

PLACER VINEYARDS SPECIFIC PLAN

Updated Cultural Resources Study

Placer County, California

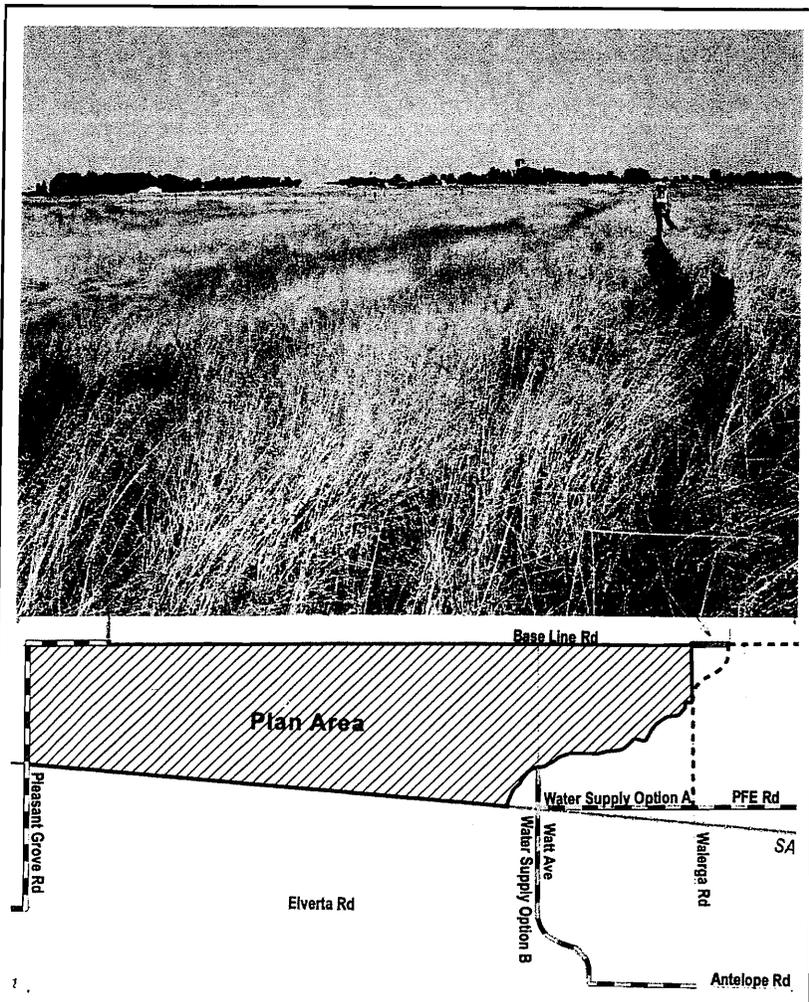
Secs. 1-14, T.10N, R. 5E MDM

Secs. 6&7, R. 10N, R6E MDM

Pleasant Grove & Roseville 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Approximately 5,012 Acres

Plus Off-Site Road Widening & Utilities Routes



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Placer Vineyards Specific Plan is a proposed mixed use development encompassing approximately 5,012 acres of land in southwest Placer County. The entire Specific Plan area was the subject of a cultural resources overview back in 1999-2000 and in 2001. In addition, selected properties within the Specific Plan area were the subject of intensive on-the-ground archaeological inspection as well as historic building surveys.

While the Specific Plan area has not changed in the interim, the number of properties included in the Specific Plan for which permission was granted to conduct field inspections has increased. In addition, the proposed off-site utilities routes have changed and proposed road widenings and intersection enhancements have been added to the plan.

To update the 1999-2000 and 2001 cultural resource studies, two information centers of the California Historical Resources Information System conducted updated records searches of the Specific Plan area, the off-site utilities routes, road widenings and intersection enhancements. In addition, the consultant conducted intensive field inspections of the additional properties for which permission to trespass had been secured, intensive inspections of the off-site utilities routes, road widenings and intersection enhancements along existing public rights-of-way.

The combination of original and updated records searches, original and additional field inspections, as well as the initial consultations with Native Americans and background research dating back to the 1999-2000 initial study has resulted in much the same set of conclusions drawn from the original 1999-2000 study: The land and associated events of the past encompassed by the Specific Plan area were largely peripheral to the florescence of Native American cultures in Central California prehistory and to the valley's history from the earliest Spanish incursions to the early post-World War II era of the 1950s.

In prehistory, Dry Creek was apparently used seasonally by Native Americans. The major permanent settlements were along the major rivers: the American, Sacramento and the Feather rivers.

Historically, the land on Placer Vineyards was suitable for few uses, such as livestock grazing, dry farming and some orchard crops. The most notable historic feature on the landscape is a segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade. At one time, the Sacramento Northern was the longest interurban electric railroad in the United States. However, the remaining grade is damaged in places—damaged to the extent that it no longer conveys

its historical significance. The damaged areas are located near the south boundary of the Specific Plan area and along the north boundary of the Specific Plan. The railroad grade is relatively well preserved in the mid-section of the Specific Plan area and does convey its historical importance.

Of the 28 properties within the Specific Plan area for which numbers were assigned (1A, 1B, 2, 3, etc.), permission was secured to inspect 18. During the consultant's 1999-2000 study, nine properties were inspected for cultural resources: properties 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and 21. In 2001, the consultant inspected properties 12A and 12B. During the present study, permission was granted to inspect properties 1A, 1B, 3, 5C, 6, 23 and 24. In addition, another consultancy has inspected Properties 2 and 8.

Based on the records searches for the entire Specific Plan area and field inspections for the aforementioned numbered properties, the consultant identified four historic archaeological sites, five prehistoric archaeological sites and one isolated find of Native American artifacts. The Specific Plan area, mostly the community of Riego, includes approximately 180 substantial buildings—that is, structures larger than a garage. However, only about 20 date from 1950 or before.

Only two of the four proposed intersection enhancement projects contain archaeological resources: Baseline/Pleasant Grove roads and; Riego/Natomas Levee roads. Baseline/Pleasant Grove intersection includes the Riego segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, which is in poor condition within the project area and not eligible for the California Register. The Riego/Natomas Levee intersection includes Riego Road-East Levee-East Main Drainage Canal, which are within the area of contributing resources for the Reclamation 1000 Rural Historic Landscape District, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The bridge, Riego Road at the East Main Drainage Canal is probably not eligible for the California Register.

Three archaeological sites and one structure were identified along the proposed Baseline Road Widening project: The McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon structure, the Riego segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, a historic trash scatter and the site of "Eagle House," an early inn. Only the site of the inn is potentially eligible for the California Register.

The proposed Watt Avenue Widening project may impact four historic residences, a historic cemetery (the Union Cemetery), two prehistoric archaeological sites and a bridge. Only the two prehistoric archaeological sites and the cemetery are potentially eligible for the California Register. One of the two prehistoric sites has already been the subject of data recovery, which lessens any future impacts to a less than significant level.

Of two off-site water line alternatives, the San Juan-Sacramento Suburban route contains no reported archaeological or other cultural resources. The Sacramento River alternative, which was subjected to a records search only (no field inspection), crosses five historic sites: an unpaved and potentially significant portion of Sorrento Road, the Western Pacific Railroad, the National Register-eligible East Main Drainage Canal and Levee, the Elverta Road at East Main Drainage Canal bridge and Reclamation District 1000, a National Register-eligible historic district.

The proposed PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements project may encounter three prehistoric sites, the historic Union Cemetery and the Watt Avenue at Dry Creek bridge along the Primary Force Main Alignment. The three prehistoric sites and the cemetery are potentially eligible for the California Register. The Alternative Force Main Alignment may encounter four prehistoric archaeological sites and the Cook Riolo at Dry Creek bridge. The four archaeological sites are potentially eligible for the California Register. The bridge has been deemed not eligible for the National Register by the California Department of Transportation and though it is over 50 years old and may or may not be eligible for the California Register, the consultant found no determination of either by a public agency.

The Off-Site Gravity Sewer Connection Alternatives contains six cultural resources. Alternative "A" would encounter three historic sites: a California Register-eligible segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade; an unpaved and potentially significant segment of Sorrento Road and; the Western Pacific Railroad, which is in current use and does not appear to retain any recognizable historic features. Alternative "B" includes two cultural resources: the Elwyn Avenue at Natomas East Tributary No. 1 bridge, which was determined not eligible for the National Register and; a non-eligible segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, which is in poor condition. Alternative "A-2" included the find of one isolated Native American artifact, which is not eligible for the California Register.

The proposed Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewer Connection traverses a reach of the Dry Creek drainage sensitive for Native American archaeological sites. The proposed alignment may encounter nine prehistoric archaeological sites, the location of one Native American isolated artifact, the Cook-Riolo at Dry Creek bridge, which may or may not be eligible for the California Register and the Watt Avenue at Dry Creek bridge. One of the prehistoric sites was the subject of data recovery, which would then lessen any future impacts to a less than significant level.

Two isolated finds of Native American artifacts and one prehistoric site were located along the proposed alignment for the Off-Site Recycled Water Line.

The prehistoric site is potentially eligible for the California Register.

The following mitigation measures are recommended for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan:

Placer Vineyard Specific Plan Area

- MM 1. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity within 500 feet of prehistoric archaeological sites CA-PLA-948, CA-PLA-46, CA-PLA-80, CA-PLA-82 and Isolate DR-5, archaeological surface inspections shall be completed to determine if each respective site still exists and, if so, archaeological test excavations shall be conducted to the extent necessary to determine if further mitigation is necessary.
- MM 2. It is possible that archaeological resources other than those described exist within the Specific Plan area. If any prehistoric or historic artifacts, or other indications of archaeological resources 45 years old or older are found on the properties previously inspected by archaeologists once the project is underway, a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to evaluate the find(s) and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.
- MM 3. Prior to the issue of any discretionary permits, including demolition permits, for properties that have not been previously inspected by an archaeologist or previously inspected by an architectural historian, then a qualified archaeologist and/or architectural historian, as appropriate, shall be retained to identify and evaluate any cultural resources, and determine if further mitigation is necessary. The necessity of inspection by an architectural historian includes any buildings potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, but for which the identification and evaluation process (the filling out of Primary, Building and Location record forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation) has not been completed.
- MM 4. Place orange construction fencing around the California Register-eligible sites located in open space, if construction, including trail and fire break building, is conducted within 100 feet of the archaeological resource. Placement of the fencing must be done in consultation with an archaeologist

who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric archaeology.

MM 5. The archaeologist must participate in the preconstruction meeting(s) to inform the participants of the sensitivity and location of any California Register-eligible sites in the vicinity of grading or construction.

MM 6. Any California Register-eligible site located in the open space that will be within 100 feet or closer to public access (*e.g.*, road, trail or firebreak), public facility or private residence, shall be enclosed with permanent fencing designed to help prevent trespass. Each enclosure shall be constructed with a locked gate. A sign at each enclosure will explain site values, interpret site history (or prehistory), identify prohibited uses and warn of penalties for violations.

MM 7. To help insure the long-term preservation of those California Register-eligible archaeological resources located in the open space, the CC&Rs must include a clause that prohibits the collecting, digging or removal of any stone, artifact or other prehistoric or historic object from the open space.

MM 8. If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and the County Coroner must be notified, according to §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the remains are Native American, 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.

Off-Site Intersection Enhancements, Road Widenings and Utilities Alignments

MM 9. If the Off-Site Gravity Sewer Alternative "A" is selected, then disturbance of the California Register-eligible segment of CA-PLA-946-H, the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, can be avoided by boring under the railroad grade for placement of the sewer line.

MM 10. Prior to any ground disturbing or demolition for off-site intersection enhancements, road widenings and utilities

construction, an on-the-ground inspection will be conducted of the areas outside existing public rights-of-way by a qualified archaeologist and/or architectural historian, as appropriate. Such inspections will at a minimum include a field inspection, the recording on forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation of any cultural resources 45 years old or older, an assessment of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources and qualification as a “unique archaeological resource,” and a technical report that follows California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines for contents and format. In some cases, an updated records search by the appropriate information center of the California Historical Resources Information System may be necessary if the proposed routes change or if there is more than a year delay between the present study (2005) and said field inspection(s). Upon completion of the field inspections, the archaeologist and/or architectural historian will recommend further mitigation if necessary.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the above six mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level through avoidance or scientific data recovery.

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INTRODUCTION

An initial cultural resources study completed in the year 2000 provided an overview of cultural resources within the 5,012 acre Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area (Windmiller *et al.* 2000). At that time, proposed development was conceived in three phases. The first phase of development would be confined to parcels located within "Area I." The second phase would be confined to "Area II." And the third and final phase, "Area III."

For purposes of the initial study, all three areas and the off-site utilities corridors proposed at the time were the subjects of records searches by the North Central Information Center and the Northeast Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System. In addition, the consultant obtained a sacred lands file search from the Native American Heritage Commission, contacted Native Americans listed by the commission to solicit information on religious or sacred sites that may be located within the Specific Plan area and requested comments from local and regional historical societies regarding any significant historic sites, buildings or structures.

The area of the Specific Plan designated for initial development, Area I, a 2,254-acre portion of the Specific Plan area, was subjected to field inspection by professional archaeologists and an architectural historian. Later, in 2001, a property of 290 acres was added to Area I and it too was subjected to a field inspection by archaeologists (Windmiller 2001). As a result of these field inspections which encompassed a total of 2,544 acres, the archaeologists and architectural historian identified three locations of buildings and six archaeological resources. Of these nine cultural resources, only one, a Native American archaeological site designated "PV-2" (CA-PLA-948) was deemed potentially significant under CEQA statutes, guidelines and advisories.

The overview study concluded that the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area was marginal to the major developments in regional prehistoric cultures and marginal with respect to historic development of western Placer County. However, the Specific Plan area as a whole was considered to include some cultural resources that were potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or qualified as "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA.

The Present Study

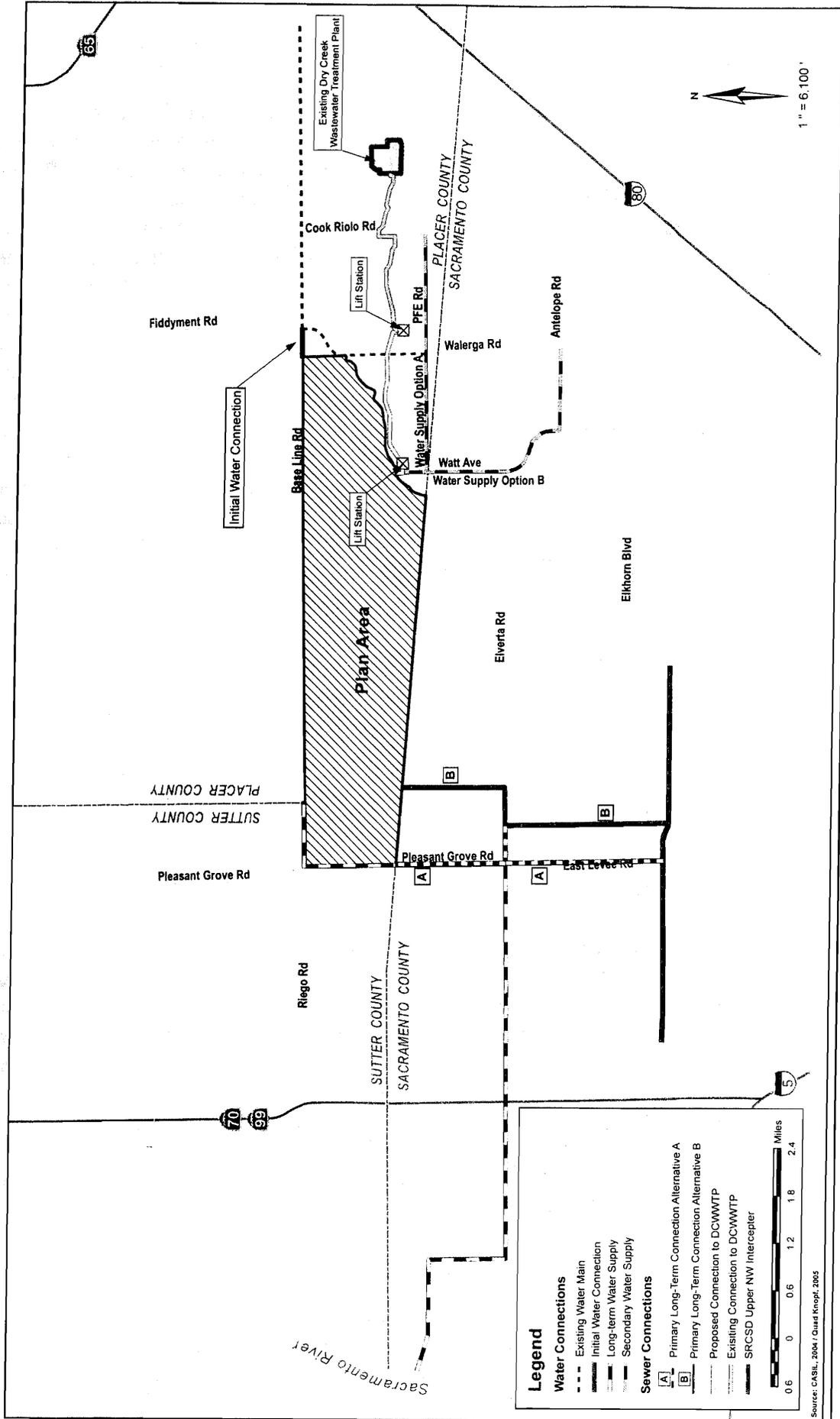
In the years since the initial cultural resources study for Placer Vineyards was completed, plans changed (see Figure 1 for the Specific Plan area and updated off-site road widening, intersection improvements and utilities routes). Most of the land and buildings in the community of Riego remain omitted from intensive archaeological inspection and detailed description and evaluation of buildings and structures. However, the remainder of the Specific Plan area is the subject of field inspection for archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures on those properties for which permission was secured from landowners. This additional field inspection was guided by an updated records search of the Specific Plan area.

New off-site utilities corridors, many of which are located along existing roads, proposed intersection improvements and road widenings were also subjected to records searches and field inspections. However, the field inspections were limited to those areas of public access such as road rights-of-way, as permission to trespass had not been secured for the proposed off-site projects.

As before, any archaeological resources and buildings 45 years old or older were documented on DPR 523 forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation. This documentation is required as part of the process of identifying cultural resources. In addition, each identified resource was evaluated for its potential significance under CEQA.

CEQA Regulatory Background

The significance of cultural resources evaluated under CEQA statutes and guidelines is measured by their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources or whether or not they meet criteria as "unique archaeological resources." CEQA statutes [Public Resources Code §21001(b) *et seq.*] require planning agencies to carefully consider the potential effects of a project on historical resources. Under the revised and adopted CEQA guidelines in §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 §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(j) or §5024.1.



PLACER VINEYARDS SPECIFIC PLAN

Figure 1. Placer Vineyards Specific Plan.

OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE - WATER AND SEWER CONNECTIONS

Source: CASIL, 2004 / Quad Knopf, 2005

Under CEQA guidelines, "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 [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)]. "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 [Public Resources Code §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 (*viz.*, removing or damaging all or part of the site) may have a significant adverse effect.

CEQA's Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3) state, "Public 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.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

CEQA guidelines state, "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" [CEQA Guidelines §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 §15126.4(b)(3)(D)].

CEQA also requires planning agencies to consider the effects of a project on "unique archaeological resources." If an archaeological site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource (Public Resources Code §21083.2), then the site must be treated in accordance with the special

provisions for such resources, which include time and cost limitations for implementing mitigation.

California law also protects Native American burials, skeletal remains and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.94 *et seq.*).

The following is a brief summary of the regulatory context under which historic and cultural resources are managed at the local level in Placer County.

Placer County General Plan

Placer County's general plan calls for the identification, protection and enhancement of important historical, archaeological, paleontological and cultural sites and their contributing environment (Placer County 1994:101-103). This goal, related policies and implementation programs are outlined below:

Goal 5.D

To identify, protect, and enhance Placer County's important historical, archaeological, paleontological and cultural sites and their contributing environment.

Policies

- 5.D.1. The County shall assist the citizens of Placer County in becoming active guardians of their community's cultural resources.
- 5.D.2. The County shall solicit the cooperation of the owners of cultural and paleontological resources, encourage those owners to treat these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of these resources.
- 5.D.3. The County shall solicit the views of the Native American Heritage Commission and/or the local Native American community in cases where development may result in disturbance to sites containing evidence of Native American activity and/or to sites of cultural importance.

- 5.D.4. The County shall coordinate with the cities and municipal advisory councils in the county to promote the preservation and maintenance of Placer County's paleontological and archaeological resources.
- 5.D.5. The County shall use, where feasible, incentive programs to assist private property owners in preserving and enhancing cultural resources.
- 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.
- 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.
- 5.D.8. The County shall, within its power, maintain confidentiality regarding the locations of archaeological sites in order to preserve and protect these resources from vandalism and the unauthorized removal of artifacts.
- 5.D.9. The County shall use the State Historic Building Code to encourage the preservation of historic structures.
- 5.D.10. The County will use existing legislation and propose local legislation for the identification and protection of cultural resources and their contributing environment.
- 5.D.11. The County shall support the registration of cultural resources in appropriate landmark designations (i.e., National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Local Landmark). The county shall assist private citizens seeking these designations for their property.

- 5.D.12 The County shall consider acquisition programs as a means of preserving significant cultural resources that are not suitable for private development. Organizations that could provide assistance in this area include, but are not limited to, the Archaeological Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, and the Placer Land Trust.

Implementation Programs

- 5.4 The County shall prepare, adopt, and implement procedures for review and approval of all County-permitted projects involving ground disturbance and all building and/or demolition permits that will affect buildings, structures, or objects 45 years of age or older.
- 5.5 The County shall develop preservation incentive programs for owners of important cultural and paleontological resources, using such mechanisms as the Mills Act, the Historic Preservation Easement program, the Certified Local Government program, and the Heritage Tourism program.
- 5.6 The County shall establish a formal Placer County Register of Historical Properties to facilitate preservation of the locally-significant historical properties that do not qualify for State or Federal listings.
- 5.7 The County shall consider pursuing the following cultural resource management programs and shall explore possible funding sources to support these programs:
1. Pursuit of status as a Certified Local Government to facilitate state funding and technical assistance from the State Office of Historic Preservation.
 2. Preparation, adoption, and implementation of a cultural resources ordinance that provides definitions and standards for identification and protection of cultural resources and provides penalties for their disturbance; and
 3. Establishment of the staff position of cultural resources coordinator. The coordinator would provide archaeological and architectural historian expertise to the activities outlined above and would maintain a countywide cultural resource database. The coordinator would also provide assistance to the public in understanding cultural resource concerns and in fulfilling cultural resource legislative requirements.

Dry Creek West Placer Community Plan

The Dry Creek West Placer area includes valley grasslands, riparian woodlands, valley woodlands and cultivated and grazed agricultural lands. The environmental resources element of the community plan identifies goals and policies for the protection, identification and enhancement of historic sites and for the development of resource-based park sites (Placer County Planning Department 1990:117-120).

The cultural resources section of the Dry Creek West Placer Community Plan is outlined below:

Purpose

The intent of the cultural resources element is to determine goals and policies affecting historic and archaeologically or culturally significant areas. This section shall also provide goals and policies affecting recreation facilities for the area (goals and policies specific to historical resources are italicized).

Goals

1. Recognize that the Dry Creek West Placer Community Plan area is a unique community, which should incorporate development standards that enhance the area's separate cultural, sociological and physical identity.
2. *Preserve areas of outstanding historical, cultural, or archaeological significance.*
3. Provide a variety of park and recreation facilities to meet the needs of all segments of the population living in the Dry Creek area.
4. Encourage activities, events and the development of community recreational facilities which are desired by the local citizens and which encourage the interaction of the residents in the pursuit of common interests.
5. Protect and enhance the character of the Dry Creek West Placer Community Plan area and maintain the community as a scenic, tranquil, family and farm oriented (residential/agricultural community) area that is compatible with the physical and natural constraints and features present in the community.

6. Designate, protect, and conserve the natural resources of the area especially where such resources can add to the variety of recreation activities available.
7. To maintain some flexibility in the development of park areas to allow for changing trends in recreation activities.
8. In the long term, establish a public agency or district to generate funds for the maintenance, protection, operation, and development of park and recreation as well as open space areas.

Policies

1. *Identify and protect from destruction and abuse all representative and unique historical, cultural and archaeological sites.*
2. Encourage and promote legislation for the protection of notable historical sites and artifacts.
3. Provide future park facilities in accordance with park standards and location guidelines as set forth in the Parks and Recreation Section of this plan.
4. *Require the dedication of land and/or payment of fees, in accordance with state law, in order to acquire and develop public recreation facilities, open space, or areas of historical or archaeological significance.*
5. Support and cooperate with volunteer groups and organizations that provide recreation activities and events for area residents.
6. Encourage compatible recreational use of open space areas and riparian areas along streams and creeks in the area, where feasible.
7. *Encourage the development of multipurpose facilities which can function as recreational sites, open space areas and for historic preservation.*
8. *Require site specific studies for archaeological or historical sites in all instances where land development has the potential to have a detrimental impact on these sites.*

Implementation

All historical and archaeological sites should be located and evaluated. If deemed important, these sites should be made known to the Placer County Historical Advisory Board. This Board may support a listing of the site with the State of California as a Point of Historical Interest. Furthermore, all known sites should be brought to the attention of the County Museum's office whose staff and volunteers will be implementing a cultural resource inventory throughout Placer County.

SETTING

The Specific Plan area lies within the ecotone or "edge area" of undulating prairie between the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the Great Valley (Central Valley) of California (see cover). The valley is an elongated northwest-trending structural trough, which was formed by the westward tilting of the Sierra Nevada block against the east side of the Coast Ranges. In the center of the valley, sediments extend to a depth of 6-10 miles (Repenning *et al.* 1966:48).

Surface geology of the east one-quarter of the Specific Plan area is sand, silt and gravels of the Turlock Lake Formation. The west portion of the Specific Plan area is alluvium of the Riverbank Formation. The Turlock Lake and Riverbank formations are both Quaternary (Pleistocene) depositions. The Turlock Lake Formation is partially consolidated sand, silt and gravel derived mostly from Sierra granitic and metamorphic rocks. The Riverbank Formation is undifferentiated alluvial deposits (Wagner *et al.* 1981).

Climate of the locality is Mediterranean. Summers are hot and rainless; winters are moderate with 15-40 inches of rainfall and fog (Storer and Usinger 1963:27).

Prehistory

While scholars have conducted a number of excavations in the deep village mounds along the Sacramento and Feather rivers, relatively little scientific work, other than surface surveys and limited test excavations, has been accomplished on the east side of the Central Valley where the topography is hilly or gently rolling.

Since the early 1950's, stone tools of the so-called "Farmington Complex" have been unearthed periodically in the region where the Sacramento Valley

meets the Sierra foothills (Moratto 1984:62). Archeologist Eric Ritter has shown that the artifacts are either contemporaneous with, or older than the Modesto- Riverbank formations, which would date the tools between 10,000 and 5000 B.C. (Ritter *et al.* 1976).

Commenting on the 1979 excavations by Peak & Associates of a stone tool quarry and campsites near Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, Southwestern archeologist Julian Hayden remarked about the similarity of the Farmington artifact types with those of San Dieguito II from southern California and the Lower Colorado River area (Peak 1981; Julian Hayden, personal communication 1994).

San Dieguito II is coeval with the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, an adaptation of hunter-gatherers to lake, marsh and grassland habitats along the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada as early as 9000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:90-91). The development of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition and its regional variants such as the Farmington complex may, as Moratto suggested, correspond to the emergence and initial differentiation of Hokan languages 984:544).

The Archaic Period, which in California lasted from about 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000, is divided by archaeologists into three subperiods: lower, middle and upper (Fredrickson 1994:100, Figure 9.1). During the Lower Archaic, between 6000 and 3000 B.C., many of the pluvial lakes in California became dry playas as a result of climatic changes. Early milling stone complexes of this sub-period have been identified by scholars at a number of sites in southern and northern California. Seed gathering, inferred from the use of milling stones, was an arid land adaptation. Speakers of Hokan languages probably brought the concept of milling stones to California, since scholars recognize that Hokan peoples were in the regions of the western United States where deserts first appeared after the end of the last Ice Age (Moratto 1984:546-547).

The Middle Archaic, dating between 3000 and 500 B.C., marked the beginning of the florescence of aboriginal cultures in California's Great Central Valley. Though concerted exploration of the Sacramento Delta's ancient village mounds was well underway by the 1930s, it was not until 1962 when two prehistoric village sites in the Dry Creek drainage were excavated by salvage archaeologists that scientists began taking a systematic look at foothills archaeology in the greater Roseville area.

In 1966, archaeologist Patti Palumbo (Johnson) completed a Master's thesis that focused on archaeology of the Dry Creek drainage. In her thesis, Palumbo analyzed artifacts from 32 Native American sites along Dry Creek

between Roseville on the east and the American Basin on the west, which brought together virtually all Native American materials known from the area. Six of the archaeological sites were excavated; the remaining sites were visited by the graduate student who collected artifacts from the ground surface. In addition, Palumbo also studied artifact collections originating from the area (Palumbo 1966:1).

Four of Palumbo's Dry Creek archaeological sites are located within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. From downstream to upstream locations along Dry Creek, the sites are the Spinelli Site (field number 31-68; trinomial CA-PLA-47), the Mourier Site 1 (field number 31-82; trinomial CA-PLA-82), Mourier Site 2 (field number 31-80; trinomial CA-PLA-80), and the Doyle Site (field number 31-65; trinomial CA-PLA-46). Palumbo concluded that these sites, along with 24 others, appear to have been temporary camps. Palumbo identified only four permanent village sites along Dry Creek, none of which were located within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area.

Between 4000 and 2000 B.C., 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.

During his mid-1960s survey of Auburn Ravine, Robinson noted the discovery of large, Martis-like projectile points at the Lincoln Mound (CA-PLA-14). A village site to which native people returned over a period of thousands of years, the Lincoln Mound was used up to and including the historic period. The site is located about 15 miles northeast of the Specific Plan area (Robinson 1967:119ff).

In the northern Sierra, the Martis Complex dates from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500 (Moratto 1884:299). The hallmarks of Martis are large, roughly shaped projectile points made of basalt, "boatstones," which are weights used on throwing sticks to propel heavy darts, manos and millingstones used to grind seeds, bowl mortars and cylindrical pestles. On the west slope of the Sierra and Sierra foothills, Martis is identified by archaeologists as the Mesilla Complex (Ritter (1970a).

Since Robinson's work, scientists have suggested beginning and ending dates for Mesilla as 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1 (Moratto 1984:299). While radiocarbon dates indicate a westward movement of people into this part of California early in prehistory, the precise nature of such immigration is still unknown. There are some who believed that the bearers of Martis moved from California eastward and not vice versa (Peak & Associates 1995a:2-20).

Sedentary villages were established in the western Sierra by the time of Christ, possibly earlier (Moratto 1984:303). In the mid-Sacramento Valley, these developments followed the formation of the Sacramento Delta and marsh lands, which was completed by 2000 B.C. Birth of the delta was a consequence of the rising sea level caused by global warming and melting of glaciers at the end of the Pleistocene.

Between 2000 and 500 B.C., Utian populations appear to have occupied the Sacramento Delta, the areas along rivers and streams, marsh land, as well as the hills on both the east and west sides of the Sacramento Valley (Moratto 1984:553). 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. This apparent fusion of cultures, whatever its precise nature, resulted in what archaeologists now recognize as the Berkeley Pattern, sometimes still referred to as the "Middle Horizon." Some Middle Horizon artifacts were also identified at the Lincoln Mound during Robinson's excavations there (Robinson 1967:122).

Among Palumbo's Dry Creek archaeological sites, time-sensitive artifact styles reflected the Central California Late Horizon prior to European contact ("Upper Archaic/Emergent periods" in the current taxonomy). While Palumbo cautiously asserted that there was an Indian occupation of the Dry Creek drainage towards the end of the Middle Horizon (Upper Archaic), she suggested that the large stemmed points found at Dry Creek sites may have been a late period carry-over from the Middle Horizon (Palumbo 1966:186-187).

Ancestors of the Nisenan, a Maiduan people who historically inhabited the American and Yuba river drainages encompassing the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan, probably migrated to the region rather late in time. Increasing aridity in the Great Basin seems to have been a factor initially that prompted entry of ancestral Maiduans into the northern Sierra Nevada. During the first 200 years of the Christian Era, Maiduan groups penetrated farther to the Yana territory of northeastern California (Moratto 1984:562). Ritter's Bidwell Complex may represent the radiation of Maiduan speakers into the Oroville locality around A.D. 600-700 (Ritter 1970a, 1970b and Moratto 1984:562). After comparing various linguistic models of Maiduan radiation, archaeologist Makoto Kowta suggested that Maiduan-speakers entered California from the north around A.D. 500 and settled first in the foothills or valley edge in what historically was Nisenan territory (1988:190).

During the Bidwell phase, population growth in the foothills is evident from the archaeological discoveries. In the Sacramento Valley, such growth is

reflected by the occurrence of large village mounds dating to the period. In foothill localities such as Auburn Ravine, however, the evidence for population growth is somewhat different. Robinson observed a settlement pattern of "workshop" middens (and bedrock mortars) along with "habitation" middens," which he identified as a "site complex" or clusters of sites (Robinson 1967:170).

Peak & Associates noted a wide variety of Native American sites along Orchard Creek, a tributary to Auburn Ravine: large and small "occupation" sites, large and small camp sites, isolated bedrock mortar/milling stations, a chert quarry site and cupule or rock art sites (Peak & Associates 1995a:2-1).

Along Dry Creek, Palumbo observed only four permanent village sites, while small camp sites numbered 28. The village sites were located in the upper (eastern) portion of the Dry Creek drainage; the frequency of campsites was greater in the upper (eastern) portion of Dry Creek and less in the lower (western) part of the drainage system (Palumbo 1966:187-188).

The Emergent Period, A.D. 1000-1800, was characterized by the consolidation of territories formed as a result of the immigration of native groups, including the Nisenan. Robinson indicated that the foothills region around Auburn Ravine saw increased intensity of use by Native Americans after circa A.D. 1200 and into the historic period (Robinson 1967:121; Moratto 1984:184, Fig. 5.7). The tribal territories formed during the Emergent probably remained in much the same locations as noted by early Spanish observers (cf. Fredrickson 1994:100, Figure 9.1). Interregional trade seems to have expanded greatly during the Emergent, up to the succeeding Mission Period when Spanish intrusions began tearing the fabric of native life in California.

Ethnography/Ethnohistory

The Dry Creek drainage lies in the ecotone or "edge area" between the Valley and Foothill Nisenan, a Maiduan-speaking people (Palumbo 1966:8). Anthropologist Alfred L. Kroeber reported a historic Nisenan village (*Pitsokut*) in the Roseville area approximately halfway between Auburn and Sacramento (Kroeber 1925:394;Plate 37).

Archaeologist-ethnographer Francis A. Riddell learned of a village site in Roseville called *Pich-u-gut* from one of his Nisenan consultants, Mrs. Lizzie Enos. Mrs. Enos related a story about *Pichugut* villagers who invited the foothill people to visit and trade. After arriving, the villagers killed their guests. This act infuriated the foothill people, whose shaman sent bad air into

the valley to kill all the valley people. While Mrs. Enos did not specify a date for this event, it may relate to the effects of the 1833 malaria epidemic (Francis A. Riddell, personal communication 2000). Malaria was prevalent at one time along the foothills edge between Lincoln and Roseville, and may have been a disaster to local Indian populations (Wilson 1995:2.44).

Palumbo debated whether or not *Pichugut* was the Evelyn site (field number 31-86) located well upstream (east) from the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area (Palumbo 1966:9). Unfortunately, the Evelyn site was destroyed by looters in 1962, leaving little for archaeologists to salvage. Palumbo did affirm that the site was one of the best along Dry Creek in terms of information potential. The site was apparently four to five feet deep, stratified and represented occupation during both Middle and Late horizons (Upper Archaic/Emergent periods) (Palumbo 1966:151-152).

While the beginning of the historic era can be placed at 1769 when Europeans first made permanent settlement in California, little is known of the Roseville area Nisenan. Archaeologist-ethnohistorian Norman L. Wilson has shown that the relationship between the Roseville and Lincoln districts is not well understood. Large village sites are recorded in the Lincoln area along Auburn Ravine, and in the Roseville vicinity along Secret Ravine and Dry Creek. From these settlement patterns, it is possible to conclude that there was an intensive occupation of the foothill-valley ecotone at some time prior to the 1833 epidemic. The adaptation of these "edge area" people may have been more valley than foothill-oriented (Wilson 1995:2.44).

The foothill and valley Nisenan had two different settlement patterns. The foothill Nisenan constructed their villages near water sources. The tribelet, a loose political organization, controlled specific districts usually bounded by major stream or river drainages. The foothill people were mobile hunter-gatherers. Generally, foothill Nisenan did not have large year-round villages. Instead, there were hundreds of small campsites and villages. A few of the villages, larger than most, functioned as tribelet centers (Wilson 1995:2.37).

This pattern of socio-political organization was different from the Valley Nisenan whose large, sedentary villages were located along water courses bounded by the land between drainages (Wilson 1995:2-36). Territories of the Valley, Foothill and Hill Nisenan together encompassed the American, Feather, Bear and Yuba river drainages from the west bank of the Sacramento to the Sierra crest (Wilson and Towne 1978:387).

A major foothills tribelet center was located at Auburn. Its sphere of influence during the early years of European-American contact included Forest Hill Ridge to the east, Bear River to the north, south to the Middle

Fork of the American River and down Auburn Ravine to the Lincoln vicinity (Wilson 1995:2.40).

Winter villages were located by permanent water sources and included a large, semi-subterranean assembly house and substantial residences which were partly excavated into the ground. Groups at both Auburn and Newcastle had assembly houses (Wilson 1995:2.41).

Residences were supported by strong wood frames covered with brush, mud, cedar or pine bark. These houses had an indoor hearth and sometimes a portable mortar set into the dirt floor. The people slept near the walls on mats and skins; benches or shelves held food and equipment. An 1850 account described the residences of a foothills edge rancheria:

“(They were) built of brush, plastered with mud, and capable of containing three or four persons. (The interiors were) nicely thatched with sprigs of pine and cypress, while a matting of the same material covered the bottom” (Buffum 1850:33,34).

