

APPENDIX E: CULTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT

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CULTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT

for the

Kings Beach Water Quality and Stream Environment Zone Improvement Project Environmental Assessment

Kings Beach, including Griff Creek, in Placer County, California

November 11, 2008

Report TB-2008-034 / R208051900049

I. INTRODUCTION

This cultural resource inventory report has been prepared by the Placer County Department of Public Works (Placer County or DPW) for the proposed Kings Beach Water Quality and SEZ Improvement Project (Project) (Figure 1). This report was produced to identify resources that could potentially be impacted by Project activities. Research was conducted to develop a context for possible resources located within the Project area of potential effect (APE), to identify previously recorded resources within and near the Project APE, and to identify unrecorded resources, if any, within the Project APE. The APE is the area where Project construction (and related activity) is planned to occur (Figure 2).

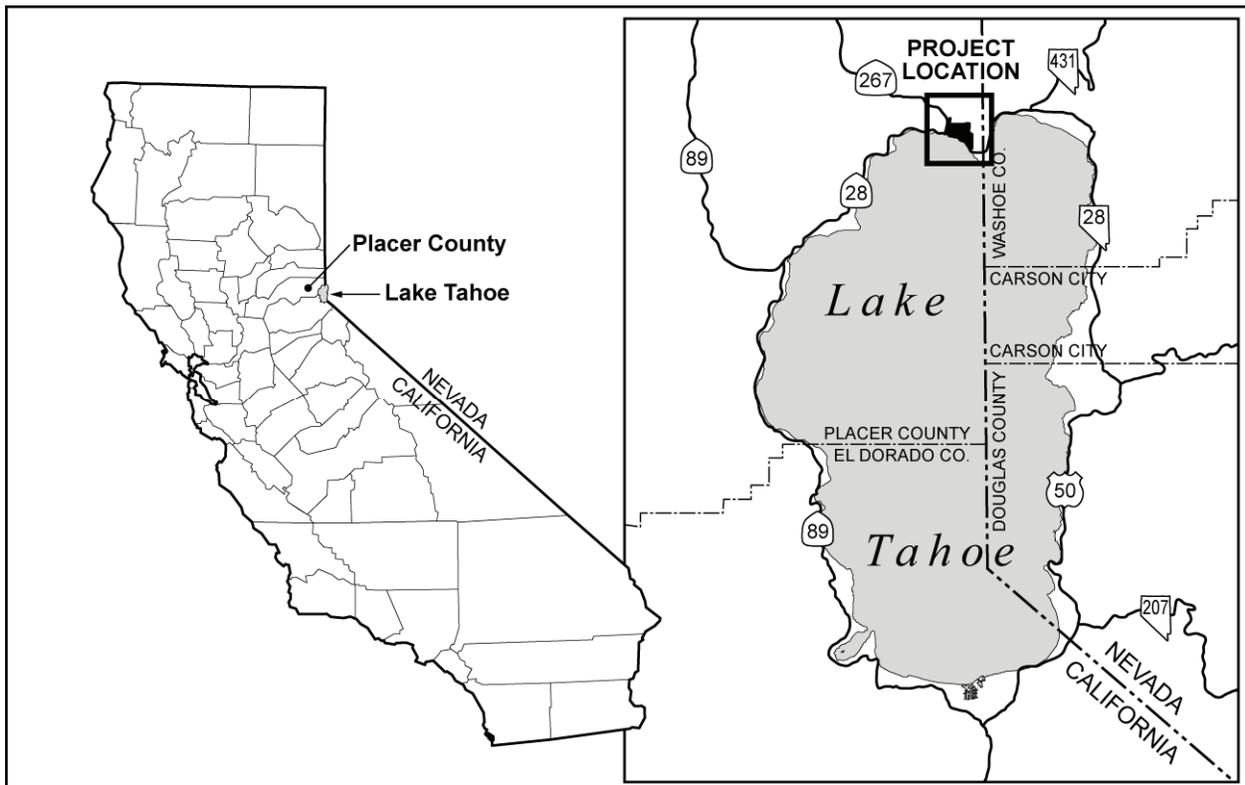


Figure 1. Project location

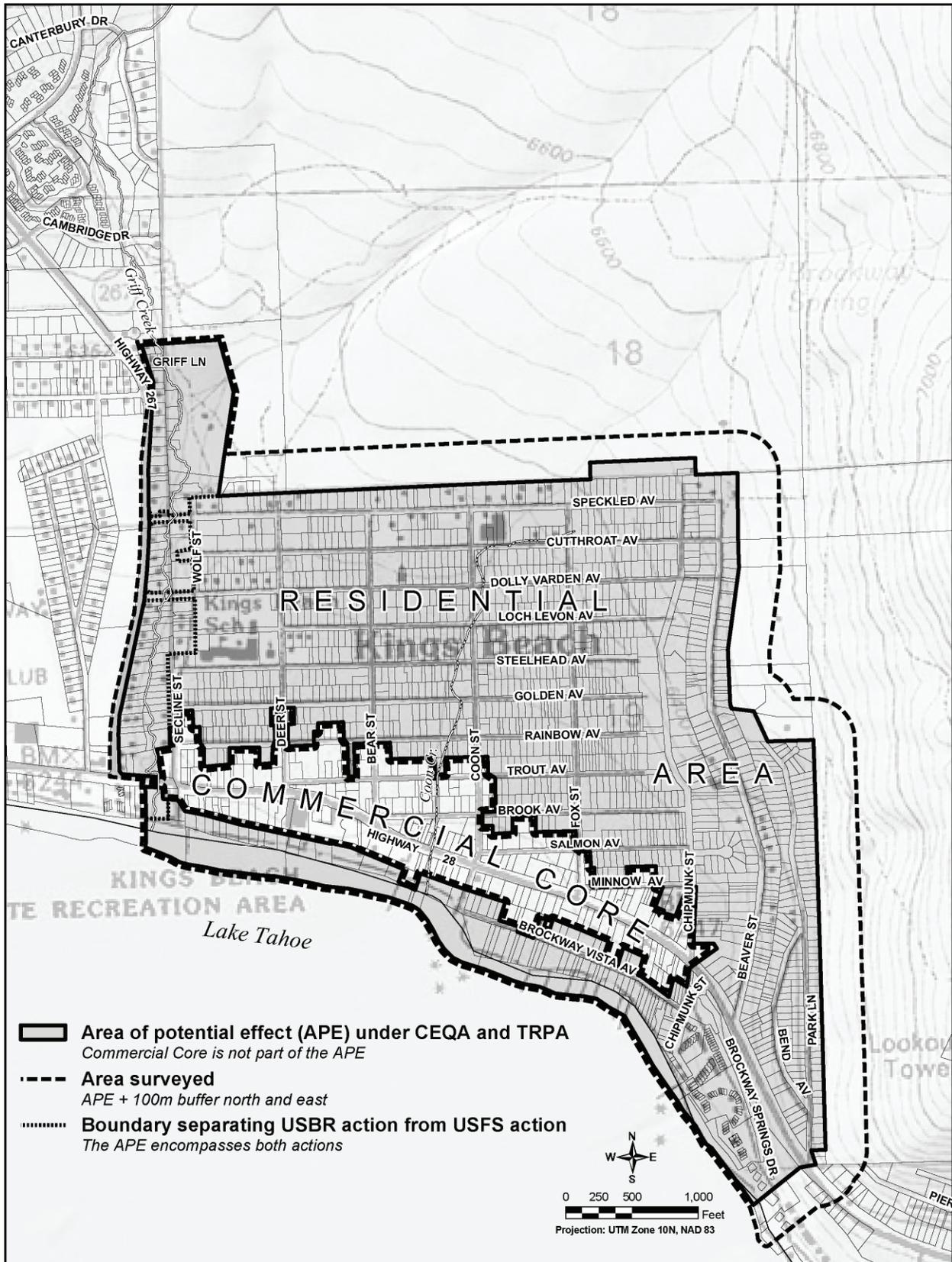


Figure 2. Project area of potential effect (APE), and area surveyed. The Commercial Core is not part of the Project APE.

Background research identified three previously recorded resources in the Project APE. A pedestrian survey in the APE identified no new resources. One of the previously recorded resources could potentially be affected by the proposed Project.

