ride over this old road from Auburn to Lake Tahoe. The race commemorates those who traveled this route between 1849 and 1868.

MINING

In June 1863, two prospectors, John Keiser and Shannon Knox, discovered outcroppings of silver ore near the mouth of Squaw Creek, while on route from the California gold country to the Comstock. Within a few months, several thousand others had stampeded into the area, known as the "Red, White, and Blue Mining District," and two towns were established—Knoxville, at the confluence of Squaw Creek and the Truckee River, and Claraville, one mile upstream. Both settlements are shown on the 1874 Topographic Map of Lake Tahoe. In four weeks' time, Knoxville boasted two hotels, several saloons, a butcher shop, a bakery, and clothing and hardware stores. This bonanza was short-lived, however, and by the end of the year both towns were deserted. The mining fiasco brought, in its aftermath, a significant influx of people into the area. It ushered in the settlement of Tahoe's north and west shores, as the disenchanting miners shifted their attentions to the Tahoe Basin.

GRAZING

Following the collapse of mining in Squaw Valley, dairy farming and ranching became the primary economic pursuits. In 1862, Fish, Ferguson, Smith, and Coggins settled on federal lands in Squaw Valley, calling their meadowland section Squaw Valley Ranch. By the early 1880s, Squaw Valley had become a small farming community raising hay, vegetables, berries, and keggering butter and cheese. It was renowned as the best butter-producing and dairy farming location in the Sierra. Two of the dairies that operated in Squaw Valley meadow, one along the south edge and another along the north edge, were in business until 1932 and 1945, respectively. Basque shepherders also camped in the meadow and grazed their herds up into Whiskey Canyon. The Poulsen family, permanent residents in Squaw Valley since 1948, built a rodeo corral in the meadow in the late 1950s for horse shows and rodeos.

LOGGING

Logging was first initiated in the Truckee-Tahoe basins after the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. The first saw mill in Squaw Valley, operated by an unidentified owner around 1863, probably operated for only a year or so, strictly to supply the short-lived towns of Knoxville and Claraville. In 1879, a water-powered shingle mill, run by Casper and Berg Shock, was operating day and night in Squaw Valley at the junction with the Truckee River. Sometime between 1903 and 1910, the Truckee Lumber Company built a short branch railroad into Squaw Valley over which logs were hauled.

RECREATION

The first organized ski clubs and competition in the Western Hemisphere were held in Sierra towns around 1860, mostly in Plumas County. A small ski jump was constructed near Truckee as part of a Winter Ice Carnival as early as 1895, continuing into the 1920s; another was constructed at Granlibakken, about one mile southwest of Tahoe City, in 1931.

Wayne Poulsen and Alexander Cushing

Although back-country skiers had traversed Squaw Valley for many years, it was the vision of Wayne Poulsen that provided the impetus for its development as a downhill skiing destination and resort. Raised in Reno, Poulsen organized the University of Nevada's first ski team, which won the collegiate National Championships in 1940. In 1943, Poulsen purchased 640 acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and eventually obtained ownership of Squaw Valley. While skiing at Alta, Utah, in the winter of 1946, he met a Harvard-educated attorney and New York socialite, Alexander Cushing, and invited him to visit the valley. Cushing liked the valley, and in June 1948, organized the Squaw Valley Development Corporation with the Poulsens. Wayne and his wife Sandy turned over the western portion of the valley to the corporation in exchange for the financial backing of Cushing and his associates (including Laurence Rockefeller). Poulsen was president of the corporation and Cushing its secretary-treasurer, but with differing views as to how the ski complex would be developed, Poulsen relinquished his position. The Poulsen family still owned most of the valley, however, and remained to develop their real estate holdings.

Cushing is credited with bringing the latest lift technology to the United States, and the resort opened on Thanksgiving Day 1949 with a 50-room lodge, a rope tow and a double chairlift said to be the longest in the world. The first five years of Squaw Valley's operations saw many challenges. The lift tower was wiped out by avalanches three times, the lodge flooded twice, and in 1956 the lodge burned down, but was quickly rebuilt in the same Mid-Century Modern style and is extant.

THE VIII WINTER OLYMPICS

Cushing initially saw the resort's bid for the Olympics as little more than a publicity stunt but threw Squaw Valley into competition to hold the 1960 Winter Games with some of the oldest and most established ski areas in the country. The United State Olympic Committee, won over by the areas magnificent skiing, chose Squaw Valley as its nominee before the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Cushing next began lobbying the IOC by writing a personal letter to each member of the committee expressing his interest in hosting the games, an approach not used before. In 1954, Alexander Cushing petitioned California Governor Goodwin Knight to support a bid to host the games, and the California Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the effort. Based upon the financial support from the State of California, the United States Olympic Committee approved the bid on January 7, 1955. The U.S. Congress then passed a resolution, signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, requesting the IOC consider Squaw Valley's bid.

Just before the IOC meeting, a meeting was held in Montreux, Switzerland of the Federation of International Skiing, whose approval is necessary in the staging of any alpine event. Joseph Marillac, with his credibility as a world-class ski professional, worked to convince them that Squaw Valley was technically qualified to host

the Olympics, describing the advantages of the valley, and even comparing it to some well-known European resorts. Influenced by Marillac and Cushing's assertive personality, the IOC voted in favor of Squaw Valley over Innsbruck, Austria, 32 to 30.

The California State Legislature committed the additional \$4,000,000 for the Games in their budget signed on April 3, 1956, and Squaw Valley was officially awarded the right to host the VIII Winter Olympics on April 4, 1956. This was the first time in 28 years that an Olympic Games had been held in the United States, and the first ever to be held in the western United States.

With the expansion of roads, bridges, water, and electrical capacity, the resort of Squaw Valley became a city. Hotels, restaurants, administration buildings, a Sheriff's office, a chapel, and a sewage pumping and treatment plant were constructed to support the influx of visitors. For the first time at an Olympic Games, organizers had the opportunity to locate all the venues close to one another and to the athletes' village. The Blyth Memorial Ice Arena, three outside skating rinks, a 400-meter speed skating oval, two spectator centers and four dormitories to house the athletes, among other facilities, were constructed in the valley.

The Games began on February 18, 1960, with Walt Disney serving as chairman of the Pageantry Committee. Thirty nations and 665 athletes competed in 27 events. Events included ice hockey, speed skating, ski jumping, Alpine skiing, biathlon, crosscountry skiing, figure skating, and speed skating. Closing ceremonies were held in Blyth Arena on February 28th in front of 20,000 spectators.

Olympic Facilities

The 1960 Winter Olympics was the first and only time that all athletes were housed and fed under the same roof. Four dormitories built for the competitors, two of which still exist in an altered state, were situated around an Athletes' Center serving as a dining room and gathering place. Two of the four dormitory buildings were removed and the remaining structures were remodeled into timeshare condominiums and conference facilities in 1990. The Athletes' Center still exists and is intact, now housing offices and conference facilities.