A sweat lodge and acorn granaries were also found at permanent villages. Cemeteries were often located nearby.

A second type of residence was constructed at camps away from the winter villages. This type of house was constructed of a frame covered with brush or tules. Though excavated slightly into the ground with the earth piled around the exterior base to keep out drafts, often it did not have a hearth. This type of house was used for sleeping and storage only.

Other structures included frames for drying meat and plants, and sun shades constructed over bedrock mortar stations. Acorns were gathered in the fall, and their meats pulverized in mortars, after which the bitterness was removed by leaching in water. The Nisenan sometimes picked up and used manos or hand stones as acorn anvils or for other types of food processing; generally, though, manos and metates or the grinding slicks found on granite outcrops belonged to more ancient cultures.

Acorns were the staple among many California native groups. From acorns, an unleavened bread was made. Acorn gruel, heated in baskets with hot stones, was also made and consumed.

The many small camp and village sites scattered across the foothills around Auburn were each no more than two days' travel by foot. In his summary of Nisenan ethnohistory, Wilson suggested that the area's winter village was located at Auburn because the people enjoyed living above the fog and in the

sunlight during the wet season (Wilson 1995:2.39). By late winter, early spring, however, the people would trek down to the valley's edge to fish, engage in waterfowling and communal rabbit drives, harvest the first green plant growth and visit the salt springs, which are located about 10 miles northeast of Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area on the southeast side of Lincoln.

In the fall, foothill people moved to the middle elevations between 1000 and 3000 feet to gather acorns of the black oak and trade with Hill Nisenan, Washo and Paiute (Wilson 1995:2.45). Historic records indicate that the rivers and streams supported dense gallery forests to the valley's edge (Norman L. Wilson, personal communication 2000). It seems likely that the gallery forests were exploited for acorns and buckeyes, while the surrounding grasslands were harvested for hard seeds.

At the time of initial European-American contact, the large group that came during late winter, early spring to the Lincoln area from Auburn's winter village, probably came in numbers for both the seasonally-available resources and mutual protection. It is likely that the Lincoln area was also used by these people intermittently during the remainder of the year. Valley people probably also used the area for acorn gathering, obtaining salt and trade.

History

Recorded history of the region began with accounts of Spanish expeditions into the interior of the Great Central Valley (Wilson and Towne 1978:396). By 1776, Jose Canizares had explored Miwok territory south of the Nisenan. In 1808, Gabriel Moraga led an expedition up the Sacramento River to the lower reaches of the Feather, thus crossing Nisenan territory. Despite these early incursions by the Spanish, however, there is no record of Nisenan having been removed to the missions, according to Wilson and Towne (1978:396).

In 1820, Capitan Luis Arguello continued exploration of the Feather River under the Mexican flag. By the late 1820s, American and Hudson's Bay Company trappers began exploiting the region for beaver and establishing camps in Nisenan country.

The great epidemic of 1833, probably malaria brought south by a group of trappers from Oregon, decimated an estimated 75 percent of California's aboriginal population.

In 1839, when John Sutter arrived to realize his dreams of building a feudal

colony, “there was a loose consortium of extended families and small villages that looked to the Auburn area village and its chiefs as the center of their social political life” (Wilson 1995:2.43). The Auburn center’s large sphere of influence during the early years of recorded history may have been the result of the 1833 epidemic as well as a significant shift in the Indian populations during the Gold Rush; it may have had something to do with a consolidation of Native American strength and available places where Indians could live without persecution.

While the native population was already decimated by the time Sutter arrived in the Sacramento Valley, his arrival would eventually lead to the Gold Rush, an event that changed the valley forever. In the first two years of the Gold Rush, over 100,000 immigrants poured into California from all over the world. In this initial rush for gold, the area of western Placer County remained sparsely populated due to its relative lack of gold bearing soils or streams.

Agriculture

In the early 1850s, those who settled and took up agriculture concentrated on the rich soils close to permanent water sources. When the choice land was taken up, new arrivals were forced to look in other areas such as the prairie between the rivers and streams. The plains of western Placer County was one such area of open land. Situated at the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley, the prairie of western Placer County has a thin soil mantle and few permanent water sources. These conditions made it difficult for small farmers. On the other hand, large ranches prospered. After 1867, the area north of Sacramento was dominated by the wheat industry and large ranches.

The large ranches included *Rancho Del Paso*, located one and a half miles south of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. Initially, John Sutter claimed what was later to become *Del Paso Rancho*. In 1843 Sutter deeded a large tract of land to the partners Eliab Grimes and John Sinclair (Oliver 1983:2, 10). In 1844, Manuel Micheltoarena, then governor of California, granted *Del Paso Rancho*, which included 44,374.42 acres, to Eliab Grimes (Thompson and West 1880:184). The grant extended eight miles along the American River, included the Nisenan village of *Kadema* and covered the Sacramento plains 8.5 miles to the north.

Eliab Grimes died in 1848 and lawsuits arising from Grimes’ will prompted Sinclair to sell his interest in the *rancho* to Grimes’ son, Hiram. In August, 1849, Hiram Grimes sold the *rancho* to Samuel Norris. Norris raised cattle and wheat with the north portion of the *rancho* dedicated to grazing land

(Oliver 1983:12-16).

Prior to 1870, 82 people owned over one million acres of the best land in the entire Sacramento Valley. Public concern arose after 1870 when settlers found it difficult to acquire land (McGowan 1961a:256). Land ownership in California had become a problem when Mexico ceded California to the United States. With the exception of Mexican land grants, such the *Del Paso Rancho*, the United States government possessed the remainder.

Problems with the distribution of the newly acquired land in the public domain were exacerbated by the government's own methods of distribution. In addition to the Homestead Act that allowed an individual to claim up to 160 acres of land for agricultural use, the government gave over 11 million acres of land in California to the railroads and another 8.5 million acres of swamp, overflow or "school" lands to the State of California. The state sold the land for less than one dollar an acre.

Another problem facing settlers was the issue of bounty scrip. The United States government had issued veterans of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War land scrip that entitled them to 160 acres of public land anywhere in the United States. California land speculators bought the scrip for a fraction of its worth and used the scrip to build large ranches (McGowan 1961a:256).

Of the 5,012 acres encompassed by the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan, 1,920 acres were given by the United States to the State of California as swamp and overflow land. The U.S. government gave 1,440 acres to the state in exchange for other "school" lands, 640 acres were acquired (and immediately resold) through military scrip and 480 acres were given to the railroad.

This mass distribution of land hindered the individual homesteader unless he had political connections and money to purchase land from the state, from a speculator or the railroad (Bureau of Land Management 1983a and 1983b).

Because of the government's method of allocating land, the early population of the region was sparse. Immigrants who did settle soon discovered that the land was suited for few uses such as dry farming and grazing. The soil was relatively poor and there was no reliable permanent water source. An individual who tried to earn a living from the 160 acres allocated under the Homestead Act soon discovered the marginal nature of the land, tried other occupations, or relocated to a better watered place.

Henry Dunn, a 37 year-old teamster from Ireland, purchased the northeast quarter of Section 12 along Dry Creek in 1861 (Bureau of Land Management 1861). In the 1860 census, Dunn listed his occupation as a "teamster."

However, according to the agricultural census of the same year, Dunn was listed as owning 345 acres of improved land on which he grew 10 tons of hay and raised swine (United States Bureau of Census 1860a:87 and 1860b:7). Despite his multiple occupations, Dunn sold out in 1865.

Chester Hooker is another example of a small farmer/rancher who owned land within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. In 1861, Hooker purchased a military scrip patent for a 160 acre parcel located in the southwest corner of Section 12 (Bureau of Land Management 1861). He operated a dairy and tried his hand at dry farming. In 1860, Hooker owned 12 dairy cattle and 18 beef cattle. He produced 600 pounds of cheese and grew 200 bushels of barley, 200 pounds of sweet potatoes and 100 bushels of wheat. Like Dunn, Hooker's operation was short-lived. Hooker moved on by 1870 (United States Bureau of Census 1860a:87 and 1860b:7).

While the small farmers and ranchers sold out and moved on, the ranchers who owned or acquired more than 160 acres remained in the area. The Dyer and Gould families both developed successful agricultural operations within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area where they remained for at least 30 years.

In 1857, 27 year-old John Dyer and his 25 year-old brother, James, arrived in the area (Davis 1964:4). In 1861 they purchased the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10 (160 acres) from Thomas Meyer. By 1860, the brothers owned 300 acres in Sections 10 and 11 on which they raised hay, barley and sweet potatoes (United States Bureau of Census 1860a:87 and 1860b:7).

By 1870, the brothers, both family men, had acquired 480 acres total and had split their operations into two equal 240-acre parcels. While the brothers had separate ranches, they both grew wheat, oats, barley and hay. In addition to these dry-farmed crops, the Dyers logged oaks, raised dairy cattle, selling butter and steers (United States Bureau of Census 1870a:355 and 1870b).

Like the Dyers, the Goulds were also successful. Forty year-old Josiah Gould, his 30-year-old wife Catherine and three children arrived in California in the late 1850s. By 1860, Gould owned 320 acres and in 1865, he purchased 160 acres from Henry Dunn (Placer County 1865:133). Gould grew wheat, sweet potatoes, barley and hay and raised dairy cattle and swine.

By 1870, Gould had purchased an additional 160 acres and converted some of his fields to orchards and vineyards. While still growing some wheat, barley and hay, it appears that Gould now relied more on irrigated crops in his orchards. He sold vegetables, wine, honey and wood. Though he continued to raise swine, he added beef cattle.

In 1877, Josiah deeded 160 acres to his son, John Gould (Placer County 1877:659). By 1880, Josiah Gould still owned 180 acres on which he grew hay, wheat, barley, grapes, peaches and apples. He also raised sheep, swine and chickens. His son, John, raised the same type of crops on his own 160 acres. Other Gould family members who owned land in the Specific Plan area included James Gould, John's older brother, who owned 125 acres. He relied mainly on dry farming and wood cutting. Joseph Gould, possibly Josiah's brother, owned 130 acres on which he raised chickens and grew hay, barley, wheat, potatoes, peaches, apples and grapes (United States Bureau of Census 1880:8).

The landowners and the crops they grew within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area reflect the general historical trends in the Sacramento Valley. The pattern of the small land owner selling out to the larger land owners in the area was historically valley-wide.

Crop diversification was another historical trend. Between 1867 and 1885, wheat was the most popular crop in the Sacramento Valley. However, most of the area's farmers diversified. The farms in the Specific Plan area were close enough to Sacramento to supply the city with fresh fruit, vegetables and dairy products. All farmers in the area sold butter. The Goulds sold fruit and vegetables in addition to other products.

The Goulds also raised sheep. Wool was the second most important agricultural export from the Sacramento Valley after 1860. Sheep could thrive on less water than cattle and the Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War in Europe had driven up the price of wool. The number of sheep in the valley increased from 180,000 in 1859 to 1,250,000 in 1876 (McGowan 1961a:270).

Reclamation District 1000

Beyond the west edge of the Specific Plan area, though within the area of proposed road intersection improvements and an off-site water line alternative, lies the American Basin. Historically, the American Basin was an area of annual flooding, which prevented substantial development until after 1910.

It was in 1910 that the then current owners of Rancho Del Paso sold their land to the Sacramento Valley Colonization Company, a subsidiary of the United States Farm Company of St. Paul, Minnesota. Del Paso Rancho was the last of the large land holdings in Sacramento County to be subdivided. (Reed 1923:38). Land development and concomitant reclamation of the

swamp and river overflow lands was clearly an important historical trend.

A report by the Army Corps of Engineers for the California Debris Commission called for a multi-million dollar plan to control flooding: weirs, bypasses, raised levees and a widened mouth of the Sacramento River. This 1910 report was the basis for the Sacramento Flood Control Project for which federal funds were approved in 1917, though substantial federal support did not come until the 1930s (Dames and Moore 1996:9).

During the same period, the State of California was developing a workable plan for flood control. In 1911, the State Reclamation Board was established. The new board had jurisdiction over individual reclamation districts and levee plans and created many new districts. Reclamation District 1000 was created at this time. By 1913, the State Reclamation Board was given authority to raise taxes to finance construction. These events coincided with the emergence of modern large corporations and the development of machinery such as suction and clamshell dredges capable of handling large-scale earth-moving projects.

Reclamation District 1000 was originally envisioned as levees, drainage canals, pumps, irrigation systems and roads, all of which would be paid by the sale of land as family farms. An early idea was to include a suburban residential development at the southern end of RD 1000 (Dames and Moore 1994:105). The Natomas Company, with a history of large scale water projects dating back to 1851, as well as involvement in mining and agriculture, tackled the development of RD 1000 and RD 1001 (Dames and Moore 1996:12-14). The resulting landscape conformed to the 20th century vision of productive land: RD 1000 was transformed from seasonally inundated, partly swampy land, to a vast open landscape with a large pattern of fields formed by a grid of canals and roads.

This distinctive pattern of land use remained the hallmark of RD 1000 since the early 1920s when the infrastructure of the project was completed (Dames and Moore 1996:15). In recent decades, urban development has replaced many of the farms and the rural landscape is rapidly disappearing.

The Railroads

Although the Southern Pacific-owned Sacramento and Oregon Railroad serviced the Sacramento Valley, the line was primarily concerned with the more profitable long distance freight and passenger travel. Local traffic required many stops over a short distance. With the advent of electric powered trains in the early 20th century, the idea of an electric railroad to

serve local traffic was conceived. An electric railroad, with its fast starts and stops and cheap power, could make the local runs profitable. A local railroad would provide a valuable service for interurban travel and to ship farm produce to city markets and canneries (McGowan 1961b:47).

Henry A. Butters was the first person to build an electric railroad from Chico to Sacramento when he used his profits from foreign railroad ventures to construct a railroad in the Sacramento Valley. "The Northern Electric Company," as the railroad was initially named, was incorporated on June 24, 1905 to build an electric railroad between Oroville and Chico (McGowan 1961b:47).

Soon after the completion of the section between Oroville and Chico, officials of the Northern Electric Company immediately turned their attention southward. By 1906, the company built a railroad between Oroville and Marysville, passing three miles east of Biggs and Gridley and through the town of Live Oak. In December, 1906, service began between Chico, Oroville, Biggs, Gridley, Live Oak, Yuba City and Marysville (McGowan 1961b:49).

With completion of the Chico to Marysville line, Northern Electric officials planned extensions to Red Bluff, Colusa and Sacramento. The extension between Marysville and Sacramento was completed within ten months after the electric cars first entered Marysville. By July, 1907, steam powered locomotives traveled between Marysville and Sacramento until the electric third rail was completed in September (Swett *et al.* 1981:15). Soon after reaching Sacramento, the company reincorporated under the name, "Northern Electric Railway Company." Its stations between Sacramento and Marysville included Rio Linda, Elverta and Pleasant Grove, all of which are located near the project area (Swett *et al.* 1981:188).

The company reached its peak in 1913 when it formed a partnership with the line connecting Sacramento to Oakland. With expansion to San Francisco and the eventual merger of the two companies, the Northern Electric became ". . .the longest electrified interurban railroad in the United States." In 1915, the Northern Electric offered a direct link from Oakland to Chico without the need to transfer. The service allowed farmers to ship produce and dairy products on the nightly pick-up train and have it delivered to the Bay Area market by 4:00 in the morning (McGowan 1961b:47).

Despite the expanded service, or more accurately because of the cost, the railroad faced financial difficulties. Facing construction expenses and less than expected revenues, the Northern Electric fell into receivership in 1914. In 1918 the Sacramento Northern Railroad bought the Northern Electric for

\$1,750,000. The Sacramento Northern had been incorporated for the sole purpose of bringing all the electric lines in the Sacramento Valley under the auspices of one company. The new company changed the emphasis from passenger to freight. Success of this strategy was short-lived, however. The Sacramento Northern sold out to the Western Pacific Railroad in 1921 (McGowan 1961b:53).

As the automobile gained in popularity, use of the electric railroads declined. The Great Depression of the 1930s, floods and windstorms that damaged the tracks led to the demise of the entire interurban system. The last through passenger trains east of the Suisun ferry reached Sacramento in August 1940. The final blow to the railroad came in 1945 when the State Railroad Commission declared the open running type electric third rail illegal (McGowan 1961b:54).

Military Aviation

The creation of McClellan Air Force Base can be attributed to the efforts of one man, Arthur S. Dudley, Secretary-Manager of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. In 1920, the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce hired Dudley to persuade the United States Government to keep Mather Field open. Despite his efforts, the army closed the base in 1932 (Miller 1982:8).

During his campaign to reopen Mather Field, Dudley learned from the nation's top military leaders that the country's air defenses were weak. If a war broke out in the Pacific, as some military leaders suspected, the west coast was vulnerable to air attacks. Using this information, Dudley sought a way to help strengthen the nation's air defenses and reopen Mather Field at the same time (Miller 1982:9).

While lobbying in Washington D.C., Dudley met Reginald Waters of the Miami, Florida Chamber of Commerce and Florida Congressman J. Mark Wilcox who had the same agenda. Dudley and Waters were instrumental in forming the National Air Frontier Defense Association, a group of chambers of commerce who conducted a nationwide publicity campaign to promote the need for a strong air defense (Miller 1982:11).

Their efforts paid off in 1935 when the House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing construction of six new air bases. While Dudley's main goal had been the reopening of Mather Field, a new opportunity presented itself. General Paul Westover, one of Dudley's supporters, asked him whether he wanted Mather reactivated or if he wanted Sacramento to receive a new aircraft repair facility instead. Recognizing that if a war started, Mather

would be reactivated anyway, Dudley chose the new facility (Miller 1982:15).

The military high command decided that Sacramento was far enough inland to be safe from air raids. The city was located next to the main Southern Pacific railroad line and had river access for shipping planes. In October, 1935, General Westover, Chief of the Air Corps, asked Dudley to obtain options to purchase of 1,200 acres of farm land in the northern section of Rancho Del Paso. He asked Alden Anderson, president of the Capital National Bank of Sacramento for help. Keeping the project quiet, Anderson asked real estate agent Carroll A. Cook to obtain purchase options from farmers in the area. Thinking that a speculator was buying the land for an industrial park, the farmers were happy to sell it at a small profit since it only good for raising turkeys (Miller 1982:15).

On May 7, 1936, Congressman Frank Buck announced that the House Appropriations Committee had accepted a seven million dollar appropriation for the new air depot in Sacramento. After some political maneuvering, the government bought 1,100 acres for \$87,249. On September 8, 1936 construction on the Sacramento Air Depot began (Miller 1982:18-19).

On November 15, 1938, the Sacramento Air Depot began to repair aircraft, engines and flight instruments. On November 29, 1939 the air base held an open house with an air show signaling the official opening of the base. On December 1, it was renamed "McClellan Field" in honor of Major Hezekiah McClellan, a pioneer in army aviation who died in a plane crash in 1936 (Miller 1982:37-38).

From the time of its official opening until the beginning of World War II, McClellan Field figured prominently in air logistics support on the West Coast. McClellan personnel devoted an increasing amount of time and effort to training replacement workers. In 1940, the base commander instituted the first quality control unit on the base. In July, 1941, Major Charles Williamson established a civilian instrument repair training program. This training program set the example for other training programs (Miller 1982: 41-43).

With the bombing of Pearl Harbor and America's entrance into World War II, McClellan Field continued to expand as other bases in the west opened. By June 30, 1943, the depot employed 17,652 civilians and 4,250 military personnel. As the tide of the war turned in favor of the Allies, however, the military began cutting back its workforce at McClellan. By March 1944, only 12,775 civilian employees remained at the base (Miller 1982: 56-67).

On V-J Day, August 14, 1945, all of the depot's production lines stopped and by January 1946 the base returned to its pre-war function providing air

logistics support to units in the field. Despite the return to its regular functions, the base was subject to more changes including a name change to McClellan Air Force Base when the United States Air Force was established in 1947 (Miller 1982: 61).

As the military modernized, so did McClellan Air Force Base. The base provided logistical support throughout the Pacific. With the outbreak of the Korean war, civilian and military employees faced new challenges while working in a place that was quickly falling behind in maintenance standards. It remained clear that the increased sophistication of equipment, increased competition with private industry and limited opportunity for plant expansion or modernization required immediate attention if McClellan was to remain effective (Miller 1982: 70).

Reforms by the Air Force came quickly because McClellan's support of the air war in Korea was vital. In 1951, McClellan became the first base to perform depot level maintenance on jet interceptors. As the Korean war hit a stalemate, the military started to downsize. Despite the demobilization effort, McClellan continued to grow. The growth was attributed in part to the very decentralization that was causing reductions elsewhere as the Air Force transferred 104 employees from Dayton to McClellan (Miller 1982: 71).

The new employees would help as the Sacramento Air Materiel Area at McClellan had assumed responsibility for all Air Force aircraft built by the Lockheed Corporation and the North American Aviation Corporation. The two companies produced six different jets for the air force. In addition to the new jets, McClellan also assumed responsibility for aircraft auxiliary fuel tanks, electrical generator sets and printing and reproduction equipment. Despite several alterations in responsibilities, McClellan remained a vital part of the United States Air Force Aircraft Maintenance Group (Miller 1982: 73).

Because of the high level of flight activity surrounding McClellan, the air traffic taxed the civilian instrument landing system (ILS) at Sacramento Municipal Airport. Civilian officials had accepted Air Force demands on the system, because the federal government had funded it. However, as air traffic increased, so did tensions between military and civilian officials. On June 4, 1951, in an effort to alleviate the problem, the officials at McClellan authorized the construction of a military ILS. Part of this system included an outer runway beacon that would be located four to seven miles north of the base (Sgt. Irwin, personal communication Sgt. Irwin, 27 April 2000).

In 1952, the Air Force purchased land in Section 2, approximately 4.5 miles north of the base for the ILS outer beacon, a low power, low frequency radio signal used to guide aircraft as they approach the base. In 1955, Lawrence

Construction Company completed construction on the beacon tower and an associated shed located within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. The outer beacon was in operation for over 20 years before it became obsolete. The Air Force dismantled the radio equipment and sold the property in 1988 (John Thompson, personal communication, 30 December 1999).

Since the opening of McClellan AFB in 1939, the base has gone through many changes. The base faced changes in its support role, growing with the technological advances as needed and adjusting to new demands when necessary.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Records searches were conducted by two information centers back in 1999. The North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento conducted the search for existing records on archaeological and historic sites for the Specific Plan area and off-site utilities corridors in Placer County. The Northeast Information Center, California State University, Chico provided a search for existing records of sites in off-site utilities corridors projected for Sutter County (Windmiller *et al.* 2000:18-19).

To accommodate changes in the plans for Placer Vineyards, updated records searches were conducted by the North Central Information Center for the Specific Plan area itself and for the all new planned off-site intersection enhancements, road widenings and utilities corridors in Placer and Sacramento counties. In addition, the Northeast Information Center conducted records searches for intersection enhancements in Sutter County (see Appendix B: Records Search Results).

The Specific Plan Area

The North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, completed an initial records search for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan on December 3, 1999. The information center's letter report indicated that nine previously recorded archaeological sites and six isolates were located "within, adjacent to, very close to this project." However, the map on which the information center plotted the location of sites illustrated that only four previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and one isolate were located within the Specific Plan area.

The records search also indicated that the old Sacramento Northern Railroad grade crossed the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan. The Watt Avenue at Dry

Creek bridge (Bridge no. 19C0084 in the Caltrans inventory of historic bridges) was also located within the Specific Plan area. Also situated within the Specific Plan were, according to early historic maps consulted by the information center's personnel, the routes of the old Sacramento and Nevada Road, the Upper Nevada Road, segments of local roads, two homesteads on the General Land Office plat and three buildings on the 1910 USGS topographic map.

Prehistoric resources noted by the information center included four campsites (CA-PLA-46, CA-PLA-47, CA-PLA-80 and CA-PLA-82) and one isolated find of two artifacts, a stone pestle and mano or handstone (DR-5).

The updated records search of August 23, 2005 (NCIC File No: PLA-05-124), indicated new studies (since the consultant's 1999-2000 and 2001 studies for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan) located adjacent to the Specific Plan area. However, the information center did not report any more recent studies for the Specific Plan proper, nor any recently documented cultural resources for the Specific Plan area.

Riego/Baseline Road Intersection Enhancements

The Riego/Baseline Road intersection enhancements would include the following intersections: Baseline and Locust roads; Baseline and Pleasant Grove roads; Riego and Pleasant Grove roads and; Riego and East Natomas roads.

On August 31, 2005, the Northeast Information Center completed a records search of that portion of the proposed intersection enhancements along Riego and Baseline roads located in Sutter County (I.C. File No. D05-65). The information center reported that previous archaeological inspections had been conducted along Baseline and Riego roads, along East Natomas Road south of Riego Road and in the general vicinity. As a result of these efforts, two historic sites were previously recorded in the project area: a portion of the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal Levee (CA-SUT-85-H) and a segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade (CA-SUT-87-H).

A portion of the Baseline and Pleasant Grove roads intersection and the Baseline and Locust roads intersection are located in Sacramento County and are encompassed by the updated records search undertaken by the North Central Information Center for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan (see NCIC File No: PLA-05-124, above). The updated records search did not locate any cultural resources within the above intersection enhancement areas.

Baseline Road Widening

On August 22, 2005, the North Central Information Center completed a records search for the proposed widening of Baseline Road from its intersection with Walerga Road on the east to the Sutter County line on the west. As a result of that search, the information center identified two previously recorded cultural resources along side the existing road right-of-way: the old Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, recorded in Sutter County as CA-SUT-87-H and in Sacramento County as CA-SAC-946; the McClellan Air Force Base Instrument Landing System Maintenance Shed (P-31-1137-H) and; a historic trash scatter (CA-SAC-945). The California Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Directory lists the Alpha/Riego School at an unidentified location on Baseline Road. However, the information center's letter report refers to the 1910 Pleasant Grove Quadrangle, which illustrates the school approximately 0.75 mile north of Baseline Road.

The "Eagle Hotel" is illustrated on the 1855 General Land Office plat for Township 11 North, Range 5 East of the Mt. Diablo Meridian. The same feature is illustrated as "Eagle House" on the 1866 General Land Office Plat for Township 10 North, Range 5 East. Though the illustrated location of the historic inn varies between the two maps, both maps indicate its position as the north side of the baseline in the southeast one-quarter of the northeast one-quarter of Section 4, which translates as the north side of Baseline Road approximately 0.4 mile east of the intersection of Baseline and Palliday roads.

The information center also reported that several historic roads crossed Baseline. The historic maps included with the records search show no more and no less than four such roads.

Watt Avenue Road Widening

On August 19, 2005, the North Central Information Center completed a records search for the proposed Watt Avenue Road Widening (NCIC File No. PLA-05-123). As a result of that search, the information center's staff found no listings within the proposed road widening corridor.

However, archaeological site records provided by the information center indicate the location of a prehistoric habitation or camp site on the south side of Dry Creek immediately east of Watt Avenue (CA-PLA-69). The archaeological site has been described as a washed out area on the south side of Dry Creek where artifacts were exposed during the flood of February, 1962. The artifact assemblage included about 25 projectile points, mostly of slate or shale and some of obsidian. The assemblage also included mortars,

pestles, cooking stones, grinding implements and a paint mortar. The artifacts were found in a stratum approximately three feet below the original ground surface. Also noted at the site were buried pockets of rock measuring 1.5 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet in depth. Archaeologist Patti Palumbo (now Johnson) indicated that similar "rock pockets" have been found at several sites along Dry Creek (Palumbo 1966). Both Palumbo and J. B. Mott who originally recorded CA-PLA-69 agreed that the site was probably very old.

Mott also reported evidence of an archaeological site on the north side of Dry Creek immediately west of Watt Avenue. The site, Field Number "Spinelli 1," was later recorded as CA-PLA-47. However, the information center listed at least two possible locations for CA-PLA-47, all but one of which are located outside of the proposed Watt Avenue Widening corridor. Though the information center did not report the on-going research by Peak & Associates, that firm has recently completed an archaeological inspection of the property surrounding CA-PLA-47 (Property #8) and conducted archaeological excavations at the site.

The General Land Office plat of 1865 shows two roads crossing the road widening corridor: one northeast to southwest and one northwest to southeast. In addition, the plat illustrates a field encompassing what is now Watt Avenue in the Dry Creek flood plain on the south side of Dry Creek. Also illustrated are three houses east of what is now Watt Avenue along Dry Creek. Current maps of the area illustrate a cemetery, the Union Cemetery, located on the first ridge above the flood plain of Dry Creek on the east side of Watt Avenue. The cemetery is over 100 years old.

Off-Site Water Line Alternatives

San Juan-Sacramento Suburban Alternative. This alternative would be confined to the streets: Watt Avenue from PFE Road to U Street (Antelope Road) to Walerga Road vicinity. The records search of August 23, 2005 (NCIC File No: PLA-05-166) indicated no previous cultural resource studies and no cultural resources reported along this proposed water line corridor. Several studies have been conducted on properties adjacent to Watt Avenue and near Antelope Road along the proposed water line route. That portion of the proposed route along Antelope Road borders the historic northern boundary of *Rancho Del Paso*.

Sacramento River Alternative. This alternative follows Elverta Road west to the Sacramento River. The records search of August 23, 2005 (NCIC File No. PLA-05-122) indicates that the proposed water line route crosses at least five cultural resources: Sorrento Road (CA-SAC-567-H); Western Pacific

Railroad (CA-SAC-464-H); East Main Drainage Canal and Levee (CA-SAC-463-H); the Elverta Road at East Main Drainage Canal Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #24C0218) and; Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape. At least two-thirds of the proposed alternative has been the subject of previous cultural resource studies.

The proposed alternative crosses the American Basin, site of the rural historic landscape. Reclamation District 1000 was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1994, according to the records search. However, the East Main Drainage Canal, which was constructed in 1974, was determined not eligible for the National Register.

The California Department of Transportation's bridge inventory indicated that bridge #24C0218 constructed in 1974 was not eligible for the National Register. The General Land Office plats encompassing the proposed alternative show no cultural features along the alternative's route. Historic United States Geological Survey quadrangles illustrate scattered houses, unimproved roads and the Western Pacific Railroad along the proposed route.

PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements

The proposed PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements involve pipeline construction within a corridor along PFE Road from Watt Avenue on the west to Cook Riolo Road on the east for the water line, along PFE Road from Watt Avenue to Hilltop Circle then north to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant for the proposed sewer force main, and from the intersection of Cook Riolo and PFE roads north on Cook Riolo to the north side of Dry Creek, then east to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant for the alternative force main route.

On August 19, 2005, the North Central Information Center completed its records search for the proposed PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements (NCIC File No. PLA-05-120). The information center's staff identified numerous cultural resource studies that had been conducted immediately adjacent to the road rights-of-way along the routes of the proposed water and sewer improvements. Two such studies actually encompass portions of what is considered by the information center as most sensitive: the area along Dry Creek through which the alternative force main route is planned and an unnamed tributary to Dry Creek crossed by PFE Road along which the proposed sewer main would be located.

Native American archaeological sites along the Dry Creek drainage were the subject of Patti Palumbo's Masters thesis in 1966 (Palumbo 1966). Though

information center staff noted some confusion regarding the actual number of archaeological sites located along Dry Creek in the vicinity of the proposed alternative force main route, staff reported that as many as four separate locations for sites lie on the north side of the creek. These locations would be on or very near the alternative force main route.

In addition, information center staff pointed to an evaluation of the pony truss bridge on Cook Riolo Road crossing Dry Creek. The evaluation by Eleanor H. Derr indicated that the subject bridge is one of four of its type remaining in the western half of Placer County. An accompanying letter from the Placer County Department of Parks and Museums dated April 30, 1991 stated that because of the rarity of this type of bridge, it may be eligible for listing on the National Register. However, the California Department of Transportation's computer printout, "Historical Significance-Local Agency Bridges" dated August 2, 2000, lists the bridge as "Bridge #19C0117," and described it as located one mile south of Baseline Road, constructed in 1940 and not eligible for the National Register.

Palumbo's study area, according to the information center, extended along an unnamed tributary to the southeast of Dry Creek, which crosses PFE Road and the proposed sewer force main route. Here, within the creek drainage area 300 feet south of PFE Road and between Antelope North Road and Hilltop Circle is the reported location of CA-PLA-67, an area that yielded stone metates, mortars, pestles, fire-broken rock and other artifacts. The 1961 record form described artifacts found over a large area, but concentrated particularly in one locus next to the tributary.

The only other cultural resource reported by the information center along PFE Road adjacent to the proposed PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements routes is an old house and outbuildings at 4300 PFE Road recorded in 2003 as Field Number WC2#1. The primary residence on the property was apparently constructed in 1926. The house was not evaluated for California Register or National Register eligibility.

The 1866 General Land Office plat illustrates an unnamed road crossing what is now PFE Road at the PFE-Riolo Road intersection. The map also shows Davis and McClury's House on the east side of Cook-Riolo Road an estimated several hundred feet south of the road's crossing of Dry Creek. Agricultural fields are illustrated at Watt Avenue and PFE Road and on both north and south sides of Dry Creek bordered on the east by what is now Hilltop Circle.

The 1911 United States Geological Survey quadrangles, "Arcade" and "Antelope" illustrate an unimproved road (now PFE Road) and scattered

buildings along the proposed routes including the Riolo and Matranga houses in the vicinity of Dry Creek and Riolo Road.

Off-Site Sewer Connections

Gravity Sewer Alternatives

On August 17, 2005, the North Central Information Center completed a records search for the off-site gravity sewer alternatives (NCIC File No. PLA-05-119/SAC-05-165). Alternative "A" begins at the proposed lift station location within the western portion of Placer Vineyards proper, follows Locust Road north then west, then continues west from the west to north bend in Locust, then turns south down Pleasant Grove Road and Sorrento Road to Elkhorn Boulevard where it would tie into the Upper Northwest Interceptor.

Alternative "B" begins at the proposed lift station on Placer Vineyards, then turns south on Locust Road, turns west on Elverta Road, then south on West 6th Street to Elkhorn Boulevard.

Alternative "A-2" lies on a relatively short section of Elverta Road connecting the location of Alternative "A" on the west with Alternative "B" on the east.

The proposed sewer connection on the southeast side of Placer Vineyards proper would connect with a lift station on the south side of Dry Creek immediately east of Watt Avenue, then continue east along the south side of Dry Creek to a second lift station, then cross Dry Creek at Cook Riolo Road and continue along the north side of Dry Creek to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Alternative "A." The information center noted the following previously recorded cultural resources along Alternative "A": A segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade (CA-PLA-946-H); Sorrento Road (CA-PLA-567-H); Western Pacific Railroad (CA-SAC-464-H) and; Elkhorn Boulevard (P-34-743-H). According to the information center's records less than 20 percent of Alternative "A" has been included in previous cultural resource surveys.

Alternative "B." The information center noted fewer previously recorded cultural resources along Alternative "B": Bridge #24C0314 evaluated by the California Department of Transportation as "not eligible for the National Register"; an unrecorded segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad on Elwyn Avenue (the southward extension of Locust Road) and; Elkhorn

Boulevard (P-34-886-H). According to the information center's records, less than 15 percent of Alternative "B" has been included in previous cultural resource surveys.

Alternative "A-2." The south side of Elverta Road along this short alternative was the subject of a previous cultural resources survey back in 1992 by Ebasco Environmental for the Sacramento Power Project. Ebasco reported an isolated Native American artifact, a flat stone with an abraded or pecked dimple on one surface. The find was made on the southeast side of the intersection of Elverta and Sorrento roads (P-34-744).

Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. This proposed sewer connection is attached to the southeast end of Placer Vineyards plan area and parallels Dry Creek to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant via two lift stations. The time frame was too short to complete a separate records search for this proposed sewer connection. However, the updated records search for the specific plan area and records searches for the Watt Avenue Road Widening and PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements along with information from Palumbo's 1966 Master's thesis provide useful data on cultural resources that covers a substantial portion of the proposed Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant alignment.

Drawing from these three sources, it is clear that the Dry Creek drainage is sensitive for Native American archaeological resources. CA-PLA-69, a Native American archaeological site exposed in the south bank of Dry Creek on the west side of Watt Avenue was reported back in 1962. Small deposits of buried rocks ("rock pockets") were also noted at this site (excerpted from the Watt Avenue Road Widening records search, NCIC File No. PLA-05-123).

According to the PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements records search, approximately two-thirds of the Dry Creek drainage along the proposed Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant alignment has been previously inspected by archaeologists since Palumbo's research, which reportedly encompassed this entire reach of the Dry Creek drainage. The information center reported that the intersection of Cook-Riolo Road with Dry Creek is extremely sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. While there is some confusion of records, information center staff ventured the opinion that what was originally recorded as four separate and distinct archaeological sites along the north side of Dry Creek in the Cook-Riolo Road vicinity is probably a more or less continuous occupation locale with varying density and exposure of artifacts and cultural deposits. An additional prehistoric camp site or gathering area was reported by archaeologists on the north side of Dry Creek approximately half way between Cook-Riolo Road

and the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. Staff also indicated that there are likely prehistoric sites on the south side of the creek at Cook-Riolo Road, as well. (excerpted from PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements records search, NCIC File No. PLA-05-120).

Off-Site Recycled Water Line

This proposed off-site recycled water line begins at the intersection of Walerga and Fiddymment roads at Baseline Road and extends along Walerga Road to the south side of Dry Creek. While the time frame was too short for the information center to conduct a separate records search for this utility alignment, the original and updated records searches for the Specific Plan area provide the necessary background.

The 1999 records search for Placer Vineyards Specific Plan illustrated a previous inspection of the old Walerga Road alignment between Baseline on the north and continuing south across two forks of Dry Creek. At the north fork of Dry Creek at the extreme southeast edge of the Specific Plan area lies DR-5, an isolated find of two prehistoric artifacts. In addition, the 1999 records search identified DR-6, an isolated find of a mano or handstone and a pestle, on the south side of the creek across from DR-5 and an additional prehistoric camp site (CA-PLA-75) characterized as a lithic scatter adjacent to DR-6 on the south near the west side of Walerga Road (NCIC File No. PLA-99-103).

It is possible that all three sites may have been impacted by the recent widening of Walerga Road in that vicinity. The 2005 updated records search by the North Central Information Center for the Specific Plan area indicates that no "new" cultural resources have been reported for the area around the Walerga/Fiddymment roads intersection and the Dry Creek vicinity along Walerga Road (NCIC File No. PLA-05-124).