It is important to note that the APE does not include the area encompassed by the Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvement Project (CCIP) (Figure 2). The CCIP area was surveyed between 2002 and 2005, and the results published in a Historical Resources Evaluation Report (Snyder et al. 2006), which is incorporated herein by reference.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in Kings Beach, California (Figure 1). The Project APE's southern border is Lake Tahoe while the western, northern, and eastern boundaries of the Project are generally defined by State Route 267, Speckled Avenue, and Park Street, respectively (Figure 2). The Griff Creek stream environment zone (SEZ) is located along the west edge of Kings Beach; proposed work would occur at various locations in the SEZ as far north as Griff Lane. The proposed work is described in more detail in the Draft Environmental Compliance Document for this Project, from which this document is tiered.

Placer County Department of Public Works proposes to improve the quality of stormwater discharging into Lake Tahoe from the Kings Beach community by stabilizing exposed soils with vegetation and/or mulch; improving the existing drainage system with new curbs, gutters, earthen berms and underground pipes; and treating runoff with a variety of methods including fill removal, sediment traps and vaults, swales, infiltration and/or detention basins, and media filters. Improving the quality of runoff from the proposed Project area into Lake Tahoe is important to the basin-wide effort to protect the lake's water clarity. In addition, Placer County proposes to improve water quality, fish passage and habitat in Griff Creek by replacing culverts, constructing in-channel habitat features, excavating portions of channel, constructing new channel, and installing rock channel bed stabilization (grade control) structures. Construction activities will include the use of heavy equipment such as front loaders, backhoes, dump trucks, concrete mixers, pumps, generators, compressors, rock drills, jackhammers, saws and vibrators. Construction is expected to start May 2009. Construction duration is expected to be 10 years. The proposed Project actions are described in more detail in the Draft Environmental Compliance Document prepared for this Project.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Knowledge of existing cultural resource conditions for the APE draws heavily from previous projects within the Lake Tahoe Basin. Heritage studies by Lindström and Rucks (2001) are particularly relevant, as these researchers assembled and analyzed baseline information on the paleoenvironment and prehistoric/Native American and historic/Euroamerican land uses in the Lake Tahoe area. These prior reports provide the natural history setting of the study area from a cultural resource perspective. The following provides a summary of these environmental conditions and land use related alterations.

Native American History and Prehistory

Prehistory

The prehistory of the Lake Tahoe Basin region is described in detail in Moratto (1984). The oldest finds reported for this region suggest occupation 8,000 to 9,000 years ago, with continuous use of the Tahoe Basin by Native Americans until incoming Euroamericans encountered the Washoe people in the 1840s.

The archaeology of the north-central Sierra was first outlined by Heizer and Elsasser (1953). Subsequent research defined two distinct archaeological complexes for the Sierra Nevada elevations ranging between 5,500 and 7,800 feet. The boundary would later be extended to include the lower elevations of the foothill region. The earlier of these two complexes, The Martis, was first identified at CA-PLA-5, and is distinguished by basaltic flaked stone implements, millings, bowl mortars, spokeshave-notched tools, and an economic emphasis on hunting and seed-gathering (Jackson et al. 1994:2-22). The Martis Complex is estimated to date to the period between 1,500 and 4,000 years Before Present (B.P.). The Kings Beach Complex, first identified at CA-PLA-9 and associated with the Washoe culture, can be distinguished from the Martis Complex by an increased use of flaked obsidian and chert tools, and use of bedrock milling features, as well as an economic emphasis on fishing, nut harvesting, seed gathering, and hunting. The Kings Beach Complex is believed to date to the period from historic contact to 1,500 years B.P. (Jackson et al. 1994:2-22).

The established archaeological framework was revised several times over the past fifty years to include a finer division of the Martis and Kings Beach complexes into four periods. These four periods are:

1. Pre-Archaic or Tahoe Reach Phase – begins approximately 8,000 years B.P.
2. Early Archaic or Spooner Phase – 7,000 – 4,000 years B.P.
3. Middle Archaic or Martis Complex – 4,000 – 1,500 years B.P.
4. Late Archaic or Kings Beach Phase – 1,500 years B.P. – European Contact

Throughout the Late Archaic, prehistoric population continued to increase with dramatic rises occurring along the lower eastern and western foothills during the early part of this period (Elston et al. 1994; Moore and Burke 1990). The later Kings Beach Phase saw more intensive and long-term use of the Tahoe highlands (Lindström 1982). This later period is correlated with the ethnographic Washoe.