The IBM Building housed the state-of-the-art computer which tabulated competition results, making it possible to determine the winners of Olympic events in less than two minutes.

Blyth Arena was the centerpiece of the games, host to opening and closing ceremonies and most of the skating events. The arena had bleacher seating for 8,500 and standing room for another 2,500 spectators with a roof spanning 300 feet, supported by beams connected to cables anchored to large concrete blocks. The roof was designed to only hold a snow load of 80 pounds per square foot, compared to typical loads of 375 pounds per square foot, and used waste heat from the ice refrigeration equipment to melt the snow off before it reached the critical load. Because the outdoor ice rinks were later abandoned, the associated reduction in use of the refrigeration equipment led to reduced heat output, allowing snow to build up rather than melt. In 1983, the Blyth Arena roof collapsed because of snow accumulation, and the building was demolished.

Two buildings housing visitors' amenities, the California and Nevada Olympic Spectators' Centers, were also constructed near Blyth Arena and the speed skating rink, allowing for viewing of the competitions from the buildings. Both of these buildings are extant and still retain the integrity of their modern architecture linking them to the games.

Olympic "Firsts"

Several new technologies were used for the 1960 Games. The speed skating track was the first Olympic track to use artificial ice created by refrigeration, and the first to use ice resurfacing machines, produced by Frank J. Zamboni & Co., Inc. according to Olympics specifications. Heat generated from the refrigeration plant was used to warm spectators, provide hot water, and melt snow from roofs. New timing equipment was provided by Longines, using a quartz clock to measure the hundredths of a second, and IBM provided a computer capable of tabulating results and printing them in English and French, making it possible to determine the winners of Olympic events in less than two minutes. These were also the first Olympic Games

to sell exclusive television broadcast rights and to be nationally broadcast live in the United States. The rights were sold to CBS for \$50,000, and a large Radio, Press, and Television Building was constructed to house media personnel and equipment. The idea for televised instant replay, now ubiquitous, was born during these Games when officials requested tape from CBS to determine whether or not a skier had missed a gate.

7.1.3 Important Cultural Resources (i.e., Historical Resources or Unique Archaeological Resources according to CEQA and State CEQA Guidelines)

INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

Multiple record searches were conducted for the project site by the North-Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), an adjunct of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (NCIC File Nos.: PLA-11-69, PLA-11-86, PLA-13-45, PLA-13-64, PLA-14-50). Records housed at California State University Sacramento were reviewed by NCIC staff to identify any properties listed on the National Register, California Register, and other listings, including the files of the SHPO and the below sources:

- ▲ Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (2011)
- ▲ Determination of Eligibility (2011)
- ▲ *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (1976)
- ▲ *California State Historical Landmarks* (1996)
- ▲ *National Register of Historical Places/California Register of Historic Resources listings* (2008 and updates)
- ▲ *Points of Historic Interest* (1992)
- ▲ Caltrans Bridge Surveys (1987 and 2002)
- ▲ Historic maps to include:
 - General Land Office Survey Plat (1865)
 - Topographic Map of Lake Tahoe (1874)
 - Map of Placer County (1887)
 - USGS Truckee Sheet (1889)
 - USGS Truckee Quad (1889; 1897 reprint)
 - Placer County Land Ownership Map (ca. 1915)
 - Metsker's Map (ca. 1938)
 - USGS Truckee Quad (1940; 1951 reprint)
 - USGS Tahoe City Quad (1955)
 - U.S. Forest Service Cut-Over Map (1955-1968)
 - Olympic Winter Games Facilities Plan (1960)

The NCIC records searches indicated that numerous (over 45) prior archaeological surveys had been conducted on or adjacent to the project site. These surveys revealed 17 previously recorded resources within or in close proximity to the project site. Only nine of these resources were relocated during the pedestrian surveys conducted for the proposed project. Reasons for not relocating resources can include the location of the resource being wrongly described by the original archaeologist; the resource being removed by people, covered during prior construction, or destroyed by weather; or the resource being buried by natural geologic events (e.g., landslides).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

Placer County sent a letter to the NAHC requesting the current list of Native American tribal groups in the project area. In a letter dated August 24, 2012 the NAHC provided a list of four contacts. Letters were sent to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Buena Vista Rancheria, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California for input on the proposed project. In January 2013, Placer County staff spoke with Mr. Godsey of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians to provide additional project information. Conversations with representatives from the Washoe Tribe revealed that the project applicant had already reached out to the tribe. No other responses were received.

Prior ethnographic studies indicate that the Washoe Tribe is the applicable tribal authority for lands encompassing the project site. Accordingly, Darrel Cruz, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, was contacted to incorporate the opinions, knowledge, and sentiments regarding traditional Native American lands within the project site. As a follow-up, project background information and location maps were emailed to Mr. Cruz for each archaeological report prepared for the project. Letter responses were received from the Tribe on November 21, 2011, January 5, 2012, May 31, 2013, and July 23, 2013. Site CA-PLA-164 has been identified as an area of importance to the Washoe Tribe.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Archaeological surveys were conducted over the course of several days during October and November 2011, May and June 2013, and June and July 2014. The entire project site was subject to a surface survey using a mixed reconnaissance strategy of intensive, intuitive, and cursory coverage techniques. A complete reconnaissance entails systematically walking over the entire area, looking carefully for all evidence of prior human activity. In many cases it is necessary (and possible) to perform some ground cover modification to allow for the detection of the smallest of archaeological remains likely to occur in the area under study. An intuitive reconnaissance is one in which the inspector gives the area of the undertaking a more rapid review, walking briefly through and checking “likely” spots close to the line of travel. No attempt is made at a systematic inspection of the land because of the presence of buildings, walkways, landscaping, etc. Cursory coverage is used when 100 percent of the ground is either covered by surface improvements or the ground has been subject to extreme subsurface disturbance and survey of the area is conducted by car.

Overall, ground surface visibility ranged from excellent (along barren slopes of decomposed granite) to poor (in areas obscured by duff, deadfall, riparian thickets, and the built environment). For undeveloped areas, coverage was accomplished by walking parallel transects at no greater than 15-meter intervals. Developed areas, which are largely obscured by hard-surface improvements, were given more cursory coverage. For the Specific Plan area and the new water storage tank location, Phase 2 reports (which evaluate resources that are encountered) were completed which evaluated resources in accordance with national and State criteria to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. For utility infrastructure areas outside the Specific Plan area but still part of the project site (specifically the sewer line), precise locations of utility lines have not yet been determined. For these areas, a less intense, Phase 1B reconnaissance-level report (which records resources that are encountered) was completed which confirmed the presence/absence of archaeological sites. Resources identified during this reconnaissance were not evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. These areas will require a Phase 2 evaluation report once exact locations of utility lines have been determined.