CONSULTATIONS

The consultant initiated contacts with Native Americans back in 1999. The first contact was a request to the Native American Heritage Commission for a search of its sacred lands file. It is possible that sacred or religious sites of importance to Native Americans may not be recognized in the field by archaeologists. However, the commission's December 6, 1999 response indicated that the sacred lands file search failed to identify the presence of any Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area (see Appendix C: Consultations).

Nonetheless, the commission did identify seven Native American individuals and groups that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Specific Plan area. The consultant contacted each by mail. In the December 9, 1999 letter sent to each contact, the consultant described the Specific Plan, enclosed a map of the Specific Plan area and asked for any information or concerns regarding cultural resources.

As a result of this solicitation, the consultant received one response. In a June 2, 2000 letter to the consultant, the United Auburn Indian Community's Tribal Historic Preservation Committee indicated that the committee's members had no concerns at the time regarding Placer Vineyards Specific Plan. However, the committee requested that it be informed as the project progresses (Windmiller *et al.* 2000:20).

On December 1, 1999, the consultant also mailed requests for information or concerns regarding historical resources to Placer County Department of Museums, Placer County Historical Society and the Roseville Historical Society. No responses have been received to date (September 30, 2005).

In the time since these initial consultations, Senate Bill (SB)-18 passed into law. Government Code §65352.3 now requires local governments to consult with Native American tribes before the adoption or amendment of a general plan or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Research recommends that local government should send a written request to the Native American Heritage Commission asking for a list of tribes with whom to consult at the earliest opportunity. A tribal consultation list request form is available on the Native American Heritage Commission website. A sample form is also available from the Office of Planning and Research (OPR).

OPR's Tribal Consultation Guidelines provide the following suggestions:

1. All written requests should be sent to the Native American Heritage Commission via certified mail or by fax.
2. Requests should include the specific location of the area subject to the proposed action, preferably with a map clearly showing the area of land involved.
3. Requests should clearly state that the local government is seeking information about tribes that are on the "SB 18 Consultation List."
4. The Native American Heritage Commission contact information is:

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916-653-4082
Fax: 916-657-5390
<http://www.nahc.ca.gov>

There is no statutory deadline for the commission to respond to the request. For this reason, OPR recommends an early submittal. However, OPR also recommends to the commission that it respond to such requests within 30 days.

Once a tribal contact list is received from the commission, local government should contact the appropriate tribe(s) and invite them to participate in the consultation. OPR recommends that tribe(s) should be contacted upon receiving the list. OPR also recommends contacting tribe(s) by certified mail with return receipt. OPR's Tribal Consultation Guidelines outlines the recommended contents of the written solicitation (Office of Planning and Research 2005:14-15).

Only if a tribe or tribes are identified by the commission and if that tribe or tribes request consultation after having been contacted by local government, must the local government consult with the tribe(s) on the proposed plan (Government Code §65352.3). Each tribe has 90 days from the date it received local government's notification to respond and requests consultation (Government Code §65352.3(a)(2)).

According to OPR's guidelines, written notice to tribe(s) does not preclude other means of communication. OPR's guidelines also detail other aspects of the consultation process. The consultant recommends a review by local government of any updated information on the tribal consultation process by contacting the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

Tribal consultation is a government to government responsibility and cannot be assumed by the consultant or applicant. Therefore, no further contacts with Native Americans or tribes were made by the consultant during the present updated study.

FIELD METHODS

Prior to the 1999-2000, 2001 and present studies by the consultant, two entire properties and small portions of three others within what is now the Placer Vineyard Specific Plan area were inspected in the field by archaeologists. In

1982, Peak & Associates conducted a records search and field inspection of what is currently identified as Property #2 (see Figure 2, below and Figure 3, Appendix D). The archaeologists surveyed the landscape for archaeological resources along transects approximately 30 meters apart. The two previously recorded sites located on the property near Dry Creek, CA-PLA-80 and CA-PLA-82, were re-examined and found to be surface scatters of widely dispersed Native American grinding stone fragments (Peak & Associates 1982:4).

Two linear archaeological field inspections were conducted for the electrical transmission line corridor that crosses the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area from northeast to southwest. The transmission line route crosses Properties 12A, 13, 14 and 19. The first study was conducted by Peak and Associates, Inc. back in 1979. Field methods were described simply as “the project area was inspected on foot in September” (Peak & Associates 1979:7).

The second study was conducted by Far Western Anthropological Research Group in 1986. The field methods were described as, “walking in transects along the transmission line right-of-way—special attention was paid to the extended right-of-way.” The field research was characterized as “an intensive reconnaissance of the areas not covered by Peak (in 1979).” According to the Far Western technical report, much of the ground surface was obscured by heavy grasses while many areas were disturbed by dumping and plowing, which allowed greater visibility of exposed soils. Surface scrapes were conducted periodically to reveal the ground surface. The backdirt piles of burrowing animals were also examined (Mikkelsen 1986:3).

In 1988, what is now Property #19 was inspected by Foothill Archaeological Services. Foothill’s field team walked the property along transects that followed ephemeral drainages. The numerous low hills and stream terraces received intensive inspection along zig-zagging transects approximately five meters apart. The surrounding areas were inspected with moderate intensity. Special attention was given to the margins of what the investigators referred to as, “vernal pools.” Low, but full ground cover hampered visibility of the ground surface. However, periodic surface scrapes were conducted to reveal the soils. The backdirt from animal burrows was also examined. However, only three person days were expended on the examination of approximately 800 acres (Foster, J. W. and D. G. Foster 1988:8).

To compile further data on cultural resources of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area, the Windmiller consultancy conducted archaeological field inspections on those properties for which written permission had been granted. During the 1999-2000 study, the consultant inspected Properties 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 (now renumbered “21”). Property #19 was

reinspected at this time, as it had previously received “intensive” coverage only along its internal drainages (Windmiller *et al.* 2000:20ff).

In 2001, Property #12A and #12B (identified then simply as Property #12) was added to the list for which permission to trespass was granted and the consultant conducted a field inspection of the property at that time (Windmiller 2001). Guided by results from the records searches for the 1999-2000 and 2001 studies, the Windmiller consultancy launched teams of two archaeologists who carried out the archaeological field survey. The field archaeologists were: Dan Osanna, M.A., Francis A. Riddell, M.A., R.P.A. and Ric Windmiller, M.A., R.P.A. The archaeologists inspected the properties from four wheel all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and on foot. The properties were inspected along closely spaced, parallel transects. In areas of the Specific Plan outside the properties for which permission to trespass was granted, the archaeological field work was limited to three roughly north-south transects along main roads to conclude a brief reconnaissance to help identify areas that may be archaeologically sensitive.

This year, 2005, permission to inspect additional properties within the Specific Plan was granted to the consultant. Ric Windmiller, M.A., R.P.A. and two assistants again used four wheel all terrain vehicles and pedestrian survey methods to inspect properties 1A, 1B, 3, 5C, 6, 23 and 24.

At some time between 2000-2001 and 2005, the numbering system used to identify properties on Placer Vineyards changed slightly. Under the 2005 numbering system, Property 1 is divided into Property 1A and 1B. Property #7 now includes Property #4. Property #20 is now Property #21. As described above, Property #12 is now divided into Properties 12A and 12B.

During the present study, the consultant did not reinspect properties previously inspected in 1999, 2000 and 2001. This means that Property #4, even though it has a new designation, was not examined during the present study, as it was designated a part of Property #7 back in 1999-2000 and was inspected during that previous study.

Architectural historian, Donald S. Napoli, Ph.D., conducted an intensive survey during 1999-2000 of what at the time was considered the area of Placer Vineyards slated for first development. It was Napoli’s objective to identify, document and evaluate all buildings and structures within what was then the Phase I area of development. He focused on those buildings and structures that may be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. In the remaining portion of Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area, Napoli’s approach was that of a preliminary overview to identify possible historic buildings and structures.

During the present study, architectural historian Carol Roland, Ph.D. built on Napoli's previous work by formally recording and evaluating buildings identified in Napoli's overview on properties for which permission to trespass had been secured. In addition, Roland recorded and evaluated buildings and structures located in the path of proposed off-site road widenings.

Historic Buildings Survey

During the initial study of 1999-2000 guided by a review of United States Geological Survey maps, including maps published in the 1950s, the locations of buildings shown on older maps were compared with those illustrated on current maps. When the locations coincided, the spots were marked by the architectural historian as likely sites of buildings that remained from about 1950 and, therefore, may be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. The architectural historian then conducted a field investigation. All likely locations of historic buildings were checked and observations were also made from all public roads.

During the present updated study, the architectural historian also identified buildings and other cultural resources that would be directly impacted by proposed road widenings. The buildings and a cemetery were identified by inspecting aerial photographs with overlays of the proposed extent of the road widenings.

Archaeological Survey

During the 1999-2000 and 2001 studies, the consultant inspected ten separate properties, each of which was assigned a number (see Figure 2, above, for the location of numbered properties inspected during these two early studies and during the present study including the on-going work by Peak & Associates, Inc.).

The original archaeological field survey was initiated on December 7, 1999. The archaeologists visited properties 7, 9-11, 15-17, 19 and 21) to determine how each property would be accessed, ground conditions, survey strategies and to identify any special problems that could affect the survey. Property #12 was added in 2001. The consultant inspected the property directly without any specific pre-field work visit as the consultant was already familiar with the point of access and general terrain of Property #12. During the present (2005) study, however, the consultant reverted to the method used originally and conducted a pre-field work visit to each property for the

purposes of assessing access and field conditions, deciding on field strategies and identifying any potential problems that could affect the inspection of each property.

In the paragraphs below, the specific conditions (and limitations) of each property are reviewed and the methods of field inspection are described.

Property 1A and 1B. Located at the southwest corner of the old Walerga Road and Baseline Road, this property consists of fallow fields on undulating terrain and a wooded area along Dry Creek. The property was inspected by the consultant during the present 2005 study. Most of the area is included in Property 1A. Property 1B consists of a relatively small, uncultivated, dry field frequented by cattle.

The southeast portion of Property 1A borders Dry Creek adjacent to the wooded area. It was here at the edge of an old cultivated field that two prehistoric archaeological sites (the Native American campsite CA-PLA-46 and the isolates of DR-5) were reported some 40 years ago by Mott and Palumbo. Although the field had been cultivated at one time, it now supports dense dry grasses and annuals with patches of star thistle. Visibility of the ground surface is poor.

The adjacent wooded area of Property 1A also borders Dry Creek. The wooded area may be characterized as a dense oak parkland. Dense grasses and thistles make up the understory vegetation on the undulating terrain here on the north side of Dry Creek. The ground surface is covered with a thick layer of duff. Inspection of this area was along zig-zagging transects approximately 15 meters apart. One Native American campsite previously recorded by Palumbo (CA-PLA-46) was reported along the north side of the Dry Creek in the vicinity of this wooded area. All of the terraces along the north side of the creek were carefully inspected by periodic scrapes taken of the ground surface, as there were at least two locations on rises above the creek that would have been suitable for Native American camps.

The adjacent open fields of Property 1A in the non-wooded area also support dense dry grasses and annuals. Star thistle abounds. A deeply entrenched stream runs roughly east to west in the northern portion of the property roughly paralleling Baseline Road. The stream cut banks were examined where they were not totally obscured by cattails and other vegetation.

Along Dry Creek in the locality of the reported archaeological sites, star thistle grows in one large, dense thicket up to four feet high. Inspection of this area was extremely difficult. At intervals and in places where prehistoric archaeological sites would most likely exist, the field team conducted small

surface scrapes to check for characteristic sediments and artifacts.

The grass cover of Property 1B was relatively sparse, probably due to the effects of grazing cattle. A firebreak was disced around the property's perimeter. Ground visibility was fair.

Seven and a half person days were expended on the inspection of Property #1A and 1B during the present study with particular emphasis on relocating the previously reported archaeological sites. Most of the property was inspected along zig-zagging transects approximately 15-25 meters apart. Although ground visibility was generally poor, it is unlikely that any unrecorded archaeological sites exist on the majority of this property. However, both high and low terraces adjacent to Dry Creek remain sensitive for Native American archaeological resources. It is possible that the stream near Baseline Road and its immediate environs may also be sensitive for buried Native American archaeological resources.

Property 2. Peak & Associates, Inc. expended four person days inspecting this property in October, 1982. The field team surveyed the terrain for archaeological sites along transects 30 meters apart. All exposed ground was examined for evidence of prehistoric occupation or use. In addition, the previously recorded Native American archaeological sites, CA-PLA-80 and CA-PLA-82 were located and examined (*cf.* Peak & Associates 1982:4). The property was not re-examined during the present study, as permission to trespass had not been secured. However, it is unlikely that any significant archaeological resources were overlooked.

Property 3. This property, inspected by the consultant during the present 2005 study, is located immediately west of Property #1. It is bounded on the north by Baseline Road and on the west by Watt Avenue. As in Property #1, the terrain is undulating with low hills and broad swales. Dense dry grasses and annuals on this property made inspection for archaeological resources difficult. The deeply entrenched stream described above on Property #1 continues westward through the north portion of Property #3. Again, cut banks were inspected where breaks in the dense cattails and other vegetation allowed. Surface scrapes were also made by the field team on hills and along terraces near the stream. An unnamed historic road passed through this property, according to the General Land Office plat. Also, since the property is relatively near the map-illustrated location of Eagle House, an early inn, the field team was particularly alert for historic features and historic artifacts. As a fire break had been disced around the perimeter of the property, this transect of bare earth was carefully inspected for any evidence of prehistoric or historic artifacts and features. The field team expended 1.5 man-days on Property #3 during the present study.

Property 5C. This property consists of fenced fields, mainly level, irrigated pastures actively grazed by cattle. However, portions of three pastures and one additional entire field were dry, unimproved (not leveled) land. Near the geographic center of the property and the west central portion of the property are areas of residences and farm outbuildings. The entire property was inspected by the consultant during the present 2005 study.

The irrigated pastures were inspected along transects 25-50 meters apart. Here ground visibility was poor, except for bare ground exposed along the engineered ridges between checks designed to direct flood irrigation waters along the narrow pathways across the field. Ditches at one end of each field were also inspected. Ground visibility was much better in the unimproved sections of fields. Two pond areas, both of which were probably widened and deepened sections of old, natural drainages, were carefully inspected around their respective perimeters. One small portion of an irrigated pasture (less than 10 acres) was avoided, as it was densely populated with cows and their young nursing calves. However, the areas around buildings and structures were examined along zig-zagging transects 15 meters apart. Most of the ground around the buildings was bare, except for some minor landscaping. Approximately three person days were expended on the inspection. It is unlikely that any significant archaeological resources were overlooked.

Property 6. This property borders the north side of Dry Creek and abuts Watt Avenue. Before conducting the field inspection during the present 2005 study, the field team interviewed an individual who had grown up on the property. Though thoroughly familiar with the grounds, the individual had no knowledge of any Native American archaeological resources on the property. Nonetheless, the field team expended 1.5 person days examining the property along zig-zagging transects 15-20 meters apart. Ground visibility was generally poor with high introduced grasses and annuals, especially star thistle. It is likely that the land along Dry Creek retains sensitivity for Native American cultural resources. Therefore, it is possible that buried archaeological resources exist along the creek margin and potentially in the first terrace above the north side of the creek.

Property 7. This property borders the south side of Baseline Road. It was inspected by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study. The property consisted of mostly open field that had been disced. The ground surface was clearly visible; new grass was beginning to appear. The terrain is undulating prairie. The disced surface appeared sandy with areas of exposed variegated beach gravel probably related to the Quaternary Riverbank Formation. The entire property was traversed in parallel east-west transects approximately 15 meters apart. The rises along meandering drainages that cross the property northwest to southeast were also inspected along two transects paralleling the

drainages. Dense grasses in the drainages themselves precluded inspection of these seasonal water courses. Six and one-half person days were expended by the field team on the inspection of Property 7.

Property 8. This property is located along the south boundary of the Specific Plan area immediately east of Watt Avenue and on the north side of Dry Creek. The field inspection was conducted by Peak & Associates, Inc. during the present year, 2005. The property is characterized by grassy, undulating terrain with the steepest slopes occurring adjacent to Dry Creek. Grass cover is dense. Peak & Associates' field team inspected the property along transects approximately 15 meters apart. Disturbances from cattle grazing, trails and other openings provided an opportunistic sampling of the ground surface to inspect for archaeological resources (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Property 9. This property is located along the south boundary of the Specific Plan area. It was inspected by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study. The property included leveled pastures and southwest to northeast trending seasonal drainages. Grasses were dense in both old (dry) and new (green) fields. The property was examined by the consultant along parallel transects approximately 15 meters apart. The transects were directed along irrigation check ridges where rodent activity was most frequent and soils exposed. Field margins were inspected by the archaeologists, as well. The consultant expended four person days inspecting Property #9.

Property 10. Inspected by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study, Property #10 was mostly level rice fields bordered by high dikes. The southeast portion of the property, however, is a grove of oak trees. The oak woodland was inspected on foot along transects approximately 15 meters apart. Grasses in the oak woodland area were very dense and ground visibility was practically nil except where rodent activity had exposed the soil. The rice fields appeared to have been leveled below the grade of the surrounding land. One of the fields was traversed along parallel transects approximately 15 meters apart. The remaining fields were inspected from the dikes. The dikes were inspected, as well. The rice fields had been cultivated in the recent past and soils were clearly visible.

Property 11. Property #11 was inspected by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study. Located between parcels belonging to Property #9, Property #11 consisted of a series of leveled pastures bisected by a seasonal east-west drainage. The entire property was covered in grass. Density of the grass cover was greatest in the southern portion of the property, which made survey in the southern part difficult. The property was inspected along zig-zagging transects approximately 15 meters apart. The consultant expended two person

days on Property #11.

Property 12A and 12B. Property #12 was inspected during the consultant's 2001 study. The northern portion of the property abutting Baseline Road had been contoured for flood irrigation (rice), while the central two-thirds of the property had been leveled in large terraces also for flood irrigation (pasture or alfalfa). Two seasonal drainages crossing the property from east to west had been re-contoured (channelized). The southern one-sixth of the property may have been cultivated for wheat or similar dry-farmed crop.

The expectation of finding any intact archaeological resources in the contoured and channelized areas of the property was low. The probability of finding intact Native American archaeological resources in the southern third of the property where disturbances by farming were much less than the northern two-thirds was still slight due to the distance from major drainages.

The entire property was inspected along transects 15-25 meters apart. Two person days were expended on the field survey. The property was open grassland with no more than a few trees located along the channelized drainages. While grass cover hampered observation of the ground surface in the northern two-thirds of the property, visibility was much better in the southern third. Yet, the probability of unobserved archaeological resources existing on Property #12 is low.

Property 14. This property consists of dry, abandoned rice fields separated by curvilinear dikes. The property is located at the northeast corner of Baseline Road and Palladay Road. Visibility of the ground surface was variable. In some places within the rice fields property, ground visibility was relatively good. Along the dikes, introduced grasses, annuals and dry cattails were dense and high. Here, inspection was very difficult. However, as the fields occupied different levels and dikes and elevated boundaries of the property were high, it is apparent that considerable land modification leaves little likelihood for any intact archaeological sites, either historic or prehistoric. The inspection, which was conducted during the present study, consumed 1.5 man-days.

Property 15. This property is located in the central portion of the Specific Plan area. The property was inspected by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study. Consisting of a number of leveled, irrigated pastures, the ground surface could be inspected only where occasional rodent burrows brought soil to the surface. Both old (dry) and new (green) pasture grasses were dense. The property was traversed by the consultants along transects 15 meters apart. The transects paralleled the irrigation checks in the pastures where rodent activity was most common. The field margins were inspected, as well. The

consultant expended two person days on Property #15.

Property 16. Located between Property #15 on the north and the Specific Plan boundary on the south, this property was inspected by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study. The property was characterized by its undulating, grassy terrain. The consultant's field team expended two person days walking the property along zig-zagging transects approximately 15 meters apart. An open area around an existing mobile home along fence lines was also inspected by the consultant. A modern trash dump on the south side of the property hampered inspection of that portion of the parcel. Ground cover (grass) was densest on the western portion of the property and visibility of the ground surface was poor, except on a fire break that paralleled Palladay Road.

Property 17. This property is situated between Property #15 on the north and Property #16 on the south. One person day was expended on field inspection of this property by the consultant during the 1999-2000 study. Dense dry grasses covered the undulating terrain of Property #17. The consultant inspected the property on foot along transects approximately 15 meters apart. The ground surface was moderately visible

Property 19. In 1988, Foothill Archaeological Services conducted a field survey of this property. The field survey strategy used in the 1988 study specified transects walked by the archaeologists along the drainages and inspection of the margins around what the archaeologists believed were vernal pools (Foster and Foster 1988). To check the adequacy of methods used in the 1988 study, the consultant traversed the property in 12 parallel, east-west transects during the 1999-2000 study. Most of the property was lightly disced in much the same fashion as Property #7. Sparse grass had begun to grow, although ground visibility was good on two-thirds of the property. However, the northern third was covered by dense, old (dry) grass. This portion of the property had not been disced prior to the previous season's hay cutting. In the southeast corner of the property, on the south side of an east-west meandering drainage, the terrain was uncultivated hills covered in old dry grasses and star thistle. Visibility of the ground surface in this portion of the property was moderate. The consultant expended two person days inspecting Property #19.

Property 21. This property is located on the south side of Property #19 near the southern boundary of the Specific Plan area. Undulating terrain on this property was covered in old (dry) dense grasses. The consultant inspected the property during the 1999-2000 study along parallel, zigzagging transects approximately 15 meters apart. During that study, the property was designated, "Property 20." Visibility of the ground surface was poor except

where rodent activity disturbed the soil. The consultant expended one person day on Property #21.

Property 23. This property consists of a dry, fallow field on the west and small horse paddocks and residences on the east. Three-quarters of the property, the dry fallow field, was inspected along zig-zagging transects approximately 15-20 meters apart. Ground visibility was generally poor due to high, dense introduced grasses and annuals. The field was on undulating terrain bordered on the west by the old Sacramento Northern Railroad right-of-way and on the east by Locust Road. The highest portion of the fallow field had been used as a dumping ground for materials gathered from the horse paddocks. Another portion of the field served as a water reservoir of apparently recent construction (less than 45 years old).

The horse paddocks were bare ground. Soil color was easily discerned at a distance. Because of the density of the horse herds in each small paddock, inspection was conducted from the perimeter fences for safety reasons. However, it is unlikely that an archaeological site was overlooked in the process. Similarly, the grounds around the residences were inspected on foot, though not to the extent of disturbing the occupants. One and a half person days were expended in the inspection of Property #23.

Property 24. This property is a single large field previously dry-farmed. The field was fallow during the period of inspection, which was 1.5 person days. Grasses and annuals were low and ground visibility was fair across most of the field. As Property #23, Property #24 is bounded on the west by the old Sacramento Northern Railroad right-of-way and on the east by Locust Road.

The property was inspected along zig-zagging transects 15-25 meters apart. The probability is low that any significant archaeological resources were overlooked.

Riego/Baseline Road Intersection Enhancements

All four intersections for which enhancements are proposed were inspected for a distance of 500 feet in each direction. However, because permission to trespass on private property was not secured, inspections were limited to the existing road rights-of-way.

Locust/Baseline Intersection. At the Locust/Baseline intersection, the area was walked along each side of the road on Locust north of Baseline and along Baseline west of Locust. Here an unfenced disced field provided excellent ground visibility on one side, while a graded shoulder provided good

visibility on the other. On Locust south of Baseline, visibility of the ground surface was hampered by landscaping to the road's edge on one side and dense, dry grasses and annuals on the other. Dry grasses and annuals were dense on both sides of Baseline east of Locust-ground visibility was extremely poor.

Pleasant Grove/Baseline Intersection (south). Both north and south sides of Baseline/Riego Road were inspected on foot, except for the north and south sides of Baseline east of the Riego store where grasses and annuals were extremely dense and fence lines were so close to the busy road as to constitute a hazard for the field team. Both sides of Pleasant Grove Road were inspected on foot. Visibility was variable. There was some bare ground as well as dry grass cover. There is a wide turn around area on the southwest side of the intersection. This area was bare of vegetation and was inspected along five meter transects.

Pleasant Grove/Baseline Intersection (north). Both north and south sides of Baseline at this intersection were walked, except for a small portion of the north side of Baseline west of Pleasant Grove. This latter area was covered in dense grasses and the fence line was close enough to Baseline Road to constitute a hazard for the field team. Both sides of Pleasant Grove Road north were walked. Ground visibility was good on the shoulder next to the paved road. The embankment on the east side of the road was inspected, as well. On the west side of the road there was open ground with some grass and annuals bordering on rural residential lots.

Riego/Levee Road Intersection. Inspection along the north-south road was confined to the levee. East of the levee, Riego Road crosses a bridge over a broad drainage that marks the eastern extent of Reclamation District 1000. West of the levee road, Riego Road is a part of the rural landscape of Reclamation District 1000, which consists of fields, roads, canals and ditches. On the north side of Riego, west of the levee road is a freshly disced field. On the south, planted and irrigated fields. Ground visibility along the margin of the disced field was excellent. Ground visibility on the south side of Riego Road was poor due to heavy grass cover.

Baseline Road Widening

Inspection for archaeological resources along Baseline Road was confined to the existing road right-of-way, as permission to trespass on most individual properties was not secured. However, the consultant did have permission to enter a number of properties bordering the south side of Baseline Road within the Specific Plan area. During the 1999-2000 and 2001 studies, as well as

during the present study, the consultant inspected properties along the Baseline Road right-of-way within the suggested 200 foot wide corridor. In all cases, except Property #7, visibility of the ground surface was minimal due to dense grasses and annuals. Property #7 was examined back in 1999-2000 during which time the ground had been disced and the ground surface was relatively easy to inspect.

During the present study, the major focus was on inspecting the north side of Baseline Road. Here, ground visibility was largely poor due to dense grasses and annuals. The exceptions included an area about 0.5 mile long west of Walerga/Fiddymment Road and an area about 0.2 mile long west of Locust Road. In these areas, ground visibility was reasonably good due to discing and other disturbances.

Watt Avenue Road Widening

A portion of the anticipated 200 foot wide corridor for the Watt Avenue Road Widening was inspected on both the west and east sides where permission had been granted to trespass on properties located within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. In these areas, specifically Properties 3, 4, 5C, 6 and 7, the consultant inspected the area adjacent to Watt Avenue along parallel transects 5 meters apart. Visibility of the ground surface was variable. Bare ground existed within at least the majority of the corridor on properties 3, 5C and 6. If we include Property #8 that was inspected by Peak & Associates this year (2005), then the entire corridor on the west side of Watt Avenue between Baseline Road and Dry Creek was inspected. However, less than half of the corridor on the east side of Watt between Baseline and Dry Creek was inspected to the full width of the corridor. The half mile that was not inspected to the full width of the corridor was checked in areas where bare ground was exposed within the Watt Avenue right-of-way.

South of Dry Creek, Watt Avenue was inspected entirely within the existing right-of-way. Visibility of the ground surface was variable. A disced field on the northeast corner of Watt and PFE Road provided good visibility of the ground surface, while in areas of development, landscaping prevented inspection.

Off-Site Water Line Alternatives

San Juan-Sacramento Suburban Alternative. As this alternative would be confined to the streets in a built environment, Watt Avenue from PFE Road to U Street (Antelope Road) to Walerga Road vicinity, research was confined

to the records search. There was no field inspection.

Sacramento River Alternative. This alternative follows Elverta Road west to the Sacramento River. Research for this alternative was confined to the records search. There was no field inspection.

PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements

The proposed PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements involve pipeline construction in an alignment along PFE Road from Watt Avenue on the west to Cook Riolo Road on the east for the water line. Portions of this corridor were unfenced and the precise right-of-way unknown. However, the field team walked close to PFE road to approximate the width of the right-of-way. Ground visibility was variable, from open, disced fields to rural residential areas. However, landscaping to the road's edge was not common. With the exception of areas of cutbanks, most of the road right-of-way on both north and south sides of PFE road were easily inspected.

The proposed sewer force main is routed along PFE Road from Watt Avenue to Hilltop Circle then north to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant for the proposed sewer force main, and from the intersection of Cook Riolo and PFE roads north on Cook Riolo to the north side of Dry Creek, then east to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant for the alternative force main route.

The west side of Cook-Riolo Road north to the south side of Dry Creek is largely new residential with landscaping to the road. Both sides of Cook-Riolo were inspected to Dry Creek. The narrow bridge on Dry Creek and the high banks of the road prevented inspection off the road. As no permission to trespass was secured for the land along Dry Creek east to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, no field inspection was conducted along the creek. Research was restricted to the results of a records search.

PFE Road east of Cook-Riolo, Hilltop Circle and the road on the north side of Dry Creek to the wastewater treatment plant were also inspected within the existing rights-of-way. Ground visibility was good along most of these routes. Construction was underway on the south side of PFE Road in the vicinity of Hilltop Circle. Movement of heavy equipment prevented pedestrian inspection of this small area. However, ground visibility was excellent in the construction zone and no soil discoloration or other evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were noted from a slow moving vehicle.

The facilities on Hilltop Circle represent a built environment with

landscaping and pavement to the road, except in one small area on the east side of Hilltop. Here examination of the original ground surface was not possible. This one small open area was probably fill and may not represent the original sediments.

Off-Site Sewer Connections

The gravity sewer alternatives emanate from the western portion of the Specific Plan area and terminate at Elkhorn Boulevard where they would tie into the Upper Northwest Interceptor. From the southeast end of the Specific Plan area, the Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant line would parallel Dry Creek.

Gravity Sewer Alternatives. Alternative "A" begins at the proposed lift station location within the western portion of Placer Vineyards proper, follows Locust Road north then west, then continues west from the west to north bend in Locust, then turns south down Pleasant Grove Road and Sorrento Road to Elkhorn Boulevard. The lift station area was inspected during the 1999-2000 study of Property #19. However, it was during the present study that both sides of Locust Road north, then west to its bend northward were inspected on foot within the right-of-way. From this second bend in Locust, west to Pleasant Grove Road, Alternative "A" was inspected as part of the inspection for Property #23. Here, the easternmost portion of the sewer route was largely graveled driveway. However, three quarters of the route west to the old Sacramento Northern Railroad right-of-way was dense grasses and annuals. Field inspection consisted of taking surface scrapes periodically to check for cultural deposits. A modern trash dump (less than 45 years old) was easily identified in the northwest corner of Property #23, despite the grass cover. The short area west from the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade to Pleasant Grove Road was not inspected as permission to trespass was not secured.

Pleasant Grove Road south is largely rural. Ground visibility on both sides of the road was good. Traffic was minimal, which provided ideal conditions for pedestrian inspection. Pleasant Grove Road becomes Sorrento Road in Sacramento County. However, Sorrento ends just south of Elverta Road. Approximately 1.5 miles of the proposed alignment between the end of Sorrento and Elkhorn Boulevard could not be accessed as permission to trespass had not been secured.

Alternative "B" begins at the proposed lift station on Property #19 and extends south along Locust Road, which becomes Elwyn Avenue at the Sacramento County line. The proposed alternative turns west on Elverta Road

from Elwyn, continues west for approximately one-quarter mile, then turns south across private property until it meets West 6th Avenue for a distance of about one-quarter mile until it again encounters private property for another reach of approximately one-quarter mile. The final reach of this alternative is again on West 6th Avenue though in the built environment of a residential neighborhood.

The alternative route was inspected on both sides of the public roads. The full width of the 200 foot wide corridor was inspected within the Specific Plan area, as the route involved Properties 19, 23 and 24. However, the inspection was confined to the road rights-of-way south of the Specific Plan area. Ground visibility was variable. Generally, though, the roadsides provided frequent patches of bare ground and it is unlikely, therefore, that any significant archaeological resources were overlooked.

Alternative "A-2" is a short reach of Elverta Road between Elwyn Avenue and Sorrento Road. The right-of-way between fences on either side of the road was relatively narrow. Ground visibility was poor in areas, as dense grasses often extended close to the road's edge.

Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. This proposed sewer connection is attached to the southeast end of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area and parallels Dry Creek to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant via two lift stations. The very short segment of this route along Watt Avenue was inspected as part of the proposed Watt Avenue Widening (see above). Also, the small segment along Cook-Riolo Road was inspected as part of the PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements. However, research for the majority of this utility route was limited to the results of records searches and the field study associated with Palumbo's 1966 Masters thesis, as permission to trespass on properties along the proposed route had not been secured.

Off-Site Recycled Water Line

This proposed off-site recycled water line begins at the intersection of Walerga and Fiddyment roads at Baseline Road and extends along Walerga Road to the south side of Dry Creek. This short reach of road was inspected along both sides, though recent construction has created a built environment along portions of the route. Landscaping and pavement precluded inspection in the built areas. Otherwise, ground visibility was variable, which ranged from dense grasses and annuals to bare ground. Road widening and the alteration of the route for Walerga Road has resulted in considerable ground disturbance in the area, generally.

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The inventory of cultural resources within the Specific Plan area resulted in the identification of 10 archaeological sites, four of which are historic, non-Native American sites and six prehistoric Native American sites. The non-Native American historic sites include the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, a historic trash scatter, ruins of a concrete reservoir and a barn foundation. The Native American sites include an isolated find of milling stones and four camp sites all of which are located along the north bank of Dry Creek. A sixth Native American resource, a prehistoric campsite, was discovered on a high knoll overlooking a seasonal drainage north of Dry Creek. None of the prehistoric archaeological sites are located within the Riego community. However, a portion of one historic site, the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, is located within the Riego community.

The information center indicates multiple possible locations for some prehistoric sites along Dry Creek. During the present study, the consultant found two additional plausible locations for prehistoric sites within Property #1A along Dry Creek, though no artifacts or other indicators were found in association with these two locations. The ephemeral nature of prehistoric camp sites along Dry Creek makes it difficult to identify with certainty this type of archaeological site. Therefore, the consultant is inclined to designate the margins of Dry Creek as an archaeologically sensitive area

In the 1999-2000 study, the architectural historian identified buildings and structures at 19 different addresses in the Specific Plan area outside the community of Riego. Of these 19 different addresses, one or more buildings at 17 of the addresses are 50 years old or older. The community of Riego itself contains approximately 180 substantial buildings, that is, structures larger than a garage, but only about 20 date from 1950 or before. Most of the older buildings are houses, though the Placer Vineyard Specific Plan area as a whole includes a few barns as well (see Appendix D: Maps and Appendix E: Confidential Resource Records).

Historic Buildings within the Specific Plan Study Area

The listings below include only those addresses on the numbered properties within the study area outside the community of Riego for which permission to trespass was secured or that could be described from public right-of-way and that were considered on the basis of the consultant's 1999-2000 research to have historic buildings. Each address for which buildings and structures are evaluated is referenced by a number corresponding to a specific location on the map in Appendix D: Confidential location of cultural resources. In the

case where the buildings and structures at a specific address were identified by a similar number in the consultant's 1999-2000 study, that number is enclosed by parentheses (*cf.* Windmiller *et al.* 2000).

1. 8545 Palliday Road. In the 1999-2000 study, the architectural historian identified the buildings at this address as a complex of buildings including a residence, barn, prefabricated office or dwelling unit and several storage structures. The house, which has metal framed windows and plastic siding, probably replaced an earlier residence in the 1970s. The remaining structures appeared to date from the 1950s and 1960s. The barn may date to an earlier period. The address was revisited during the present study by a second architectural historian. The house was further describe as Minimal Traditional in style and probably dates back to the 1950s. However, the house has been so altered that it is difficult to determine its date of construction. The cladding, windows, doors and porch have been changed or replaced.

2. Mobile Home. About one-third mile south of the 8545 Palliday Road address is a mobile home that may have been brought to the location in the 1960s and 1970s.

3. P-31-1137: McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon. This building is a small, single story, unornamented military structure with a gable roof and slightly overhanging eaves. The building site is located about 2,000 feet west of Watt Avenue on the south side of Baseline Road. The building's gables face north and south. The walls are approximately 10 feet high. A frame platform tops the roof. Asphalt shingles side the building. The west elevation has an open doorway near the center with a window to the right and a vent to the left. On the east elevation is a paneled door. Nearby are two telephone poles without wires. The building is set back from Base Line Road about 30 feet and is surrounded by a security fence topped with barbed wire. The building project was approved in 1951 and construction completed circa 1955.

4. (13) 9280 El Verano Avenue. This is a Minimal Traditional style house built circa 1950. The house has a cross gable roof with slightly overhanging gables and eaves. The roof has a low pitch that emphasizes the horizontal design of the house. A front entry porch is located near the center of the front elevation. It has a front gable roofed porch supported on 4x4s. Windows are one-over-one double hung with the exception of the multi-light fixed living room window located on the north side of the front facade. The lower wall of the house is clad with a faux stone veneer while the upper walls are covered with asbestos siding.

5. (14) 8875 Watt Avenue. During the 1999-2000 study, the architectural

historian identified this house, probably constructed in the 1930s, which had one story and had been remodeled. A large adjacent barn of the same age was identified nearby. During the present study, this address was revisited as part of the proposed Watt Avenue Widening. A second architectural historian corrected the earlier description during the present study by indicating that the property is a ranch complex including the residence and two barns. The residence is a single-story Tudor Revival house with a cross gable roof. The house has been substantially modified with brick veneer, window reconfiguration and replacement. The first of two barns lies close to the house, is rectangular in plan with a low front gable roof. The north side of the barn roof extends to cover a partially open shed extension. The second barn is also rectangular in plan with a moderately sloped front gable roof with no gable or eave overhang. The west wall of the barn appears open. All three buildings appear to date from the 1930s.

6. (15) Straight Road. This single-story cross-gabled house typifies middle-class suburban dwellings constructed after World War II. The building is approached by a long drive sided with trees.

7. (16) Straight Road. This building, notable for its low-pitched, hipped roof and brick facing, is a typical suburban ranch house of the late 1940s. Industrial buildings are in the rear of the house location.

8. Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge No. 19C0084). This bridge was identified and evaluated in a previous California Department of Transportation study (California Department of Transportation 2000).

Archaeological Resources within the Specific Plan Study Area

The listings below include only the study area outside the community of Riego. The exception is the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, which crosses the Specific Plan area including the community of Riego. On those properties for which permission to trespass was secured, the archaeological resources include those identified in records searches as well as those identified during field inspections. On those properties for which permission to trespass was not secured, the archaeological resources include only those identified in records searches.