The Washoe

Kings Beach falls within the boundaries of traditional Washoe, or Wa She Shu, territory. Occupation of the Tahoe Region may have occurred as early as 9,000 years ago during the Pre-Archaic period (Elston et al. 1977). A more intensive occupation of the area likely occurred sometime between 4,000 and 500 years ago. The ancestors of the Washoe may have entered the area around 500 years ago. The center of Washoe aboriginal territory and focus of contemporary culture was Lake Tahoe. Lake Tahoe was utilized extensively for hunting, fishing, and gathering by the Washoe. The lake's southern shoreline was the location of several large base camps and smaller temporary camps and task sites. The Washoe regard all prehistoric remains and sites within the Project region as being associated with their history.

Throughout the historic period and into the present, Washoe have been intent on maintaining ties to their territorial lands at Lake Tahoe and sustaining and adapting traditional subsistence regimes, cultural practices, and belief systems. As one early post-contact strategy for survival, Washoe individuals and family groups retained links to their ancestral lands around Lake Tahoe by working for and camping near lands accessible to loggers, dairymen, fishermen, ranchers, and resort owners. These enterprises required Indian labor and, in exchange, Washoe were paid wages and/or given food. Washoe men created niches as contract labor, working on roads and cutting and hauling firewood and Christmas trees for ranchers and lumbermen. Timber harvest and sawmill operations in the Meyers area provided viable employment for men well into the 20th century, longer than in forests stands elsewhere in the Tahoe Basin that were clear cut during the Comstock era. Women performed domestic labor and made baskets to sell to tourists.

Some Washoe developed close relationships with their employers, illustrating the unusual and intricate familial network and the personal relationships and work arrangements that Washoe forged with non-Indians.

Before disruption of the aboriginal way of life by Euroamerican incursions, appropriation, and encroachment, Washoe traditional territory covered an elliptical shaped area straddling the Sierra Nevada north and south of Lake Tahoe. Their territory generally stretched from the southern shore of Honey Lake southward to the West Fork of the Walker River (d'Azevedo 1986). Their traditional economy was based on seasonally available resources that were methodically tended and harvested. Key among these upland resources was fish. Domestic camps, complete with permanent bedrock kitchen facilities such as milling stations, were located near streams where families maintained the prerogatives of first rights to fish and to harvest nearby resources.

Communal fishing and processing areas and individually owned locations where men constructed their "fishing houses" were adjacent to the river. The Washoe are committed to reestablishing a presence within the Tahoe Sierra and to re-vitalizing Washoe heritage and cultural knowledge, including the harvest and care of traditional plant resources and the protection of traditional properties in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Euroamerican History

Exploration

Explorers John C. Fremont and Kit Carson hold claim to the first documented winter crossing of the Sierra by Euroamericans. During their second expedition, Fremont made his historic sighting of Lake Tahoe from Red Lake Peak on Valentine's Day in 1844. For the next 15 years, Lake Tahoe remained relatively undisturbed by the great westward migration. This was because the two best routes through the Basin required a double crossing of mountains over the Carson range east of the Basin and over the main Sierra crest to the west (d'Azevedo 1986).

Logging

Vast amounts of timber were needed for construction and fuel in the Comstock fields during the 1850s and 1860s, and mine owners looked toward Lake Tahoe. While railroads and sawmills associated with the logging industry were located south, east, and west reaches of Lake Tahoe, the entire lake shore was exploited for timber, scarring the landscape for years to come. By the 1890s, much of the marketable timber had been stripped from the Tahoe Basin, and large scale logging in the area was over (McKeon 1984).

Tourism and Resorts

By the turn of the century, Lake Tahoe became a popular retreat for the wealthy from San Francisco, Sacramento and Virginia City. Resorts began to be built around the lake, including Joe King's King Beach Resort located within the Project area. Tourism was the dominant industry in the Tahoe Basin during the 20th century, and remains the dominant industry today (Scott 1973).

Regulatory Setting

Cultural resources fall under several different regulatory agencies and may be simultaneously recommended for protection by different agencies. Federal, state, and regional mandates and guidelines regulating historic resources are established by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended by 16 U.S.C. 470, Archaeological

Resources Protection Act of 1979), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800), the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Code of Ordinances (Chapter 29), and the TRPA Regional Plan Goals and Policies (Conservation Element).