Archaeological Resources

The archaeological surveys for the Specific Plan area revealed an extension of the boundary of previously identified prehistoric site CA-PLA-164; a recent-historic gravel quarry; and two historic linear features, a corral and fence line. These are described further below. The archaeological field surveys also located five isolated finds (or “isolates”) including a concrete foundation for a poma ski lift, a rock cairn, a prehistoric artifact, a trail blaze, and several historic high-cut stumps. Isolates are defined as one or two artifacts occurring by themselves and not associated with an archaeological site. Because they have no historical

context, isolates are generally not eligible for listing in California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and, therefore, were not evaluated for significance and not discussed further in this DEIR (the CRHR and NRHP are described in more detail below in Section 7.2, “Regulatory Setting”).

CA-PLA-164

This resource is part of a complex of prehistoric sites recorded in the vicinity of Squaw Creek. Archaeological test excavations were initiated as part of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency Sewer Line Project in 1977. The site was found to have considerable subsurface depth and to contain a variety of diagnostic artifacts. A carbon-14 date of around 8,000 before common era (B.C.E.) was assigned to the site, making it one of the older archaeological sites known in the region. Recent surveys have confirmed the 1977 findings and extended the boundaries of the site. Based on the known locations of other prehistoric sites in Squaw Valley, landforms such as this are prime areas for aboriginal occupation. However, prior disturbance (i.e., gravel quarry, sewer line, etc.) and dense vegetation, duff, and deadfall limit ground surface visibility so that accurate surface boundaries of CA-PLA-164 cannot presently be established.

Gravel Quarry

The gravel pit was operated by Oliver Hendrickson beginning in the early 1950s during construction of SR 89 and Squaw Valley Road and was filled in sometime after 1980. Because the pit has been filled, estimates of its dimensions are only approximate, being about 600 feet southwest/northeast by 300 feet northwest/southeast. It is roughly configured as a half circle and covers about four acres.

Corral

Remains of a small corral are located in the meadow in the far eastern part of the main Village area. The meadow is south of Squaw Creek, west of the golf course and north of the Papoose Lift. The eastern portion of the corral has been removed during construction of a golf cart path on the western outer edge of the golf course. A plank and rail board scatter about 12 feet square and located about three feet north of the intact portion of the corral may represent the disassembled part of the corral. Two sides of the corral remain partly intact, including a 45-foot span and a 21-foot span. The corral was likely owned by the Squaw Valley Stables. From 1932 to 1962 Wallace Joseph “Bud” Jones, who built the stables, operated the ranch, pack station, and stables at Squaw Valley. He leased the land from the Scott family and later from the Poulsens. He died in 1962 when he was trapped in a fire in his cabin at the stables.

Fence Line

An east-west-trending fence line runs along the south side of the meadow containing the above-mentioned corral. The east end of the fence ends at a well house (“Mutual Water Company Well #2”) located on a manufactured mound planted with young aspens at the western edge of the golf course. The fence is divided into an older segment (on the east) and a newer segment (on the west). The older section extends about 130 feet and is marked by 11 split cedar fence posts. The western part of the fence appears modern, being marked by tall creosoted posts made of milled timbers 10 inches square. Eric Poulsen recalls that an east-west-trending fence was built when the Poulsen’s Papoose Ski Area sold around the 1970s-1980s. The newer section of fence may date from this land transaction; the older section of fence may date to the rodeo era (1950s-1960s).

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY

Carey & Co. first reviewed existing published and archival materials relating to the history of the properties and project site, specifically concentrating on the association to the VIII Olympic Winter Games held in 1960. Carey & Co. then conducted a site visit to identify resources over 45 years of age and to complete the property description, integrity analysis and photography sections of the report. (Note that although the NRHP criterion for listing sets 50 years as the primary eligibility requirement, SHPO provides guidance that any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old may be recorded for purposes of inclusion in the Office of Historic Preservation’s (OHP’s) filing system. SHPO states that the 45-year criteria recognize that there is commonly a five year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are

made. Therefore, Carey & Co. applied the 45-year criteria to determine potential historical significance.) Archival research was then undertaken, including at the 1960 VIII Olympic Winter Games Museum on site, at the Placer County Assessor's Office, and at the San Francisco Public Library. In addition, Carey & Co. consulted with knowledgeable on-site personnel with pertinent information regarding the history of the potentially historic buildings. Carey & Co. then prepared Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary Record forms 523 A and B, which are the standard forms for recording historic or potentially historic resources in the state of California. These forms are attached to the *Squaw Valley Ski Resort Historic Resource Evaluation Report* available upon request by contacting the Placer County Planning Department.

Built Environment Resources

Extant buildings that are historically significant because of their direct association with the founding of Squaw Valley include the Olympic House and Cushing's House. Extant facilities built for the 1960 Olympic Games include the Nevada and California Spectators' Centers, the IBM Building, the Austria House, the Clock Tower Building, the Athletes' Center, the Reception and Media Buildings, and Buchman's House (see Exhibit 7-1). Following establishment of historical significance, the integrity of each of these eleven buildings was assessed. Integrity is determined by considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource. Only three of the Olympics-related buildings retain a level of integrity that makes them eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP: Nevada Spectator's Center, California Spectator's Center, and Athletes' Center (the CRHR and NRHP are described in more detail below in Section 7.2, "Regulatory Setting"). The other eight buildings have lost integrity because of structural additions and remodeling (Olympic House, Cushing's House, IBM Building), drastic change in the use of the building (the Clock Tower Building), moving the location of a building (Reception Building, Media Building), or the addition or removal of architectural details (Austria House, Buchman House).

Nevada Spectators' Center (currently used as the Far East Center)

The Nevada Olympic Commission constructed this building to house spectators' amenities, such as restaurants, lounge areas, and tickets counters, and to provide a view to the competition venues in the valley. This three-story Olympic spectators' center has a triangular floor plan with truncated corners. The A-frame building has wood cladding and a wood-shingle-clad cross-gable roof. The rafters are exposed, running continuously from the ground to the ridge. Each of the three main elevations has a triangular wood porch with wood stairs at each end and a ramp traversing the length of the porch. This building is a prime example of Mid-Century Modern architecture. Its expansive glass walls, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters are characteristic of the style.

California Spectators' Center (currently used as the Locker Room)

The California Olympic Commission constructed this building to house spectators' amenities, such as restaurants, lounge areas, and tickets counters, and to provide a view to the competition venues in the valley. This two-story Olympic spectators' center, similar to the Nevada Spectators' Center, is triangular floor plan with truncated corners, wood cladding and a wood-shingle-clad cross-gable roof. Each of the main elevations has a triangular wood porch with wood stairs at each end and a ramp traversing the length of the porch on the north elevation. Each porch is partially covered by the A-frame structure which leans out slightly at the end. This building is a prime example of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The building's expansive glass walls, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters are characteristic of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The California Spectator's Center is not within the VSVSP project site and the proposed project does not include any activities associated with this building or proposed changes or modifications to the structure. Therefore, the California Spectator's Center is not discussed further in this chapter.

