DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AND EFFECT FOR THE AMAZING FACTS

PROJECT AREA, PLACER COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA

Prepared by

Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

Prepared for

Rod Shearer
Shearer & Associates, Inc.
General Contractor/Development
1404 NE 134th Street, Suite 200
Vancouver, WA 98685

December 1, 2009
(Job # 09-109)

INTRODUCTION

Amazing Facts was incorporated in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1966. In 1995 Amazing Facts moved to Rocklin, California, under the direction of Doug Batchelor who also serves as the senior pastor of the Sacramento Central Seventh Day Adventist church.

Amazing Facts is a multifaceted, Christian media ministry which includes: television, radio, internet, publishing, the Amazing Facts School of evangelism, and training; all of which supports their local and world wide evangelism mission. Amazing Facts is proposing a church facility that would support each of these components and serve the surrounding community.

Due to the growth of this ministry, Amazing Facts is looking to relocate its operations along with a new worship facility to the proposed site located between Night Watch Drive and Ridge Park on the south side of Sierra College Boulevard. Currently Amazing Facts employs approximately 60 people with an expected growth of 20 employees over the next five years. In addition, Amazing Facts has approximately 20 volunteers who donate their services from time to time.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project ("Project") is designed to be developed in three phases.. Phase 1 will include the construction of an approximately 100,000 sq. ft. multi-use worship facility. The main area of this phase will consist of a gym size floor which will have removable chairs and an upper level of fixed stadium seating. This multi–use space can seat up to 1,300 people and will initially be used for Saturday worship services. Upon completion of Phase 2, which includes the main sanctuary, this multi-use space will not be used for main worship in conjunction with services held in the new sanctuary. With an adjoining kitchen, this multi-use space will accommodate social and community events, banquets, athletic activities and all-church meals. There will be a fireside chapel used for smaller community gatherings such as: various seminars on healthful living, family life, financial responsibility, small weddings, funerals, sing-a-longs and cooking schools.

Phase 1 will also include Sabbath school classrooms used on Saturday mornings for infants through senior adults. There will be an audio/video production suite used to record and edit ministry services. Within the building, 20,000 sq. ft. will house ministry offices for approximately 80 employees that make up the ministry and support staff. In addition, an

11,000 sq. ft. resource center building is included in Phase 1. This single story building is to support the ministry in housing materials such as CD's, tapes, periodicals, etc.

Phase 2 will add an additional 87,800 sq. ft. to the Phase 1 multi-use building. The primary function of this phase is the main sanctuary capable of seating 2,000 people for Saturday worship. This phase will also include associated Sabbath school classrooms, a central lobby area, a small chapel area, and expanded offices to accommodate and support the increased congregation size.

Phase 3 will add a 10,000 sq. ft. building to include additional offices and classrooms to accommodate anticipated ministry growth.