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, (16 USC 470f) establishes policy and procedures for the preservation of historic properties throughout the nation. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on properties listed in or meeting the criteria for the NRHP and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Implementing regulations are codified at 36 CFR 800. The NRHP lists districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been determined to be culturally significant. The NRHP is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento, California, administers the statewide NRHP program under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

CEQA Guidelines require that a project consider the significance of the undertaking's impacts on historic remains and archaeological sites determined to be historical resources under CEQA Section 15064.5. To properly evaluate the significance of impacts on such resources it is necessary to evaluate each resource in terms of the site significance criteria contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Generally, a resource shall be considered to be "historically significant" by the lead agency if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). CEQA Guidelines include criteria to determine if a cultural resource is considered historically significant. However, CEQA Guidelines state that a resource need not be listed to be considered significant in regard to CEQA analysis (§15064.5(a)(4)).

In the Lake Tahoe Basin, the importance of a cultural resource is also assessed according to Subsection 29.5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances and the Conservation Element of the Regional Plan Goals and Policies. The TRPA Goals and Policies and Code of Ordinances guide and regulate the recognition, protection, and preservation of the Tahoe region's significant historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources by requiring projects and activities to evaluate the effects of their proposed actions on those resources. The Conservation element of the Goals and Policies states that "historical or culturally significant landmarks in the basin shall be identified and protected from indiscriminate damage or alteration". This includes protection during construction. Chapter 29 of the Code of Ordinances expands on the Goals and Policies, and sets standards for resource protection, discovery, evaluation, and management. Chapter 64 (Grading Standards) of the Code sets requirements in the event of discovery of cultural resources during grading activities.

IV. PRE-FIELD REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION

Research Methods

Background research included a cultural resource record search conducted on July 2, 2007, at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Sacramento (NCIC File No: ELD-07-112). The search consisted of a review for archaeological sites and studies within a quarter mile of the Project APE, using the following databases: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Historic Spots in California, and the California Inventory of Historical Resources.

Local research included a visit to the Gatekeepers Museum, run by the North Lake Tahoe Historical Society, for the development of historical background information. Research results were updated in May 2008 to include additional work performed by Snyder et al. (2006) for the recently finalized *Kings Beach CCIP EA/EIR/EIS* (Placer County 2008).

Native American Consultation

The Project area does not have any reported existing religious or sacred uses. This determination was made based on the extensive research performed by MACTEC Engineering and Consulting in 2005 for the *Kings Beach CCIP EA/EIR/EIS* (Placer County 2008). Consultations for that effort consisted of the following:

- Mr. Brian Wallace, Chairperson for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California was contacted by letter on June 15, 2005. Mr. Wallace was contacted by phone on December 8, 2005. A phone message was left, requesting that he call if he had any concerns about the (CCIP) project.
- Mr. William Dancing Feather, Cultural Coordinator for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, was contacted by letter on June 15, 2005, with a follow-up email on September 12, 2005. Vickie Clay (MACTEC) briefly discussed the (CCIP) project with Mr. Dancing Feather on November 4, 2005, at which time he saw no issues with the project.
- Ms. Rose Enos was contacted by letter on September 12, 2005. During a follow-up phone call on December 8, 2005, she related that she had no concerns unless burials were encountered during construction. She asked to be immediately notified if burials were encountered.
- The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted by letter on August 22, 2005. Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway, Environmental Specialist III, replied on September 2, 2005. A records search of the sacred lands file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate area. The NAHC provided a contact list with the names and addresses of three individuals with possible further knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.
- Placer County Historical Society was contacted by letter on August 22, 2005, with a follow-up email on September 13, 2005; Nevada Historical Society June 2001; North Lake Tahoe Historical Society June 2005.

Furthermore, Mr. Daryl Cruz (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California) was contacted as part of the Indian Trust Assets investigation for this Project. The focus of the communication was to determine if tribal land rights such as hunting, fishing and water rights exist in the Project area. Mr. Cruz stated he was not aware of any such rights in the Project area, and raised no concerns with regard to tribal uses, including religious or sacred uses (WTNC 2008).

Additionally, during the Project's public meetings, no concerns were introduced by the public or native American representatives.