Athletes' Center (currently used as the Olympic Valley Lodge)

The Athletes' Center was the hub of Olympic Village life. Its main function was the feeding of the athletes and officials who were housed in the Village. This two-story split-level commercial building is rectangular in plan and has vertical wood, stucco and stone cladding. Exposed timber rafters with profiled ends extend past the roof line on the southwest elevation to form a pergola over the trapezoidal platform porch, aligned with the dining room half a story above the first floor. At the southeast elevation a flat roof supported by four stone clad columns covers the off-center entry and driveway.

Building Number	Building Name	Integrity Retained (if over or almost 45 years of age)
1	Nevada Spectators' Center	Yes
2	Shed	N/A
3	Pump House	N/A
4	Shed	N/A
5	Snow Maker	N/A
6	Shed	N/A
7	Lift Maintenance	N/A
8	Parking Structure	N/A
9	California Spectators' Center (Locker Room)	Yes
10	Squaw Kids Building	N/A
11	Parking Garage	N/A
12	Garage and Ski Patrol Buildings	N/A
14	Funitel	N/A
16	IBM Building	No
17	Olympic House	No
18	Sport Shop	N/A
19	Cable Car	Yes
20	Cushing's House	No
21	Austria House (Ski school locker room)	No
22	Clock tower building	No
23	Athletes' Center (Olympic Village Lodge)	Yes
24	Reception Building	No
25	Media Building	No
26	Mountain House	N/A
27	Activity Zone	N/A
31	Medical Center	N/A
34	Shed	N/A
35	Buchman's House	No

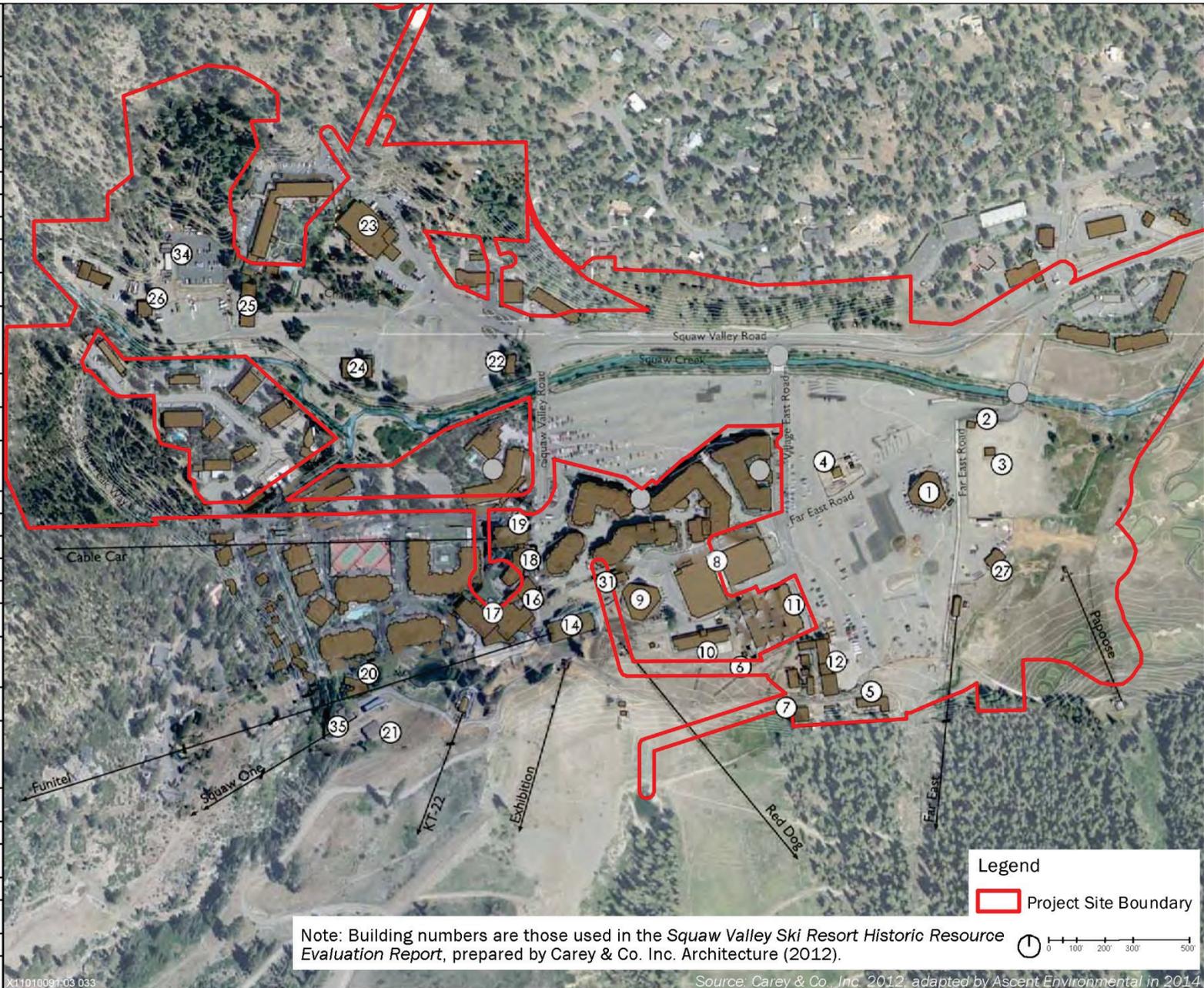


Exhibit 7-1

Plan Area Buildings, including the 1960 Olympic Games Extant Buildings



7.2 REGULATORY SETTING

7.2.1 Federal

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Among those statutes enacted by Congress that affect historic properties, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) is the most significant law that addresses historic preservation. One of the most important provisions of the NHPA is the establishment of the NRHP, the official designation of historical resources. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are eligible for listing in the Register. Nominations are listed if they are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP is administered by the National Park Service. To be eligible, a property must be significant under criterion A through D (described below); and ordinarily be 50 years of age or more.

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Once a heritage resource has been recorded and if it is determined to be significant, the potential impacts (or effects) of a project on a heritage property are assessed. Federal regulatory impact thresholds are contained in Section 106 of the NHPA and accompanying regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). Section 106 requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on significant archaeological properties before implementing a project or “undertaking.” The criteria of effect are found in 36 CFR 800.0(a) and state that:

An undertaking has an effect on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register.

The Advisory Council’s regulations require that the federal agency apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties that will be affected by a proposed undertaking (36 CFR 800.9b). An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect when the effect on a historic property may diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, or the quality of data suitable for scientific analysis.