PV-1 (CA-PLA-944-H): Barn Foundation Site. Located on Property #4, archaeological site PV-1 consists of two features, a concrete barn foundation and a pump house foundation located 90 feet west of the barn foundation. The barn foundation has four parallel foundation walls laid in a north-south direction. The foundations measure approximately 92 feet long by six inches

wide by 12 inches tall at the highest point. The walls are spaced in pairs with approximately 10 feet between the walls in the pairs and 20 feet separating the pairs suggesting that the barn most likely had shed roof extensions on each side. The second feature is a pump house foundation with an associated well casing foundation. The pump house foundation is U-shaped with the open end facing east. The west foundation wall measures 14 feet long (north-south), the north foundation wall measures seven feet (east-west) and the south foundation wall measures 7.5 feet (east-west). The well casing is surrounded by a concrete slab measuring approximately four feet square with the 12 inch well casing located in the center. The entire site, located in an open agricultural field, is approximately 110 feet north-south by 140 feet east-west.

PV-2 (CA-PLA-948): Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. Also located on Property #4 is site PV-2, which consists of a sparse scatter of fourteen stone tools. The tools included pestle fragments, a mano fragment, large percussion flakes, core fragments and hammer stones. The site encompasses the summit of the highest knoll on the north side of an old, meandering seasonal drainage. The site extends 75 meters east-west and 43 meters north-south. This archaeological site is characteristic of the small campsites reported by Palumbo along the western portion of Dry Creek. Among Palumbo's Dry Creek archaeological sites, time sensitive artifact styles reflected the Central California Late Horizon prior to European contact ("Upper Archaic/Emergent periods" in the current taxonomy) (Palumbo 1966: 186-187). Though the artifacts observed during the field survey were not particularly diagnostic of any one time period, the site may have subsurface cultural deposits and it is possible that Native American use of the site may predate the Upper Archaic and Emergent periods.

PV-3 (CA-PLA-945-H): Historic Trash Scatter. Also located on Property #4, site PV-3 consists of a small scatter of historic trash. The pre-1900 trash scatter included crockery from several different jars, thick bottle glass and white improved earthenware fragments. The trash appears to have been unearthed by the shallow discing in a small swale. The artifacts were scattered for 110 feet east-west (the direction of the discing) and 65 feet north-south, which marks the site boundaries. There was no evidence of associated features. The site lies near the route of an unnamed country road illustrated on the General Land Office plat for which surveys were conducted in 1855 and 1857.

PV-4 (CA-PLA-947-H): Concrete Reservoir. Located in the southeast corner of Property #11, site PV-4 consists of one concrete reservoir structure with associated wood remnants. The concrete reservoir or cistern measures 42 feet north-south, 20 feet east-west and five feet high. The concrete

structure is buttressed on the west side. The first concrete buttress is located eight feet from the southwest corner and the second is approximately 12 feet from the first. A well with a 12 inch pipe extending from it lies on the northeast end of the concrete structure. In addition to the reservoir, there are two long, rectangular concrete foundations located farther south, outside the Specific Plan area. There are two standing barns or stables adjacent to the foundations that appear to be the same dimensions, indicating that there were a total of four buildings at one time. The size and shape of the buildings suggest that they were poultry barns. The reservoir may have provided water for the ranch operations. That portion of the site located within the Specific Plan area measures 42 feet north-south and 31 feet east-west.

PV-5 (CA-PLA-946-H): Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. Linear archaeological site PV-5 crosses the western portion of the Specific Plan area northwest to southeast along the west boundary of Properties #23 and #24. The site consists of the old Sacramento Northern Railroad grade. The railroad tracks, ties and trestles have been removed. The railroad grade segment on Placer Vineyards is approximately 1.32 miles long and is presently used as an informal four-wheel all-terrain vehicle road to the Riego store. Condition of the grade is fair. Most of the ballast has been removed, except in places where it is evident that stream rolled gravel, instead of angular crushed rock, was used for the ballast.

CA-PLA-46: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. The North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-46, located on the north side of Dry Creek, was originally recorded by J.D. Mott in 1959. The site was described as consisting of a prehistoric artifact scatter and bedrock mortars. The artifacts, a complete metate, three manos and one broken metate, were discovered eroding from a man-made ditch that bisected the site. On revisiting the site's reported location on Property #1A during the present study, the consultant could find no evidence of the bedrock mortars, the ditch or the site proper. However, the area was covered in dense grasses and annuals. It is possible that sediments may also have covered the bedrock mortars in the 46 years since the site was originally recorded.

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. For the 1999-2000 study, the North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-047 had two possible locations, both on the north side of Dry Creek. According to a 1960 sketch map, the site consisted of a surface scatter of projectile points, manos and metates with an associated dark midden soil. According to the site record, the artifacts and midden were discovered on a slight hill surrounded by vineyard. Earlier this year, 2005, Peak & Associates located the archaeological site on Property #8. The firm's archaeologists describe the site as primarily a surface lithic scatter with flaked artifacts and grinding

implements and with debitage (waste flakes) of obsidian and metavolcanic rocks. The site's boundaries appeared obvious, though depth of cultural deposits and extent of previous disturbances were not. Therefore, Peak & Associates conducted test excavations. The field team found intact cultural deposits to a depth of 35 and 40 centimeters. In consultation with the developer, Peak & Associates then executed a program of data recovery involving further archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is underway (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

CA-PLA-80: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. During the 1999-2000 study, the North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-80 is located on a ridge top north of Dry Creek in what would be the southeast corner of Property #2. The site, recorded by Palumbo in 1965, is a prehistoric camp site. Artifacts found by Palumbo included a slate projectile point, a unifacially worked core and a second core of greenstone. Palumbo noted that she did not discover any midden associated with the site. This archaeological site may predate the Upper Archaic and Emergent periods in which Palumbo placed most of the archaeological sites that she examined along Dry Creek. The site was revisited by Peak & Associates during its 1979 field inspection of what is now designated as Property #2.

CA-PLA-82: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. During the 1999-2000 study, the North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-82 is located on the north side of Dry Creek approximately one-half mile east of Watt Avenue in what would be the south central portion of Property #2. The site, originally recorded by Mott in 1962, was reexamined by Palumbo in 1966. Encompassing approximately two acres, finds on this prehistoric camp site included pestles, manos, cooking stones, bowl mortars, paints, and a hand axe. Palumbo noted that there was no associated midden, however, extensive cultivation had broken many artifacts and disturbed the soil. The site may date to the Upper Archaic or Emergent periods as so many of Palumbo's Dry Creek archaeological sites. The site was revisited by Peak & Associates during its 1979 field inspection of what is now designated as Property #2.

DR-5: Isolated Lithic Scatter. Two artifacts were discovered in an open agricultural field on the north side of Dry Creek immediately west of Walerga Road. The two artifacts are a granite cobble pestle and a granite mano. The area of the finds was located on a terrace above an unnamed seasonal tributary of Dry Creek (Syda 1992). The finds may be true isolates, or they may represent a Native American gathering or camp site. It is possible that the location of these isolates is within the widened portion of Walerga Road. No artifacts in the general area were identified during the present study, despite several attempts to locate other evidence of an archaeological site in this locality of Property #1A.

Riego/Baseline Road Intersection Enhancements

Two of the four proposed intersection enhancement projects include cultural resources: the Baseline and Pleasant Grove roads intersection (south) and the Riego and East Natomas roads intersection.

PV-5 (CA-PLA-946-H): Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. This segment of the railroad grade is located on the east side of the Riego store within the area of the proposed Baseline and Pleasant Grove roads intersection improvements (south). The north side of Baseline Road lies in Sutter County. The condition of the railroad grade on this north side of Baseline Road is fair. Except for a disced firebreak, the grade appears in fair condition. However, the railroad grade on the south side of Baseline in Placer County is in poor condition. Earth moving at some time in the past has destroyed the original appearance of the grade within an area extending several hundred feet south of Baseline.

Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape. A portion of the proposed Riego and East Natomas roads intersection improvements lies within the east boundary of Reclamation District 1000. The Natomas East Main Drainage Canal Levee and the associated Natomas East Main Drainage Canal together are a part of that historic district. The levee has been previously recorded as CA-SUT-85-H. The levee was designed and constructed by the Natomas Company from 1912-1914. The levee was designed to protect Reclamation District 1000 from westward flowing streams. Reclamation District 1000 west of the levee has been described as a large scale land pattern consisting of levees, drainage canals, pumps, irrigation systems, roads, fields and family farms (*cf.* Dames and Moore, Inc. 1996 and Windmiller 2002).

Riego Road/East Main Drainage Canal Bridge. The bridge that crosses the drainage canal on Riego Road lies within the area of proposed improvements for the Riego and East Natomas roads intersection. The bridge is of modern design and construction. The consultant assumes that the bridge is less than 45 years old, as the Northeast Information Center did not include any data on the California Department of Transportation's historic bridge evaluation in the records search for the present study.

Baseline Road Widening

While no extant buildings 45 years old or older appear to be located within the proposed road widening corridor, the information center identified one previously recorded building along side the proposed road widening corridor:

the McClellan Air Force Base Instrument Landing System Maintenance Shed (P-31-1137-H). In addition, the consultant identified the old Sacramento Northern Railroad grade (field number PV-5), recorded in Sutter County as CA-SUT-87-H, in Placer County as CA-PLA-946-H and in Sacramento County as CA-SAC-946-H, a portion of which would be located in the road widening corridor. In addition, a historic trash scatter (CA-SAC-945-H) previously recorded in the Specific Plan area is located along side the proposed road widening corridor. During the 1999-2000 study, the information center identified from historic maps the location of "Eagle House," an early inn situated on the north side of Baseline Road that may be located within the road widening corridor.

P-31-1137: McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon. This building is a small, single story, unornamented military structure with a gable roof and slightly overhanging eaves. The building site is located about 2,000 feet west of Watt Avenue on the south side of Base Line Road. The building's gables face north and south. The walls are approximately 10 feet high. A frame platform tops the roof. Asphalt shingles side the building. The west elevation has an open doorway near the center with a window to the right and a vent to the left. On the east elevation is a paneled door. Nearby are two telephone poles without wires. The building is set back from Base Line Road about 30 feet and is surrounded by a security fence topped with barbed wire. The building project was approved in 1951 and construction completed circa 1955.

PV-5 (CA-PLA-946-H): Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. This segment of the railroad grade is located on the east side of the Riego store. The north side of the road lies in Sutter County. The condition of the railroad grade on this north side of Baseline Road is fair. Except for a disced firebreak, the grade appears in fair condition. However, the railroad grade on the south side of Baseline in Placer County is in poor condition. Earth moving at some time in the past has destroyed the original appearance of the grade within several hundred feet of Baseline.

PV-3 (CA-PLA-945-H): Historic Trash Scatter. Located on Property #4, site PV-3 consists of a small scatter of historic trash. The pre-1900 trash scatter included crockery from several different jars, thick bottle glass and white improved earthenware fragments. The trash appears to have been unearthed by the shallow discing in a small swale. The artifacts were scattered for 110 feet east-west (the direction of the discing) and 65 feet north-south, which marks the site boundaries. There was no evidence of associated features, although this site lies near the route of an unnamed country road illustrated on the General Land Office plat for which surveys were conducted in 1855 and 1857.

“Eagle House.” The site of this early inn is illustrated on the General Land Office plat of 1866 for Township 10 North, Range 5 East of the Mt. Diablo Meridian. The site is situated in the northeast one-quarter of Section 4 just north of what today is the location of Baseline Road. On the historic map, both the Sacramento and Nevada Road and the Upper Nevada Road converge on the inn site. Permission to trespass on the subject property was not secured for the present study. Therefore, it is not known if this historic site is located within the proposed road widening corridor.

Watt Avenue Widening

Field inspection of the proposed Watt Avenue Widening was hampered in portions of the area north of Dry Creek and in all areas south of Dry Creek, as permission to trespass beyond the existing road right-of-way was not secured before or during the present study. Therefore, the following description of cultural resources is based on what was visible from the road right-of-way enhanced by the results of records searches by the North Central Information Center and information contained in Palumbo’s Masters thesis.

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. For the 1999-2000 study, the North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-047 had two possible locations, one of which was possibly on the west side of Watt Avenue at the north side of Dry Creek. Earlier this year, 2005, Peak & Associates located the archaeological site on Property #8 within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. In consultation with the developer, Peak & Associates executed a program of data recovery involving archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is underway at the present time (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0084). This bridge has been listed and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility by the California Department of Transportation (California Department of Transportation 2000).

CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter). This site was exposed in a washed out area immediately west of Watt Avenue on the south side of Dry Creek during the flood of 1962. The artifacts were found in a stratum about three feet below the original ground surface. Also noted were buried “pockets” of rock. The site has been considered by archaeologists to be very old.

Union Cemetery. This is a small rural cemetery located on a knoll on the east side of Watt Avenue. The cemetery is bounded on the north by the Dry Creek Drainage. It is fenced on all boundaries and has an entry gate at the

south end of the fence along Watt Avenue. The landscape consists of lawn and a number of mature oak trees. The graves consist of family plots dating from the 1870s to the present day. Among the marked graves within the road widening corridor, only one appears to be 45 years old or older.

8640 Watt Avenue. This single family residence is a typical ranch house constructed circa 1950. The building has low horizontally emphasized massing and asymmetrical placement of windows and doors. The hip roof has clipped eaves. The roof drops to a slightly lower level over the attached double garage, which is situated on the north end of the residence. Fenestration consists of large horizontally emphasized windows with sliding panels. The entry consists of a cement slab and there is no porch. The upper walls of the house are clad with lap siding while the lower front wall is covered with brick veneer. The front yard is enclosed with a rail fence and is landscaped with several mature shade trees.

8718 Watt Avenue. This Colonial Revival style residence dates from the 1930s or early 1940s. One and one-half story, it has an L-shaped plan with a steeply pitched side gable roof and symmetrically arranged front gable dormers. A centrally located and slightly recessed entry door is flanked by single one-over-one multi-light double hung windows. A cement stoop provides access to the entry. The windows are embellished with narrow louvered shutters and built-in flower boxes at the sill. A brick exterior chimney is located on the south facade. The north wing of the house is stepped back from the front facade. Its side gable roof is of slightly lower pitch than that of the main wing. Fenestration is similar to that of the main wing. The building is clad with lap siding. The front yard is enclosed with a high rail fence.

8720 Watt Avenue. This is a vernacular post-World War II house built on a U-shaped plan. Two front gable wings project toward the street with a recessed entry in the center. A long wing extends to the north of the building and includes a portion of the living quarters and a large double garage. The house has a moderately pitched cross gable roof with clipped gables and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Fenestration consists of double hung windows except on the north gable wing where a vinyl replacement window has been inserted into an enlarged window opening. A brick chimney pierces the slope of the roof. The house is clad with a narrow lap siding. The front yard is partially enclosed with a wooden rail fence.

8724 Watt Avenue. This Minimal Traditional style house was a popular type of dwelling both before and immediately after World War II. A precursor of the California Ranch House, it exhibits low massing, asymmetrical placement of doors and windows, cut-in covered porches and is generally lacking in

ornamental detail. Houses such as this are less linear and generally smaller than the later "Rancher." This particular example of the style is L-shaped in plan with a cross gable roof. The roof is moderately pitched with clipped gables and eaves. The front cross wing projects toward the street on the north side of the front elevation. A cut-in porch extends along the south front facade. The porch is covered by an extension of the principal roof which is supported on plain 2x4 posts. Fenestration has been altered to incorporate vinyl windows. The original window casings have been removed. Cladding is clapboard.

Off-Site Water Line Alternatives

San Juan-Sacramento Suburban Alternative

It is the consultant's understanding that this alternative would be placed in existing streets. The records search failed to identify any archaeological or other cultural resources along this proposed utility route. No field inspection was conducted, as the route lies in the built environment. It is the consultant's opinion that it is unlikely that buried archaeological resources would be encountered along the proposed route.

Sacramento River Alternative

This alternative utility route was subjected to records search only. No field inspection was conducted. However, at least two thirds of the route has been the subject of previous cultural resource studies, according to the records search. The route crosses at least five cultural resources: Sorrento Road (CA-SAC-567-H); Western Pacific Railroad (CA-SAC-464-H); East Main Drainage Canal and Levee (CA-SAC-463-H); Elverta Road at the East Main Drainage Canal Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #24C0218) and; Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape.

CA-SAC-567-H: Sorrento Road. The road was recorded by Cultural Resources Unlimited in 1993 as a "historic road" appearing on an 1880 Sacramento County Assessor's map. The field archaeologist noted that the most typical historic reach of Sorrento Road was present at Cippa Ranch, where it was recognized as a narrow, slightly raised dirt road. However, the remainder of Sorrento Road is paved (no report reference was provided by the information center). That portion of Sorrento Road open to public access was reinspected during the present study and found to be "modern" in its appearance. Permission to trespass on private property was not secured. Therefore, no current description is available for that portion of Sorrento

Road no longer open to public use.

CA-SAC-464-H: Western Pacific Railroad. This railroad is modern in all respects and is in current use (no record forms were included with the records searches).

CA-SAC-463-H: East Main Drainage Canal and Levee. These two associated features of Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape were recorded by Dames and Moore in 1994 (*cf.* Dames and Moore 1994; 1996). The features consist of 10.45 miles of levee, referred to as the East Levee along the western edge of the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal. The levee was designed and built by the Natomas Company from 1912 to 1914. It was designed to protect Reclamation District 1000 from streams which flow from the east. East Levee/Natomas Road lies on the crown of the levee. The levee is earthen and averages 40 feet wide at the base, 20 feet wide at the top and is between 10 and 12 feet high.

Elverta Road at East Main Drainage Canal Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #240218). This bridge was constructed in 1974 and widened in 1975. It has been documented and evaluated by the California Department of Transportation (California Department of Transportation 2000:173).

Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape. Reclamation District 1000 was originally envisioned as levees, drainage canals, pumps, irrigation systems and roads, all of which would be paid for by the sale of land as family farms. The Natomas Company, with a history of large scale water projects dating back to 1851, as well as involvement in mining and agriculture, tackled the development of RD 1000 and RD 1001. The resulting landscape conformed to the 20th century vision of productive land: RD 1000 was transformed from seasonally inundated, partly swampy land, to a vast open landscape with a large pattern of fields formed by a grid of canals and roads. This pattern of land use has remained the distinctive feature of RD1000 since the early 1920s when the infrastructure for the reclamation district was completed (Dames and Moore 1996:15). In recent decades, urban development has replaced many of the farms and the rural landscape is rapidly disappearing.

PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements

The records search for the Alternate Force Main Alignment from PFE Road, along Cook Riolo Road north to the north side of Dry Creek and then east to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant identified five cultural resources actually located on or immediately adjacent to the proposed alignment: four

separate locations for Native American archaeological sites and the historic pony truss bridge on Cook Riolo Road crossing Dry Creek. No additional cultural resources were identified during the present study, although most of the proposed alignment north of Dry Creek was not accessible for field inspection, as permission to trespass was not secured.

Records searches encompassing the area of the Primary Force Main Alignment along Watt Avenue from the Specific Plan area south to PFE Road, then east along PFE Road and north on Hilltop Circle to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant identified five cultural resources actually on or immediately adjacent to the proposed alignment: the Watt Avenue at Dry Creek bridge, two Native American sites adjacent or near Watt Avenue on the north and south sides of Dry Creek, the historic Union Cemetery on the east side of Watt Avenue north of PFE Road and a third Native American archaeological site reported on the south side of PFE Road along an unnamed tributary to Dry Creek. No additional cultural resources were identified along the alignment examined on the existing road rights-of-way. A small portion of this primary alignment in the vicinity of the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant where the alignment crosses Dry Creek could not be accessed as permission to trespass had not been secured.

Primary Force Main Alignment

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. For the 1999-2000 study, the North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-47 had two possible locations, one of which was possibly on the west side of Watt Avenue at the north side of Dry Creek. Earlier this year, 2005, Peak & Associates located the archaeological site on Property #8 within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. In consultation with the developer, Peak & Associates executed a program of data recovery involving archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is underway (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge No. 19C0084). This bridge was identified and evaluated in a previous California Department of Transportation study (California Department of Transportation 2000).

CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter). This site was exposed in a washed out area immediately east of Watt Avenue on the south side of Dry Creek during the flood of 1962. The artifacts were found in a stratum about three feet below the original ground surface. Also noted were buried "pockets" of rock. The site has been considered by archaeologists to be very old.

Union Cemetery. This is a small rural cemetery located on a knoll on the east side of Watt Avenue. The cemetery is bounded on the north by the Dry Creek Drainage. It is fenced on all boundaries and has an entry gate at the south end of the fence along Watt Avenue. The landscape consists of lawn and a number of mature oak trees. The graves consist of family plots dating from the 1870s to the present day. Among the marked graves within the road widening corridor, only one appears to be 45 years old or older.

CA-PLA-67: Lithic Scatter. This prehistoric Native American site consists of a surface scatter of milling stones, bowl mortars, pestles, cooking stones and other artifacts discovered in a plowed field on the south side of PFE Road between an unnamed tributary of Dry Creek and Antelope Road. Although artifacts were reportedly strewn over the entire field, the main concentration of artifacts was found approximately 300 feet south of PFE Road (*cf.* Palumbo 1966).

Alternative Force Main Alignment

Cook Riolo Road at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0117). This bridge has been described as a “pony truss” bridge constructed of steel trusses, cement curbs, wood 4x4 railing posts with steel railing. The roadway across the bridge is asphalt. Date of construction is 1940, as reported by Cultural Resources Unlimited (Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991).

CA-PLA-42: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook Riolo Road immediately south of Dry Creek. The original record indicates that old timers of the area believed that the site was originally a mound (possibly a village mound). In 1959, when the site was recorded, the site vicinity was irrigated pasture. The site area was reported as 100 acres, which would make sense if a mound had existed and then was leveled for pasture and its contents spread over a wide area in the process of land leveling.

CA-PLA-43: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook-Riolo Road along the north side of Dry Creek. The site’s sediments were described as “black.” Artifacts identified at the site include a milling stone, large portable granite mortar and a pestle. The site was identified in the creek bank, which may account for the note on the record form that it may be considered an “extension” of CA-PLA-42 recorded by the same individual on the south side of Dry Creek.

CA-PLA-71: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This archaeological site was identified in 1963 by the same individual who recorded CA-PLA-42 and

CA-PLA-43. The site location was described on the original site record as the north side of Dry Creek, one-eighth mile east of Cook-Riolo Road. The site is described as extending from the creek bank upward (presumably north) to a flat area and extending along Dry Creek for a distance of one-quarter mile. The site's sediments are described as "black." Artifacts noted in the original record include: a charmstone, paint bowl, large bowl, milling stone, pestles and cooking stones. The record indicates that the site was subjected to extensive cultivation. This may account for the quarter mile length of the site, as cultivation can disperse cultural deposits of a once well-defined archaeological site over a considerable area.

CA-PLA-72: Lithic Scatter. This site was identified in 1965 again by the individual who recorded sites CA-PLA-42, CA-PLA-43 and CA-PLA-71. On the original record form, the site is described as an area on a ridge of artifacts with no evidence of midden (cultural deposits). The site sketch map and location map place the site on the north side of Dry Creek at the northwest corner of the confluence of a southwest trending tributary to Dry Creek and Dry Creek itself. Palumbo's Masters thesis describes the site as located 100 yards east of CA-PLA-71. Palumbo reported finding the artifacts for a distance of 45 yards along the ridge close to the ridge edge (presumably the south and southeast sides of the ridge). The artifacts included chipped stone cores, flakes, manos and a metate or milling stone (Palumbo 1966:95-96).

Off-Site Sewer Connections

Gravity Sewer Alternatives

Alternative "A." This alternative begins at the proposed lift station location within the western portion of Placer Vineyards proper, follows Locust Street north then west, then continues west from the west to north bend in Locust, then turns south down Pleasant Grove Road and Sorrento Road to Elkhorn Boulevard where it would tie into the Upper Northwest Interceptor. The records search noted three cultural resources along this route: a segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade (CA-PLA-946-H); Sorrento Road (CA-PLA-567-H) and; Western Pacific Railroad (CA-SAC-464-H). Elkhorn Boulevard (P-34-743-H) was reported as a cultural resource by the information center in its records search. However, the segment of Elkhorn reported by the information center is located west of the East Main Drainage Canal and was considered a feature of Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape. The tie-in of Alternative "A" with the Upper Northwest Interceptor along Elkhorn Boulevard lies east of RD 1000. No additional cultural resources were identified by the consultant during the field inspection along the Alternative "A" alignment.

CA-PLA-946-H: Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. This segment of the railroad grade is located south of Baseline Road between Locust Road on the east and Pleasant Grove Road on the west. Here, the railroad grade reaches what is probably its greatest height above the surrounding terrain. At the proposed crossing of Alternative "A," the grade is probably 10 feet above the surrounding terrain. Immediately south of the proposed crossing, there is a gap in the grade where a small, presumably wooden trestle spanned a narrow, seasonal drainage. Less than one-quarter mile to the south is a much larger gap in the grade, which was probably the location of a second trestle that spanned a wider seasonal drainage. The top of the grade is now a four wheel all terrain vehicle (ATV) trail that ends at the Riego store. Condition of the grade is fair. All trestles, ties, rails and much of the ballast have been removed.

CA-SAC-567-H: Sorrento Road. The road was recorded by Cultural Resources Unlimited in 1993 as a "historic road" appearing on an 1880 Sacramento County Assessor's map. The field archaeologist noted that the most typical historic reach of Sorrento Road was present at Cippa Ranch, where it was recognized as a narrow, slightly raised dirt road. However, the remainder of Sorrento Road is paved (no report reference was provided by the information center). That portion of Sorrento Road open to public access was reinspected during the present study and found to be "modern" in its appearance. Permission to trespass on private property was not secured. Therefore, no current description is available for that portion of Sorrento Road no longer open to public use.

CA-SAC-464-H: Western Pacific Railroad. This railroad is modern in all respects and is in current use (no record forms were included with the records searches).

Alternative "B." This alternative begins at the proposed lift station on Placer Vineyards, then turns south on Locust Street, turns west on Elverta Road, then south again on West 6th Street to Elkhorn Boulevard. The information center noted the following previously recorded cultural resources along Alternative "B": Bridge #24C0314 on Elwyn Avenue at the Natomas East Tributary No. 1 evaluated by the California Department of Transportation and a reach of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade that crosses Elwyn Avenue. The consultant recorded the previously unrecorded segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade. However, no additional archaeological resources were noted along this alternative.

Elwyn Avenue at Natomas East Tributary No. 1 (Caltrans Bridge #24C0314). This two lane concrete and steel bridge was constructed in 1984. It was documented and evaluated by the California Department of

Transportation (California Department of Transportation 2000:175).

Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade-Elwyn Avenue Segment. This segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade crosses Elwyn Avenue from southeast to northwest for a distance of approximately 100 feet in either direction from the Elwyn Avenue centerline. Condition of the grade southeast of Elwyn is good. The intact grade is approximately 15 feet wide across the top, 27 feet wide across the bottom and 10-12 feet high above the surrounding terrain. Elwyn Road is elevated at the point of the old railroad crossing. On the northwest, however, the grade is in poor condition. Here the grade is not elevated more than a few feet above the surrounding terrain and earth moving within the old railroad right-of-way has destroyed considerable evidence of the grade itself. On both sides of Elwyn, most of the ballast and all of the ties and rails have been removed.

Alternative "A-2." This alternative lies on a relatively short section of Elverta Road connecting the location of Alternative "A" on the west with Alternative "B" on the east. The information center reported that a previous cultural resources study had been conducted along this alternative. The study noted a single find: an isolated Native American artifact found on the southeast side of the intersection of Elverta and Sorrento roads (P-34-744). Field inspection of this alternative during the present study did not yield any further archaeological resources.

P-34-744: "Nutting Stone." This isolated artifact has been previously described as a small, flat piece of sandstone with an abraded or pecked dimple on one surface. The artifact was found about 300 feet east of Sorrento Road adjacent to a fence separating a pasture from Elverta Road.

Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant

This proposed sewer connection is attached to the southeast end of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area and parallels Dry Creek to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant via two lift stations. The original and updated records searches for the Specific Plan area and records searches for the Watt Avenue Road Widening and PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements provided information on cultural resources that covers a substantial portion of the Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. As permission to trespass on properties adjacent to the public roads was not secured, most of this alignment was not field inspected during the present study. Therefore, the known cultural resources along the alignment are described from previous records searches and Palumbo's Master's thesis. Using these sources, the consultant identified nine Native American

archaeological sites, one isolated Native American artifact and two bridges located on or adjacent to the proposed sewer connection alignment.

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. For the 1999-2000 study, the North Central Information Center reported that site CA-PLA-047 had two possible locations, one of which was possibly on the west side of Watt Avenue at the north side of Dry Creek. Earlier this year, 2005, Peak & Associates located the archaeological site on Property #8 within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. In consultation with the developer, Peak & Associates executed a program of data recovery involving archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is currently underway (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0084). This bridge has been listed and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility by the California Department of Transportation.

CA-PLA-69: Lithic Scatter. This site was exposed in a washed out area immediately east of Watt Avenue on the south side of Dry Creek during the flood of 1962. The artifacts were found in a stratum about three feet below the original ground surface. Also noted were buried "pockets" of rock. The site has been considered by archaeologists to be very old.

CRU-91-I-4: Isolated Mano Fragment. This isolated find was noted by the information center as located on the south side of Dry Creek immediately east of Watt Avenue.

CA-PLA-76: Prehistoric Camp Site. In her 1966 Master's thesis, Palumbo describes the site as located on the south side of Dry Creek, 40-50 feet diameter and distinguished only by cultural debris on the surface. Artifacts included projectile points, chipped stone debitage or waste material, manos, milling stones, mortar and pestles (Palumbo 1966:58-59). The 1999 records search for Placer Vineyards Specific Plan states that archaeologist Alfred Farber revisited the site in 1991 and could find no evidence of it.

CA-PLA-81: Prehistoric Camp Site. In her 1966 Master's thesis, Palumbo describes this archaeological site as located on the south side of Dry Creek and consisting of surface artifacts found over an area approximately 40 feet in diameter. No cultural deposit was evident. The artifacts included chipped stone debitage (waste materials), manos, a milling stone and a pestle (Palumbo 1966:64-66). Peak & Associates revisited the site in 1982 and briefly described it as a surface scatter of widely dispersed stone tool fragments (Peak & Associates 1982:4).

CA-PLA-77(?): Prehistoric Camp Site. This site is described as a small area on the south side of a slough on the south side of Dry Creek characterized by a surface scatter of artifacts. The concentration of artifacts was confined to a 20 x 30 foot area. The artifacts included chipped stone debitage (waste materials), manos, a milling stone and a small lump of red hematite (ochre) (Palumbo 1966:77-78). Though records searches did not pinpoint the location of this site, it may be situated at or near sewage disposal ponds illustrated on the current United States Geological Survey topographic map "Citrus Heights."

CA-PLA-42: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook Riolo Road immediately south of Dry Creek. The original record indicates that old timers of the area believed that the site was originally a mound (possibly a village mound). In 1959, when the site was recorded, the site vicinity was irrigated pasture. The site area was reported as 100 acres, which would make sense if a mound had existed and then was leveled for pasture and its contents spread over a wide area in the process of land leveling.

Cook Riolo Road at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0117). This bridge has been described as a "pony truss" bridge constructed of steel trusses, cement curbs, wood 4x4 railing posts with steel railing. The roadway across the bridge is asphalt. Date of construction is 1940, as reported by Cultural Resources Unlimited (Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991).

CA-PLA-43: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook-Riolo Road along the north side of Dry Creek. The site's sediments were described as "black." Artifacts identified at the site include a milling stone, large portable granite mortar and a pestle. The site was identified in the creek bank, which may account for the note on the record form that it may be considered an "extension" of CA-PLA-42 recorded by the same individual on the south side of Dry Creek.

CA-PLA-71: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This archaeological site was identified in 1963 by the same individual who recorded CA-PLA-42 and CA-PLA-43. The site location was described on the original site record as the north side of Dry Creek, one-eighth mile east of Cook-Riolo Road. The site is described as extending from the creek bank upward (presumably north) to a flat area and extending along Dry Creek for a distance of one-quarter mile. The site's sediments are described as "black." Artifacts noted in the original record include: a charmstone, paint bowl, large bowl, milling stone, pestles and cooking stones. The record indicates that the site was subjected to extensive cultivation. This may account for the quarter mile length of the site, as cultivation can disperse cultural deposits of a once well-defined

archaeological site over a considerable area.

CA-PLA-72: Lithic Scatter. This site was identified in 1965 again by the individual who recorded sites CA-PLA-42, CA-PLA-43 and CA-PLA-71. On the original record form, the site is described as an area on a ridge of artifacts with no evidence of midden (cultural deposits). The site sketch map and location map place the site on the north side of Dry Creek at the northwest corner of the confluence of a southwest trending tributary to Dry Creek and Dry Creek itself. Palumbo's Masters thesis describes the site as located 100 yards east of CA-PLA-71. Palumbo reported finding the artifacts for a distance of 45 yards along the ridge close to the ridge edge (presumably the south and southeast sides of the ridge). The artifacts included chipped stone cores, flakes, manos and a metate or milling stone (Palumbo 1966:95-96).

Off-Site Recycled Water Line

This proposed off-site recycled water line begins at the intersection of Walerga and Fiddymont roads at Baseline Road and extends along Walerga Road to the south side of Dry Creek. Most of this area was inspected on the ground. However, the consultant found no "new" archaeological resources. Three previously recorded Native American archaeological resources were noted in the records searches: DR-5, an isolated find of two prehistoric artifacts; DR-6, an isolated find of a mano and a pestle and; CA-PLA-75, a prehistoric camp or gathering site. It is possible that all three sites may have been impacted by the recent widening of Walerga Road in that vicinity.

DR-5: Isolated Lithic Scatter. Two artifacts were discovered in an open agricultural field on the north side of Dry Creek immediately west of Walerga Road. The two artifacts are a granite cobble pestle and a granite mano. The area of the finds was located on a terrace above an unnamed seasonal tributary of Dry Creek (Syda 1992). The finds may be true isolates, or they may represent a Native American gathering or camp site. It is possible that the location of these isolates is within the widened portion of Walerga Road.

DR-6: Isolated Lithic Scatter. This isolated find of two artifacts was reported by the information center simply as a mano and a pestle located on the south side of Dry Creek across from DR-5. This would place the location of the find on the west side of Walerga Road. However, the find location may now be within the widened portion of Walerga Road.

CA-PLA-75: Prehistoric Camp Site. No record of this site was available from the information center. However, the site is described in Palumbo's Master's thesis as a scatter of chipped stone waste materials, a mano, milling

stone and grooved stone found on a knoll on the south side of this northern branch of Dry Creek. As DR-6 and CA-PLA-75 lie in close proximity to one another, they may both be manifestations of the same archaeological site. Both loci of artifacts are in the area of road widening and new residential development and may no longer exist.

UPDATED EVALUATION

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), historical resources are recognized as a part of the environment [Public Resource 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 §5021.1).

In 1992, the Public Resources Code was amended as it affects historical resources. The amendments included creation of the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code §5020.4, §5024.1 and §5024.6). While the amendments became effective in 1993, it was not until January 1, 1998, that the implementing regulations for the California Register were officially adopted (Public Resources Code §4850 *et seq.*).

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.

The criteria used for determining the eligibility of a cultural resource for the California Register are 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 historical 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 cultural 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 historical 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." 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:

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 can be answered only with archaeological methods.

Historic Buildings within the Specific Plan Area

Despite its proximity to Sacramento, the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area does not contain an impressive collection of buildings that may qualify as historical resources (*viz.*, eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources). Although the area is relatively large, it encompasses only a small number of buildings over 50 years old. The Specific Plan area, including the community of Riego, contains approximately 180 substantial buildings—that is, structures larger than a garage. However, only about 20 substantial buildings date from 1950 or before. Most of the older buildings are houses, though the group includes a few barns, as well. The houses tend to be small and architecturally uninteresting. None has more than one story or appears to date from before 1920. The barns are more visually imposing.

Buildings are distributed unevenly across the Placer Vineyards landscape. About three-quarters of the buildings—those constructed over 50 years ago as well as those put up more recently—are located in Riego in the northwest corner of the Specific Plan area. Most of these buildings are situated on parcels of less than one acre. The other buildings, on larger parcels, are or were associated with agricultural activities. Most of the land in the Specific Plan area, however, does not appear to have been worked for some time.

Of the houses located in the community of Riego and located within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area, only 11 appear to be 50 years old or older: the house at 8100 Pleasant Grove Road; the house at the end of Pope Street, south side of road; 10900 Tims Lane; 8480 Pleasant Grove Road; 10841 Baseline Road; 8020 Locust Road; 9925 Baseline Road; 9631 Baseline Road; 9723 Newton Street; 8450 Locust Road; the house at the northeast corner of Locust Road and Newton Street and 8125 Locust Road.

Of these 12 houses, eight are potentially eligible for the California Register: 8480 Pleasant Grove Road (1950s house and 1940s barn); 10841 Baseline Road (small post-World War II house); 8020 Locust Road (circa 1950

house); 9631 Baseline Road (1940s barn); 9723 Newton Street (1940s barn and possibly the house); 8450 Locust Road (1950s house); 1930s house and barn at the northeast corner of Locust Road and Newton Street; 8125 Locust Road (1920s house in rear of new house) (Windmiller *et al.* 2000:26-27).

The listings below include only those addresses on the numbered properties within the study area outside the community of Riego for which permission to trespass was secured or that could be assessed from public right-of-way and that were considered on the basis of the consultant's 1999-2000 research to have historic buildings. Each address for which buildings and structures are evaluated is referenced by a number corresponding to a specific location on the map in Appendix D: Confidential location of cultural resources. In the case where the buildings and structures at a specific address were identified by a similar number in the consultant's 1999-2000 study, that number is enclosed by parentheses (*cf.* Windmiller *et al.* 2000).

1. 8545 Palliday Road. The ranch house at this address is of indeterminate age. It could have been constructed in the 1950s and substantially remodeled, or built in the 1970s. If it is the former, the house lacks integrity and design qualities that would qualify it for listing in the California Register. The associated structures include a pole barn, a garage and a modified mobile home. Only the garage appears to be more than 50 years old. It is a simple rectangular plan, one-story building with two car entry on one side and an open equipment storage area on the other. It is typical of many such rural work structures and does not qualify for listing on the California Register. The barn is a modern pole structure built circa 1980 and the mobile home is of recent vintage.