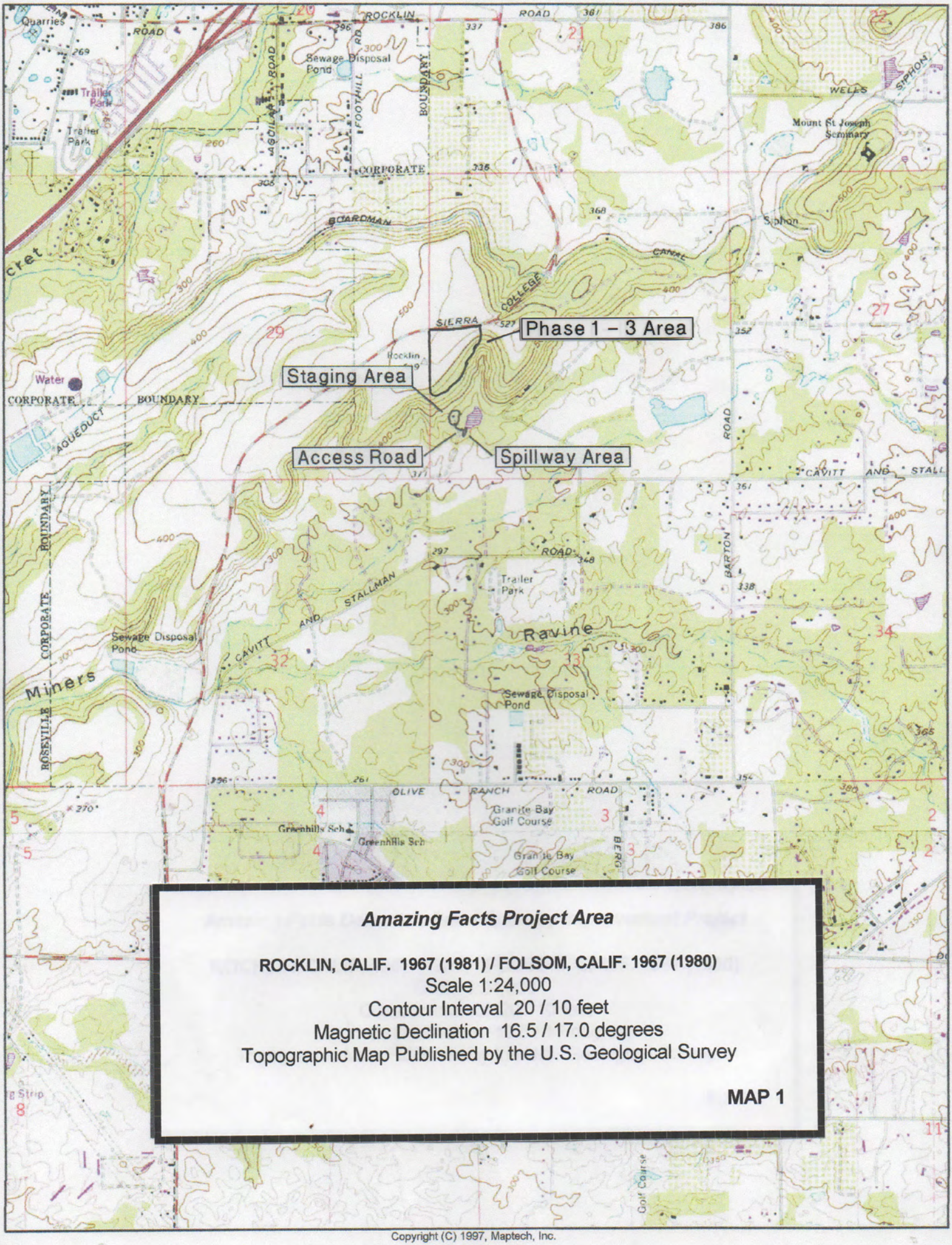
On site parking will include +/- 1,000 parking stalls as depicted on submitted plans. The proposed parking layout includes provisions for required landscape and traffic flow. The intent is to phase parking according to construction phasing. Applicant is anticipating that office use during the week can utilize/share parking necessary for worship due to time of use. Proposed parking exceeds Placer County's "House of Worship" requirements of 0.33 spaces per seat in the principal worship area

The existing drainage pattern and watershed boundaries are proposed to remain essentially the same with no significant areas being diverted to other drainage watersheds. This project proposes to develop the northwest corner of the property and add approximately 11.9 acres of impervious roof and parking lot area (Phase 1 - 3). Within watershed area B, there is an existing man-made pond (pond B1) that acts as a detention basin. This project proposes to continue using that pond as a detention basin, with a more restrictive concrete weir outlet.

The existing detention pond, Pond B1, will be designed to function in accordance with Placer County drainage and flood control standards. The detention basin outlet will be designed such that the downstream post development peak flows will be slightly less than the predevelopment peak flow. To meet this function, the existing earthen weir structure will be lowered by 1.8 feet to accommodate the new restrictive outlet concrete weir. The remainder of the dam will remain at its present elevation.

The Project is mapped on the Rocklin 7.5' USGS topographic map and lies in the southwest quarter of section 28, Township 11 North 7 Range East, MDM (Map 1). The Project is also shown on a Preliminary Grading Plan (Figure 1).

Melinda Peak served as principal investigator for the current study, with Ann Peak leading the field survey effort (resumes, Appendix 1).