The National Register Bulletin also provides guidance in the evaluation of archaeological site significance. If a heritage property cannot be placed within a particular theme or time period, and thereby lacks “focus,” it is considered not eligible for the NRHP. In further expanding upon the generalized National Register criteria, evaluation standards for linear features (such as roads, trails, fence lines, railroads, ditches, flumes, etc.) are considered in terms of four related criteria that account for specific elements that define engineering and construction methods of linear features: (1) size and length; (2) presence of distinctive engineering

features and associated properties; (3) structural integrity; and (4) setting. The highest probability for National Register eligibility exists within the intact, longer segments, where multiple criteria coincide.

7.2.2 State

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

California Register of Historical Resources

California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 4852 addresses the types of historical resources and criteria for listing in the CRHR. The criteria for listing historical resources in the California Register are consistent with those developed by the National Park Service for listing historical resources in the National Register, but have been modified for state use to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California. Only resources which meet the criteria as set out below may be listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register.

Types of resources eligible for nomination:

- (1) Building. A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to an historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn;
- (2) Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event, and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples of such sites are trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs;
- (3) Structure. The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include mines, bridges, and tunnels;
- (4) Object. The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed, as opposed to a building or a structure. Although it may be movable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role, or character. Objects that are relocated to a museum are not eligible for listing in the California Register. Examples of objects include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers; and
- (5) Historic district. Historic districts are unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, objects, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Historic districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries. Therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas. The district must meet at least one of the criteria for significance discussed in Section 4852 (b)(1)-(4) of this chapter.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTIONS 7052 AND 7050.5

Section 7052 of the Health and Safety Code states that the disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony. Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If

determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND SACRED SITES ACT

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

PUBLIC RESOURCE CODE, SECTION 5097

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

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

7.2.3 Local

PLACER COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The following policies pertaining to cultural resources contained in the *Placer County General Plan (2013)* are relevant to the proposed project.

- ▲ **Policy 1.I.1.** The County shall require that significant natural, open space, and cultural resources be identified in advance of development and incorporated into site-specific development project design. The Planned Residential Developments (PDs) and the Commercial Planned Development (CPD) provisions of the Zoning Ordinance can be used to allow flexibility for this integration with valuable site features.
- ▲ **Policy 1.D.10.** The County shall encourage the preservation of historic and attractive buildings in existing downtowns/village centers, and encourage new development to enhance the character of downtowns/village centers.
- ▲ **Policy 5.D.6.** The County shall require that discretionary development projects identify and protect from damage, destruction, and abuse, important historical, archaeological, paleontological, and cultural sites and their contributing environment. Such assessments shall be incorporated into a countywide cultural resource data base, to be maintained by the Department of Museums.
- ▲ **Policy 5.D.7.** The County shall require that discretionary development projects are designed to avoid potential impacts to significant paleontological or cultural resources whenever possible. Unavoidable impacts, whenever possible, shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated by extracting maximum recoverable data. Determinations of impacts, significance, and mitigation shall be made by qualified archaeological (in consultation with recognized local Native American groups), historical, or paleontological consultants, depending on the type of resource in question.

SQUAW VALLEY GENERAL PLAN AND LAND USE ORDINANCE

The *Squaw Valley General Plan and Land Use Ordinance* (Placer County 1983) does not include policies related to cultural resources.

7.3 IMPACTS

7.3.1 Significance Criteria

Based on the Placer County CEQA checklist and Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact on cultural resources if it would:

- ▲ cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines;
- ▲ cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines;
- ▲ have the potential to cause a physical change, which would affect unique ethnic cultural values;
- ▲ restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area; or
- ▲ disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

CEQA offers guidelines regarding impacts on historic and prehistoric cultural resources. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as “a resource listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR” (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; or
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [a][3].)

The State CEQA Guidelines also require the consideration of unique archaeological sites (Section 15064.5[c]). As outlined in PRC Section 21083.2, a “unique archaeological resource” is 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 there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource as outlined in PRC Section 21083.2, it may be treated as a significant historical resource. Treatment options under PRC Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under PRC Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the significant historical resource would not meet one or more criteria for defining a “unique archaeological resource”).

For historic buildings, Section 15064.5(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), shall mitigate impacts to a level of less than significant. Potential eligibility also rests upon the integrity of the resource. Integrity is defined as the retention of the resource’s physical identity that existed during its period of significance. Integrity is determined by considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource.

7.3.2 Methods and Assumptions

POLICIES PROPOSED IN THE SPECIFIC PLAN THAT COULD AFFECT PROJECT IMPACTS

The following policies from *The Village at Squaw Valley Specific Plan* (Squaw Valley Real Estate, LLC 2015) are applicable to the evaluation of cultural resources effects:

- ▲ **Policy CR-1:** If cultural resources (prehistoric or historic) are revealed during project construction, work will stop in the immediate vicinity and a qualified archaeologist and/or Native American consultant (if the find is prehistoric) shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. In addition, the Planning Services Division and Department of Museums will be notified concurrent with the retention of a qualified archeologist.
- ▲ **Policy CR-2:** If human remains are discovered, all work shall stop immediately and the County coroner shall be notified, consistent with State law. If the remains are found to be Native American, both the Native American Heritage Commission and members of the Washoe Tribe (or other identified descendants) must be notified to insure that proper treatment is given to the burial site.
- ▲ **Policy CR-3:** If and/or when the Nevada Spectators’ Center and/or Athletes’ Center are demolished, significant architectural features and historic artifacts shall be salvaged and prominently displayed within the Village as part of an interpretive exhibit, or made available to the appropriate historical society or museum dedicated to preservation and interpretation of data and information from the 1960 Winter Olympics.
- ▲ **Policy CR-4:** Artifacts from the 1960 Winter Olympics that are discovered during project development shall be made available to the appropriate historical society or museum dedicated to preservation and interpretation of data and information from the 1960 Winter Olympics.
- ▲ **Policy CR-5:** Activities that support the research and interpretation of the history of the Olympic Valley, particularly the 1960 Winter Olympics, shall be supported. Examples of such activities include:

 - support of interpretive programs developed by a local non-profit group, historical society, and/or museum with funding and/or relevant historical materials and/or artifacts; or
 - support of an Olympic Museum through dedication of physical space within the village, staff support and/or funding.

IMPACT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Application of NRHP and CRHR Criteria

NRHP and CRHR criteria were used to evaluate the historic significance of the buildings and potential historic and archeological sites on the project site. The NRHP criteria for eligibility are codified in 36 CFR Part 60 and explained in guidelines published by the Keeper of the NRHP. The NRHP and CRHR are discussed in more detail above under “Regulatory Setting.” Eligibility for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR rests on twin factors of significance and integrity. A resource must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will become more important than the historical significance a resource may possess and render it ineligible. Likewise, a resource can have complete integrity, but if it lacks significance, it must also be considered ineligible.