2. Mobile Home. This mobile home was probably brought to its current address in the 1960s or 1970s. As the building is less than 45 years old and does not have any outstanding engineering or architectural characteristics, it is the architectural historian's opinion that the home is not eligible for the California Register.

3. P-31-1137: McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon. This building, constructed in the early 1950s, probably served as a maintenance shed for attached and adjacent radio equipment, all of which has been removed. The instrument landing system of which this facility was a part, became obsolete in the late 1970s and the Air Force dismantled the equipment. The government sold the property to a private buyer in 1988. The shed can only be judged on Criterion 1 for eligibility for the California Register. The shed is associated with the theme of military aviation in the Sacramento region. However, despite this association, the shed played to minor a role in the operations of McClellan Air Force Base to provide an important link to the

growth of Military aviation in the Sacramento area. Its insignificance becomes especially clear when it is compared to the dozens of historic buildings on the air base itself. The shed fails to meet the other eligibility standards because it is not directly associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or nation history. It does not display any innovations in design or engineering. The shed also has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation. It is architectural historian's opinion that the shed does not appear eligible for the California Register.

4. (13) 9280 El Verano Avenue. The house at this address is a typical Ranch Style house of the type popular in the 1950s and 1960s. Hundreds of similar houses were built within Sacramento and Placer counties during this period. Many of these house types were located in suburban subdivision developments where they co-existed with many other like-type houses on a planned multi-house site. In this case, the house is an isolated example, constructed on a semi-rural property. The house is not associated with an event of local or regional importance, it is not associated with a person of historic significance, and it is one of numerous examples of a building type and style that occurs throughout the area. It does not exhibit any design or construction features that would distinguish it. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the California Register.

5. (14) 8875 Watt Avenue. From a public right-of-way, it was possible for the architectural historian to ascertain that the house at this address has been substantially altered by extensive brick veneering of the lower wall of the house and the south gable wing wall. Long vinyl windows arranged in a ribbon have replaced original, probably double hung fenestration. An original shutter on the gable end wall indicates that the original window(s) were much shorter. It probably resembled the original multi-light windows still present on the cross gable wing. Even without a complete assessment, these visible changes are so extensive that they seriously impair the integrity of design, materials and workmanship of the original house and render it not eligible for the California Register.

The barn closest to the house, referenced in Appendix E as Barn #1, is a wood frame, gable roof livestock barn of a form common in California. The barn was probably constructed circa 1930. While it is a good example of its building type, it does not possess design characteristics or exemplify building techniques or workmanship that would qualify it for individual listing in the California Register. The ranch complex as a whole is compromised by the lack of integrity of the ranch house. Therefore, the barn would also not be eligible for the California Register as part of a small (ranch-size) historic district.

Referenced in Appendix E as “Barn #2, this is a good example of a large wood frame storage barn. The barn appears to retain good integrity, although it was not possible to ascertain if it is suffering from deterioration on the west facade. Although the barn is a good example of its building type and is more than 50 years old, it does not qualify for individual listing in the California Register on the basis of design or association. The historic ranch complex of which it is a part is substantially compromised by the alteration of the ranch house and therefore does not constitute an eligible (ranch-size) historic district.

6. (15) Straight Road. This single-story cross-gabled house typifies middle-class suburban dwellings constructed after World War II. The house is potentially eligible for the California Register as it typifies a dwelling of its type (*cf.* Windmiller *et al.* 2000:34).

7. (16) Straight Road. This building, notable for its low-pitched, hipped roof and brick facing, is a typical suburban ranch house of the late 1940s. This residence is potentially eligible for the California Register as it typifies a dwelling of its type (*cf.* Windmiller *et al.* 2000:34).

8. Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge No. 19C0084). This bridge was identified and evaluated as not eligible for the National Register in a previous California Department of Transportation study (California Department of Transportation 2000). No evaluation has been made for California Register eligibility, although it is unlikely that the bridge would be eligible for the California Register.

Archaeological Resources within the Specific Plan Study Area

The listings below include archaeological resources located on only the numbered properties of the study area outside the community of Riego. The exception is the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, which crosses the Specific Plan area including the community of Riego. On those properties for which permission to trespass was secured, the archaeological resources include those identified in records searches as well as those identified during field inspections. On those properties for which permission to trespass was not secured, the archaeological resources include only those identified in records searches.

The evaluations are based on available information. Unless the evaluation specifies that the evaluation was based on archaeological excavations, extensive archival research or both, the evaluation must be considered preliminary, subject to further research.

PV-1 (CA-PLA-944-H): Barn Foundation Site. The property on which this site is located was originally purchased by George Breining in 1874. Breining was not listed in any of the Placer County Histories and the foundations, based on the material present, date to a later period, some time after the turn of the century. While this site is related to a general agricultural theme, the California Register advisories argue that California Register eligibility under Criterion 1 must be documented by identifying a specific event or series of linked events or historical trends to which the historic property is associated. The importance of the event(s) within the broad pattern(s) of history must be documented as well. The strength of association of the resource to the event or patterns of events must also be demonstrated along with the resource's integrity (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:3-4).

It is difficult to demonstrate under Criterion 1, the importance of this particular site and its relevance to 19th and 20th century agricultural activity in western Placer County. Under Criterion 2, no direct associations were made by the consultants with important people. Under Criterion 3, the site would need to represent innovation in design or engineering, or an example of a specific period of construction. In the consultant's opinion, none of these criteria were met.

Criterion 4, information potential, would be the most applicable criterion for eligibility. However, it is the consultant's opinion that a case for eligibility under Criterion 4 would be weak as surface scrapes showed the deposits to be shallow, near surface. Lacking association with a residence, it is the consultants' opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4, nor any other criterion of eligibility. It is also the consultants' opinion that the site does not meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource."

PV-2 (CA-PLA-948): Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. Most prehistoric archaeological sites are found eligible under California Register Criterion 4, because of the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation. The consultants' observations of this site led to the conclusion that despite the sparse nature of the surface lithic scatter, the site may have subsurface cultural deposits. The site is similar in many respects to other reported small prehistoric campsites located along the western portion of Dry Creek. Among Palumbo's Dry Creek archaeological sites, time sensitive artifact styles reflected the Central California Late Horizon prior to European contact ("Upper Archaic/Emergent periods" in the current Taxonomy) (Palumbo 1966: 186-187). It is possible that this site could date to an earlier time period. Based on this observation, the site may contribute to our

understanding of local settlement patterns and possible to culture change through time. Little is known of the internal structure of such archaeological sites and the aspects of society that can be inferred from their study. It is the consultants' opinion that site PV-2 is potentially eligible for the California Register.

PV-3 (CA-PLA-945-H): Historic Trash Scatter. The site consists of a small pre-1900 trash scatter that appears to have been unearthed by shallow discing of a small swale. The swale is located in the vicinity of a dirt road that appears on the 1866 General Land Office survey plat, however, no evidence of the road was visible during the field survey. The property was originally purchased by George Breining in 1874. Breining was not listed in any of the Placer County histories. The site could be a remnant of trash dumped along the historic road, thus related to a transportation theme. However, the California Register advisories argue that California Register eligibility under Criterion 1 must be documented by identifying a specific event or series of linked events or historical trend to which the historic property is associated. The importance of the event(s) within the broad pattern(s) of history must be documented as well. The strength of association of the resource to the event or patterns of events must also be demonstrated along with the resource's integrity (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:3-4).

It is not possible in the consultants' opinion to demonstrate the importance of this particular site and its relevance to 19th century transportation activity in western Placer County. Under Criterion 2, no direct associations were made by the consultants with important people. There is no definitive relationship between a specific residence or person and the trash scatter. In historic archaeological sites, Criterion 3 is usually reserved for those properties that demonstrate important innovations in engineering or significant changes in technology or culture (Office of Historic Preservation 1999:4). In the consultant's opinion, none of these criteria were met.

Criterion 4, information potential, would be the most applicable criterion for eligibility. However, the significance of dump sites lies mainly in their potential, through quantitative and comparative studies for yielding information on day to day life, including patterns of food consumption, unavailable through written or oral history. If that information can be connected to a particular sector of a community or a particular household, then any patterns resulting from quantitative and comparative studies would be meaningful in understanding how various households, ethnic or other groups adapted during specific historic periods (cf. Windmiller. 1994a).

For example, the deeply stratified dump site of the 19th century Fort Mackinac

garrison on Mackinac Island, Michigan, provided evidence of changes through time in both military and civilian life (Brose and Rupp 1967:81). However, the dump site was an eight foot high mound protected by a state park and the site itself was associated with a well-defined social group.

In a recent journal article, historical archaeologist Brian Crane explored the relationships between Historic Washington D.C. households and their backyard garbage deposits. Crane's study included a comparison between the occupations of historic residents to identify differences in refuse disposal from working class households to professional households (Crane 2000:27). Again refuse deposits used in the study could be associated with specific groups or classes or individuals.

These kinds of associations could not be affirmed for the trash scatter identified in the present study. Therefore, it is the consultants' opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register, nor does it appear to be a "unique archaeological resource."

PV-4 (CA-PLA-947-H): Concrete Reservoir. This site consists of a concrete reservoir or cistern structure with associated wood remnants. The structure is located on property that was originally owned by John Dyer who purchased it in 1861. Construction materials evident on the foundation suggest that the reservoir was erected some time after 1900. While this site is related generally to an agricultural theme, the California Register advisories argue that California Register eligibility under Criterion 1 must be documented by identifying a specific event or series of linked events or historical trends to which the historic property is associated. The importance of the event(s) within the broad pattern(s) of history must be documented as well. The strength of association of the resource to the event or patterns of events must also be demonstrated along with the resource's integrity (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:3-4).

It is difficult to demonstrate under Criterion 1, the importance of this particular site and its relevance to the early 20th century agricultural activity in western Placer County. While the Dyers were local ranchers and Dyer Lane was named after them, no direct associations were made with important people (Criterion 2). Under Criterion 3, the site would need to represent a significant expression of culture or technology, noted through distinctive characteristics of type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master (Office of Historic Preservation 1999:4). In the consultant's opinion, none of these criteria were met.

Criterion 4, information potential, would be the most applicable criterion for eligibility. However, it is the consultants' opinion that a case for eligibility

under Criterion 4 would be weak. No cultural deposits were identified at the site and its recordation appears to have exhausted its information potential. It is the consultants' opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register, not does it meet the requisites as a "unique archaeological resource."

PV-5 (CA-PLA-946-H): Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. This 1.32 mile segment of railroad grade marks the route of the Sacramento Northern, which at one time was America's longest interurban electric passenger train route: 138 miles from San Francisco to Chico. This unique interurban system had its origins in 1906 when a short line between Chico and Oroville was inaugurated. Regular passenger service on the Sacramento Northern ended in 1940 (Swett 1981:171). Today the history of the Sacramento Northern is celebrated at the Western Railroad Museum, where passengers can ride restored, vintage trolleys for a short distance on the main line of the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern route (Windmiller 1997:2-3).

The site is related to the historic railroads theme, and specifically to the era of electric interurban railroads. Under Criterion 1, the site is eligible for the California Register because the Sacramento Northern Railroad made a significant contribution to local and regional development. The railroad provided access to outlying areas allowing for growth in population and development of alternate agricultural products. It also qualifies under this criterion because at one time it was the longest interurban railroad in the United States.

While the site meets a criterion for California Register eligibility, integrity must also be considered. This railroad grade retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. However, integrity of design, materials and workmanship have been compromised to a certain extent by removal of the rails and ties. Despite the missing rails and ties, the old railroad grade does help contribute to the historic sense of the time when this interurban line was active. Therefore, it is the consultants' opinion that the site is eligible for the California Register.

CA-PLA-46: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. Located on Property #1A, this Native American site was described on record forms as consisting of a prehistoric artifact scatter and bedrock mortars. Though the site was not located in the field during the present study, it may still exist and it may have depth of cultural deposits with information potential and, therefore, retain the most important aspects of integrity for an archaeological site of its type. As such, the site would be eligible for the California Register for its potential to yield important information on local prehistory.

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. Earlier this year, 2005, Peak & Associates located the archaeological site on Property #8. The firm's archaeologists describe the site as primarily a surface lithic scatter with flaked artifacts and grinding implements and with debitage (waste flakes) of obsidian and metavolcanic rocks. Archaeological test excavations revealed intact cultural deposits to a depth of 35 and 40 centimeters. As such, the site was eligible for the California Register for its information potential. As avoidance of the site by development was not feasible, Peak & Associates conducted a program of data recovery (archaeological excavations). Analysis from the data recovery excavations is currently underway (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

CA-PLA-80: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. This location on Property #2, recorded by Palumbo in 1965, is likely a prehistoric camp site. Artifacts found by Palumbo included a slate projectile point, a unifacially worked core and a second core of greenstone. Palumbo noted that the archaeological site may predate the Upper Archaic and Emergent periods in which she placed most of the archaeological sites that she examined along Dry Creek. The site was revisited by Peak & Associates during its 1979 field inspection of Property #2 and described the location as a surface scatter of artifacts. However, even sparse lithic scatters may be eligible for the California Register. Lacking further information, the consultant must conclude that the site is potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CA-PLA-82: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter. This site, examined by Palumbo in 1966, was reported as a surface scatter of artifacts over a two acre area. The site may date to the Upper Archaic or Emergent periods as so many of Palumbo's Dry Creek archaeological sites. The site was revisited by Peak & Associates during its 1979 field inspection of what is now designated as Property #2; the field team described the site as a surface scatter of artifacts. However, even sparse lithic scatters may be eligible for the California Register. Lacking further information, the consultant must conclude that the site is potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

DR-5: Isolated Lithic Scatter. This site is the location of two isolated Native American artifacts. Though located on Property #1A near CA-PLA-46, it was not found during the field inspection of the present study. Lacking further information, it is possible that the location may be eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

Riego/Baseline Road Intersection Enhancements

Two of the four proposed intersection enhancement projects include cultural resources: the Baseline and Pleasant Grove roads intersection (south) and the Riego and East Natomas roads intersection.

PV-5 (CA-PLA-946-H): Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. While this linear historic archaeological site generally meets a criterion for California Register eligibility, integrity of specific segments of the site must also be considered. In the vicinity of the Baseline and Pleasant Grove Road intersection, the railroad grade is compromised in its integrity of design, materials and workmanship through earth moving, especially on the south side of Baseline Road. Therefore, it is the consultants' opinion that the segment of the site located within the area of the Baseline and Pleasant Grove Road intersection improvements is not eligible for the California Register.

Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape. A portion of the proposed Riego and East Natomas roads intersection improvements lies within the east boundary of Reclamation District 1000. The Natomas East Main Drainage Canal Levee and the associated Natomas East Main Drainage Canal together are a part of that historic district. Reclamation District 1000 west of the levee has been described as a large scale land pattern consisting of levees, drainage canals, pumps, irrigation systems, roads, fields and family farms.

In 1994, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that RD 1000 Rural Historic Landscape was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, which would also make it eligible for the California Register. The East Levee and the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal were also determined eligible for the National Register by consensus as contributing resources to RD 1000.

In a subsequent Memorandum of Agreement between the Corps and the SHPO, the document specified Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation as mitigation for the federal undertakings impacting RD 1000. The HAER documentation was completed, according to Office of Historic Preservation staff. Since that time, consultations with Office of Historic Preservation staff resulted in the statement, "although RD 1000 has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, mitigation for earlier development in the district by the Army Corps of Engineers and the City and County of Sacramento was deemed sufficient to mitigate any potential effects to the resource that might result from construction . . ." (Windmiller and Napoli 2004:9).

Riego Road/East Main Drainage Canal Bridge. Evaluation of this bridge was not included in the records search by the Northeast Information Center (I.C. #D05-65). No evaluation is available at this time.

Baseline Road Widening

No extant buildings 45 years old or older appear to be located within the proposed road widening corridor based on a study of recent aerial photographs with an overlay of the proposed road widening project area. On the ground inspection of the road widening corridor for archaeological sites, however, was limited to those numbered properties within the Specific Plan area for which permission to trespass was secured and along the existing Baseline Road right-of-way. Below are the cultural resources encountered and which were evident from historic maps.

P-31-1137: McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon. This building, constructed in the early 1950s, probably served as a maintenance shed for attached and adjacent radio equipment, all of which has been removed. The shed can only be judged on Criterion 1 for eligibility for the California Register. The shed is associated with the theme of military aviation in the Sacramento region. However, despite this association, the shed played to minor a role in the operations of McClellan Air Force Base to provide an important link to the growth of Military aviation in the Sacramento area. The shed fails to meet the other eligibility standards because it is not directly associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or nation history. It does not display any innovations in design or engineering. The shed also has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation. It is architectural historian's opinion that the shed does not appear eligible for the California Register.

PV-5 (CA-PLA-946-H): Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. While this linear historic archaeological site generally meets a criterion for California Register eligibility, integrity of specific segments of the site must also be considered. In the vicinity of the Baseline and Pleasant Grove Road intersection, the railroad grade is compromised in its integrity of design, materials and workmanship through earth moving, especially on the south side of Baseline Road. Therefore, it is the consultants' opinion that the segment of the site located within the area of the Baseline and Pleasant Grove Road intersection improvements is not eligible for the California Register.

PV-3 (CA-PLA-945-H): Historic Trash Scatter. The site consists of a small pre-1900 trash scatter that appears to have been unearthed by shallow

discing of a small swale. As the aspects of integrity important for an archaeological resource of this type could not be affirmed for the trash scatter, the site does not appear eligible for the California Register, nor does it appear to be a "unique archaeological resource."

"Eagle House." The site of this early inn is illustrated on the General Land Office plat of 1866 for Township 10 North, Range 5 East of the Mt. Diablo Meridian. The site is situated on what would be the north side of the existing alignment of Baseline Road. If the site exists and if it is located within the proposed new alignment of Baseline Road and retains the most important aspects of integrity for an archaeological resource of its type, then it would be eligible for the California Register most likely for its information potential.

Watt Avenue Widening

Field inspection of the proposed Watt Avenue Widening was hampered in portions of the area north of Dry Creek and in all areas south of Dry Creek, as permission to trespass beyond the existing road right-of-way was not secured before or during the present study. Therefore, the following evaluation of cultural resources is based on the presence of those sites visible from the road right-of-way enhanced by the results of records searches by the North Central Information Center and information contained in Palumbo's Masters thesis.

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. This site was deemed eligible for the California Register by Peak & Associates following the firm's test excavations at the site earlier this year (2005). In consultation with the developer, Peak & Associates executed a program of data recovery involving further archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is underway at the present time (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0084). This bridge has been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places and found not eligible as reported by the California Department of Transportation (California Department of Transportation 2000).

CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter). This site was exposed in a washed out area immediately west of Watt Avenue on the south side of Dry Creek during the flood of 1962. The site has been considered by archaeologists to be very old. If the site still exists and has not been destroyed by ensuing residential development, it would be potentially eligible for the California Register for

its information potential.

Union Cemetery. This is a small rural cemetery located on a knoll on the east side of Watt Avenue. The northern border is formed by the flood plain of Dry Creek and the southern boundary by the entry and egress road to Watt Avenue. The cemetery gives little evidence of a designed plan or layout. It appears to have been developed on pragmatic criteria with little attempt at design embellishment or site enhancement. It is situated on high ground, which provides good drainage and removes the burials from threat of creek overflow. The oak trees on site are native and provide the primary landscape feature in addition to the maintained lawn. The oaks may have played a role in the original site selection. The internal road is utilitarian in design providing the most direct access from Watt Avenue and parking along the southern perimeter of the cemetery. Cemetery markers are relatively simple in form and design and are fairly standard for their respective periods. The cemetery in its entirety is potentially eligible for the California Register under criteria 1, 3 and 4.

8640 Watt Avenue. The house at this address is a typical Ranch Style house of the type popular in the 1950s and 1960s. Hundreds of similar houses were built within Sacramento and Placer counties during this period. Many of these house types were located in suburban subdivision developments where they co-existed with many other like-type houses on a planned multi-house site. In this case, the house is an isolated example, constructed on a semi-rural property. The house is not associated with an event of local or regional importance, it is not associated with a person of historic significance and it is one of numerous examples of a building type and style that occurs throughout the area. It does not exhibit any design or construction features that would distinguish it. It is not eligible for the California Register.

8718 Watt Avenue. This house is a good example of the Colonial Revival style, popular throughout the United States between the 1920s and 1950s. This house appears to be an earlier example, probably dating from the 1930s or 1940s. It exhibits all of the characteristics of the style including modest size, vertically emphasized massing, a steeply pitched side gable roof, symmetrical arrangement of the doors, windows and dormers. The L-shaped side wing is reminiscent of the additions made to many original rural Colonial residences. Although the house is a good example of its style, it is not sufficiently distinguished in design or execution to merit individual listing in the California Register. It is situated along Watt Avenue among a small row of semi-rural houses from a variety of periods and styles and does not have a district context to which it could be contributed resource.

8720 Watt Avenue. This building is a simple, vernacular, one-story

residence. It is constructed of standard building materials, widely available in the period and does not make reference to any of the styles popular in the immediate post-World War II years. It appears to have been constructed according to practical considerations of space and economy. In this regard, it is similar to many rural houses constructed in Sacramento and Placer counties. Emphasis was placed on comfortable, habitable construction without regard to fashion. The building is not associated with events or individuals of historic significance, nor does it exhibit qualities of design or workmanship that would qualify it for listing on the California Register.

8724 Watt Avenue. This Minimal Traditional style house is a typical Minimal Traditional house with a low gable roof, covered porch and limited ornamentation. The original windows have been replaced and the window openings altered to some degree. These alterations have a significant impact in lessening the building's integrity. The house is one of many hundreds of houses constructed in this style in the region. It does not possess qualities of design or workmanship which would qualify it for individual listing and it lacks a district context of other similar houses. The house does not qualify for listing on the California Register.

Off-Site Water Line Alternatives

San Juan-Sacramento Suburban Alternative

It is the consultant's understanding that this alternative would be placed in existing streets. The records search failed to identify any archaeological or other cultural resources along this proposed utility route. No field inspection was conducted, as the route lies in the built environment. It is the consultant's opinion that it is unlikely that buried archaeological resources would be encountered along the proposed route.

Sacramento River Alternative

This alternative utility route was subjected to records search only. The route crosses at least five cultural resources: Sorrento Road (CA-SAC-567-H); Western Pacific Railroad (CA-SAC-464-H); East Main Drainage Canal and Levee (CA-SAC-463-H); Elverta Road at the East Main Drainage Canal Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #24C0218) and; Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape.

CA-SAC-567-H: Sorrento Road. The road was recorded by Cultural Resources Unlimited in 1993 as a "historic road" appearing on an 1880

Sacramento County Assessor's map. The field archaeologist noted that the most typical historic reach of Sorrento Road was present at Cippa Ranch, where it was recognized as a narrow, slightly raised dirt road. However, the remainder of Sorrento Road is paved. As the paved portion of the road is essentially modern, it is unlikely that it would be eligible for the California Register. However, the unpaved portion previously identified by Cultural Resources Unlimited, if still intact, may qualify for the California Register under criterion 1 for its association with the historical development of local transportation.

CA-SAC-464-H: Western Pacific Railroad. This railroad is modern in all respects and is in current use (no record forms were included with the records searches). As its rails, ties and ballast and any trestles along its route have most likely been changed out since the railroad's original construction, it does not meet the minimum criteria for a historical resource, in the consultant's opinion.

CA-SAC-463-H: East Main Drainage Canal and Levee. In 1994, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that RD 1000 Rural Historic Landscape was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, which would also make it eligible for the California Register. The East Levee and the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal were also determined eligible for the National Register by consensus as contributing resources to RD 1000.

In a subsequent Memorandum of Agreement between the Corps and the SHPO, the document specified Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation as mitigation for the federal undertakings impacting RD 1000. The HAER documentation was completed, according to Office of Historic Preservation staff. Since that time, consultations with Office of Historic Preservation staff resulted in the statement, "although RD 1000 has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, mitigation for earlier development in the district by the Army Corps of Engineers and the City and County of Sacramento was deemed sufficient to mitigate any potential effects to the resource that might result from construction . . ." (Windmiller and Napoli 2004:9).

Elverta Road at East Main Drainage Canal Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #240218). This bridge was constructed in 1974 and widened in 1975. It has been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register by the California Department of Transportation (California Department of Transportation 2000:173).

Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape. In 1994, the State

Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that RD 1000 Rural Historic Landscape was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, which would also make it eligible for the California Register. In a subsequent Memorandum of Agreement between the Corps and the SHPO, the document specified Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) as mitigation for the federal undertakings impacting RD 1000. The HAER documentation was completed, according to Office of Historic Preservation staff. Since that time, consultations with Office of Historic Preservation staff resulted in the statement, “although RD 1000 has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, mitigation for earlier development in the district by the Army Corps of Engineers and the City and County of Sacramento was deemed sufficient to mitigate any potential effects to the resource that might result from construction . . .” (Windmiller and Napoli 2004:9).

PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements

The records search for the Alternate Force Main Alignment from PFE Road, along Cook Riolo Road north to the north side of Dry Creek and then east to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant identified five cultural resources actually located on or immediately adjacent to the proposed alignment. No additional cultural resources were identified during the present study, although most of the proposed alignment north of Dry Creek was not accessible for field inspection, as permission to trespass was not secured.

Records searches encompassing the area of the Primary Force Main Alignment along Watt Avenue from the Specific Plan area south to PFE Road, then east along PFE Road and north on Hilltop Circle to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant identified five cultural resources actually on or immediately adjacent to the proposed alignment. No additional cultural resources were identified along the alignment examined on the existing road rights-of-way. A small portion of this primary alignment in the vicinity of the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant where the alignment crosses Dry Creek could not be accessed as permission to trespass had not been secured.

Primary Force Main Alignment

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. Earlier this year, 2005, Peak & Associates located the archaeological site on Property #8 within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area. Peak & Associates established the site’s eligibility for the California Register. In consultation

with the developer, Peak & Associates then executed a program of data recovery involving archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is underway (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge No. 19C0084). This bridge was evaluated as not eligible for the National Register in a previous California Department of Transportation study (California Department of Transportation 2000).

CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter). This site was exposed in a washed out area immediately west of Watt Avenue on the south side of Dry Creek during the flood of 1962. The site has been considered by archaeologists to be very old. If the site still exists and has not been destroyed by ensuing residential development, it would be potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

Union Cemetery. This is a small rural cemetery located on a knoll on the east side of Watt Avenue. The northern border is formed by the flood plain of Dry Creek and the southern boundary by the entry and egress road to Watt Avenue. The cemetery gives little evidence of a designed plan or layout. It appears to have been developed on pragmatic criteria with little attempt at design embellishment or site enhancement. It is situated on high ground, which provides good drainage and removes the burials from threat of creek overflow. The oak trees on site are native and provide the primary landscape feature in addition to the maintained lawn. The oaks may have played a role in the original site selection. The internal road is utilitarian in design providing the most direct access from Watt Avenue and parking along the southern perimeter of the cemetery. Cemetery markers are relatively simple in form and design and are fairly standard for their respective periods. The cemetery in its entirety is potentially eligible for the California Register under criteria 1, 3 and 4.

CA-PLA-67: Lithic Scatter. This site is potentially eligible for the California Register due to its potential to yield information important in local prehistory.

Alternative Force Main Alignment

Cook Riolo Road at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0117). This bridge has been described as a “pony truss” bridge constructed of steel trusses, cement curbs, wood 4x4 railing posts with steel railing. The bridge was deemed significant under CEQA guidelines at the time, as it was one of

only four of its type remaining in this area of Placer County (Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991). However, the California Department of Transportation subsequently deemed the bridge not eligible for the National Register in its August 2000 listing of local agency bridges (California Department of Transportation 2000:154).

CA-PLA-42: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook Riolo Road immediately south of Dry Creek. The original record indicates that old timers of the area believed that the site was originally a mound (possibly a village mound). In 1959, when the site was recorded, the site vicinity was irrigated pasture. While it is likely that the main portion of the mound has been destroyed, it is the consultant's experience that such mounds are difficult to destroy entirely during land leveling operations, as typically a portion of the cultural deposits lie below the surrounding ground surface (*cf.* Windmiller *et al.* 2002). Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the archaeological site is potentially eligible for the California Register for its remaining information potential.

CA-PLA-43: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook-Riolo Road along the north side of Dry Creek. As the site was identified in the creek bank, and if it has not been destroyed in the meantime, it is potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CA-PLA-71: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This archaeological site was identified in 1963 as extending from the creek bank upward (presumably north) to a flat area and extending along Dry Creek for a distance of one-quarter mile. The record indicates that the site was subjected to extensive cultivation. This may account for the quarter mile length of the site, as cultivation can disperse cultural deposits of a once well-defined archaeological site over a considerable area. Nonetheless, the original location of the site may retain intact cultural deposits and therefore may retain its eligibility for the California Register due to its information potential.

CA-PLA-72: Lithic Scatter. This site was identified in 1965 as an artifact scatter along a ridge on the north side of Dry Creek. No further investigation was reported by the information center. Even sparse lithic scatters, if the site does not have a cultural deposit of any depth, may be eligible for the California Register for their information potential. Therefore, it is likely that if this site still exists, it too may be eligible for the California Register.

Off-Site Sewer Connections

Gravity Sewer Alternatives

Alternative "A." This alternative begins at the proposed lift station location within the western portion of Placer Vineyards proper, follows Locust Street north then west, then continues west from the west to north bend in Locust, then turns south down Pleasant Grove Road and Sorrento Road to Elkhorn Boulevard where it would tie into the Upper Northwest Interceptor. The records search noted three cultural resources along this route. No other archaeological resources were discovered during the field survey, though the field inspection was limited to public rights-of-way.

CA-PLA-946-H: Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade. This segment of the railroad grade is located south of Baseline Road between Locust Road on the east and Pleasant Grove Road on the west. Here, the railroad grade reaches what is probably is greatest height above the surrounding terrain. At the proposed crossing of Alternative "A," Immediately south of the proposed crossing, there is a gap in the grade where a small, presumably wooden trestle spanned a narrow, seasonal drainage.

The railroad grade is related to the historic railroads theme, and specifically to the era of electric interurban railroads. Under Criterion 1, the site is eligible for the California Register because the Sacramento Northern Railroad made a significant contribution to local and regional development. The railroad provided access to outlying areas allowing for growth in population and development of alternate agricultural products. It also qualifies under this criterion because at one time it was the longest interurban railroad in the United States.

While the site meets a criterion for California Register eligibility, integrity must also be considered. This railroad grade retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. However, integrity of design, materials and workmanship have been compromised to a certain extent by removal of the rails and ties and a nearby trestle. Despite the missing trestle, rails and ties, the old railroad grade does help contribute to the historic sense of the time when this interurban line was active. Therefore, it is the consultants' opinion that the segment of the grade where the proposed sewer line will cross is eligible for the California Register.

CA-SAC-567-H: Sorrento Road. This road was recorded by Cultural Resources Unlimited in 1993 as a "historic road" appearing on an 1880 Sacramento County Assessor's map. The field archaeologist noted that the most typical historic reach of Sorrento Road was present at Cippa Ranch,

where it was recognized as a narrow, slightly raised dirt road. However, the remainder of Sorrento Road is paved. As the paved portion of the road is essentially modern, it is unlikely that it would be eligible for the California Register. However, the unpaved portion previously identified by Cultural Resources Unlimited, if still intact, may qualify for the California Register under criterion 1 for its association with the historical development of local transportation.

CA-SAC-464-H: Western Pacific Railroad. This railroad is modern in all respects and is in current use (no record forms were included with the records searches). As its rails, ties and ballast and any trestles along its route have most likely been changed out since the railroad's original construction, it does not meet the minimum criteria for a historical resource, in the consultant's opinion.

Alternative "B." This alternative begins at the proposed lift station on Placer Vineyards, then turns south on Locust Street, turns west on Elverta Road, then south again on West 6th Street to Elkhorn Boulevard. The information center noted two previously recorded cultural resources along Alternative "B," one of which had been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility: the Bridge #24C0314 on Elwyn Avenue at the Natomas East Tributary No. 1.

Elwyn Avenue at Natomas East Tributary No. 1 (Caltrans Bridge #24C0314). This two lane concrete and steel bridge was constructed in 1984. It was evaluated by the California Department of Transportation as not eligible for the National Register (California Department of Transportation 2000:175). The bridge is not likely eligible for the California Register as it is less than 50 years old.

Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade-Elwyn Avenue Segment. This segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade crosses Elwyn Avenue from southeast to northwest for a distance of approximately 100 feet in either direction from the Elwyn Avenue centerline. Because of the generally poor condition of half the railroad grade along this 200 foot reach (the previous removal of ties, rails and road crossing signs and other equipment, as well as destruction of half of the grade in the segment by earth moving) this portion of the linear historic site does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical importance. Therefore, this segment of the grade is not eligible for the California Register in the consultant's opinion.

Alternative "A-2." This alternative lies on a relatively short section of Elverta Road connecting the location of Alternative "A" on the west with Alternative "B" on the east. The information center reported that a previous

cultural resources study had been conducted along this alternative: an isolated artifact. Field inspection of this alternative during the present study did not yield any further archaeological resources.

P-34-744: "Nutting Stone." This isolated artifact has been previously described as a small, flat piece of sandstone with an abraded or pecked dimple on one surface. The artifact was found about 300 feet east of Sorrento Road adjacent to a fence separating a pasture from Elverta Road. As an isolate with no other provenience or association, it is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant

This proposed sewer connection is attached to the southeast end of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area and parallels Dry Creek to the existing Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant via two lift stations. The original and updated records searches for the Specific Plan area and records searches for the Watt Avenue Road Widening and PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements provided information on cultural resources that covers a substantial portion of the Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. As permission to trespass on properties adjacent to the public roads was not secured, most of this alignment was not field inspected during the present study. Therefore, the known cultural resources along the alignment are described from previous records searches and Palumbo's Master's thesis. Using these sources, nine Native American archaeological sites, one isolated Native American artifact and two bridges were identified on or adjacent to the proposed sewer connection alignment

CA-PLA-47: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Midden. This site, located on Property #8 within the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan area, was evaluated as eligible for the California Register by Peak & Associates earlier this year (2005). Peak & Associates also executed a program of data recovery involving archaeological excavations. Analysis from the data recovery excavations is currently underway (Robert Gerry, personal communication 10/3/2005).

Watt Avenue at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0084). This bridge has been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the California Department of Transportation (California Department of Transportation 2000). It is unlikely that it would be eligible for the California Register.

CA-PLA-69: Lithic Scatter. This site was exposed in a washed out area

immediately west of Watt Avenue on the south side of Dry Creek during the flood of 1962. The site has been considered by archaeologists to be very old. If the site still exists and has not been destroyed by ensuing residential development, it would be potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CRU-91-I-4: Isolated Mano Fragment. This isolated find was noted by the information center as located on the south side of Dry Creek immediately east of Watt Avenue. As an isolate without any known associations, the location of the find is not considered eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

CA-PLA-76: Prehistoric Camp Site. In her 1966 Master's thesis, Palumbo describes the site as located on the south side of Dry Creek, 40-50 feet diameter and distinguished only by cultural debris on the surface (Palumbo 1966:58-59). The 1999 records search for Placer Vineyards Specific Plan states that archaeologist Alfred Farber revisited the site in 1991 and could find no evidence of it. If the site exists, even as a sparse lithic scatter, it may be eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CA-PLA-81: Prehistoric Camp Site. In her 1966 Master's thesis, Palumbo describes this archaeological site as located on the south side of Dry Creek and consisting of surface artifacts found over an area approximately 40 feet in diameter. No cultural deposit was evident (Palumbo 1966:64-66). Peak & Associates revisited the site in 1982 and briefly described it as a surface scatter of widely dispersed stone tool fragments (Peak & Associates 1982:4). Even as a surface scatter without cultural deposit, the site is potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CA-PLA-77(?): Prehistoric Camp Site. This site is described as a small area on the south side of a slough on the south side of Dry Creek characterized by a surface scatter of artifacts. The concentration of artifacts was confined to a 20 x 30 foot area (Palumbo 1966:77-78). If the site still exists, it is likely eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CA-PLA-42: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook Riolo Road immediately south of Dry Creek. The original record indicates that old timers of the area believed that the site was originally a mound (possibly a village mound). In 1959, when the site was recorded, the site vicinity was irrigated pasture. While it is likely that the main portion of the mound has been destroyed, it is the consultant's experience that such mounds are difficult to destroy entirely during land leveling operations, as typically a portion of the cultural deposits

lie below the surrounding ground surface (*cf.* Windmiller *et al.* 2002). Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the archaeological site is potentially eligible for the California Register for its remaining information potential.

Cook Riolo Road at Dry Creek Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #19C0117). This bridge has been described as a "pony truss" bridge constructed of steel trusses, cement curbs, wood 4x4 railing posts with steel railing. The bridge was deemed significant under CEQA guidelines at the time, as it was one of only four of its type remaining in this area of Placer County (Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991). However, the California Department of Transportation subsequently deemed the bridge not eligible for the National Register in its August 2000 listing of local agency bridges (California Department of Transportation 2000:154).

CA-PLA-43: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This site was originally recorded in 1959 on the east side of Cook-Riolo Road along the north side of Dry Creek. As the site was identified in the creek bank, and if it has not been destroyed in the meantime, it is potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

CA-PLA-71: Prehistoric Camp or Village Site. This archaeological site was identified in 1963 as extending from the creek bank upward (presumably north) to a flat area and extending along Dry Creek for a distance of one-quarter mile. The record indicates that the site was subjected to extensive cultivation. This may account for the quarter mile length of the site, as cultivation can disperse cultural deposits of a once well-defined archaeological site over a considerable area. Nonetheless, the original location of the site may retain intact cultural deposits and therefore may retain its eligibility for the California Register due to its information potential.

CA-PLA-72: Lithic Scatter. This site was identified in 1965 as an artifact scatter along a ridge on the north side of Dry Creek. No further investigation was reported by the information center. Even sparse lithic scatters, if the site does not have a cultural deposit of any depth, may be eligible for the California Register for their information potential. Therefore, it is likely that if this site still exists, it too may be eligible for the California Register.