Amazing Facts Project Area

ROCKLIN, CALIF. 1967 (1981) / FOLSOM, CALIF. 1967 (1980)

Scale 1:24,000

Contour Interval 20 / 10 feet

Magnetic Declination 16.5 / 17.0 degrees

Topographic Map Published by the U.S. Geological Survey

MAP 1

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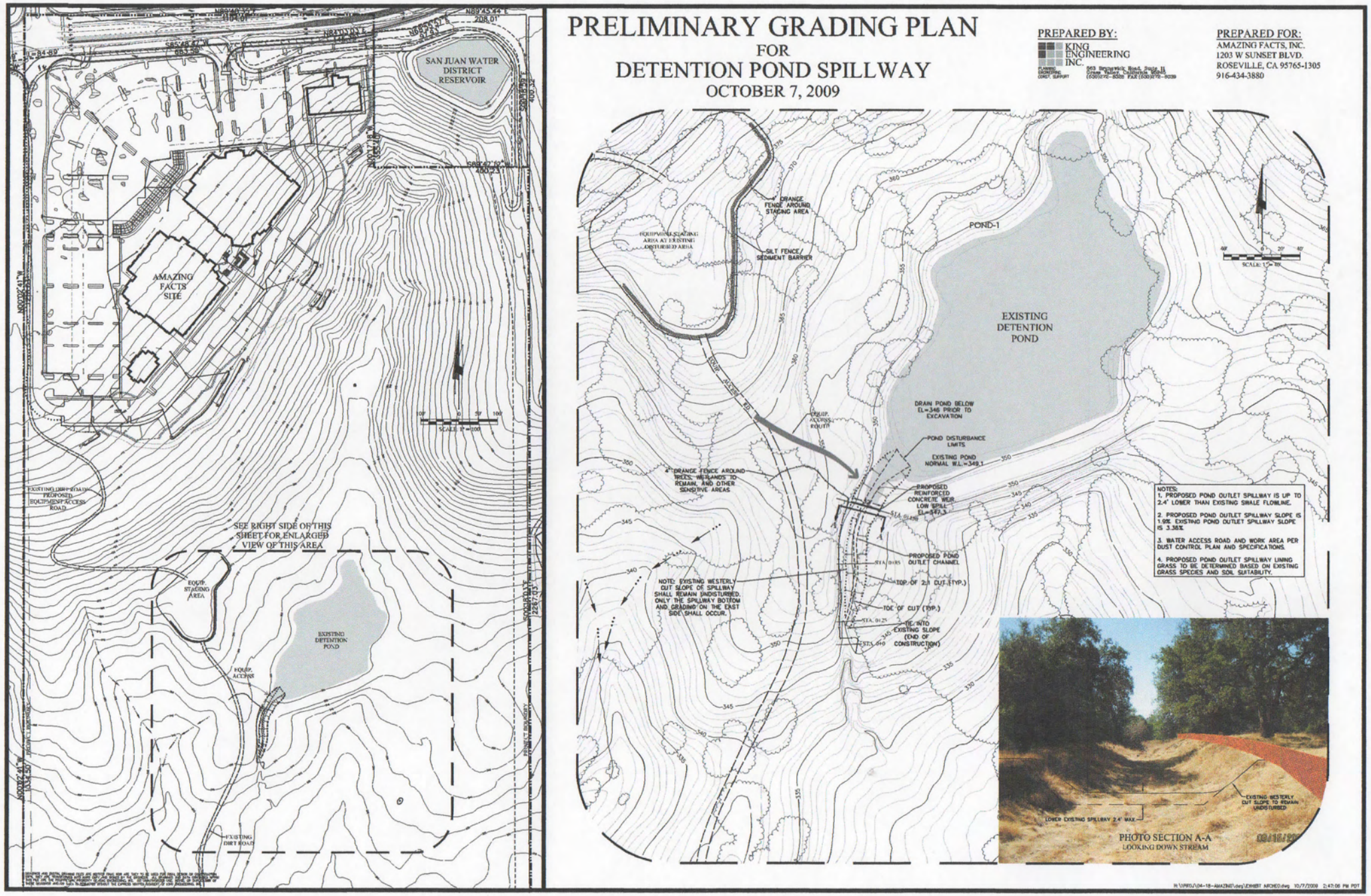
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN
FOR
DETENTION POND SPILLWAY
OCTOBER 7, 2009
PREPARED BY:
KING ENGINEERING INC.
PREPARED FOR:
AMAZING FACTS, INC.
1203 W SUNSET BLVD.
ROSEVILLE, CA 95765-1305
916-434-3880
SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT RESERVOIR
AMAZING FACTS SITE
SEE RIGHT SIDE OF THIS SHEET FOR ENLARGED VIEW OF THIS AREA
EXISTING DIRT ROAD
PROPOSED EQUIPMENT ACCESS ROAD
EQUIP. STAGING AREA
EXISTING DETENTION POND
EQUIP. ACCESS
EXISTING DIRT ROAD
POND-1
EXISTING DETENTION POND
4' ORANGE FENCE AROUND STAGING AREA
SILT FENCE/ SEDIMENT BARRIER
DRAIN POND BELOW EL=346 PRIOR TO EXCAVATION
POND DISTURBANCE LIMITS
EXISTING POND NORMAL W.L.=349.1
PROPOSED REINFORCED CONCRETE WEIR LOW SPILL EL=347.3
PROPOSED POND OUTLET CHANNEL
TOP OF 2:1 CUT (TYP.)
TOE OF CUT (TYP.)
TIE INTO EXISTING SLOPE (END OF CONSTRUCTION)
NOTE: EXISTING WESTERLY CUT SLOPE OF SPILLWAY SHALL REMAIN UNDISTURBED. ONLY THE SPILLWAY BOTTOM AND GRADING ON THE EAST SIDE SHALL OCCUR.
NOTES:
1. PROPOSED POND OUTLET SPILLWAY IS UP TO 2.4' LOWER THAN EXISTING SWALE FLOWLINE.
2. PROPOSED POND OUTLET SPILLWAY SLOPE IS 1.9%. EXISTING POND OUTLET SPILLWAY SLOPE IS 3.36%.
3. WATER ACCESS ROAD AND WORK AREA PER DUST CONTROL PLAN AND SPECIFICATIONS.
4. PROPOSED POND OUTLET SPILLWAY LINING GRASS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON EXISTING GRASS SPECIES AND SOIL SUITABILITY.
LOWER EXISTING SPILLWAY 2.4' MAX.
EXISTING WESTERLY CUT SLOPE TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED
PHOTO SECTION A-A
LOOKING DOWN STREAM