The evaluations below use the letter/number criterion references from the NRHP and CRHR, respectively. The evaluations are also based on the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, which is the recognized national standard for evaluation of historic significance (U.S. Department of the Interior 2013).

CA-PLA-164

Site CA-PLA-164 has demonstrated data potential (Criterion D) towards an understanding of regional prehistory. Subsurface deposits and artifacts recovered from the site have proven to be good candidates for further study, which may be productive in verifying source-specific locations of the stone and thereby identifying patterns of prehistoric trade relations and population movements. The extension of CA-PLA-164 recorded by Lindström and Blanchard in 2000, with updates provided in this study, remains intact and appears to be a contributing element to the significance of overall site. As a result the site and the extension meet NRHP or CRHR criteria and are recommended eligible under Criterion D/4.

Gravel Quarry

The filled abandoned 1950s gravel quarry does not contain important information towards an understanding of the 1960 Olympic Games or community development of Squaw Valley. Although the quarry may be older than 50 years, it is not associated with events important in national history under NRHP Criterion A. The fact that it does not appear on USGS maps dating from the 1950s-1960s suggests that it was not an important operation regarding community development that was spurred by the growth of regional winter and summer recreation. Although Mr. Hendrickson (the quarry operator) was a contractor of local renown, he is not a personality known on a regional or national scale according to NRHP Criterion B. Operations at the quarry were small scaled and there are no noteworthy engineering and construction methods (size and length, presence of distinctive engineering features and associated properties, structural integrity, and setting). It lacks distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C) and research potential (Criterion D). The pit has been filled and integrity is gone. All of its potentially significant information has been recovered with the completion of archaeological site records and its data potential is exhausted. Accordingly, it is recommended as non-eligible to the NRHP or CRHR.

Corral

The corral may be associated with a local rodeo arena constructed ca. 1950s-1960s by Bud Jones, owner of the Squaw Valley Stables. While the facility may have generated local interest, it is not associated with historic events or personalities on a NRHP or CRHR scale (Criteria A and B). The corral is partially demolished and is no longer intact. The remaining structure has been so badly compromised that any potential noteworthy engineering and construction methods (size and length, presence of distinctive engineering features and associated properties, structural integrity, and setting) are indeterminate (criteria C and D). Given the lack of important historical associations and integrity, the linear feature is recommended as non-eligible to the NRHP or CRHR.

Fence Line

The older (easternmost) section of this east-west-trending fence line may also be associated with the Squaw Valley Stables. Its newer (westernmost) segment appears to be modern, being constructed ca. 1970s-1980s

as continuation of a property line. It is recommended that this remnant fence line is non-eligible according to the criteria as set by the NRHP or CRHR. Historic associations cannot be clearly established (Criterion A and B). The sparse remains have been badly compromised so that any noteworthy engineering and construction methods (size and length, presence of distinctive engineering features and associated properties, structural integrity, and setting) are indeterminate (Criterion C). The linear feature does not contain the necessary quantity or quality of archaeological data to make useful contributions in addressing the questions posed regarding recreation and community development in Squaw Valley (Criterion D). Given the lack of important historical associations and integrity, the linear feature is recommended as non-eligible to the NRHP or CRHR.

Nevada Spectators' Center (Far East Center)

This building retains a high degree of integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and to a lesser degree, integrity of design and setting. The integrity of design has been slightly comprised because of alterations to the east elevation. The building was designed with the three main elevations completely glazed, but the east elevation has been almost entirely filled in with wood. This alteration, however, has the potential to be reversed as the 16 vertical window bays remain intact. This building was designed to have a connection with its surroundings by giving indoor spectators a view to outside events. While the building no longer accommodates spectators two of the three elevations maintain the visual relationship with the outside. The essential form of the building's roofline, its main character defining feature, is still intact. The interior has been altered as well to accommodate the new use of offices and a restaurant.

The setting has been altered with the removal of the other Olympics facilities, including the speed skating rink, Blyth Arena, and the ski jumps. While these buildings sat near the spectators' center during the games, the spectators' center sat relatively isolated at the east end of the Olympic venue. The immediate surrounding area was flat and intended to be a gathering place for visitors to enjoy unobstructed views of events. Today, the structure is somewhat more isolated than in 1960, located within a large surface parking lot, but the building's current setting is not a dramatic departure from when it was constructed. Despite retaining a lower degree of integrity in terms of design and setting the building maintains enough integrity to be clearly connected to the 1960 Olympic Games. The building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion 1/A for its association with the 1960 Olympic Games and Criterion 3/C as an example of Mid-Century Modern architecture.

Athletes' Center (Olympic Valley Lodge)

The former Athletes' Center retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association, and to a lesser degree, integrity of design and materials. While the removal of glazing and vertical wood siding on the southeast elevation and the addition of stucco on this and the northeast elevation somewhat compromises the building's integrity of design and materials, these alterations are limited to the two elevations, leaving the large expanse of glazing on the southwest elevation intact. This elevation still clearly exhibits the building's midcentury modern roots.

The overall form of the building has not been altered. It remains an integral part of what is left of the Olympic athletes' village, and even though the use has changed from a dining and recreation hall to offices and conference center, its interior remains largely intact, including the former dining hall's exposed heavy timber framing and the original fireplace, which presently has a copper hood and not the original black sheet metal hood. This space may be the only interior space built for the 1960 Olympics that remains intact. The building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion 1/A for its association with the 1960 Olympic Games.

7.3.3 Issues or Potential Impacts Not Discussed Further

All cultural resources issues addressed in the significance criteria are evaluated below.

7.3.4 Impact Analysis

Impact 7-1: Demolition of historically significant buildings.

The proposed project would result in the demolition of 1960s Olympics-related buildings that have been determined eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. Demolition of these historic resources would result in a **significant** impact because the historic resources would no longer exist.

During project planning, Carey & Co. evaluated 28 buildings in the project area for their historical significance (Carey & Co. 2012). Sixteen of the 28 buildings evaluated are located in the current project footprint (see Exhibit 7-1). Of these 16 properties, 11 were found not to be historically significant; however, the remaining five are over 45 years of age and are associated with the founding of Squaw Valley as a ski resort and with the VIII Olympic Winter Games. These five properties are potentially historically significant under CRHR and NRHP Criterion 1/A (respectively), as they are “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.” The VIII Winter Olympic Games in 1960 were the first winter games to be held in the United States in 28 years, the first ever to be held in the western United States and had many technological “firsts.” This event quickly propelled Squaw Valley from being a small establishment with few facilities to being known internationally as a world class ski resort. However, as discussed in the methodology, above, to be considered historically significant, a resource must have both historic importance and physical integrity.