Previous Investigations Within or Adjacent To the Project Boundary

Previous archaeological surveys and recordation of historic resources provide much of the known existing cultural resource conditions for the Project APE. Any previous investigation that identified historic resources is discussed by its relation to the Project APE. Studies are listed as 'inside' or 'outside' relative to the Project APE. Coverage of prior archaeological studies reviewed for this report and previously recorded historic resources are presented in Table HRI-1.

Table HRI-1. Prior Archaeological Investigations and Previously Recorded Historic Resources

Report Reference	Site Number or Address	Site Type/Description or Name	Relation to APE
Reno 2001	CA-PLA-1929-H	Historic/Flagstone walkway	Inside
Reno 2002	CA-PLA-1257	Historic/Storage tank	Inside
Reno 2002	CA-PLA-1258	Prehistoric/Milling feature	Inside
Caltrans 2004	CA-PLA-2024-H/8796 Brockway Vista Ave.	Historic/Motel complex	Outside
Caltrans 2004	CA-PLA-2025-H	Historic/Building	Outside
Caltrans 2004	CA-PLA-2026-H	Historic/One-story cabin	Outside
Caltrans 2004	CA-PLA-2043-H	Historic/Two-structure residence	Outside
USFS 1994	05-19-642	Historic/Stateline Lookout station	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8199 N Lake Blvd.	Blair's Cottages	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8220 and 8230 Rainbow Ave.	Fuhrmann Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8399 N Lake Blvd.	Blue Lagoon Cafe	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8080 N Lake Blvd.	Lanini House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8659 Brockway Vista Ave.	Welch Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8720 N Lake Blvd.	Evergreen Lodge	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8001 N Lake Blvd.	Stones County Tire	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	301 Secline St.	Kings Beach Library	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8094 Rainbow Ave.	Torres Apartments	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8095 N Lake Blvd.	Little Bear Cottages	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8111 N Lake Blvd.	La Comunidad Unida	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8123 N Lake Blvd.	Caesar's Motel	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8173 N Lake Blvd.	Habeger Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	265 Deer St.	Anderson House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	325 Deer St.	Hurtando Apartments	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8315 Trout Ave.	Benning's Resort	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8333 Rainbow Ave.	Jameson Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8363 Rainbow Ave.	Henderson House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8368 Rainbow Ave.	Franklyn Lee House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	265 Bear St. / 8385 Trout Ave.	Lake Air Resort	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8358 Trout Ave.	Lofstead Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	268 Bear St.	Glad-Lee Lodge	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8489 Trout Ave.	Northwood Pines Motel	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8448 Trout Ave.	Kalange Apartments	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8515 Brook Ave.	La Mexicana Meat Market	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8534 Trout Ave.	Duzevich House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8550 Trout Ave.	Going House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8537 Brook Ave.	C. Smith Apartments	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8401 N Lake Blvd.	Old Post Office	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8470 Brook Ave.	Bruening Realty	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8545 N Lake Blvd.	Alpine Club / Tradewinds	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	241 Coon Street	Brevid House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8673 Salmon Ave.	R. Barber Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8679 Salmon Ave.	Schneider House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8675 N Lake Blvd.	S. Smith Buildings	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8681 N Lake Blvd.	Miniature Golf	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8684 Salmon Ave.	S. Smith Apts	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8771 N Lake Blvd.	C. Smith House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8717 N Lake Blvd	Tacos Jalisco	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8789 Minnow Ave.	Miller House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8827 Minnow Ave.	Shoberg House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	221 Chipmunk St.	Blue Waters Lodge	Outside

Table HRI-1. Prior Archaeological Investigations and Previously Recorded Historic Resources

Snyder et al. 2006	8817 N Lake Blvd.	Gifford House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8129 Brockway Vista Ave.	Eriksson House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8317 Rainbow Ave.	Rasch House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8194 N Lake Blvd.	Gold Crest Motel	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8200, 8226 N Lake Blvd.	Crown Motel	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8308 N Lake Blvd.	Sun 'N Sand Motel	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8612 N Lake Blvd.	Mr. Video	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8636 N Lake Blvd.	Lakeside Gallery & Gifts	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8680 N Lake Blvd.	Dentraygues House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8669 Brockway Vista Ave.	Rockwood Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8675, 8677, and 8679 Brockway Vista Ave.	Duggan Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8681 and 8685 Brockway Vista Ave.	Smyly Houses	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8693 Brockway Vista Ave.	M. Smith House	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8702 N Lake Blvd.	Golden Group & Quality Carpet Care	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8716 N Lake Blvd.	Dew-Mar Cottages	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8742 N Lake Blvd.	Stevenson's Holliday Inn	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8748 N Lake Blvd.	Ta-Tel Motel	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8762 N Lake Blvd.	Sierra TV & Launderette	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8788 N Lake Blvd.	Johnson Building	Outside
Snyder et al. 2006	8790 N Lake Blvd.	Sierra Pacific Coffee	Outside