Figure 1

REGULATORY CONTEXT

State Regulations

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource, which is defined as any site which:

> (A.) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and
>
> (B) Meets any of the following criteria:
>
> 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
>
> 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
>
> 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
>
> 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Federal Regulations

The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies for the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that addresses the treatment of historic properties; 4) receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments on the MOA or results of consultation; and 5) the project implementation according to the conditions of the MOA.

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented

conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

Decisions regarding management of cultural resources hinge on determinations of their significance (36 CFR 60.2). As part of this decision-making process the National Park Service has identified components which must be considered in the evaluation process, including:

- o criteria for significance;
- o historic context; and
- o integrity.

Criteria for Significance

Significance of cultural resources is measured against the National Register criteria for evaluation:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and,
>
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Historic Context

The historic context is a narrative statement "that groups information about a series of historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area" To evaluate resources in accordance with federal guidelines, these sites must be examined to determine whether they are examples of a defined "property type". The property type is a "grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics". Through this evaluation, each site is viewed as a representative of a class of similar properties rather than as a unique phenomenon.

A well developed historical context helps determine the association between property types and broad patterns of American history. Once this linkage is established, each resource's potential to address specific research issues can be explicated.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register it must meet one of the criteria for significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a ,b, c, or d]) and retain integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period".

The following discussion is derived from National Register Bulletin 15 ("How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation").

Within the concept of integrity, there are seven aspects or qualities that define integrity in various combinations. The seven aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will possess several or usually most of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects is necessary for a property to convey this significance. Determining which of the seven aspects are important involves knowing why, where and when the property is significant.

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,

- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant.

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant.

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were an archeological site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. For archeological sites that are eligible under Criteria a and b, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects.