Of the five structures associated with the Olympics and original resort, three do not retain their integrity. These structures are therefore not considered to be significant historical resources. The other two were found to retain a high degree of integrity, making them eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR: the Nevada Spectators’ Center (now the Far East Center) and the Athletes’ Center (now the Olympic Valley Lodge). Integrity is determined by considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource. The other three buildings (the Clock Tower Building and the Reception and Media Buildings) have lost integrity because of structural additions, drastic change in the use of the building, moving the location of a building, or the addition or removal of architectural details.

The proposed project includes the demolition of seven buildings on the project site. Two of the buildings to be demolished are NRHP- and CRHR-eligible; the Olympic Valley Lodge and Far East Center. Demolition of these two historic resources would result in a **significant** impact because these significant historical resources would no longer exist.

Mitigation Measure 7-1a: Document historic buildings before removal.

The project applicant shall complete documentation of the Olympic Valley Lodge (formerly Athlete’s Center) and Far East Center (formerly Nevada Spectator’s Center) before any construction/demolition work conducted at these buildings. Documentation shall consist of a written history of the property, plans and drawings of the historic resource, and photographs, as described below.

- ▲ **Written History.** The Carey & Co. report, *Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Squaw Valley Ski Resort*, shall be used for the written history of each building. The report shall be reproduced on archival bond paper.
- ▲ **Plans and Drawings.** An architectural historian (or historical architect, as appropriate) shall conduct research into the availability of plans and drawings of the Nevada Spectators’ Center and the Athletes’ Center as the buildings currently exist. If such plans/drawings exist, their usefulness as documentation for the two buildings shall be evaluated by the architectural historian. If deemed adequate, the plans/drawings shall be reproduced on archival mylar. If no plans/drawings are available, or if the existing plans/drawings are not found to be useful in documenting the historic resources, a historical architect shall prepare dimensioned plans and exterior elevations of each building. A combination of existing and new drawings is acceptable. All drawings shall be reproduced on archival mylar.

The architectural historian shall conduct research into the existence of the original architectural plans and drawings of the two buildings as designed for the Winter Olympics. If found, the plans shall be reproduced on archival mylar. Alternatively, the architectural plans can be scanned and saved as TIFF files. The scanning resolution shall be not less than 300 dpi.

All digital files, including drawing files, shall be saved on media and labeled following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation Digital Photography Specifications.

- ▲ Photographs. Digital photographs shall be taken of the Nevada Spectators' Center and the Athletes' Center following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation Digital Photography Standards.

The documentation shall be prepared by an architectural historian, or historical architect as appropriate, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, Professional Qualification Standards. The documentation shall be submitted to the Placer County Library, Placer County Museums, and Squaw Valley Ski Museum Foundation.

- Consistent with Specific Plan Policy CR-3, before, or during demolition of the Nevada Spectator's Center and the Athlete's Center, significant architectural features and historic artifacts shall be salvaged and prominently displayed within the Squaw Valley Village as part of an interpretive exhibit, or made available to an appropriate historical society or museum dedicated to preservation and interpretation of data and information from the 1960 Winter Olympics.

Mitigation Measure 7-1b: Create an interpretive program, exhibit, or display.

The project applicant shall prepare a permanent exhibit/display of the history of each building including, but not limited to, historic and current photographs, interpretive text, drawings, video, interactive media, and oral histories. The exhibit/display shall be developed in consultation with Placer County, local historical organizations, and those with an interest in the history of the 1960 Winter Olympics. The exhibit/display shall be displayed in a location in Squaw Valley that is accessible to the public and may be incorporated into the interpretive exhibit identified as part of Specific Plan Policy CR-3.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 7-1a and 7-1b would lessen the impacts related to the loss of the former Athlete's Center and Nevada Spectator's Center buildings, but not to a level of less than significant because the historic resources would no longer exist.

Relocating the Olympic Valley Lodge (formerly Athlete's Center) and Far East Center (formerly Nevada Spectator's Center) was considered as a further mitigation option; however, due to the size, design, and age of the buildings, relocation would likely result in significant damage to each building. If the technical aspects of moving the buildings could be overcome, a willing recipient for the buildings would need to be found, and significant costs associated with relocation would need to be addressed. The historic value of each building is also directly related to their location at the site of the 1960 Winter Olympics. Relocating the buildings outside of the Village area would remove this nexus to their historic value. Therefore, even if the technical and cost aspects of building relocation could be overcome, and a willing recipient for the buildings could be found, the buildings historic value would be degraded by relocation and this impact would not be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Chapter 17, "Alternatives," includes a discussion of alternatives to the project. Various alternatives considered in Chapter 17 would likely result in the retention of the Olympic Valley Lodge (formerly Athlete's Center) and the Far East Center (formerly Nevada Spectator's Center), including alternatives related to implementing the project in another location, the No Project Alternative, and an alternative titled "Preservation of Historical and Wetlands Resources." However, as described in Chapter 17, these

alternatives may be infeasible, may not meet the basic project objectives, or may result in other environmental consequences.

Consequently, mitigation is available to only partially mitigate the impacts of the project on these two historic buildings. Therefore, the impact would remain **significant and unavoidable** after application of all feasible mitigation measures.

Impact 7-2: Accidental discovery of human remains.

Although unlikely, construction and excavation activities associated with project development could unearth previously undiscovered or unrecorded human remains, if they are present. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Based on documentary research, no evidence suggests that any prehistoric or historic-era marked or unmarked human interments are present within or in the immediate vicinity of the project site. However, there is a possibility that unmarked, previously unknown Native American or other graves could be present within the project site, and could be uncovered by project-related construction activities.

The location of grave sites and Native American remains can occur outside of identified cemeteries or burial sites. Construction activities could uncover previously unknown human remains, which could be archaeologically or culturally significant.

Although there are no known prehistoric or early historic interments on the project site, project-related construction activities could uncover or otherwise disturb previously undiscovered or unrecorded human remains. Because any disturbance of human remains would be a significant impact, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measure 7-2: Stop work if human remains are discovered.

California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.

If human remains are discovered during any demolition/construction activities, potentially damaging ground-disturbing activities in the area of the remains shall be halted immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the Placer County coroner and the NAHC immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the NAHC to be Native American, the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The project applicant shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by the NAHC. Following the coroner's and NAHC's findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated MLD shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 7-2 would reduce potentially significant impacts to human remains because actions would be implemented to avoid, move, record, or otherwise treat the remains appropriately, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. By providing an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Impact 7-3: Disturb archaeological resources or ethnic and cultural values.

Implementation of the proposed project could cause a substantial change in the significance of an archaeological resource. One archaeological resource (CA-PLA-164) on the East Parcel, but outside currently planned ground-disturbing activities, has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Also, project-related ground-disturbing activities could cause a substantial change in the significance of an as yet undiscovered archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This would be a **potentially significant** impact.

Multiple record searches with the CHRIS have been conducted for the project site (NCIC File Nos.: PLA-11-69, PLA-11-86, PLA-13-45, PLA-13-64, PLA-14-50). The NCIC records searches indicate that only one previously identified resource (CA-PLA-164) appears to meet NRHP and CRHR criteria of significance.