Previous Investigations which Identified Historic Resources inside the Project APE

Reno 2001: Cultural Resources Inventory Report: Kings Beach Pier Project, Placer County, California. This study documented historic site locations near the public pier in Kings Beach. Reno identified CA-PLA-1929-H, a 1920s flagstone walkway and associated rock wall originally constructed to access a wooden pier (no longer exists) associated with Joe King's King Beach Resort complex located in the Project APE.

Reno 2002: Archeological Survey Report: Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvement Project (CCIP) and Water Quality Improvement Project, Kings Beach, California. This study documented historic and prehistoric site locations in the Kings Beach CCIP area. Reno identified CA-PLA-1257, a historic tank and associated pipeline structure, and CA-PLA-1258, an isolated prehistoric bedrock milling feature, both located in the Project APE.

Previous Investigations which Identified Historic Resources outside the Project APE

U.S. Forest Service 1994: Developed Sites Pest Management Project. This study documented historic and prehistoric site location in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. The Forest Service identified 05-19-642, the remnants of the original Stateline Lookout station, constructed in the late 1930s to early 1940s, located outside of the Project APE.

Caltrans 2004: Historical Resources Evaluation Report for Proposed Improvements on State Route 28 Between Tahoe City and the Nevada Border, Placer County. This study documented historic and prehistoric site locations along State Route 28 in the Kings Beach area as part of a highway improvement project. Caltrans identified CA-PLA-2024-H, a motel complex built in approximately 1950, made up of seven cabins and a residence/office; CA-PLA-2025-H, a building built in approximately 1950, now used as a garage with built-on living quarters; CA-PLA-2026-H, a one-story cabin built in 1949, and CA-PLA-2043-H, a two-structure residence built in approximately 1950, all located outside the Project APE.

Snyder et al. 2006: Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared by John W. Snyder, Ron Reno, and Charles D. Zeier. This report identified 63 parcels containing buildings constructed prior to or during 1960. Of these, six properties were recommended eligible for the NRHP and the California Register, with concurrence from the SHPO. All are located outside the Project APE.

Summary of Previous Investigations

Seventy previously recorded historic resources are located in or near the Project APE (Table HRI-1). Only three are located in the APE: two historic resources and one prehistoric resource (see Appendix A). The sixty-seven resources outside the APE are all historic (not prehistoric) resources.

V. FIELD INVENTORY

Field Inventory Methods

The field inventory was conducted in June and July 2007. ENTRIX archaeologist Don Craig conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project APE. The APE encompasses 364.6 acres in a primarily developed residential area in Kings Beach. As stated earlier in this report, the APE does not include the area encompassed by the Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvement Project (CCIP) (Figure 2). The CCIP area was surveyed between 2002 and 2005, and the results published in a Historical Resources Evaluation Report (Snyder et al. 2006), which is incorporated herein by reference.

All roadways in the APE were surveyed for evidence of unrecorded resources. Vacant lots and common areas were surveyed with transects of 5 to 10 meters, depending on size and terrain. The length of Griff Creek within the APE was surveyed. The beach and park areas were surveyed in 10 to 15 meter transects depending on terrain. Approximately 100 meters outside of the north and east boundaries of the APE was also surveyed as a buffer area (Figure 2). The west boundary of the APE follows North Shore Boulevard (Highway 267) and the Old Brockway Golf Course. The south boundary of the APE is the shore of Lake Tahoe. Because the APE is primarily developed, most of the area has been previously disturbed. Ground visibility was good in most areas except along Griff Creek, where dense grasses, underbrush, and trees grew along the banks. Weather during the survey was sunny and clear, with temperatures in the mid-70s.

Field Inventory Results

No new historic resources were discovered in the Project APE. All visible ground surfaces were examined for the presence of historic or prehistoric archaeological site indicators. Subsurface investigations were not conducted.