In sum, the assessment of a resource's National Register eligibility hinges on meeting two conditions:

- the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and

- the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

For the National Register, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of ... objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The identity of a district derives from the relationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of functionally related properties.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Prehistory

Until recent years, few archeological studies have been conducted in this region. Early excavations had focused either on the large, rich village sites in the Delta region and along the major waterways in the Central Valley or on the higher elevation sites in proposed reservoir areas, along major Sierran waterways. As a result, chronological sequences have been established for each region, with later work emphasizing refinement of these sequences.

Increasing urbanization in the Sacramento region over the past twenty years has pushed development further from the major drainages and into the margin of the Sacramento Valley and the Sierran foothills. There is no established archeological sequence for the region, but the ties seem to be stronger to the Sierra Nevada.

The project is located in an interesting area for archeological research because it is between three areas with defined archeological sequences: the Oroville locality to the north, the Central Sierra area to the east and the Central Valley/Delta area to the west. These sequences include many similar artifact types and dates for major cultural changes, but there are also significant differences between them. It is an important goal of archeology to determine how these differences relate to different cultural traditions, cultural adaptation to differing environmental conditions or other natural or cultural influences. It is not clear at present which of these sequences best reflects the prehistory of the project vicinity or if a separate local sequence is necessary to adequately describe the area.

An excavation project by Chavez (1982) on sites on Linda Creek and Strap Ravine corroborated the findings of earlier work that indicated that the strong Central Valley association characteristic of the late prehistoric cultures in the foothill area might not extend to earlier cultures. Although there are many similarities with the material culture of the Late Horizon of the Central Valley, there are also significant points of diversion.

In the Linda Creek area, only site CA-PLA-210 produced artifacts from excavation units. There was evidence of two components at the site, although they were not distinctly

separated by stratigraphy.

The more recent component, characterized by Desert Side Notched points and emphasis on the use of chert and other silicates, probably dates to Phase II of the Late Horizon -- about A.D. 1500 to the time of European contact. The older component is represented by one Gunther Barbed projectile point and an emphasis on basalt as well as silicates. This component probably dates to Phase I of the Late Horizon, about A.D. 500 to 1500. Chavez (1982:58) cautions that these conclusions are tentative due to the small number of units excavated and the low recovery rate of artifacts within these units.

The Strap Ravine sites appear to have been occupied earlier than the Linda Creek sites, and, although times of occupation overlapped, they were probably abandoned earlier as well. The excavations at CA-PLA-38 recovered enough obsidian flakes to permit sourcing by X-ray fluorescence and dating by obsidian hydration. This dating technique indicated occupation of the site from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Chavez, on the basis of projectile point types recovered from the site, suggests that occupation continued later than this, through Phase I and possibly into Phase II (Chavez 1982:51). Again, the conclusions must be considered tentative due to the relatively small artifact collection contributing to the analysis.

Artifacts that suggest occupation earlier than A.D. 500--into the transitional period between the Middle and Late Horizons--include a Type C3 *Olivella* shell bead and two slate projectile points bearing distinct morphological similarities to Martis Complex styles. The slate points, both recovered from CA-PLA-87, resemble a Type 4c point as defined at CA-NEV-15 (Elsasser 1960) and a Martis Contracting Stem (Elston et al. 1977) according to Chavez (1982:47). Point types suggesting Phase I occupation were also recovered from Strap Ravine sites.

Chavez (1982), dealing with a limited artifact collection, did not go so far as to suggest occupation of the area by a population bearing the Martis Culture. He noted the position of the project vicinity between three areas of differing cultural sequences (as mentioned above) and suggested that the wide variety of artifact types indicated that the area "...could have served as a culture contact and exchange 'hub'..." (Chavez 1982: 52). A test excavation performed by Peak & Associates (1988) on a very small midden site, CA-PLA-176, on the Linda Creek watershed, also recovered a slate point similar in style to those associated with the Martis Culture.