During archaeological surveys within the Specific Plan area, four new resources were identified and evaluated in accordance with national and State criteria to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. A newly recorded extension of CA-PLA-164 (i.e., an expansion of the previously recorded site boundary) appears to meet NRHP and CRHR criteria of significance. This extension of the site is a contributing element to the significance of the larger site component. While the site as currently defined falls outside currently planned ground-disturbing activities, it is possible that the site boundaries extend further than what is currently known and could be damaged by project-related ground disturbing activities. Damage to a previously unknown NRHP and/or CRHR eligible component of this resource would be a significant impact.

The other three new resources (historic quarry, corral, and fence line) discussed previously were determined not to meet NRHP or CRHR criteria of significance and were recommended as non-eligible resources. Impacts to these resources would not be significant.

As discussed above, for the utility infrastructure areas outside the Specific Plan area (specifically the sewer line), a Phase 1B reconnaissance-level report was completed, as precise locations of utility lines are not yet known. A Phase 2 report will be required once the exact locations of the utility lines are determined. During the Phase 1B report, six previously identified resources were relocated and were determined to likely need further evaluation in a Phase 2 report, once the exact location of the sewer line is determined. The Phase 2 report will evaluate the resources for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. If resources are determined to be eligible, damage to these resources would be a significant impact.

The potential exists to encounter previously undiscovered or unrecorded archaeological sites and materials during project-related preconstruction or construction-related ground disturbing activities. If such resources were to represent “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources” as defined by CEQA, any substantial change to or destruction of these resources would be a potentially significant impact. For these reasons, the project could result in the damage or destruction of a known or as yet undiscovered archaeological resource. In addition, the project could result in physical changes to prehistoric sites, unique ethnic cultural values could be affected, and religious or sacred uses within the project site could be restricted. Consultation with the Washoe tribe is required by federal and state regulations; however, project activities could still uncover or destroy archaeological resources. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measure 7-3a: Conduct Native American monitoring.

Before commencement of earth-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the most up to date identified boundary of site CA-PLA-164 (including the extension), a tribal site monitor from the Washoe Tribe shall be contacted and retained, if possible, by the project applicant. The tribal monitor shall be on site for all earth-disturbing construction and pre-construction activities within 100 feet of site CA-PLA-164. In the event that no such Native American monitor is available, persons who represent tribal governments and/or organizations in the locale in which resources could be affected shall be consulted by the project applicant. If Native American archaeological, ethnographic, or spiritual resources are discovered, all identification and treatment of the

resources shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representatives who are approved by the local Native American community as scholars of the cultural traditions.

Mitigation Measure 7-3b: Develop and implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program.

The project applicant shall design and implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) that will be provided to all construction personnel and supervisors who will have the potential to encounter and alter heritage and cultural resources. The topics to be addressed in the WEAP will include, at a minimum:

- ▲ types of heritage and cultural resources expected in the project area;
- ▲ types of evidence that indicates heritage or cultural resources might be present (e.g., ceramic shards, trash scatters, lithic scatters);
- ▲ what to do if a worker encounters a possible resource;
- ▲ what to do if a worker encounters bones or possible bones; and
- ▲ penalties for removing or intentionally disturbing heritage and cultural resources, such as those identified in the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

Mitigation Measure 7-3c: Stop work in the event of an archaeological discovery.

In the event that evidence of any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities (e.g., ceramic shard, trash scatters, lithic scatters), all ground-disturbing activity in the area of the discovery shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist can access the significance of the find. Consistent with Specific Plan Policy CR-1, the Placer County Planning Services Division and the Department of Museums will be notified of the potential find concurrent with the retention of a qualified archeologist. If an archeological site, the appropriate Native American group shall be notified. If the archaeologist determines that the find does not meet the CRHR standards of significance for cultural resources, construction may proceed. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, the Planning Services Division shall be notified and a data recovery plan shall be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist shall work with the project applicant to avoid disturbance to the resources, and if completed avoidance is not possible, follow accepted professional standards in recording any find including submittal of the standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) and location information to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System office for the project area (the NCIC). Consistent with Specific Plan Policy CR-4, artifacts that are found during project development that are related to the 1960 Winter Olympics, and which the project applicant has authority over or ownership of, shall be made available to the appropriate historical society or museum dedicated to preservation and interpretation of data and information from the 1960 Winter Olympics.

Mitigation Measure 7-3d: Prepare subsequent evaluation reports.

- ▲ Phase 2 Evaluation Report: Once the exact location of the new sewer line has been determined and before commencement of earth-disturbing activities for construction of the sewer line, a Phase 2 Evaluation Report shall be prepared for the archaeological resources as identified in the report titled *Squaw Valley Sewer Line Project Heritage Resources Study: Phase 1B Preliminary Report*. In the Phase 2 Evaluation Report, resources will be evaluated and recorded on standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) in accordance with one or more national, state and/or regional criteria and a determination of eligibility/ineligibility to the NRHP and/or CRHR and/or local register will be recommended. The Phase 2 Evaluation Report shall be completed by a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications for Archaeology and submitted to the Placer County Planning Services Division with the first application for County construction permits.

- ▲ Phase 3 Evaluation Report: If significant resources are identified in the Phase 2 Evaluation Report, an assessment of project impacts on these resources will be included in a Phase 3 Evaluation Report, as well as detailed measures to avoid impacts. Avoidance measures could include, but are not limited to actions such as re-routing of the sewer line around the resources, direction drilling under the resource, site testing to confirm the boundary of a significant resource and avoidance of that boundary, and construction monitoring in sensitive areas to prevent disturbance of currently unknown subsurface resources. Adopted avoidance measures shall be implemented as appropriate during project design and construction. If project redesign to completely avoid impacts is infeasible, then measures shall be developed and implemented in coordination with Placer County Planning Services Division and appropriate Native American representatives to recover the significant information contained within these archaeological resources before disturbance of the resource site. The Phase 3 Evaluation Report and any data recovery (if needed) shall be completed by a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications for Archaeology. Mitigation, or data recovery, typically involves additional archival research, field excavation, photo documentation, mapping, and/or archaeological monitoring. If a Phase 3 Evaluation Report is needed, it will be submitted to the Placer County Planning and Services Division with the first application for County Construction permits. Any avoidance and data recovery measures shall be developed in consultation with the archeologist and finalized in consultation with the Placer County Planning Services Division to confirm the effectiveness of the measures.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 7-3a, 7-3b, 7-3c, and 7-3d would reduce potentially significant impacts to known and currently undiscovered archaeological resources because actions would be taken to avoid, move, record, or otherwise treat the resource appropriately, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. By providing an opportunity to avoid disturbance, disruption, or destruction of archaeological resources, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

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