Off-Site Recycled Water Line

This proposed off-site recycled water line begins at the intersection of Walerga and Fiddyment roads at Baseline Road and extends along Walerga Road to the south side of Dry Creek. Most of this area was inspected on the

ground. However, the consultant found no “new” archaeological resources. Three previously recorded Native American archaeological resources were noted in the records searches. However, it is possible that all three sites may have been impacted by the recent widening of Walerga Road in that vicinity.

DR-5: Isolated Lithic Scatter. This site is the location of two isolated Native American artifacts. Though located on Property #1A near CA-PLA-46, it was not found during the field inspection of the present study. Lacking further information, it is possible that the location may be eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

DR-6: Isolated Lithic Scatter. This isolated find of two artifacts was reported by the information center simply as a mano and a pestle located on the south side of Dry Creek across from DR-5. This would place the location of the find on the west side of Walerga Road. However, the find location may now be within the widened portion of Walerga Road. Such isolated finds are generally not eligible for the California Register due to their limited information potential. However, if the isolate is the sole representative of a large, as yet undetected archaeological site, then the location may be eligible for the California Register.

CA-PLA-75: Prehistoric Camp Site. No record of this site was available from the information center. However, the site is described in Palumbo’s Master’s thesis as a scatter of chipped stone waste materials, a mano, milling stone and grooved stone found on a knoll on the south side of this northern branch of Dry Creek. As DR-6 and CA-PLA-75 lie in close proximity to one another, they may both be manifestations of the same archaeological site. Both loci of artifacts are in the area of road widening and new residential development and may no longer exist. However, if CA-PLA-75 does still exist, it is potentially eligible for the California Register for its information potential.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Under CEQA, “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)]. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resources that convey its historic significance, unless the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)(2)(A-C)].

If an archaeological site does not meet the definition of a “historical

resource,” *viz.*, eligible under one or more criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or qualifies as a “unique archaeological resource” under Public Resources Code §21083.2, then any effects of the project on that resource shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment [Public Resources Code §15064.5 (4)].

Overview

The land encompassed by the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan lies in an ecotone or “edge area” with respect to prehistoric Native American cultural resources. While prehistoric archaeological site density for the entire Specific Plan area is low, site density is relatively high along Dry Creek, which is comparable to that for the major rivers in Central California. The defining difference lies in the type of archaeological sites found along Dry Creek as opposed to those found along the Sacramento and Feather rivers. Native American sites along Dry Creek especially in the region immediately east of the American Basin tend to be ephemeral in nature—they represent mostly small camp sites and gathering areas that were probably used seasonally. This of course does not preclude the presence of middens or other types of cultural deposits that reflect continued use of the same location over a long period of time. In contrast, the major rivers of the Sacramento Valley supported dense populations of Native American people who lived for centuries on mounds elevated above seasonal flood waters.

Post-Native American settlement in the Specific Plan area centered on farming and ranching. However, the land was suitable for few uses, such as livestock grazing and dry farming. A segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade crosses the Specific Plan area. At one time, the Sacramento Northern was this country’s longest inter-urban electric railroad.

After World War II, increased air traffic in the Sacramento region prompted construction of an instrument landing system for McClellan Air Force Base. As a consequence, an outer runway beacon was constructed by the Air Force within the Specific Plan area.

Considering the size of the Specific Plan area, impacts to historical resources eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources are relatively few. It is the consultant’s opinion that the reason for relatively few impacts is the marginal nature of the land for Native Americans and subsequent farming and ranching.

None of the cultural resources identified within the Specific Plan area or along the off-site intersection enhancements, road widenings or utilities

alignments appear to meet the definition of “unique archaeological resources.” Therefore, the potential effects of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan including off-site intersection improvements, road widenings and utilities alignments on cultural resources are listed by the potential eligibility of those resources for the California Register in Tables 1- xx, below.

Table 1. Cultural resources of the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan study area. These include archaeological sites, buildings and structures located within the numbered properties-for the most part, properties for which permission to trespass was secured for purposes of this and previous studies. Location of cultural resources within the development plan are approximations.

Cultural Resource		Location	California Register Eligibility		Development Plan	
Number or Address	Type	Property Number	Yes	No	Park or Open Space	Other
1. 8545 Palliday Road	Buildings	22		x		MDR
2. Mobile Home	Building	15		x		MDR
3. P-31-1137 (McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon)	Building	4		x		BP
4. 9280 El Verano Avenue	Building	SPA		x		SPA
5. 8875 Watt Avenue	Buildings	5B		x		MDR
6. Straight Road	Building	5A	x			MDR
7. Straight Road	Building	2	x			MDR
8. Bridge #19C0084 (Watt Avenue at Dry Creek)	Bridge	6 & 8		x		N/A
PV-1: CA-PLA-944-H (Barn Foundation)	Historic Site	4		x		BP
PV-2: CA-PLA-948 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	4	x			MDR
PV-3: CA-PLA-945-H (Trash Scatter)	Historic Site	4		x		BP
PV-4: CA-PLA-947-H (Concrete Reservoir)	Historic Site	11		x		LDR
PV-5: CA-PLA-946-H (Sacto Northern Railroad Grade)	Historic Site	23, 24, SPA	x			SPA
CA-PLA-46 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	1A	x		Open Space	
CA-PLA-47 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	8	x		Open Space	
CA-PLA-80 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	2	x		Open Space	
CA-PLA-82 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	2	x		Open Space	

Cultural Resource		Location	California Register Eligibility		Development Plan	
Number or Address	Type	Property Number	Yes	No	Park or Open Space	Other
DR-5 (Isolate)	Prehistoric Isolate	1A	x		Open Space	

The listings in Table 1, above, are self-explanatory for the most part. Under “Development Plan,” however, the options are as follows: BP (Business Park); LDR (Low Density Residential); MDR (Medium Density Residential) and; SPA (Special Planning Area). The location of cultural resources within any one of these areas is approximate.

Table 2. Cultural resources located within proposed intersection enhancements.

Cultural Resource		Location				California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Baseline-Locust	Baseline-Pleasant Grove	Riego-Pleasant Grove	Riego-Natomas Levee	Yes	No
Sacramento Northern Railroad Grade-Riego Segment	Historic Site		x				x
Riego Road-East Main Drainage Canal Bridge	Bridge				x		x?
Reclamation District 1000	Historic District				x	x	

Table 3. Cultural resources identified along Baseline Road Widening.

Cultural Resource		Location		California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Within Existing ROW	Within or Near 200' Corridor	Yes	No
P-31-1137 (McClellan AFB Outer Runway Beacon)	Building		x		x
CA-PLA-946-H (Sacto Northern Railroad Grade-Riego Segment)	Historic Site	x			x
CA-PLA-945-H (Trash Scatter)	Historic Site		x		x
Eagle House	Historic Site		?	?	

Table 4. Cultural resources identified along Watt Avenue Road Widening.

Cultural Resource		Location		California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Within Existing ROW	Within or Near 200' Corridor	Yes	No
CA-PLA-47 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site		x?	x	
Bridge #19C0084 (Watt Avenue at Dry Creek)	Bridge	x			x
CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site		x?	x	
Union Cemetery	Historic Site		x	x	
8640 Watt Avenue	Building		x		x
8720 Watt Avenue	Building		x		x
8724 Watt Avenue	Building		x		x
8718 Watt Avenue	Building		x		x

Table 5. Cultural resources identified along off-site water line alternatives

Cultural Resource		Location		California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	San Juan-Sacto Suburban Alt.	Sacto River Alt.r	Yes	No
CA-SAC-567-H (Sorrento Road-Unpaved Portion)	Historic Site		x	x?	
CA-SAC-464-H (WP Railroad)	Historic Site		x		x
CA-SAC-463-H (E Main Drainage Canal & Levee)	Historic Site		x	x	
Bridge #240218 (Elverta Road at East Main Drainage Canal)	Bridge		x		x
Reclamation District 1000	Historic District		x	x	

Table 6. Cultural resources identified along PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements.

Cultural Resource		Location		California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Primary Force Main Alignment	Alt. Force Main Alignment	Yes	No
CA-PLA-47 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
Bridge #19C0084 (Watt Avenue at Dry Creek)	Bridge	x			x
CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
Union Cemetery	Historic Site	x		x	
CA-PLA-67 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
Bridge #19C0117 (Cook Riolo Road at Dry Creek)	Bridge		x		x
CA-PLA-42 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site		x	x	
CA-PLA-43 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site		x	x	
CA-PLA-71 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site		x	x	
CA-PLA-72 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site		x	x	

Table 7. Cultural resources identified along off-site sewer connections.

Cultural Resource		Location			California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Alt. "A"	Alt. "A-2"	Alt. B	Yes	No
CA-PLA-946-H (Sacto Northern Railroad Grade)	Historic Site	x			x	
CA-SAC-567-H (Sorrento Road-unpaved segment)	Historic Site	x			x	
CA-SAC-464-H (WP Railroad)	Historic Site	x				x
Bridge #24C0314 (Elwyn Ave a Natomas East Tributary 1)	Bridge			x		x

Cultural Resource		Location			California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Alt. "A"	Alt. "A-2"	Alt. B	Yes	No
Sacto Norther Railroad Grade, Elwyn Road Segment	Historic Site			x		x
P-34-744 ("Nutting Stone")	Isolate		x			x

Table 8. Cultural resources identified along Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant sewer connection and off-site recycled water line alignments.

Cultural Resource		Location		California Register Eligibility	
Number or Name	Type	Watt Ave to DCWTP Sewer	Recycled Water Line	Yes	No
CA-PLA-47 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
Bridge #19C0084 (Watt Avenue at Dry Creek)	Bridge	x			x
CA-PLA-69 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
CRU-91-I-4 (Isolate)	Isolate	x			x
CA-PLA-76 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
CA-PLA-81 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
CA-PLA-77? (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
CA-PLA-42 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
Bridge #19C0117 (Cook Riolo Road at Dry Creek)	Bridge	x			x
CA-PLA-43 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
CA-PLA-71 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
CA-PLA-72 (Lithic Scatter)	Prehistoric Site	x		x	
DR-5 (Isolate)	Isolate		x	x?	
DR-6 (Isolate)	Isolate		x	x?	
CA-PLA-75 (Camp Site)	Prehistoric Site		x	x	

Placer Vineyards Specific Plan Study Area Impacts

As a consequence of project implementation, the following potential impacts are identified within the study area (on numbered properties for which permission to trespass had been secured):

- Impact 1. Implementation of the proposed project could destroy or alter a known prehistoric or historic cultural resource.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, six known prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-PLA-948, CA-PLA-46, CA-PLA-47, CA-PLA-80, CA-PLA-82 and DR-5), one historic archaeological site (segment of CA-PLA-946-H) and two extant houses (6. Straight Road and 7. Straight Road) are considered eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

Riego/Baseline Road Intersection Enhancements Impacts

As a consequence of implementing the intersection enhancements, the following potential impacts are identified within the intersection enhancements study area:

- Impact 2. Implementation of the intersection enhancements project could adversely affect the Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape.

It should be noted that although mitigation is considered largely completed for federal undertakings that may impact the RD 1000 Rural Historic Landscape, the same mitigation may not be tenable under CEQA.

Baseline Road Widening Impacts

As a result of implementing the proposed Baseline Road Widening project, the following potential impacts are identified within the road widening study area:

- Impact 3. Implementation of the Baseline Road widening project could adversely affect the historic archaeological site of "Eagle House," an early inn.

This archaeological site, if it exists, has not been identified in the field; its approximate location has been estimated from historic maps.

Watt Avenue Widening Impacts

As a result of implementing the Watt Avenue widening project, the following potential impacts are identified:

Impact 4. Implementation of the Watt Avenue widening project could destroy or alter two prehistoric archaeological sites and a portion of one historic cemetery.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, two prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-PLA-47 and CA-PLA-69) and one historic cemetery (Union Cemetery) are eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. However, prehistoric archaeological site, CA-PLA-47, has undergone data recovery and if all necessary field work is completed at this site and the scientifically consequential information has been gathered, then under CEQA statutes and guidelines, the site is no longer eligible for the California Register under criterion 4 (information potential).

Off-Site Water Line Alternatives

No impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the San Juan-Sacramento Suburban Alternative. However, the consultant identified the following impacts for the Sacramento River Alternative:

Impact 5. Implementation of the Sacramento River Alternative for an off-site water line could alter or destroy portions of two historic sites and one historic district.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, two historic sites [CA-SAC-567-H (the unpaved portion of Sorrento Road) and CA-SAC-463-H (the East Main Drainage Canal and Levee)] and one historic district (Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape) are eligible for the California Register. Because of their large size, it is doubtful that any impact to RD 1000 and the East Main Drainage Canal and Levee would diminish their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. However, the impact to the historic unpaved portion of Sorrento Road could affect the potential eligibility of that cultural resource for the California Register.

PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements

As a result of implementing either the Primary Force Main project or the Alternative Force Main project, the following potential impacts were identified:

Impact 6. Implementation of the Primary Force Main project could alter or destroy

portions of three prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic cemetery.

Impact 7. Implementation of the Alternative Force Main project could alter or destroy portions of four prehistoric archaeological sites.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, three prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-PLA-47, CA-PLA-69 and CA-PLA-67) and the historic Union Cemetery are potentially eligible for the California Register. All four of these sites may be impacted by the Primary Force Main project. However, CA-PLA-47 has undergone data recovery and may no longer be eligible for the California Register (see above).

The following four prehistoric archaeological sites may be damaged by the Alternative Force Main project: CA-PLA-42, CA-PLA-43, CA-PLA-71 and CA-PLA-72.

Off-Site Gravity Sewer Connections

No impacts were identified for Alternative "B" or Alternative "A-2." However, as a result of implementing Alternative "A," the following potential impacts are identified:

Impact 8. Implementation of Alternative "A" could alter or destroy a portion of two historic sites.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, two historic archaeological sites (CA-PLA-946-H, the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade along the west boundaries of Placer Vineyards between the south boundary of the Specific Plan area and 100 feet south of Baseline Road, and CA-SAC-567-H, the unpaved historic portion of Sorrento Road) are potentially eligible for the California Register.

Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewer Line

As a result of implementing the Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant sewer connection project, the following potential impacts were identified:

Impact 9. Implementation of the Watt Avenue to Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant sewer connection project could damage or destroy portions of nine prehistoric archaeological sites.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, the following nine prehistoric archaeological sites are potentially eligible for the California Register: CA-PLA-47 (data recovery has been completed at this site and

analysis is underway); CA-PLA-69; CA-PLA-76; CA-PLA-81; CA-PLA-77; CA-PLA-42; CA-PLA-43; CA-PLA-71; CA-PLA-72.

Off-Site Recycled Water Line

As a consequence of implementing the Off-Site Recycled Water Line project, the following potential impacts are identified:

Impact 10. Implementation of the Off-Site Recycled Water Line project could damage or destroy portions of one prehistoric archaeological site and the location of two prehistoric isolated finds.

Using CEQA guidelines and advisories to determine the significance of historical resources, the following locations of two isolates, DR-5 and DR-6, and the prehistoric archaeological site, CA-PLA-75 are potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

MITIGATION PROPOSALS

Undeveloped open space "is an ideal condition for archaeological site protection," according to the National Park Service publication, *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands*. Other methods of preserving archaeological resources include conservation easements, which can be employed to reduce impacts. Intentionally burying an archaeological site can be an effective method of protecting it from vandalism. Site burial can be a practical way of stabilizing the site from adverse effects of erosion. The same publication indicates that signs have been effectively used to reduce looting, vandalism and damage by explaining site values, interpreting site history, identifying prohibited uses and warning of penalties for violations (Henry 1993:39, 45, 79).

For those archaeological resources eligible for the California Register under criterion 4 (information potential) and for which avoidance is not feasible, a program of data recovery will mitigate the potential adverse effects to a less than significant level.

The following mitigation measures are organized by area and proposed undertaking. For example, the first set of mitigation measures pertain to cultural resources located within the Specific Plan area proper.

Placer Vineyard Specific Plan Area

MM 1. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity within 500 feet of prehistoric archaeological sites CA-PLA-948, CA-PLA-46, CA-PLA-80, CA-PLA-82 and

Isolate DR-5, archaeological surface inspections shall be completed to determine if each respective site still exists and, if so, archaeological test excavations shall be conducted to the extent necessary to determine if further mitigation is necessary.

- MM 2. It is possible that archaeological resources other than those described exist within the Specific Plan area. If any prehistoric or historic artifacts, or other indications of archaeological resources 45 years old or older are found on the properties previously inspected by archaeologists once the project is underway, a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to evaluate the find(s) and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.
- MM 3. Prior to the issue of any discretionary permits, including demolition permits, for properties that have not been previously inspected by an archaeologist or previously inspected by an architectural historian, then a qualified archaeologist and/or architectural historian, as appropriate, shall be retained to identify and evaluate any cultural resources, and determine if further mitigation is necessary. The necessity of inspection by an architectural historian includes any buildings potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, but for which the identification and evaluation process (the filling out of Primary, Building and Location record forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation) has not been completed.
- MM 4. Place orange construction fencing around the California Register-eligible sites located in open space, if construction, including trail and fire break building, is conducted within 100 feet of the archaeological resource. Placement of the fencing must be done in consultation with an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric archaeology.
- MM 5. The archaeologist must participate in the preconstruction meeting(s) to inform the participants of the sensitivity and location of any California Register-eligible sites in the vicinity of grading or construction.
- MM 6. Any California Register-eligible site located in the open space that will be within 100 feet or closer to public access (e.g., road, trail or firebreak), public facility or private residence, shall be enclosed with permanent fencing designed to help prevent trespass. Each enclosure shall be constructed with a locked gate. A sign at each enclosure will explain site values, interpret site history (or prehistory), identify prohibited uses and warn of penalties for violations.
- MM 7. To help insure the long-term preservation of those California Register-eligible archaeological resources located in the open space, the CC&Rs must include a clause that prohibits the collecting, digging or removal of any stone, artifact or

other prehistoric or historic object from the open space.

- MM 8. If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and the County Coroner must be notified, according to §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the remains are Native American, 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.

Off-Site Intersection Enhancements, Road Widening and Utilities Alignments

- MM 9. If the Off-Site Gravity Sewer Alternative "A" is selected, then disturbance of the California Register-eligible segment of CA-PLA-946-H, the Sacramento Northern Railroad grade, can be avoided by boring under the railroad grade for placement of the sewer line.
- MM 10 Prior to any ground disturbing or demolition for off-site intersection enhancements, road widening and utilities construction, an on-the-ground inspection will be conducted of the areas outside existing public rights-of-way by a qualified archaeologist and/or architectural historian, as appropriate. Such inspections will at a minimum include a field inspection, the recording on forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation of any cultural resources 45 years old or older, an assessment of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources and qualification as a "unique archaeological resource," and a technical report that follows California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines for contents and format. In some cases, an updated records search by the appropriate information center of the California Historical Resources Information System may be necessary if the proposed routes change or if there is more than a year delay between the present study (2005) and said field inspection(s). Upon completion of the field inspections, the archaeologist and/or architectural historian will recommend further mitigation if necessary.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the above six mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level through avoidance or scientific data recovery.

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- 1994a *Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Formerly Used Defense Sites, Evaluation of Historic Dump at Reception Center, Newell (Tule Lake), California*. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. Purchase Order No. DACA05-94—0524. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.
- 1994b *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Pleasant Grove Boulevard Overcrossing, Roseville, Placer County, California*. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to Fugro West, Inc. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2002 *Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect, Ueda Parkway Project, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California* (City of Sacramento, Department of Public Works Project No. HB17). Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to Foothill Associates. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Windmiller, R. and D. S. Napoli

- 2004 *Metro Air Park-I-5 Improvements: Revised Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory, Sacramento County, California*. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to the County of Sacramento Department of Environmental Review and Assessment. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Windmiller, R., D. S. Napoli and J. Lipps

2002 *City of Elk Grove-General Plan: Background Report on Paleontological, Archaeological and Historical Resources*. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to the Planning Department, City of Elk Grove. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, provides both public and private sector clients with services in archaeology, paleontology and cultural resources management.

The business' principal, Ric Windmiller, is experienced in meeting the cultural resources requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other environmental laws and regulations. Since 1970, Ric Windmiller has directed both small and large-scale archaeological research projects in California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Canada and Mexico. Ric Windmiller's years of experience exceed many times over the Secretary of Interior's standards that define the minimum professional qualifications for experts in prehistoric and historical archaeology.

Prior to opening his own consulting business, Ric Windmiller was a staff archaeologist with the University of Arizona and the University of Colorado. Ric Windmiller was also staff archeologist with the National Park Service, Western and Southwest regions. Ric Windmiller is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. The former Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) has been changed to the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Windmiller holds Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-05-10 for Bureau of Land Management lands in California and Nevada, and Nevada Antiquities Permit No. 381 to conduct preliminary and/or extensive survey and excavations of archaeological, paleontological, speleological or historic sites in the State of Nevada. As past president and board chairman of the Central California Archaeological Foundation, Inc., Windmiller guided this nonprofit charitable foundation supporting scientific research with grants and by sponsoring special workshops and symposia.

The consultancy of Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, provides expert services in the fields of archaeology, history, architectural history and paleontology to meet planning, monitoring and mitigation requirements.

SERVICES

- **Records Search:** To identify any cultural resources known to occur on and near the client's project, and background research needed to assess the importance of those resources. Cultural resources commonly include prehistoric Indian sites, historic buildings and ruins, and places of ethnic importance such as Native American religious sites.
- **Field Survey:** On-the-ground, systematic examination of the client's project area to discover unrecorded cultural and paleontological resources. Survey is also essential to verify the location and condition of sites, objects, buildings, structures and districts previously recorded and to update other information about them.
- **Test Excavations:** Limited scientific excavation is sometimes necessary to determine the boundaries, depth and importance of an archaeological site or to retrieve paleontological (fossil) finds..
- **Analysis and Report Preparation:** Using high professional standards, analysis and report preparation are undertaken as integral parts of archival research and field work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Mixed Use Suburban Development/Del Webb-Pulte Homes. Archaeological resources inventory and evaluation for federal wetlands permitting and EIR. Project site of 3,000 acres, Tehama County, California

General Plan and General Plan Update/City of Elk Grove; City of Manteca. Overview of cultural resources (archaeology and architectural history) and historic preservation issues—Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, California.

Specific Plan EIRs/West Placer County; City of Manteca; City of Turlock. Cultural resources inventory and assessment of impacts for a 5,000 acre specific plan EIR in Placer County, California; cultural resources overview and analysis of archaeological and historic architectural preservation issues for two specific plans in Manteca, San Joaquin County and an industrial specific plan in Turlock, Stanislaus County, California.

Cultural Resources and Wireless Telecommunications Projects/GeoTrans, Inc. Historic building evaluations, archaeological surveys, construction monitoring for archaeological resources and records searches for wireless telecommunications projects in northern California focusing on the Bay Area (San Francisco and surrounding cities).

Residential Developments/Discovery Builders. Archaeological inventories, evaluations; historic buildings documentation and evaluations on various sites, Contra Costa County, California.

Commercial Development/City of Folsom . Archaeological test excavations, analysis, recovery and reburial of human remains with cooperation of the Sacramento County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission and the commission's appointed "most likely descendant." Folsom, Sacramento County, California.

Pipeline Construction Monitoring/City of Stockton and Foothill Associates. On-site archaeological monitoring of large scale water and sewer pipeline construction in north Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.

Cultural Resource Section, EIRs/Pacific Municipal Consultants. Oak Canyon Ranch EIR, Calaveras County; Northstar Retreat Subdivision EIR, Placer County; Siller Ranch EIR archaeological and paleontological peer review, Placer County, California.

PARTIAL LIST OF RECENT REPORTS

- 2005 Irish Hill Extension: Archaeological Resources Inventory, Amador County, California (96pp). Submitted to DeSilva Gates Construction, Materials Division. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2005 Archaeological Resources Inventory, Driftwood Estates, Baypoint-West Pittsburg Area, Contra Costa County, California (29pp). Submitted to DeNova Homes. Report on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- 2005 Stonewood-Lateral 7.1 Irrigation Pipe Relocation Project, Archaeological Resources Inventory, Oakley, Contra Costa County, California (36pp). Submitted to West Coast Home Builders, Inc. Report on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- 2005 Archaeological Mitigation for Feature 9, North Star Mining Area, Sutter Creek Vicinity,

- Amador County, California (10pp). Submitted to Sutter Gold Mining, Inc. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2005 Archaeological Resources Inventory, Campbell Road Ranch Estates, Escalon, San Joaquin County, California (31pp). Submitted to PMD Consulting. Report on file, Central California Information Center, California State University-Stanislaus, Turlock.
- 2005 Updated Evaluation of Archaeological Resources, The Oaks At Willow Springs, Folsom, Sacramento County, California (143pp). Submitted to Palisades Properties. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2005 South Arkansas Creek Project: Archaeological Resources Inventory, Amador County, California (119pp). Submitted to CrossPointe LLC. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2005 Highlands Parcel A: Updated Cultural Resources Study, Rocklin, Placer County, California (62pp). Submitted to Raney Planning and Management, Inc. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2005 Devai Property, APN# 001-130-008: Archaeological Resources Inventory, Forest Home Vicinity, Amador County, California (125pp). Submitted to Dan Prodanovich. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2005 Supplement to Croftwood: Updated Cultural Resources Study, Rocklin, Placer County, California (29pp). Submitted to Alleghany Properties, Inc. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

ASSOCIATES

Jere Lipps, Ph.D., Paleontologist

Carol Roland, Ph.D., Architectural Historian

TESTIMONIALS

"Your firm and Mr. Windmiller are to be commended on the production of a thorough and well executed report."

--T.M. Bethea, Contracting Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento CA

"The archaeological and ethnographic overview is printed. It looks great! Thanks."

--Sandra Navarro, Ph.D.
Director of EIS/EIR Contracting
Aegis Environmental, Inc., Roseville, CA

"Largely through the efforts of Ric Windmiller, (his client) the Archaeological Conservancy acquired the famous Borax Lake site in Lake County, California."

--William Wallace, Ph.D.
Editor, *TULARG REPORT*

"The research design seminars went well! Thanks for the input--you really did help."

--Robert Elston, Ph.D.
Intermountain Research, Silver City, NV

"Please accept my thanks for your assistance in making the Sacramento District Corps of Engineers' *Earth Day Celebration* a success."

--Lee Foster, Archeologist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento CA

"Your National Register nomination of the Borax Lake site was accepted. A lot of people made very nice comments about your work; it was well written and received high marks from the state review board."

--Mark Barnes, Ph.D., Archeologist
National Park Service, Atlanta, GA

APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

This appendix may contain information on the specific locations of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.



December 3, 1999

Dan Osanna
9145 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

IC# PLA-99-103

RE: RECORD SEARCH FOR THE PLACER VINEYARDS SPECIFIC PLAN EIR
IN PLACER COUNTY.

Dear Mr. Osanna:

In response to your request, received on Nov. 15, 1999, a record search for the above location (USGS Citrus Heights, Pleasant Grove, Rio Linda and Roseville 7.5' Quads. T10N R5E Sections 1 through 14; T10N R6E Sections 6 and 7) has been completed with the following results:

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES: Our records indicated that nine previously recorded sites and six isolates are known to be located within, adjacent to, very close to this project. These resources include CA-PLA-46, -47, -63, -69, -75, -76, 80, -81 and -82; DR-3, -4, -5, -6 and -9 and CRU-91-I-4.

CA-PLA-46: Copy of record attached.

CA-PLA-47: Copy of record attached. We have two possible locations on our map and the site has not been updated.

CA-PLA-63: Original record missing; described in Palumbo thesis as a lithic scatter with proj. pts., cores, and various pieces of ground stone. Syda's isolate #s 2, 3 and 4 were all he found of this site.

CA-PLA-69: Recorded in 1962 by Mott as various ground stone artifacts and cooking rocks exposed by flood erosion.

CA-PLA-75: Original record missing; described in Palumbo thesis as a scatter of lithics and ground stone. Updated in 1992 by Jordan and Psota (generally same description).

CA-PLA-76: Recorded in 1965 by Palumbo and Mott as open occupation site with lithics and various ground stone (manos, pestles, metates). Updated by Farber in 1991 (could find no evidence of site).

CA-PLA-80: Copy of record attached.

CA-PLA-81: Recorded in 1961 by Mott. Bowl mortar and several other pieces of ground stone and cooking rocks found when ditch was dug through vineyard. Update in 1991 by Farber (very little found).

CA-PLA-82: Record copy attached.

DR-3: Granitic mano frag.

December 3, 1999
D. Osanna
Pg. 2

DR-4: Granite bowl mortar fragment.
DR-5: Record copy attached.
DR-6: 1 pestle, 1 mano.
DR-9: 1 bifacial mano.
CRU-91-I-4: Mano frag.

HISTORIC RESOURCES: According to our records the nearest previously recorded historic archeological resource is the Sacramento Northern Railroad alignment. The portion which crosses the project has not been recorded yet but a copy of the record for the closest recorded section (in the town of Rio Linda) is attached.

Our office copies of the 1866 GLO Plats for the two project townships show several early roads, a few houses and a couple of agricultural fields within or adjacent to the project.

A review of the listed historic references mentioned only one local bridge that was inventoried by Caltrans (Bridge No. 19C0084). See map and attachment.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: Our records show that several portions of the project area have been previously surveyed, especially along the Dry Creek corridor. Surveys within the project include Report Nos. 34, 251, 355, 388 and 396; along with Neeley (1978) and Jordan (1992). Adjacent studies include Report No. 592, Derr (1991A,B, 1993), Farber (1990) and Syda (1993). A complete copy of Report No. 34 is attached along with title pages and maps for most of the other reports (coverage description included for Report No. 388 also). For processed reports copies of the library bibliographic cards are included.

LITERATURE SEARCH: In addition to the official records and maps for archeological sites and surveys in Placer and Sacramento County, the following historic references were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties (1996) and Determinations of Eligibility (Oct. 1999), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates), California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates), Gold Districts of California (1979), California Gold Camps (1975), California Place Names (1969), Survey of Surveys (Historic and Architectural Resources) (1989), Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) (Sept. 1999), Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (1989), Caltrans State Bridge Survey (1987) and Historic Spots in California (1966 and 1990).

December 3, 1999
D. Osanna
Pg. 3

As indicated on the attached agreement form the charge for this record search is \$293.85. Payment instructions are included at the bottom of the form. Please sign where indicated and return the YELLOW copy with your payment. Thank you.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Marianne L. Russo
Assistant Coordinator

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

CSU-SACRAMENTO - 6000 J STREET, ADAMS BLDG., SUITE #103 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95819-6100
916-278-6217 FAX 916-278-5162

Summary of Records Search Results

August 23, 2005

NCIC File No: PLA-05-124

Ric Windmiller
Consulting Archaeologist
P.O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759

From: Sally Torpy, Researcher

Re: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan Update

T10N/R5E Sections 1-14; T10/R6E Sections 6 & 7

Citrus Heights, Rio Linda, Pleasant Grove and Roseville 7.5' USGS Quads, Placer County

- Sites Within or Adjacent to Project Area:

PA-00-08

PA-00-09

RWCA-01-PV-ISO-1

RWCA-01-PV-ISO-2

Copies enclosed for PA-00-08 and 09.

- NCIC Studies Within or Adjacent to Project Area:

#3782

"Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the countryside Equestrian Estates Project, Elverta Vicinity" (Melinda A. Peak 2004)

"Cultural Resource Assessment of five parcels Within the Elverta Specific Plan Area"
(Peak & Associates, Inc. 2004)

"Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Property 12 Placer Vineyards Specific Plan"
(Ric Windmiller 2001)

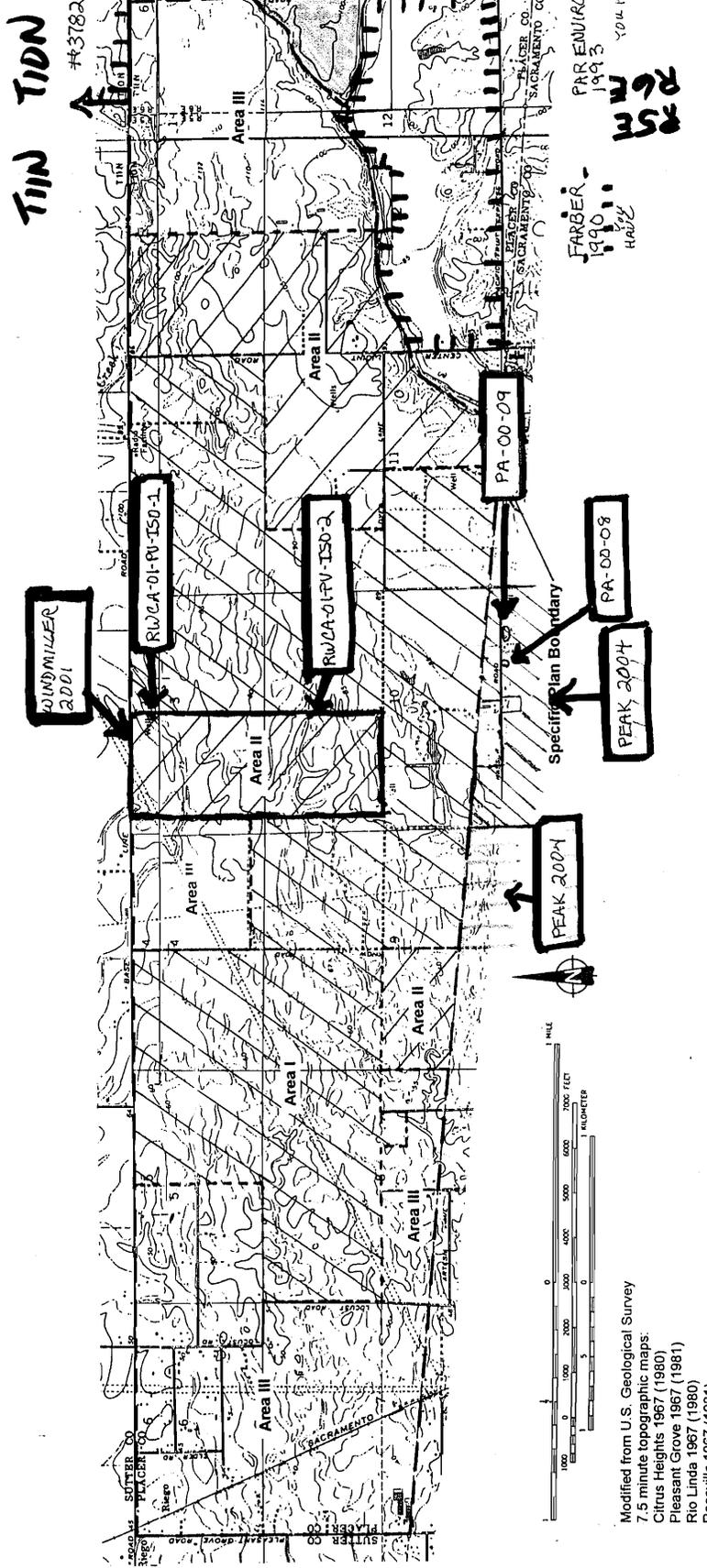
Title pages, survey coverage maps enclosed.

- NRHP and CRHR: Nothing listed
- OHP's Historic Property Directory (2005): Nothing listed
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing listed
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing listed
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992): Nothing listed
- Caltrans Bridge Inventory (1987 and 2000): Nothing listed

As indicated on the attached agreement form, the charge for this record search is **\$243.00**. Please sign where indicated and return the **YELLOW** copy to this office. Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call 916/278-6217.

NCIC STUDIES/SITES

Figure 2. "Areas" I, II and III within Placer Vineyards Specific F



Northeast Center of the
California Historical Resources
Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

California State University, Chico
Building 25, Suite 201
Chico, California 95929-0377
Phone (530) 898-6256
Fax (530) 898-4413
neinfocntr@csuchico.edu

August 31, 2005

Mr. Ric Windmiller
P. O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759-1358

**I.C. # D05-65
Record Search**

RE: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan
T11N, R4E, Sections 35, 36
USGS Pleasant Grove 7.5' and Lincoln 15' quadrangles
Approximately 7 acres, estimated from project map (Sutter County)

Dear Mr. Windmiller,

In response to your recent request, a record search for the above-cited project was conducted by examining the official maps and records for archaeological sites and surveys in Sutter County.

RESULTS:

Prehistoric Resources: According to our records, no sites of this type have been recorded in either project area or vicinity. However, a stone tool and a bowl mortar were informally documented in a survey conducted within the project vicinity. The project area is located in a region utilized by Valley Nisenan populations. Unrecorded resources of this type may be located in the project area.

Historic Resources: According to our records, two sites of this type have been recorded in the project area, consisting of the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal Levee (CA-SUT-85H) and a segment of the Sacramento Northern Railroad (CA-SUT-87H). Additionally, a refuse deposit and the Natomas Cross Canal Levee/ Pleasant Grove Creek Canal Levee were recorded in the project vicinity. The recorded sites have been plotted in red on the map provided and copies of the site records are included with this letter. Furthermore, an

isolate piece of farm machinery was informally documented in a survey conducted within the project vicinity. Unrecorded resources of this type may be located in the project area.

The USGS Lincoln (1953) 15' quad map indicates that the Sutter – Placer County line, Pleasant Grove Road, Locust Road, Riego/ Baseline Road, East Natomas Road, Natomas East Main Drainage Canal, Sacramento Northern Railroad, and Western Pacific Railroad are located in the project area, while Alpha School, wells, roads, and structures are located in the project vicinity.

Previous Archaeological Investigations: According to our records, portions of the project area have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The surveys have been plotted in green on the map provided and copies of pertinent pages from the reports are included with this letter. The reports are listed below:

Dames & Moore, Inc.

- 1996 Historic Property Treatment Plan for Reclamation District 1000, Rural Landscape District for the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations for the American River Watershed Investigation, Sacramento and Sutter Counties, California (I. C. Report # 5777). Reclamation District 1000 (RD 1000) was informally documented in the project area as a result of this survey.

Egherman, R. and B. Hatoff (URS)

- 2002 Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources: Appendix J-1 of Application for Certification (I. C. Report # 5655). CA-SUT-85H was updated in the project area as a result of this survey.