The presence of Martis-like (Middle Archaic) artifacts was also noted at site CA-PLA-633 (Locus C) and CA-PLA-636 (Davy 1989) located in the Stanford Oaks project area. Of the 27 projectile points recovered during the excavation of the sites within the Stanford Oaks

project area, six (22 percent) weighed more than two grams, and "...may or may not have been atlatl...dart points" (Davy 1989:163). The excavation of CA-PLA-663/H has also resulted in the discovery of larger projectile points that may date to this period as well (Wait, personal communication, 1994).

Peak & Associates conducted two large-scale surveys with excavation of several sites on the higher land north of Clover Valley and northwest of the project area. The extensive excavations in the Twelve Bridges Golf Club project area provide a large body of data toward defining the characteristics of the cultures in this area and a better idea of the cultural succession. The survey of Bickford Ranch (Peak & Associates 1995) included a large volcanic plateau that was almost devoid of prehistoric resources, but the margins of the plateau were the scene of considerable prehistoric occupation and use. Almost all of the sites in these project areas were associated with bedrock mortars.

It is clear that the most recent prehistoric cultures of the area reflect, in general, the late cultures of the Central Valley, though there are interesting local variations. Some of the differences clearly result from the greater wealth and population in the valley, but other differences may reflect a technological response to differing ecological settings and resource exploitation techniques.

In the preceding phase of prehistory there is a consistent expression of high Sierra Nevada and Great Basin relationships of some sort. However, the projectile points that reflect this connection are often produced on material imported from the Coast Ranges, although manufacture on locally available non-obsidian materials is much more common. The reasons for this situation are not clear. This could also be a response to differing ecological settings, but the relationship between foothill sites and the Martis Culture proper is an open question.

Ethnology

At the time of the gold rush, the project vicinity was occupied by the Nisenan Indians, identified by the language they spoke. There have been several general treatments of the Nisenan culture by Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929, 1953; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978 and Wilson 1982. There are also several more specific articles on various aspects of their culture as reported in the bibliography and elsewhere.

The Nisenan peoples occupied the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and the American Rivers from the Sacramento River on the west to the summit of the Sierra in the east. The Foothill and Hill Nisenan peoples were distinctive from the Valley Nisenan and were loosely organized into tribelets or districts with large central villages, surrounded by smaller villages.

These are often referred to as winter villages by older Indians. These central villages and their leaders seemed to have had power or control over the surrounding smaller villages and camps and specific surrounding territory (Beals 1933; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978). These districts were oriented to the natural resources and the landforms.

In the foothills and mountains the major drainages became formal or informal boundaries with the land in between forming the district. Thus, the Placerville District is between the Cosumnes River and the Middle Fork of the American River, the Auburn District between the Middle Fork of the American River and the Bear River and the Nevada City District between the Bear River and the Yuba River.

All the Nisenan depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal movements and migration of the animals and the runs of fish. With the flooding of the valley in the winter and spring a great number of animals such as elk, antelope and bears moved to the natural levees along the rivers and up into the lower foothills. Along the foothill margins they joined the resident and migratory deer herds. Huge flocks of waterfowl visited the flooded areas between the rivers and the foothills, coveys of quail gathered in the fall, and pigeons were common in the fall and spring. Steelhead and salmon ran up most of the major streams including Secret Ravine and Auburn Ravine in the fall, winter and spring. The hunting of these plentiful resources was part of the foothill lifeway.

This same bounty was available to the river-oriented valley peoples out on the valley floor and along the natural levees of the rivers. Major north-south Indian trails along the margin of the foothills were usable year around as well as other trails east and west along the natural levees of the stream courses. There was probably not a great deal of competition for resources at this time except in lean years. Both the valley and foothill peoples lived at the edges of rich ecotones: the rivers and the valley floor, and the valley floor and the foothills.

While the Hill Nisenan to the east in the foothills carried on trade with the valley peoples and shared some of the cultural traits, they lacked the complexity or richness of the Valley Nisenan. The Hill Nisenan had a different resource base to work with which required greater mobility and a more intense use of the available resources (Matson 1972). They developed a local culture that was more oriented to the gathering, storage and year round use of the acorn, continual foraging of resources by everyone in the village group, specialized hunting strategies and availability of different plants to gather and process (Erskian and Ritter 1972). They depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal migrations and increased populations of animals and insects. The foothill people relied more on foraging for food, for immediate use or short-term

storage, rather than gathering for future needs. This meant they had to be much more mobile in their use of the land and its resources. Population densities and the large number of campsites reflect the more limited ability to acquire and utilize the fewer available resources: they had to work harder for less.