Literature Search: In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Sutter County, the following references were reviewed: the **National Register of Historic Places – Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties** (1988, Computer Listings 1966 through 7-00 by National Park Service), the **California Register of Historical Resources** (2005), the **California Inventory of Historic Resources** (1976), the **California Points of Historical Interest** (1992), the **California Historical Landmarks** (1996), **Historic Spots in California** (1966), **the Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California** (1978), and **Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sutter County** (2005).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based upon the above information and the local topography, the project is located in an area considered to be sensitive for prehistoric, protohistoric, and/or historic cultural resources. We recommend that you contact the appropriate local Native American representatives for information regarding unrecorded traditional cultural properties, which

may be located within project boundaries for which we have no records. You may also wish to consult historic GLO maps for any unrecorded historic sites, which may be located within project boundaries for which we have no records.

If the project is located in or adjacent to Forest Service or BLM lands, we recommend that you contact the appropriate agency in order to determine if they have information on sites located within project boundaries which have not yet been submitted to our office.

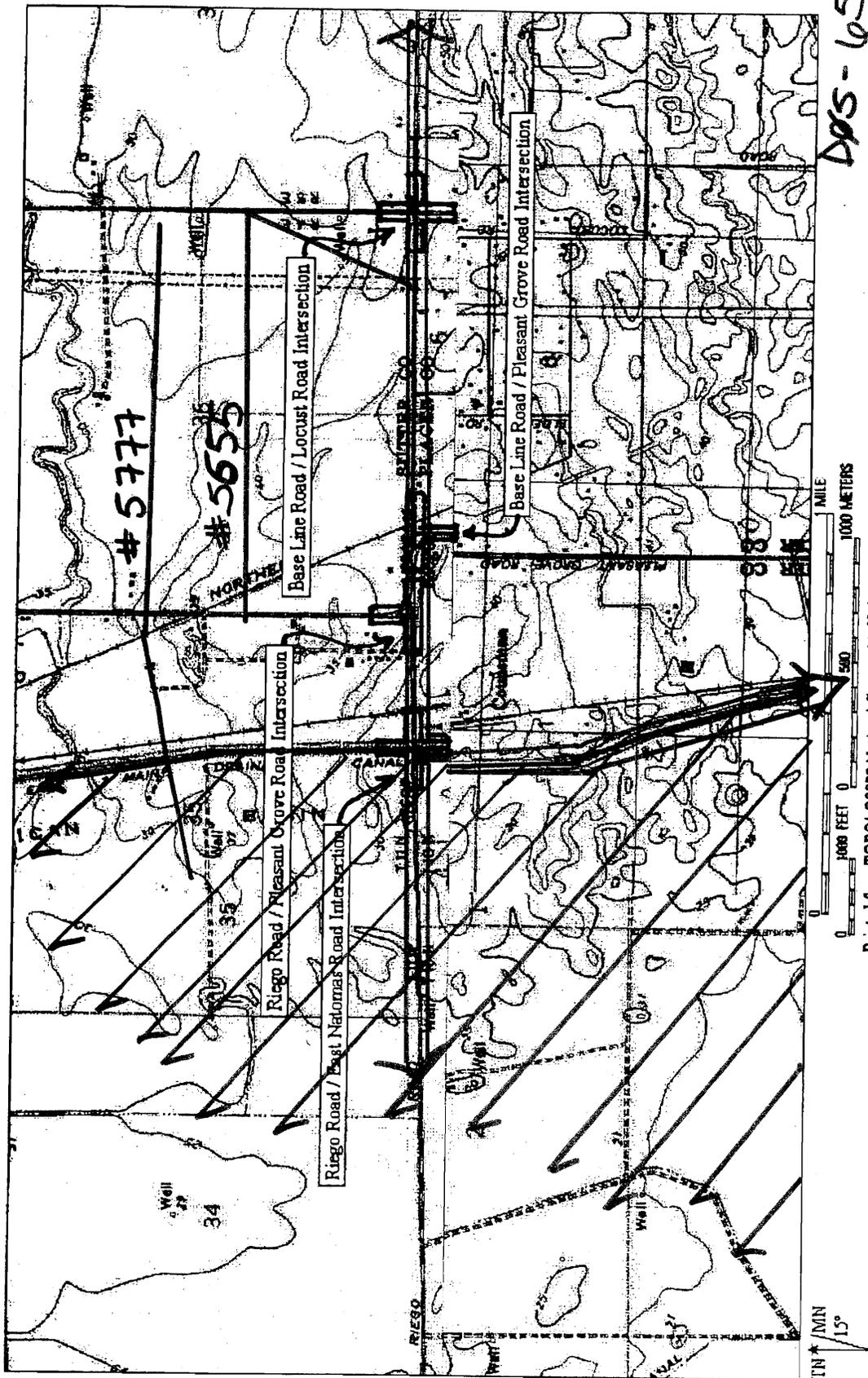
The charge for this record search is \$192.15 (1.5 hours of Information Center time @ \$120.00 per hour, plus 81 photocopies @ \$0.15 per copy). An invoice from the CSUC Research Foundation for billing purposes will follow.

Thank you for your concern in preserving California's cultural heritage, and please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

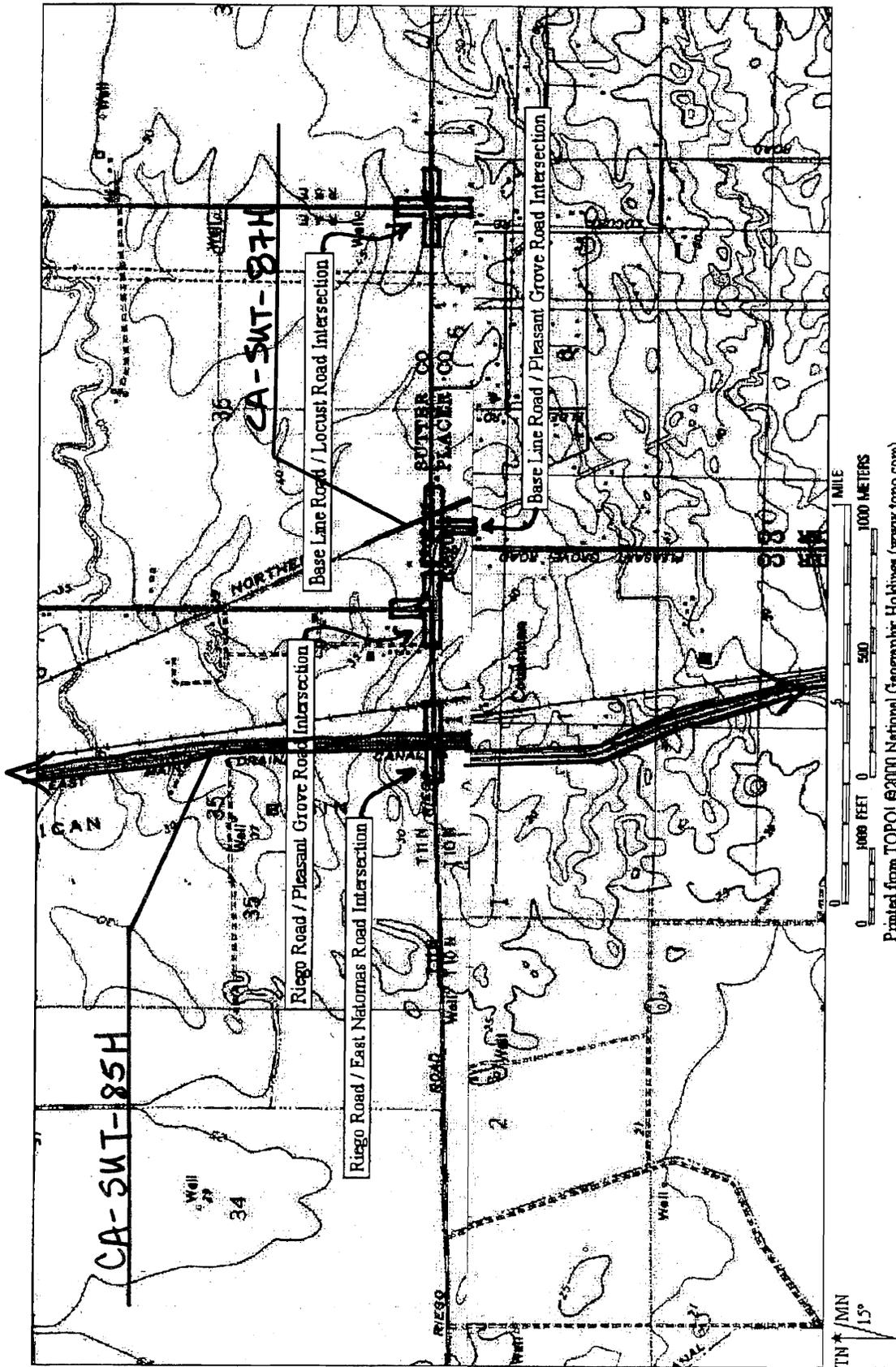
Sincerely,



Mim. Roeder, B.A.
NEIC Staff



PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS



PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

N.E.

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

CSU-SACRAMENTO - 6000 J STREET, ADAMS BLDG., SUITE #103 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95819-6100
916-278-6217 FAX 916-278-5162

Summary of Records Search Results

August 22, 2005

NCIC File No: PLA-05-121

Ric Windmiller
Consulting Archaeologist
P.O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759

From: Jennifer Bowden, Researcher

Re: Base Line Road Widening

T 10N/R 5E Sections 1-6; T 10N/R 6E Section 6; T 11N/R 4E Section 36; T 11N/R 5E
Sections 31-36

Pleasant Grove and Roseville 7.5' USGS Quads, Placer County

• Sites Within or Adjacent to Project Area:

P-31-1137-H

CA-PLA-944-H/P-31-1134

CA-PLA-945-H/P-31-1135

CA-PLA-946-H/P-31-1136

• NCIC Studies Within or Adjacent to Project Area:

#355 (Mikkelsen 1986)

#388 (Foster and Foster 1988)

#396 (Peak & Associates 1979)

#2484 (Windmiller, Osanna and Napoli 2000)

#3782 (Derr 2001)

Title pages, survey coverage maps, and relevant excerpts enclosed.

• NRHP and CRHR: Nothing listed

• OHP's Historic Property Directory (2005): The Alpha/Riego School is listed on Baseline Road (copy enclosed).

• California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing listed

• California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing listed

• California Points of Historical Interest (1992): Nothing listed

• Caltrans Bridge Inventory (1987 and 2000): Nothing listed

• GLO Plats: T 10N/R 5E (1866): "Eagle House," sloughs

T 10N/R 6E (1866): sloughs

T 11N/R 4E (1868): no cultural features

T 11N/R 5E (1855): "Eagle Hotel," unnamed roads, sloughs

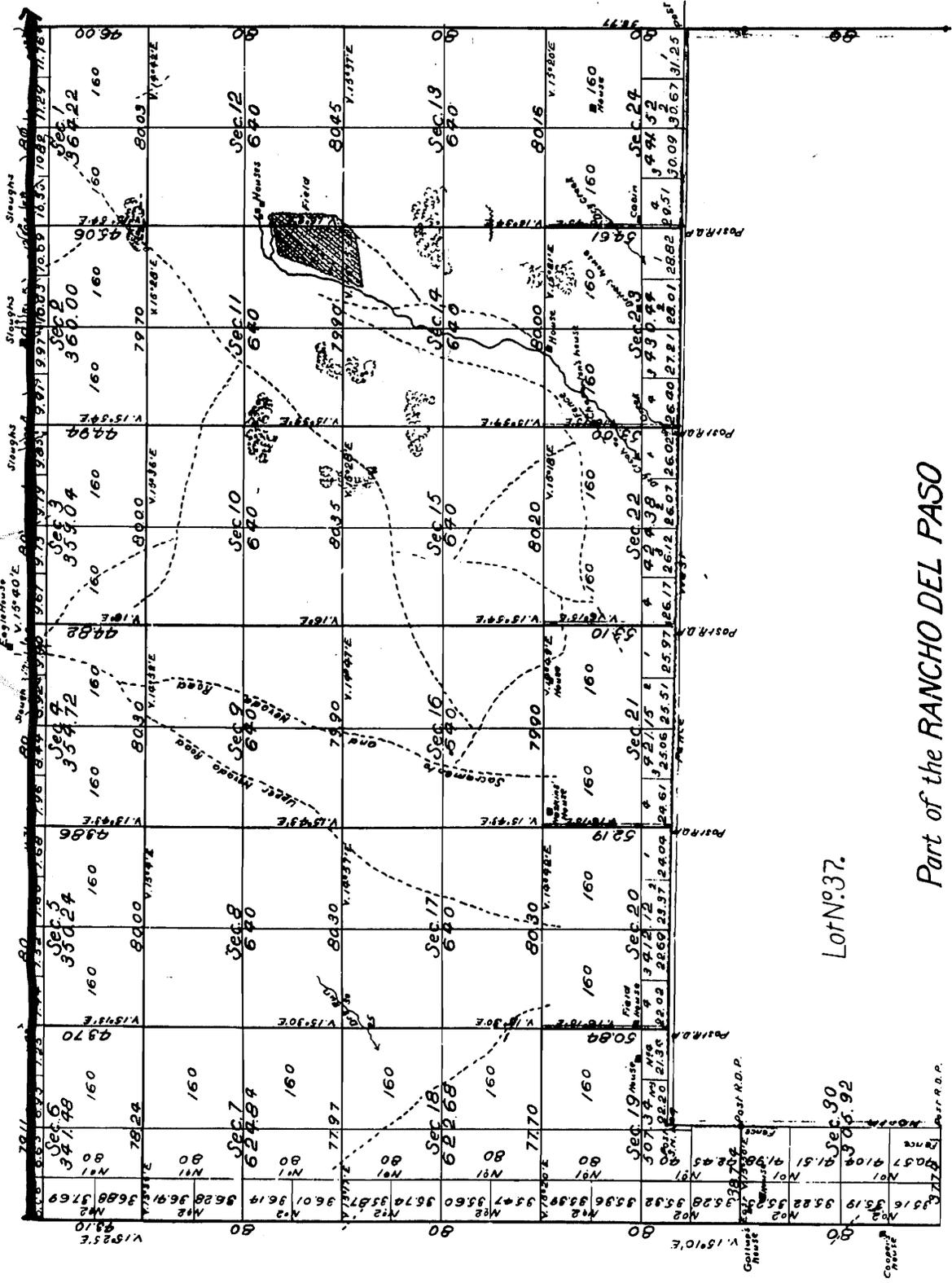
Copies enclosed.

- Historic Maps: 1910 Pleasant Grove Quad shows Baseline Road (not named); occasional buildings, including the settlement of Riego; and the Northern Electric (Sacramento Northern) Railroad. The Alpha School is shown $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Baseline Road- not sure if this is the building listed on HRI. Copy enclosed.

As indicated on the attached agreement form, the charge for this record search is **\$186.30**. Please sign where indicated and return the **YELLOW** copy to this office. Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call 916/278-6217.

Township N^o.10 North, Range N^o.5 East, Mount Diablo Meridian.

1866



Lot N^o.37.

Part of the RANCHO DEL PASO

Aggregate Area of Public Lands
Estimated

Aggregate

PROPERTY NUMBER	PRIMARY #	STREET ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS
14450		VERNON ST	SEAWELL UNDERPASS	ROSEVILLE	M	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
059134		105 VERNON ST	PLACER TV VIDEO	ROSEVILLE	P		MAINST.PRG	SIROSEVILLE 2		7K
14434		106 VERNON ST	ROSEVILLE TELEPHONE MUSEUM	ROSEVILLE	P	1935	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14435		111 VERNON ST	ALLWOOD FURNITURE	ROSEVILLE	P	1927	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14433		124 VERNON ST	124 & 130, ROSEVILLE EAGLES	ROSEVILLE	P	1913	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14436		201 VERNON ST	201-209, NICE TWICE, WIL' BILL'S T	ROSEVILLE	P	1922	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14437		211 VERNON ST	211-217, CARROLL'S TYPEWRITER, FAM	ROSEVILLE	P	1922	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14438		219 VERNON ST	223-227, ED'S BARBER SHOP, M&M ANT	ROSEVILLE	P	1921	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14432		222 VERNON ST	THE TIN SOLDIER	ROSEVILLE	P	1924	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154431		226 VERNON ST	PAST-N-PRESENT	ROSEVILLE	P	1920	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154439		229 VERNON ST	HOME PASSAGES	ROSEVILLE	P	1922	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154430		230 VERNON ST	A TREASURE HUNT & VELVET PURSE	ROSEVILLE	P	1926	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154440		231 VERNON ST	231 & 233, RIOLO'S CLUB, OFFICE SP	ROSEVILLE	P	1926	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
069136		232 VERNON ST	TAYLOR'S RED AND WHITE	ROSEVILLE	P		MAINST.PRG	SIROSEVILLE 4		7K
154429		238 VERNON ST	ROSEVILLE ANTIQUE MALL	ROSEVILLE	P	1929	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154428		240 VERNON ST	JAVA GARDEN	ROSEVILLE	P	1929	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154444		241 VERNON ST	241, 243, 245, ROADWAY JEWELERS, T	ROSEVILLE	P	1925	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154427		242 VERNON ST	242-246, EVA'S MEXICAN RESTAURANT,	ROSEVILLE	P	1939	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14426		316 VERNON ST	ROSEVILLE CITY HALL ANNEX	ROSEVILLE	M	1935	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154425		400 VERNON ST	STATE FARM INSURANCE	ROSEVILLE	P	1949	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154424		404 VERNON ST	ROSEVILLE TROPHY	ROSEVILLE	P	1948	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
059133		406 VERNON ST	419-425, TOWER THEATER	ROSEVILLE	P		MAINST.PRG	SIROSEVILLE 1		7K
14445		419 VERNON ST	430-432, JIMMY'S RESTAURANT	ROSEVILLE	D	1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	2S2
14446		430 VERNON ST	VALUE VILLAGE	ROSEVILLE	P	1949	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
14422		522 VERNON ST	OLD WORLD FURNITURE CO, J & G GUNS	ROSEVILLE	P	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154448		625 VERNON ST	FARMER'S INSURANCE GROUP	ROSEVILLE	P	1915	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154421		700 VERNON ST	VERNON STREET SCHOOL	ROSEVILLE	P	1925	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
154449		725 VERNON ST	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	P	1907	PROJ.REVW.	HUD930713K	04/02/01	2S2
34023		209 WALNUT ST	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	P	1926	PROJ.REVW.	HUD940225A	08/31/93	6Y
38903		213 WALNUT ST	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	P		PROJ.REVW.		04/04/94	6Y
88844		BASELINE RD	ALPHA SCHOOL / REIGO SCHOOL	(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1880	HIST.SURV.	5678-0009-0000	03/22/94	7J
38841		6365 CAVITT STALLMAN RD	LINDSEY RANCH	(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P		HIST.SURV.	5678-0006-0000	03/22/94	7J
38843		7055 AVITT STALLMAN RD	STALLMAN HOME	(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	5678-0008-0000	03/22/94	7J
09293		6627 EUREKA RD		(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1890	HIST.SURV.	5678-0011-0000	06/16/97	7J
6832		EUREKA RD		(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	5678-0012-0000	06/16/97	7J
0758		INDUSTRIAL AVE	PUMP AND PIPE FOR HISTORIC WELL	(VIC) ROSEVILLE	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-31-03-0013-0000	06/02/03	6Y
0454		8042 JOE RODGERS RD		(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1900	PROJ.REVW.	COE030430A	06/02/03	6Y
0456		8137 JOE RODGERS RD		(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	5678-0013-0000	06/16/97	7J
0445		7000 LAIRD RD		(VIC) ROSEVILLE	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	5678-0014-0000	06/16/97	7J
0410		SR 65	ANDORA UNDERPASS, BR 19-02	(VIC) ROSEVILLE	S	1916	HIST.SURV.	5678-0010-0000	03/22/94	7J
355		SHERIDAN CEMETERY		SHERIDAN	P	1896	HIST.SURV.	5681-0002-0000	06/16/97	7J
438		5740 13TH ST	SHERIDAN CASH STORE	SHERIDAN	P	1879	HIST.SURV.	5681-0001-0000	03/22/94	7J
095		4871 H ST		SHERIDAN	P		PROJ.REVW.	DOE-31-91-0010-0000	10/24/91	2S2
096		4894 H ST		SHERIDAN	P		HIST.RES.	FHWA910903A	10/24/91	2S2
45		5024 RIOSA ST	OLD JAIL	SHERIDAN	P	1900	HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-018	08/17/90	7L
74		5415 RANCH HOUSE RD		(VIC) SHERIDAN	P	1875	HIST.SURV.	5681-0004-0000	08/03/90	7L
				(VIC) SHERIDAN	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	5681-0005-0000	06/16/97	7J
				(VIC) SHERIDAN	P	1900	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-91-0008-0000	06/16/97	7J
				(VIC) SHERIDAN	P		PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	10/24/91	6Y

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Summary of Results for Records Search

August 19, 2005

NCIC File No.: PLA-05-123

To: Ric Windmiller
P.O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759

From: Sally Torpy/ Researcher

Re: Watt Avenue Road Widening Project
T10N/R5E Sections 1 & 2, and 11-14.
Pleasant Grove and Rio Linda Quads, Placer and Sacramento Counties

- Sites Within/Adjacent to Project:
CA-PLA-47 **Two different locations given for the site.
CA-PLA-69
- NCIC Studies Within/Adjacent to Project:
251 (Patti Jo Palumbo 1963)
#2484 (Ric Windmiller 2000)
Title pages and maps enclosed.
- OHP Historic Property Directory (May 2005): Nothing listed
- NRHP/CRHR (November 2004): Nothing listed
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing listed
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing listed
- Points of Historic Interest (1992): Nothing listed
- California Dept. of Transportation Bridge Inventory: Nothing listed
- 1865 GLO Plat Map: T10N/R5E shows trails/road in Sections 1, 2, and 11. There are three hours located in Section 12 as well as a field. Copy enclosed.

As indicated on the attached agreement form, the charge for this record search is **\$182.70**. Please sign where indicated and return the **YELLOW** copy with your payment. Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call 916/278-6217.

NCIC STUDIES

RIO LINDA QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA

FLA
SAC

MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

25' 38 6 730 000 FEET 39 40 41 121°22'30"

SITES

#2484

CA-PLA-47

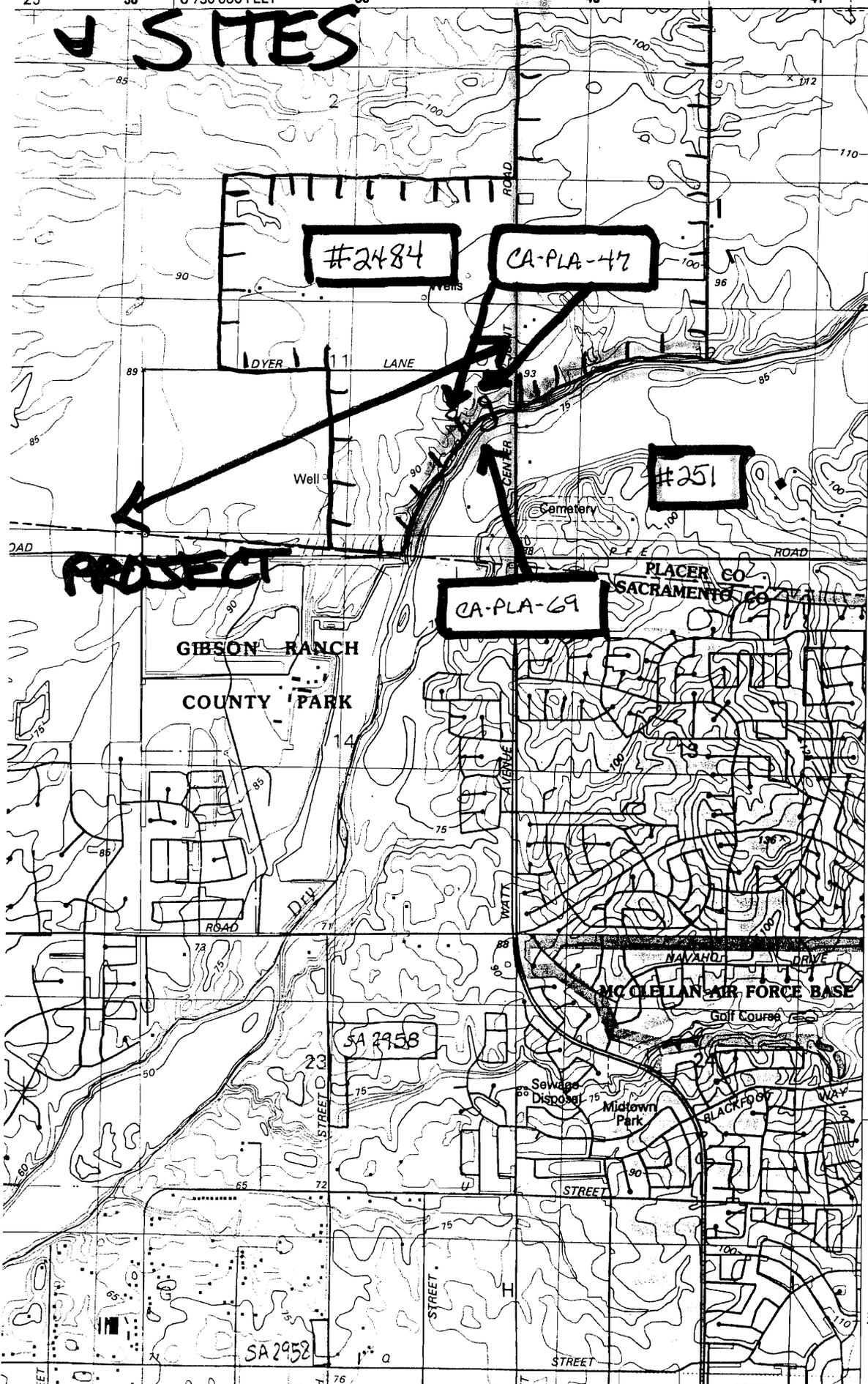
#251

CA-PLA-69

SA 2958

SA 2952

PROJECT



3469A+B

2 030 000
FEET
4181 (99-54)

4197 (93-7)

42'30"

4197 (93-7)

3469

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916-278-6217 ncic@csus.edu FAX 916-278-5162

Summary of Results for Records Search

August 17, 2005

NCIC File No.: PLA-05-119/SAC-05-165

Ric Windmiller
P.O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759

From: Jennifer Bowden, Researcher

Re: Placer Vineyards Off-Site Gravity Sewer Alternatives
Rio Linda 7.5' USGS Quad., Placer and Sacramento Counties

- Sites Within or Adjacent to Study Area:
 - P-34-743-H (isolated harvester)
 - P-34-744 (isolated "nutting stone")
 - P-34-886-H (Elkhorn Blvd.)
 - CA-SAC-463-H/P-34-490 (East Levee)
 - CA-SAC-567-H/P-34-739 (Sorrento Road; no Placer Co. # known)
 - CA-PLA-946-H/P-31-1136 (Sacramento Northern/Northern Electric Railroad; Sacramento Co. #s are CA-SAC-571-H/P-34-746, but none of Sac. Co. portion has been recorded in project vicinity)
 - *CA-SAC-464-H/P-34-491 (no site form enclosed; Western Pacific Railroad not recorded in project vicinity, but shown on quads)
- Studies Within or Adjacent to Study Area:
 - NCIC #355 (Pat Mikkelsen 1986)
 - NCIC #396 (Ann S. Peak & Associates 1979)
 - NCIC #527 (D.L. True 1980)
 - NCIC #560 (Lee Motz 1980)
 - NCIC #2484 (Ric Windmiller, Dan Osanna, and Donald S. Napoli 2000)
 - NCIC #3441 (Ebasco Environmental 1992)
 - NCIC #3469 (Dames & Moore 1996)
 - NCIC #3489b (Sharon A. Waechter 1993)
 - NCIC #4181 (Peak & Associates, Inc. 2000)
 - NCIC #4197 (Dames & Moore 1994)
 - Lorna Billat 2002, letter report on Nextel Site No. CA-0589A/606 West Delano St.
 - David Chavez 1984, "Cultural Resources Evaluations for the North Natomas Community Plan Study Area"

Essex Environmental 1995, "Sacramento Municipal Utility District Cogeneration Pipeline Project: Cultural Resources Management Plan"

Wendy J. Nelson, Maureen Carpenter, and Kimberley L. Holanda 2000, "Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WP04: Sacramento to Redding"

Peak & Associates 2001, letter report on Fifteen Surewest Tower Sites in Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Yolo and Sutter Counties (Elverta Surewest Site #9)

Ric Windmiller 2001-2002, "Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect: Ueda Parkway Project, Sacramento"

Copies of title pages and survey location maps enclosed.

- NRHP, CRHR (Listings and Determinations of Eligibility 2005): Nothing Listed
- OHP Historic Property Directory (HPD): Nothing Listed
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing Listed
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing Listed
- Points of Historical Interest (1992): Nothing Listed
- California Dept. of Transportation Bridge Inventory: BR #s 24C0106, 24C0314 (both Category 5, ineligible for NRHP)
- GLO Plats: T 10N/R 4E (1871)- "Reserved Road" follows R 4/5E line
T 10N/R 5E (1866)- "House," "Cooper's House," "Gallup's House," and "Fence" in project vicinity.
Del Paso Rancho plat (1857)- project is in Lot 37, all labeled as "Prairie." No cultural features identified.
- Historic Maps: 1911 Arcade Quad shows improved roads along portions of the project alignment. The Western Pacific and Sacramento Northern (Northern Electric) railroads are also shown, along with a few scattered buildings (presumably houses).

As indicated on the attached agreement form, the charge for this record search is **\$251.85**. Payment instructions are included at the bottom of the form. Please sign where indicated and return the **YELLOW** copy with your payment.

Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call 916/278-6217.

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

Sacramento County

Bridge Number	District	Structure Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
24C0307	03	LAGUNA CREEK	3.5 MI N OF SR 104	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1940	1965
24C0308	03	E BRANCH LAGUNA CREEK	BRADSHAW RD & SHELDON RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1940	
24C0309	03	BROWNS CREEK	1.2 MI N OF SR 104	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1950	1970
24C0310	03	RIO LINDA CREEK	0.1 MI S OF 'E' ST	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1928	
24C0311	03	S CHANNEL DRY CREEK	0.25 MI N ELKHORN BL	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0312	03	N CHANNEL DRY CREEK	0.6 MI N ELKHORN BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1966	
24C0313	03	RIO LINDA CREEK	1/4 MI E OF 16TH ST	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1986	
24C0314	03	NATOMAS E TRIBUTARY NO 1	0.4 MI N RIO LINDA BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1984	
24C0315	03	N CHANNEL DRY CREEK	AT 16TH ST	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1959	
24C0316	03	S CHANNEL DRY CREEK	18TH STREET	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1959	
24C0318	03	CRIPPLE CREEK	0.8 MI N AUBURN BL	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0319	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.2 MI S OF AUBURN BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1972	
24C0320	03	CRIPPLE CREEK	0.6 MI N ANTELOPE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1961	
24C0321	03	CRIPPLE CREEK	0.1 MI S TWIN OAKS AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0322	03	CRIPPLE CREEK	1.4 MI NE SUNRISE BL	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0324	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI S HIGHLAND AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0326	03	ARCADE CREEK	100' S OF COLLEGE OAK DR	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1916	1974
24C0327	03	BROOKTREE CREEK	0.3 MI S OF GREENBACK	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0328	03	CHICAGO CREEK	0.1 MI W CHICAGO AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1916	1975
24C0329	03	ALDER CREEK	0.1 MI S OF U.S. 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1967	
24C0330	03	WILLOW CREEK	0.5 MI S CARBONDALE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1950	
24C0331	03	LAGUNA CREEK	1.1 MI N GRANT LINE RD	4 Hist sign not determin	1993	
24C0332	03	DEER CREEK	0.7 MI NW STATE RTE 16	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1930	
24C0333	03	HORSE CREEK	0.3 MI E BRADSHAW BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1984	
24C0334	03	HORSE CREEK	0.2 MI W OF BRADSHAW	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1935	
24C0335	03	HORSE CREEK	0.6 MI W BRADSHAW BL	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1949	
24C0337	03	LAGUNA CREEK	0.7 MI N CALVINE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1945	
24C0338	03	LAGUNA CREEK	0.8 MI N CALVINE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1958	
24C0339	03	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI S OF GERBER RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0340	03	BADGER CREEK	0.3 MI S OF ARNO RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0341	03	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI S STATE RTE 16	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1933	1972
24C0342	03	ELDER CREEK	0.2 MI S ELDER CREEK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1952	
24C0344	03	LAGUNA CREEK	0.5 MI N CALVINE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1930	1953
24C0345	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI W SUNRISE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	1990
24C0346	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.6 MI W SUNRISE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0347	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI W SUNRISE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0349	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	2.6 MI SOUTH OF SR 16	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0350	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI E TAVERNOR RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1971	
24C0351	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	1 MI EAST ALTA MESA RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1971	
24C0352	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	1.8 MI E ALTA MESA RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1971	
24C0353	03	SP/UP RR & SCRTD LRT	0.3 MI. W. OF RTE 51	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1984	
24C0354	03	NORTH CHANNEL DRY CREEK	0.2 MI N SAN JOQN CO LINE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1940	
24C0355	03	DEER CREEK	0.2 MI S/E OF S.R. 16	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1925	
24C0356	03	CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGH	0.1 MI E OF HOWE AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

Sacramento County

Bridge Number	District	Structure Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
24C0081	03	ARCADE CREEK	AT WINDING WAY	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1927	1965
24C0082	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N GARFIELD AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1929	1961
24C0083	03	ARCADE CREEK BRANCH	0.05 MI N MANZANITA AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1927	1961
24C0084	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.5 MI N GREENBACK LANE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1927	1972
24C0085	03	CRIPPLE CREEK	0.1 MI N ANTELOPE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0086	03	LAGUNA CREEK	0.5 MI N OF BOND RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1956	
24C0087	03	LAGUNA CREEK	0.5 MI N OF BOND RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1956	
24C0089	03	AMERICAN RIVER	0.6 MI N OF S.R. 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1961	
24C0090	03	AMERICAN RIVER DRIVE	AMERICAN RIVER DR	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0091	03	UNION HOUSE CREEK	0.3 MI S OF MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	1955
24C0092	03	ELDER CREEK	0.2 MI S OF GERBER RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	1955
24C0093	03	ELDER CREEK	0.3 MI N OF MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1959	
24C0094	03	SOUTH BRANCH FLORIN CRK	0.5 MI N OF GERBER	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	1955
24C0095	03	FLORIN CREEK	0.6 MI N OF GERBER ROAD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	1955
24C0096	03	MORRISON CREEK TRIBUTARY	2.2 MI N/O MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	1955
24C0097	03	MORRISON CREEK	2.4 MI N/O MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	1955
24C0099	03	NATOMAS E MAIN DN CNL	0.1 MI S OF GARDEN HWY	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0100	03	AMERICAN RIVER	0.5 MI N OF S.R. 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1966	
24C0103	03	NATOMAS MAIN CANAL	.3 MI W/O RTE 5	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0105	03	EAST DRAIN CANAL	0.4 MI E OF RTE 99	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1968	
24C0106	03	NATOMAS E MAIN DRAIN CNL	1.6 MI W RIO LINDA BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1968	
24C0107L	03	AMERICAN RIVER	0.4 MI N/O SR 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1969	
24C0107R	03	AMERICAN RIVER	0.4 MI N/O SR 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1969	
24C0108	03	K ST MALL-DOWNTOWN PLAZA	5TH AND K STS	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1963	
24C0112	03	SP/UP RR,SCRTD LRT,AUBUR	0.2 MI W OF RTE 51	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1984	
24C0113	03	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI S OF FLORIN RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1955	1969
24C0114	03	NORTH FORK ELDER CREEK	0.5 MI NORTH OF MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1987	
24C0116	03	LAGUNA CREEK	1.9 MI S OF MACK ROAD	4 Hist sign not determin	1992	
24C0118	03	MORRISON CREEK	1/2 MI N ELDER CREEK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1972	1987
24C0121	03	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI W FRANKLIN BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1977	
24C0122	03	DOUGLAS DRAIN	2.1 MI W/O RTE 5	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1974	
24C0124L	03	E DRAINAGE CANAL	0.24mi e/o Truxel Rd.	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0124R	03	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.24mi e/o Truxel Rd.	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1966	
24C0126	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N OF HUDSON WAY	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1924	
24C0127	03	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	AT ACACIA AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1940	1960
24C0128	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N ARCADE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1989	
24C0129	03	MAGPIE CREEK	50' SOUTH MAIN AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1937	
24C0132	03	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.1 MI E AIRPORT RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0133	03	NATOMAS E MAIN CANAL	BTWN NORTHGATE & NORWOOD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1984	
24C0135	03	MAGPIE CREEK	0.1 MI E OF NORWOOD AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1941	
24C0136	03	RIO LINDA CREEK	1.8 MI N OF I-80	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1990	
24C0142L	03	LA RIVIERA DR	1/4 MI N/O SR 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1969	
24C0142R	03	LA RIVIERA DR	1/4 MI N/O SR 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1969	
24C0143L	03	UNIVERSITY AVE	0.6 MI N/O SR.50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1969	

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Summary of Records Search Results

August 19, 2005

NCIC File No: PLA-05-120

Ric Windmiller
P.O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759

From: Jennifer Bowden, Researcher

Re: **PFE Road Water and Sewer Improvements**
T 10N/R 5E Sections 12 and 13; T 10N/R 6E Sections 7-10 and 15-18
Rio Linda and Citrus Heights 7.5' USGS Quads, Placer County

• Sites Within or Adjacent to Project Area:

CA-PLA-42/P-31-168*

CA-PLA-43/P-31-169*

CA-PLA-67/P-31-193

CA-PLA-71/P-31-197 (likely includes CA-PLA-43; site is described as ¼ mile long; location plot does not reflect this size)

CA-PLA-72/P-31-198

CA-PLA-74/P-31-200 (combined w/CA-PLA-84: see Peak 1992)

CA-PLA-84/P-31-210 (combined w/CA-PLA-74: see Peak 1992)

WC2 #1

*There has been considerable confusion surrounding the actual locations of CA-PLA-42 and CA-PLA-43; unfortunately, it seems that the NCIC is at least partly at fault. Both sites were recorded by Mott in 1959, but they were not included in Palumbo's 1966 thesis, at least not by any numbers or names that can tie them to the original site forms (despite Peak's 1979 assertion to the contrary, NCIC #397). The only location plots of these sites on the Citrus Heights Quad were created at a much later date, presumably by an NCIC employee. However, these plots do not seem to correlate particularly well with Mott's original sketch maps or written descriptions of the sites' locations, which are themselves rather vague and contradictory.