This continual movement meant the foothill people did not have large year-round villages. There are no known major villages in the foothills or mountains that can compare with the valley permanent village sites or population densities. However, there are hundreds of small campsites and villages scattered across the foothills and mountains with certain localities as the centers for these hill peoples.

It appears that the hill people were more socially organized around the extended family than to the village and would often camp in informal family groups around the central village. Since they did some foraging and extensive fishing and hunting in the winter they needed to have some access to a resource base at all times. However, due to the ability to store acorns and other dried foods and take advantage of the winter concentrations of game, birds and fish, they could congregate in larger villages in the wintertime. There is some evidence that these winter villages were moved at times if the local resources were too badly depleted. Over a long period of time a center village may have been abandoned and moved and then reoccupied at a later time. Many place names refer to these old or unoccupied sites.

At the central villages there was the need to build and maintain more substantial houses for winter living. Larger family houses, a dance house and acorn granaries were part of these winter quarters. The availability of firewood may also have been a factor in the preference for living up in the oak woodlands of the foothills. Winter was the time of ceremonies, social gatherings and marriages. Shamans had contests, children were trained, and trade items, tools, baskets and equipment were made and repaired.

Historic Context

The 1833 malaria epidemic that decimated the Indians in the Central Valley played a major role in defining the post-Contact land use pattern of the Indians of the region, as well as impacting Euro-American economic development. The introduction of malaria to central California *circa* 1831 occurred as a result of expeditions of several fur brigades of the Hudson's Bay Company with infected individuals. The introduction of the disease led to the tremendous epidemic of 1833 that decimated the Indian population of the region. An estimated three-quarters of the total Indian population of the region died from the disease in that year.

Malaria was epidemic in the mining camps of the Sierran foothill region, and remained endemic, with frequent sharp local outbreaks throughout the Central Valley until about 1880. The Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Health published in 1875, referenced an undated article from *The Placer Press* that reported, "Almost everybody living west of Gold Hill is either down with fever, or chills and fever, or more or less affected by the miasmatic poison generated and floating around in that locale" (Gray and Fontaine 1951:27).

To the north, Secret Ravine was the site of extensive placer mining in the 1850s and 1860s in the vicinity of Newcastle, and also to the south around Stewarts Flat. Pine Grove, later Pino was the center of ravine diggings at that time (Gudde 1975:276). Pino is located at the modern location of the town of Loomis.

Nearby Rocklin became an important transportation center when the Central Pacific reached the townsite, 22 miles from Sacramento, in May 1864. A major locomotive terminal was established here, serving as such until its move to Roseville in 1908. The first shipment from Rocklin consisted of three carloads of granite. Chinese workers were brought in to work on the construction of the railroad after the Central Pacific had completed 40 miles of a track at a point about four miles east of Auburn, at which time federal funding became available for the project (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1990: 149).

Rocklin became the principal granite-producing point in the Sacramento Valley. The first quarry opened in 1863, and the stone was used in construction work on the Central Pacific for culverts. The Rocklin quarries were comparatively close together. The quarries occur in an area less than a mile square; on a gently rolling plain that borders the railroad.

By 1904, there were fifteen quarries in operation and several others idle. Most of the quarries were small, employing from three to ten men. The largest quarry employed 33 men, and at times, as many as 50. Most of the smaller quarries were operated by immigrant Finns, Russians, and Italians. Each of the quarries had a railway spur connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Rocklin (Aubury 1906:38-40).

The Rocklin-Roseville Chinatown is reported to have been situated between the communities of Rocklin and Roseville. On September 16, 1877, the Chinese living in the community were driven out, and all 25 buildings burned to the ground. This action was a result of an incident in which a Chinese individual killed three non-Chinese (McDannold 2000:166).