According to the sketch map for CA-PLA-42, the site is on a mound (described as 100 acres in size- typo?) on the north side of Dry Creek, west of Cook-Riolo Road (previously Hicken Road). However, the written description of the site's location says it is *south* of the bridge crossing Dry Creek (and *west* of the creek(?)); the ¼ section locations (from 15' quad) do nothing to clarify the situation (UTM coordinates were added later by NCIC personnel and are based on the [presumed erroneous] Citrus Heights Quad plot).

The sketch map for CA-PLA-43 adds further confusion by plotting that site in relation to the "Steve Riolo Site," which, it seems fairly clear, is CA-PLA-42. Unfortunately, this map shows the "Steve Riolo Site" on the *south* bank of Dry Creek, west of Cook-Riolo Road, which agrees (sort of) with Mott's written description of CA-PLA-42's location, but contradicts the sketch map from that site form. Various NCIC researchers have added their own notes to the CA-PLA-43 sketch map in an attempt to clarify the spatial relationship of the two sites, to no avail.

My own hypothesis is that CA-PLA-42 is in fact *north* of Dry Creek, and is the same site that Palumbo recorded as CA-PLA-74 (now combined with CA-PLA-84; see Peak 1992), while CA-PLA-43 is actually a continuation of CA-PLA-71. In all likelihood, what was originally recorded as (at least) four separate and distinct sites along the north side of Dry Creek is in actuality a more-or-less continuous occupation locale with varying densities and exposures of cultural remains. It is also entirely likely that there are prehistoric cultural remains on the south side of the creek; however, I would hesitate to consider the recordation of any such sites as an update of any existing site form that we currently possess.

As to the NCIC location plot of CA-PLA-42 in the center of Section 8, it is clear that there are (or were) some cultural remains in that general vicinity (see NCIC #s 397, 400); however, nothing on Mott's CA-PLA-42 site form suggests that this is the original recorded location of that site. Suffice it to say that the intersection of Cook-Riolo Road and Dry Creek is extremely sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources (and then there's the bridge-see Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991- and the Riolo house- see CRU 1993- neither of which have site forms). Good luck!

- NCIC Studies Within or Adjacent to Project Area:

- #34 Peak & Associates 1982
- #222 Basgall 1978
- #251 Palumbo 1966
- #368 Foster and Foster 1981
- #397 Peak 1979
- #400 Peak 1979

Archaeological Resources Technology 2004, "Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless SN-029-01, Antelope Springs Church, 4555 PFE Road"

Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991, "A Cultural Resources Study for the Dry Creek West Placer Community Facility District"

Cultural Resources Unlimited 1993, "A Cultural Resources Study for the Riolo Greens Subdivision"

ECORP Consulting 2003, "Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation at Whisper Creek 2"

ECORP Consulting 2004, "Cultural Resources Inventory: Winding Creek"

Farber 1990, "Archaeological Survey of the PFE Road Specific Plan Area"

Jensen 2002, "Archaeological Inventory Survey: Proposed 'PFE 90' Development Project, c. 9 acres Along PFE and Wallerga Roads"

Jensen 2003, "Archaeological Inventory Survey: Proposed Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Levee Replacement Project, c. 2,100 Feet Along the North Side of Dry Creek"

Jordan 1992, "An Archaeological Study of the Walerga Road Improvement Project, From PFT Road to Baseline Road"

Maniery 1990, "Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Chamonix Project EIR in South Placer County"

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. 2003, "Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Whisper Creek Subdivision Project in South Placer County"

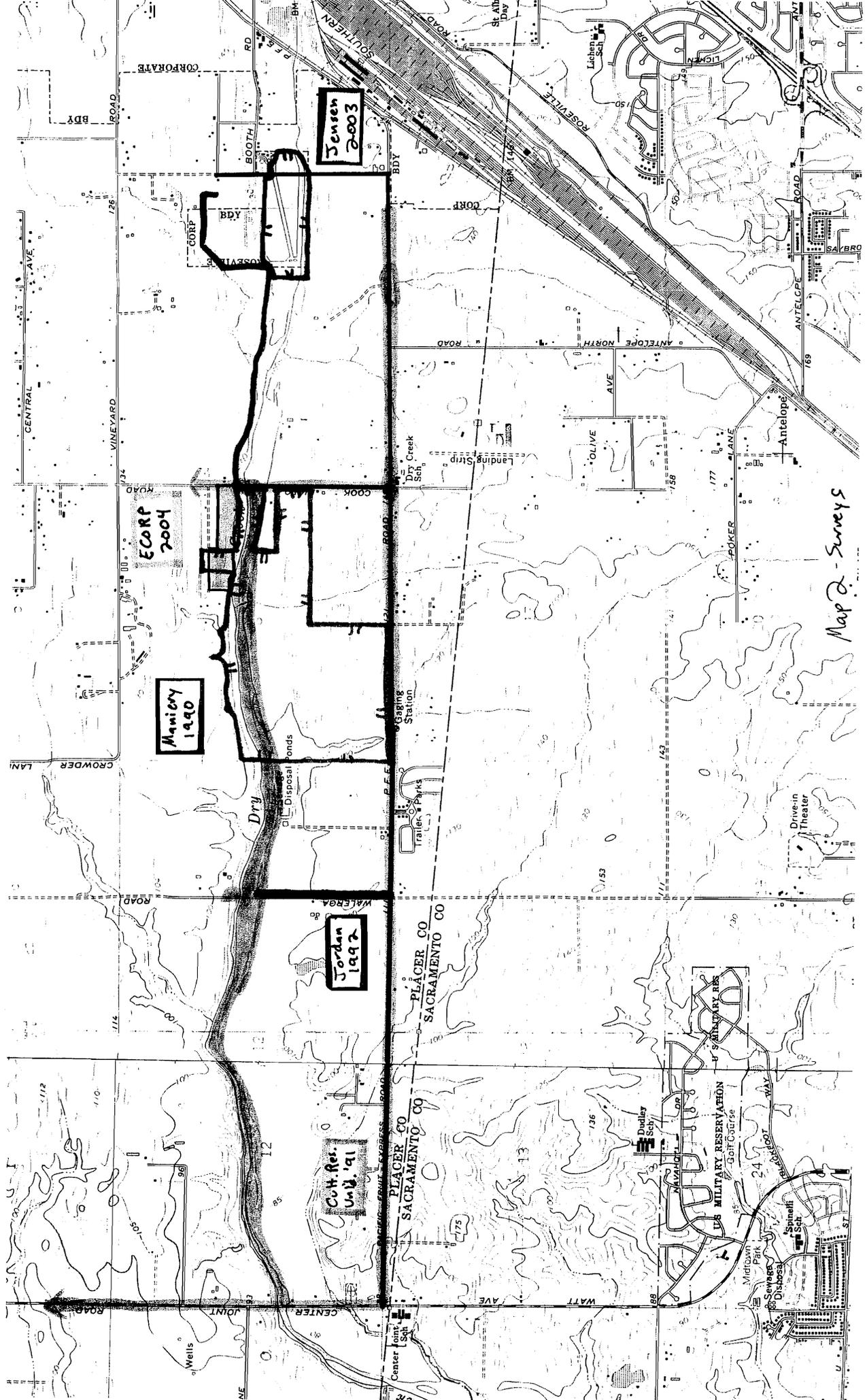
Peak & Associates 1992, "Exploratory Testing of Archaeological Sites CA-PLA-74 and CA-PLA-84"

Peak 2004, "Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Almond Ranch Project"

Title pages, survey coverage maps, and relevant excerpts enclosed.

- NRHP and CRHR: Nothing listed
- OHP's Historic Property Directory (2005): Two properties on PFE Road; may or may not be in project area (copy enclosed).
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing listed
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing listed
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992): Nothing listed
- Caltrans Bridge Inventory (1987 and 2000): Bridge on Cook-Riolo Road over Dry Creek: #19C0117, Caltrans considers it Category 5 (NRHP ineligible); others disagree (see CRU 1991)
- GLO Plat: 1866 plats of T 10N/R 5E and T 10N/R 6E show fields, "Davis & McClury's House" south of Dry Creek along Sec. 8/9 line. Copies enclosed.
- Historic Maps: 1911 Arcade and Antelope Quads show an improved road (PFE Road) and scattered buildings along the project route, including the Riolo and Matranga houses mentioned in site forms CA-PLA-42 and CA-PLA-43 (or earlier houses in same locations). Copies enclosed.

As indicated on the attached agreement form, the charge for this record search is \$504.15. Please sign where indicated and return the YELLOW copy to this office. Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call 916/278-6217.



Map 2 - Surveys

California Historical Resource Status Codes

- 1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)**
- 1D Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
 - 1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

 - 1CD Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
 - 1CS Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
 - 1CL Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.
- 2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)**
- 2B Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
 - 2D Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
 - 2D2 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
 - 2D3 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
 - 2D4 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
 - 2S Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
 - 2S2 Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
 - 2S3 Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
 - 2S4 Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.

 - 2CB Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
 - 2CD Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
 - 2CS Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
- 3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation**
- 3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
 - 3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
 - 3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

 - 3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
 - 3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
 - 3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
- 4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation**
- 4CM Master List - State Owned Properties – PRC 55024.
- 5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government**
- 5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
 - 5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
 - 5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

 - 5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
 - 5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
 - 5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
- 5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.
- 6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified**
- 6C Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
 - 6J Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
 - 6L Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
 - 6T Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
 - 6U Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
 - 6W Removed from NR by the Keeper.
 - 6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
 - 6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
 - 6Z Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
- 7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Reevaluation**
- 7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
 - 7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
 - 7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
 - 7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
 - 7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
 - 7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
 - 7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
 - 7W Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

PROPERTY NUMBER	PRIMARY #	STREET ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DATE	NRS
54348		141 ELM ST		ROSEVILLE	P		PROJ. REVW.	HUD050519D	05/24/05	6Y
84024		240 ELM ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1922	PROJ. REVW.	HUD930713L	08/31/93	6Y
36793		421 ENCINAL AVE		ROSEVILLE	P	1960	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-03-0001-0000	01/15/03	6Y
00794		203 FOLSOM DR		ROSEVILLE	P	1927	PROJ. REVW.	HUD030113P	01/15/03	6Y
26756		FOLSOM RD	BRIDGE #19C0087	ROSEVILLE	M		HIST. RES.	DOE-31-00-0002-0000	02/06/96	6Y
50914		114 FRANKLIN ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1941	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000908C	10/10/00	6Y
50676		319 GROVE ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1923	PROJ. REVW.	DOE-31-04-0007-0000	07/14/04	6Y
138697		618 GROVE ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1933	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-04-0003-0000	03/11/04	6Y
				ROSEVILLE	P	1933	PROJ. REVW.	HUD040301Q	03/11/04	6Y
				ROSEVILLE	P	1933	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-03-0011-0000	04/10/03	6Y
				ROSEVILLE	P	1933	PROJ. REVW.	HUD030401U	04/10/03	6Y
099960		198 HICKORY ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1925	PROJ. REVW.	HUD951228C	01/05/96	6Y
154447		106 JUDAH ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1945	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA010222A	04/02/01	6Y
136795		201 KEHNER AVE	COLLECTOR'S PRIDE ANTIQUE MALL	ROSEVILLE	P	1955	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-03-0003-0000	01/15/03	6Y
142814		123 KING RD		ROSEVILLE	P		PROJ. REVW.	HUD030113K	01/15/03	6Y
				ROSEVILLE	P		HIST. RES.	DOE-31-03-0016-0000	08/19/03	6Y
089407		LINCOLN ST		ROSEVILLE	U	1863	PROJ. REVW.	HUD030811J	08/19/03	6Y
084854		557 LINCOLN ST	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD - ROSEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY; CARNEGIE	ROSEVILLE	M	1912	HIST. SURV.	SHL-0780-1-0000	11/20/62	1CS
046511		MAIN ST	OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE DISTRICT	ROSEVILLE	P		ST. FND. PRG	619-0-84-HP-31-003	11/12/89	3S
090576		308 MAIN ST		ROSEVILLE	P		HIST. SURV.	5678-0003-9999	12/28/84	3
096319		812 MAIN ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	HUD940707S	08/04/94	6Y
151199		605 MAYFAIR DR		ROSEVILLE	P	1921	PROJ. REVW.	HUD950503F	06/21/95	6Y
1700		2219 N CIRBY WAY		ROSEVILLE	P	1971	PROJ. REVW.	HUD050329C	04/19/05	6Y
				ROSEVILLE	P	1971	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-03-0012-0000	04/10/03	6Y
1809		219 NEVADA AVE		ROSEVILLE	P	1921	PROJ. REVW.	HUD030401V	04/10/03	6Y
1757		OAK ST	BRIDGE #19C0010	ROSEVILLE	M	1987	HIST. RES.	HUD960626I	07/29/96	6Y
509		424 OAK ST	HAMAN HOUSE	ROSEVILLE	M	1909	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000908C	10/10/00	6Y
806		515 OAK ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1926	HIST. SURV.	5678-0001-0000	10/10/00	6Y
447		193 PARK DR		ROSEVILLE	P	1940	PROJ. REVW.	HUD960626J	01/01/76	1S
14260		1704 PFE RD		ROSEVILLE	P	1940	PROJ. REVW.	HUD960301H	07/29/96	6Y
140761		1720 PFE RD		ROSEVILLE	P	1955	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-01-0013-0000	04/01/96	6Y
101450		600 PLEASANT ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1955	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA010928A	11/07/01	6Y
126758		S ATLANTIC ST	BRIDGE #19C0185	ROSEVILLE	M	1908	PROJ. REVW.	DOE-31-01-0014-0000	11/07/01	6Y
141625		112 S LINCOLN ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1925	HIST. RES.	HUD960301L	04/01/96	6Y
099153		125 S LINCOLN ST		ROSEVILLE	P	1925	PROJ. REVW.	DOE-31-00-0004-0000	10/10/00	6Y
101446		205 SIERRA BLVD		ROSEVILLE	P	1925	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000908C	10/10/00	6Y
150675		321 SIERRA BLVD		ROSEVILLE	P	1944	HIST. RES.	DOE-31-03-0014-0000	07/02/03	6Y
114931		SIERRA BLVD RR	BRIDGE #19C-67 / SIERRA BRIDGE	ROSEVILLE	M	1929	PROJ. REVW.	HUD030617D	07/02/03	6Y
094291		SR 65	ROCK WALL - J. R. WHITNEY RANCH	ROSEVILLE	P	1875	PROJ. REVW.	DOE-31-86-0003-0000	03/11/04	6Y
132709		400 SUNRISE AVE		ROSEVILLE	P	1954	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA860919Z	10/19/86	2S2
141677		503 TAHOE AVE		ROSEVILLE	P	1974	HIST. RES.	COE941107B	10/19/86	2S2
154423		VERNON ST	508-512, SAFETY EQUIP, LISA'S BEAU	ROSEVILLE	P	1930	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA010222A	01/20/95	6Y

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

CSU-SACRAMENTO - 6000 J STREET, ADAMS BLDG., #103, SACRAMENTO, CA 95819-6100
916-278-6217 ncic@csus.edu FAX 916-278-5162

Summary of Results for Records Search

August 23, 2005

NCIC File No.: SAC-05-166/PLA-05-122

Ric Windmiller
P.O. Box 1358
Elk Grove, CA 95759

From: Jennifer Bowden, Researcher

Re: Placer Vineyards Off-Site Water Line Alternatives
Citrus Heights, Pleasant Grove, Rio Linda, and Taylor Monument 7.5' USGS Quads,
Sacramento and Placer Counties

San Juan – Sacramento Suburban Alternative:

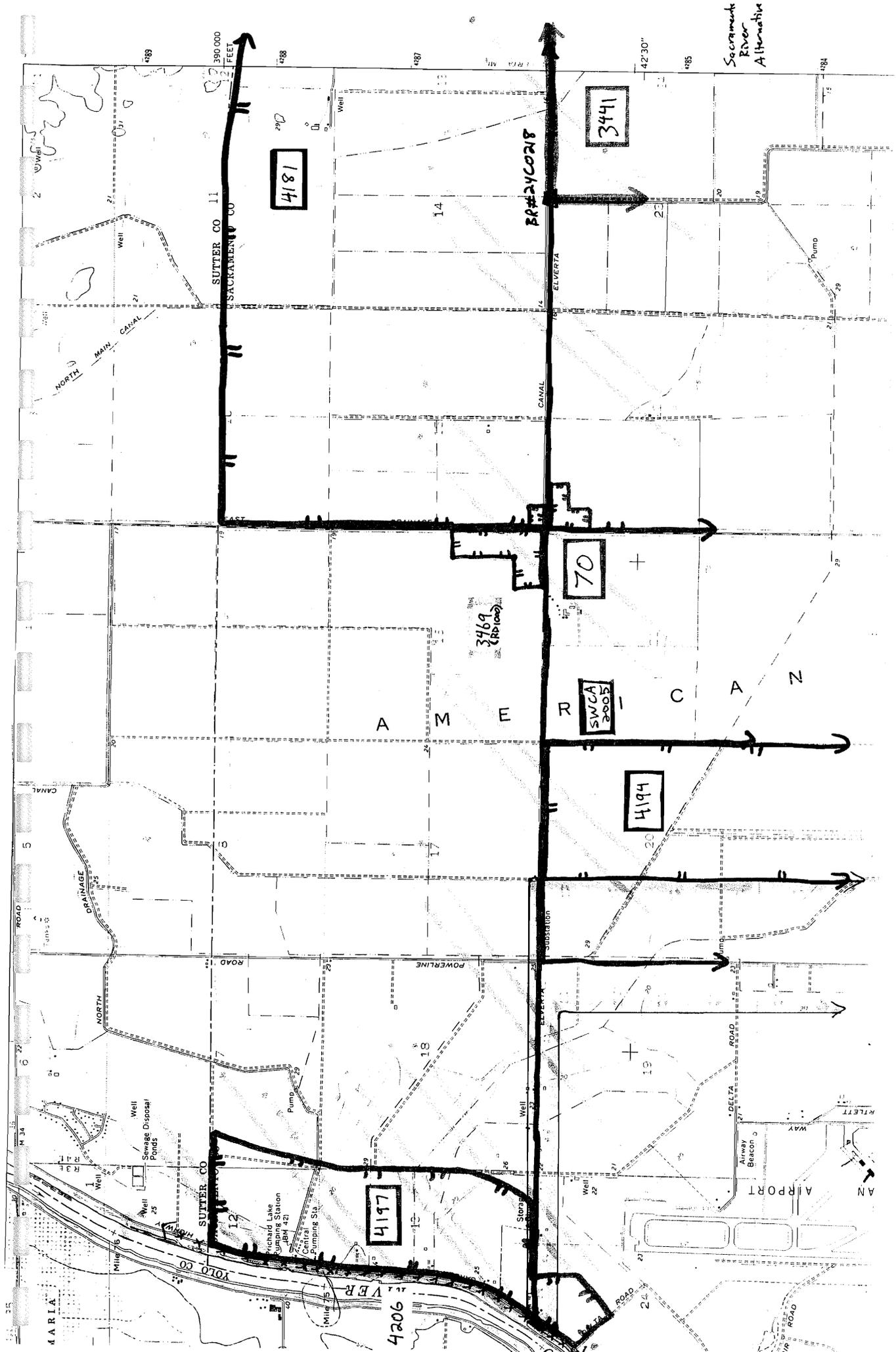
- Sites Within or Adjacent to Study Area: None
- Studies Within or Adjacent to Study Area:
NCIC #24 (Peak & Associates, Inc. 1983)
NCIC #284 (Peak & Associates, Inc. 1983)
NCIC #526 (True 1980)
ATC Associates, Inc. 2002, "Section 106 Review of the Proposed Bechtel Corporation Project, on behalf of AT&T Wireless Services, 'Dry Creek & Watt,' located at 8408 Watt Avenue"
Peak & Associates, Inc. 2001, "Fourteen SureWest Tower Sites in Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties"
Copies of title pages and survey location maps enclosed.
- NRHP, CRHR (Listings and Determinations of Eligibility 2005): Nothing Listed
- OHP Historic Property Directory (HPD): Nothing Listed
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing Listed
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing Listed
- Points of Historical Interest (1992): Nothing Listed
- California Dept. of Transportation Bridge Inventory: Nothing Listed
- GLO Plats: T 10N/R 5E (1866) shows a field; T 10N/R 6E (1866) shows no cultural features; Del Paso Rancho plat (1857) shows the project area in Lot 37.
- Historic Quads: Arcade and Antelope 1911 quads show portions of Watt Avenue, U Street (unimproved), and Walerga Road. A school is shown just south of the Placer/Sacramento County line, west of Watt Avenue.

Sacramento River Alternative:

- Sites Within or Adjacent to Study Area: CA-SAC-571-H (Northern Electric/Sacramento Northern Railroad grade; site form included with previous record search); CA-SAC-463-H (East Main Drainage Canal and Levee); CA-SAC-464-H (Western Pacific Railroad; portion crossing the current project has not been recorded)
- Studies Within or Adjacent to Study Area:
 - NCIC #43 (Johnson 1975)
 - NCIC #70 (Wiant and Bass 1983)
 - NCIC #3441 (Ebasco Environmental 1992)
 - NCIC #3469 (Dames and Moore 1996)
 - NCIC #4181 (Peak & Associates, Inc. 2000)
 - NCIC #4194 (Chavez 1984)
 - NCIC #4197 (Dames & Moore 1999)
 - NCIC #4206 (Bouey and Herbert 1990)
 - Nelson, Carpenter and Holanda 2000, "Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project"
 - SWCA 2005, "Negative Cultural Resource Survey of the Initial Study for the Proposed Metropolitan Air Park Distribution Substations and 69 kV Line"Copies of title pages and survey location maps enclosed.
- NRHP, CRHR (Listings and Determinations of Eligibility 2005): Reclamation District 1000, determined eligible 1994 (no trinomial)
- OHP Historic Property Directory (HPD): Reclamation District 1000
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): Nothing Listed
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996): Nothing Listed
- Points of Historical Interest (1992): Nothing Listed
- California Dept. of Transportation Bridge Inventory: BR #24C0218 (built 1974, Category 5)
- GLO Plats: T 10N/R 5E (1866) and T 10N/R 4E (1871) show no cultural features
- Historic Quads: Arcade (1911) and Elkhorn Weir (1915) quads show scattered houses, unimproved roads, and the Sacramento Northern and Western Pacific Railroads

As indicated on the attached agreement form, the charge for this record search is **\$248.70**. Payment instructions are included at the bottom of the form. Please sign where indicated and return the **YELLOW** copy with your payment.

Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call 916/278-6217.



OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for SACRAMENTO County. Page 20 08-08-05

PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREET-ADDRESS..... OWN YR-C OHP-PROG... PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DAT NRS C

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	CITY-NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	C
091680			PUMPING PLANT #3-RECLAMATION DISTR				COE900711G	09/21/94	2D2	A
091684			CROSS CANAL-RECLAMATION DISTRICT 1				COE900711G	09/21/94	2D2	A
091833			RECLAMATION DISTRICT 1000-AMERICAN				COE900711G	09/21/94	2D2	A
091681			PUMPING PLANT #2-RECLAMATION DISTR				COE900711G	09/21/94	2D2	A
091688			NATOMAS MAIN DRAINAGE CANAL-RECLAM				COE900711G	09/21/94	2D2	A
124764			CITY OF SAC, LAND PARK SEWER RELIE	P			EPA000614C	06/20/00	6Y	
124763			CITY OF SAC, LAND PARK SEWER RELIE	P			EPA000614C	06/20/00	6Y	
154326			CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TRACTION RAILRO	P			COE040203A	03/01/04	6Y	
154334			BRIDGE #154334	S			COE040203A	03/01/04	6Y	
154333			BRIDGE #24C0341	S			COE040203A	03/01/04	6Y	
048370	0		SACRAMENTO WEIR	U			COE040203A	10/28/77	2S1	
065339	0		SPTD ABANDONM OF PLACERV BR	U			5813-0738-0000	01/01/76	2S1	
079767	3240	10TH AVE	SACRAMENTO	U			IC8661212A	09/11/87	6Y	
119221	3425	10TH AVE	SACRAMENTO	U			HUP921106E	12/07/92	6Y	
066305	4426	10TH AVE	SACRAMENTO	P			DOE-34-95-0002-0000	08/10/95	6U	
048653		10TH ST	RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION	U			HUP950810C	08/10/95	6U	
047714		10TH ST	CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL	S			HUB871015D	11/09/87	6Y	
048748	421	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-73000427-0001	01/01/81	1D	A
073670	500	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			5813-0028-0000	04/03/73	1D	A
048749	502	10TH ST	LA ROSE APARTMENTS	P			5813-0971-0008	01/01/84	1D	
073689	504	10TH ST	LA ROSE APARTMENTS	P			537.9-34-0003	10/08/85	2D3	
048750	506	10TH ST	LA ROSE APARTMENTS	P			5813-0971-0009	01/01/84	1D	
	508	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	P			537.9-34-0007	10/08/85	2D3	
	512	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-84000929-0010	07/26/84	1D	A
	519	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			5813-0029-0000	01/05/76	3S	
	520	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			537.9-34-0002	06/13/85	2D3	
	521	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-84000929-0011	07/26/84	1D	A
	524	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	P			5813-0030-0000	01/05/76	3S	
	530	10TH ST	CALVIN E CROCKER HOUSE	P			5813-0971-0015	01/01/84	1D	
	601	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	P			5813-0971-0016	01/01/84	1D	
	604	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	P			5813-0971-0013	01/01/84	1D	
	607	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	P			537.9-34-0011	05/06/91	2D3	
	608	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	P			5813-0971-0014	01/01/84	1D	
	612	10TH ST	WHEELER HOUSES	U			5813-0031-0000	07/26/84	1D	A
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-84000929-0020	01/05/76	3S	
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			5813-0032-0000	07/26/84	1D	A
	607	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-84000929-0017	01/05/76	3S	
	608	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			5813-0033-0000	01/05/76	3S	
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			5813-0971-0021	07/26/84	1D	A
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-84000929-0018	07/26/84	1D	A
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			537.9-34-0026	06/17/82	2D3	
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			5813-0034-0000	01/05/76	3S	
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-84000929-0019	07/26/84	1D	A
	612	10TH ST	SACRAMENTO	U			NPS-82002234-0000	06/25/82	8C	
	921	10TH ST	REDMAN'S WIGWAM, PLAZA BUILDING	TAX. (NPS)			015982CAB840247	06/17/82	2D3	
	1000	10TH ST	CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL	HIST. SURV.			5813-0035-0000	01/05/76	3S	
	1010	10TH ST	MRS. DORA WERNER-HAIRDRESSER, TOMA	HIST. SURV.			5813-0956-0018	7N		
	1011	10TH ST	AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, WELLS FARG	HIST. SURV.			5813-0732-0000	01/01/73	1S	
	1016	10TH ST	HART BROTHERS CAFETERIA, FABRIC CE	HIST. SURV.			SHL-0872-9999	05/06/74	1CS	
	1017	10TH ST	RECESS ROOM	PROJ. REVW.			HU890609I	07/06/89	6Y	
	595		AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, WELLS FARG	HIST. SURV.			5813-0895-0000	5S2		
	596		HART BROTHERS CAFETERIA, FABRIC CE	HIST. SURV.			5813-0896-0000	7N		
	597		RECESS ROOM	HIST. SURV.			5813-0897-0000	5S2		
			SACRAMENTO	HIST. SURV.			5813-0898-0000	5S2		

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

Sacramento County

Bridge Number	District	Structure Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
24C0198	03	STRONG RANCH SLOUGH	0.3 MI N OF NORTHRUP AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1945	1993
24C0199	03	CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGH	0.1 MI SOUTH ARDEN WAY	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	1993
24C0203	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.35 MI S MADISON AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1968	
24C0204L	03	MORRISON CREEK	0.1 MI S/O LEMON HILL AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0204R	03	MORRISON CREEK	0.1 MI S LEMON HILL AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1974	
24C0205	03	CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGH	0.1 MI EAST OF HOWE AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0206	03	CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGH	0.25 MI W FULTON AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	-1	1960
24C0207	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.55 MI EAST OF I-80	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	1994
24C0208	03	BRANCH ARCADE CREEK	100' W FAIR OAKS BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1935	1974
24C0209	03	ANDERSON DRAIN	100' W/O 21ST ST	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0212	03	ANDERSON DRAIN	1 MI W/O FRANKLIN BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0213	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI N TAVERNOR RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1971	
24C0214	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI W OF SUNRISE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0215	03	LAGUNA CREEK	0.4 MI W SUNRISE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1972	
24C0216	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.4 MI N GREENBACK LANE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	1991
24C0217	03	NATOMAS EAST MAIN DRAIN	1.1 MI W RIO LINDA BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1976	
24C0218	03	E DRAINAGE CANAL	2.5 MI W/O RIO LINDA BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1974	1975
24C0219L	03	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI N OF MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
24C0219R	03	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI N OF MACK RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1978	
24C0221	03	CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGH	0.2 MI S WHITNEY AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1976	
24C0222	03	MORRISON CREEK	0.1 MI N ALDER AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1979	
24C0223	03	MAGPIE CR DIVERSION	0.1 MI S OF ASCOT AVE	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0224	03	MAGPIE CREEK DIVERSION	0.4 MI E OF DRY CR RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0225	03	880 DRAIN	N/O RTE 80	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1970	
24C0226	03	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	100' E RIO LINDA BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0227	03	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	0.05mi n/o Alamos Ave	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1964	
24C0228	03	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	0.05 mi n/o Alamos Ave.	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1964	
24C0229	03	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	BETWEEN ACACIA & ALAMOS	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1964	
24C0231	03	SP/UP RR & ROSEVILLE RD	OVER ROSEVILLE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1968	
24C0235	03	SP/UP RR	0.2 MI E OF 65TH ST	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1928	
24C0236	03	CREVIS CREEK	0.05 MI N LATROBE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1979	
24C0238	03	CARSON CREEK	3.7 MI N LATROBE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1979	
24C0239	03	COYOTE CREEK	5.7 MI N LATROBE RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1979	
24C0241	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI W AUBURN BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1935	
24C0243	03	LAGUNA CREEK	100 YD SOUTH S.R. 16	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1967	
24C0244	03	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.8 MI S OF US 50	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1971	1986
24C0245	03	MORRISON CREEK	BTWN 65TH ST AND STKTN BL	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
24C0247	03	N CHANNEL DRY CREEK	0.2 MI W DRY CR RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1925	1980
24C0248	03	EAST BRANCH LAGUNA CREEK	0.4 MI N SHELDON RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1986	
24C0249	03	BADGER CREEK	0.8 MI W COLONY RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1981	
24C0250	03	BUCKEYE CREEK	0.2 MI S OF MEISS RD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1950	
24C0252	03	MORRISON CREEK	.6 MI W/O FRANKLIN BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1982	
24C0253	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.25 MI N ARCADE BLVD	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1967	
24C0254	03	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI S DEL PASO BL	5 Not eligible for NRHP	1968	

APPENDIX C: CONSULTATIONS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gray Davis, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390



December 6, 1999

Ric Windmiller
9145 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

RE: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan EIR

SENT VIA FAX: (916) 685-2342
of Pages: 2

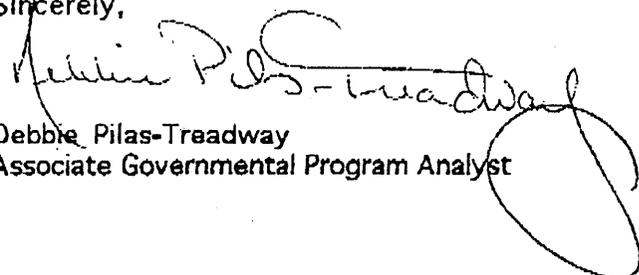
Dear Mr. Windmiller:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
Placer County
December 6, 1999

April Moore
19830 Placer Hills Road
Colfax, CA 95713
(916) 637-4279
(916) 878-2606

Maidu

Hickey J. Murray
P.O. Box 116
Newcastle, CA 95658

Maidu

Sam Starkey
953 Indian Rancheria Road
Auburn, CA 95603
(530) 878-2378

Maidu
Miwok

United Auburn Indian Community
Jessica Tavares, Interm Tribal
661 Newcastle Road, Suite 1
Newcastle, CA 95658
916 663-3720

Maidu
Miwok

Rose Enos
15310 Bancroft Road
Auburn, CA 95603
(530) 878-2378

Maidu, Washoe

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Jeff Murray, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682
(530) 676-8010
(530) 676-8033 Fax

Miwok
Maidu

Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation
Thomas P. Soto, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1490
Foresthill, CA 95631
(916) 630-5455 - Home
(916) 630-0683 - Work

Miwok
Maidu

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5007.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5007.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cultural assessment for the proposed Placer Vineyards Specific Plan, Placer County

Consultation Log

Native American Heritage Commission
Sacramento

December 1, 1999

Consultant sent request to Commission for search of sacred lands file and list of Native American contacts.

December 6, 1999

Commission responded with letter report and list of contacts. The file search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources.

April Moore

Colfax

December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area. The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000

No response as of this date.

Hickey Murray

Newcastle

December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area. The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000

No response as of this date.

Sam Starkey

Auburn

December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area. The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000

No response as of this date.

United Auburn Indian Community

Jessica Tavares Interim Tribal Chairperson

Newcastle

December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area. The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

June 2, 2000

The tribal committee sent a response expressing no concerns with the project. The tribe wants to be informed as the project progresses.

Rose Enos

Auburn

December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area. The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000

No response as of this date.

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Jeff Murray, Cultural Resources
Shingle Springs
December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area.
The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000
No response as of this date.

Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation
Thomas P. Soto, Tribal Administrator
Foresthill
December 9, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area.
The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000
No response as of this date.

Roseville Historical Society
Roseville
December 1, 1999

Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area.
The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000
No response as of this date.

Placer County Historical Society
Mr. Hal Hall
Auburn

December 1, 1999
Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area.
The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000
No response as of this date.

Placer County Department of Museums
Ms. Doris Parker Coons
Auburn

December 1, 1999
Consultant sent letter requesting information and concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area.
The letter included a map showing the location of the project.

November 30, 2000
No response as of this date.

Ric Windmiller
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

9145 ELK GROVE BOULEVARD
ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA 95624

916/685-9205
FAX 916/685-2342

December 9, 1999

Mr. Sam Starkey
953 Indian Rancheria Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Re: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan

SAMPLE LETTER

Dear Mr. Starkey:

My firm has been retained to perform a cultural resources overview for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan environmental impact report, a 5,158 acre specific plan area located approximately three miles west of Roseville. We are interested in any information or concerns you may have regarding cultural resources in the area. The project encompasses all or part of the following sections:

10N; 5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 & 12 --Rio Linda USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5 & 6--Pleasant Grove USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1 & 12 and 10N; 6E Sections 6 & 7--Citrus Heights USGS Quad

(I have attached a copy of the project map for your reference)

Please call me or send me any information you may have at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Osanna

MIWOK
MAIDU

United Auburn Indian Community
of the Auburn Rancheria



JESSICA TAVARES
CHAIRPERSON

DAVID KEYSER
VICE CHAIR

CHRISTINE BEALL
SECRETARY

DOLLY SUEHEAD
TREASURER

MONA CAMP
COUNCIL MEMBER

June 2, 2000

Dan Osanna
9145 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Re: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan

Dear Mr. Osanna,

In response to your letter regarding the above named project:

The United Auburn Indian Community's Tribal Historic Preservation Committee has no concerns at this time. However, please keep us informed as the project progresses.

The members of the Tribal Historic Preservation Committee are:

John Suehead, Chair
David Keyser
Sam Starkey
Tom Camp

Please continue to send future information to the Tribal Office and we will contact the Committee.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Taloff, Office Manager
UAIC Tribal Office

Ric Windmiller
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

9145 ELK GROVE BOULEVARD
ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA 95624

916/685-9205
FAX 916/685-2342

December 1, 1999

Placer County Historical Society
385 Robie Drive
Auburn, CA 95603

Attn: Mr. Hal Hall
Re: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan

Dear: Dear Mr. Hall:

My firm has been retained to perform a cultural resources overview for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan environmental impact report, a 5,158 acre specific plan area. We are interested in any information or concerns you may have regarding cultural resources in the area. The project encompasses all or part of the following sections:

10N; 5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 & 12 --Rio Linda USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5 & 6--Pleasant Grove USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1 & 12 and 10N; 6E Sections 6 & 7--Citrus Heights USGS Quad

(I have attached a copy of the project map for your reference).

Please call me or send me any information you may have at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Osanna

Ric Windmiller
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

9145 ELK GROVE BOULEVARD
ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA 95624

916/685-9205
FAX 916/685-2342

December 1, 1999

Roseville Historical Society
557 Lincoln Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Re: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan

To whom it may concern:

My firm has been retained to perform a cultural resources overview for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan environmental impact report, a 5,158 acre specific plan area located approximately three miles west of Roseville. We are interested in any information or concerns you may have regarding cultural resources in the area. The project encompasses all or part of the following sections:

10N; 5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 & 12 -Rio Linda USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5 & 6-Pleasant Grove USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1 & 12 and 10N; 6E Sections 6 & 7-Citrus Heights USGS Quad

(I have attached a copy of the project map for your reference).

Please call me or send me any information you may have at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Osanna

Ric Windmiller
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

9145 ELK GROVE BOULEVARD
ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA 95624

916/685-9205
FAX 916/685-2342

December 1, 1999

Placer County Department of Museums
101 Maple Street
Auburn, CA 95603

Attn: Ms. Doris Parker Coons
Re: Placer Vineyards Specific Plan

Dear Ms. Parker Coons:

My firm has been retained to perform a cultural resources overview for the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan environmental impact report, a 5,158 acre specific plan area. We have requested a records search from the North Central Information Center, however we are interested in any information or concerns you may have regarding cultural resources in the area. The project encompasses all or part of the following sections:

10N; 5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 & 12 --Rio Linda USGS Quad;

10N;5E Sections 1,2,3,4,5 & 6--Pleasant Grove

10N;5E Sections 1 & 12 and 10N; 6E Sections 6 & 7--Citrus Heights

(I have attached a copy of the project map for your reference).

Please call me or send me any information you may have at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Osanna

**APPENDIX D: CONFIDENTIAL LOCATION OF
CULTURAL RESOURCES**

This appendix may contain information on the specific locations of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.