The commercial fruit industry expanded rapidly in western Placer County in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Chinese laborers were reportedly used because they seemed to endure

the malaria, while the white laborers could not or would not. In 1894, Japanese laborers began to move into the region, eventually providing virtually all of the fruit orchard labor.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the increased urbanization and expansion of suburban communities from Sacramento to the northeast along the Highway 80 corridor, led to growth of the housing market in western Placer County. Beginning in the 1980s, the lower cost of living and land have drawn high technology firms and other industries to the region, resulting in the subsequent commercial and residential development and expansion

RESEARCH

A review of the files maintained at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System was conducted by center staff on November 3, 2009 (Appendix B). According to NCIC files, no portion of the Project has been previously inspected by archeologists and no prehistoric period or historic period resources have been recorded in the Project.

Several other surveys have been conducted in the project vicinity. There is a recorded historic site within one-quarter mile of the Project.

FIELD INSPECTION

The project area was completely surveyed on July 11, 2003 for a previous landowner by a team of three qualified archeologists: Ann Peak, Chris Chaloupka and Sue Merritt. The team covered the area in 5- to 10- meter wide transects, carefully checking for evidence of prehistoric or historic resources. Where necessary, small holes were excavated to allow examination of the sediments.

There was no evidence of prehistoric or historic sites within the Project as delineated on Map 1 and Figure 1. No historical resources are present in the Project.

One prehistoric period resource was identified in 2003 adjacent to the Project (Figure 2, Confidential Appendix D). The resource was assigned the temporary field designation "Site 1." Shovel test pit excvavations conducted during August 2003 defined the boundary of this resource. Site 1 was evaluated for potential CRHP and NRHP eligibililty during 2005 by the excavation of three, one- by one- meter size test unit and analysis of the recovered artifacts.

The three excavation units were excavated to depths that averaged 50 centimeters. Three projectile points, numerous lithic tools and tool manufacturing waste and ground stone tools (including a cache/feature) were uncovered in these units. Temporally-sensitive elements of the two identifiable projectile points indicate that the site had potentially been utilized over a several thousand year period (Late Martis to Early Kings Beach, 2500 - 1500 B.P.).

Information concerning the lifeways of the people during this period in this area is relatively unknown because previous excavation activities have been minimal and limited in scope. There are two divergent models concerning the ethnicity of the residents of this area during this period, for example, and the further analysis of Site 1 would likely yield data that would address this important research issue. Site 1 was found to possess a deposit of intact cultural material that has, "...yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory..." (CEQA CRHR B[4]); and, "...that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (NRHP Criterion [d]).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Peak & Associates with a request to check their Sacred Lands files and to provide list of interested individuals and organizations who may have knowledge of resources in or near the Project. According to the NAHC November 19, 2009 correspondence, there are no Sacred Lands on record in or near the Project (Appendix C).

Letters/faxes/emails requesting information about known resources within the Project were sent by Peak & Associates on November 19, 2009 to: Jessica Tavares, Chairperson, and the Tribal Preservation Committee, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria; Christopher Suehead, Cultural Representative, Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation; Waldo Walker, Chairperson, and Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California; Rose Enos; and, April Wallace Moore.

Follow-up phone calls and our emails were sent to the individuals and organizations on the list on December 1, 2009 to ensure that they had received the original correspondence and to once again request information and comment concerning the proposed project.

Rose Enos said during a phone converstaion on December 1, 2009 that her concern would be if any human remains or cultural material is unexpectedly discovered, proper proceedures are followed. No other replies have been received to these requests.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As a result of the identification and evaluation efforts, an agency official may find that there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Section 800.16 (i).

If the agency official finds there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association" (Section 800.5 (a)).

There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.

- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or

- **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

Site 1, a potentially eligible historic property, is located adjacent to the Project. In order to ensure that no unanticipated disturbance occurs to this resource, protective orange field fencing will be installed around the site perimeter to keep construction and construction support vehicles off the site surface. Excavation within the existing detention pond spillway will occur east of the base of the sloped cutbank below Site 1 (see photo inset, Figure 2). With these protective measures in place, disturbance to Site 1 will not occur. While Site 1 is technically not within the Project, the close proxcimity led to the development of these measures.

The development of the Project will have no effect of any kind to historic properties and therefore a **finding of no historic properties affected** is recommended.

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