The three previously recorded sites within the APE were all re-located; two are historic and one is prehistoric. Historic resource CA-PLA-1929-H is a 1920s flagstone walkway associated with the original King Beach Resort. The walkway has been incorporated into the public park and pier. Historic resource CA-PLA-1257 is a storage tank and associated pipes and pavement. It was described as being severely degraded by Ronald L. Reno of Harding ESE (Reno 2002) and that condition has not changed. Prehistoric resource CA-PLA-1258 is an isolated bedrock milling feature. The feature is located on a boulder that is almost entirely buried. The milling feature, located on the top of the boulder, is at ground level. No other surface artifacts were located around the feature.

An additional site, CA-PLA-128, a quartz quarry and bedrock mortar site recorded in 1959, was shown to be located within ¼ mile of the APE, but could not be re-located during the current survey. Development in the area appears to have destroyed the site.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Significance Determinations

Archaeological and historical investigations identified three previously recorded sites, CA-PLA-1929-H, CA-PLA-1257-H, and CA-PLA-1258. These sites are documented using appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site record forms (Appendix A, Site Records). None of the three sites will be affected by construction of the Project. The eligibility of these sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) will be determined using the appropriate criteria and with regard to their historic context.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 36 Part 60.4 [a-d] presents criteria for determining the significance and eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The significance and eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP of the sites located within project boundaries will be considered following those criteria and in relation to appropriate historic themes. The criteria at 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d] include the following:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, culture, and engineering 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 distinct 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.*

Similarly, CEQA presents guidelines at §15064.5 and §21083.2 for the identification of historical resources and determining their historical significance. Section 15064.5(a)(3) presents the following criteria for determining the eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites for inclusion in the CRHR:

- 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 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.*

CEQA also presents criteria at §21083.2(g) for the identification of unique archaeological resources. These criteria include:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.*
- It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.*

- *Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event.*

In addition to the eligibility criteria at CEQA §15064.5(a)(3), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 11.5 § 4852 (c) also states that integrity of historical resources should be considered when addressing their eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR. This section of the CCR describes integrity as the

...authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must...retain enough of their historic character to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

In the Lake Tahoe Basin, TRPA presents criteria in §29.5 of the Code of Ordinances for the identification of historical resources and determining their significance. Federal and state criteria are virtually the same as TRPA's criteria; therefore, projects that are evaluated against federal and state criteria are, by proxy, evaluated in conformance with TRPA's criteria. Significant historic resources are defined by TRPA as those that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) Association with an important community function in the past;*
- 2) Association with a memorable happening in the past;*
- 3) Contain outstanding qualities reminiscent of an early stage of development in the Region;*
- 4) Buildings or structures associated with a locally, regionally, or nationally known person;*
- 5) Notable examples, or best surviving works, of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder;*
- 6) Structures associated with the life or work of significant persons;*
- 7) Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity; or are a prototype of, or a representative example of, a period style, architectural movement, or method of construction unique in the Region, the states, or the nation.*

Findings

Site CA-PLA-1929-H is a flagstone walkway that appears to have been constructed in the 1920s as part of the original King's Beach Resort. The walkway was previously determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Reno 2001). Current investigations concur with the previous determination. The walkway is adequately recorded and has been incorporated into a public park and pier area (Appendix A, Site Records). The site lacks integrity of setting, feeling, and association and does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Site CA-PLA-1257 is a storage tank and associated pipes and paved areas. The site was previously determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Reno 2001). Current investigations concur with the previous determination. The site is adequately recorded and lacks integrity of workmanship, design, materials, setting, feeling, and association (Appendix A, Site Records). The site does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Site CA-PLA-1258 is a isolated bedrock mortar (Appendix A, Site Records). The bedrock mortar and the site have been affected by grading. Regardless, the site may yield information important in prehistory (e.g., occupation and use of the area by Washoe) and appears to meet eligibility Criterion (d) for inclusion in the NRHP and Criterion (4) for inclusion in the CRHR.

Sites CA-PLA-1929-H and CA-PLA-1257 do not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or the CRHR. In addition, Project-related activities will not be conducted within boundaries of either of these sites; consequently the sites will not be affected by implementation of the Project. Site CA-PLA-1258 appears to meet eligibility Criterion (d) for inclusion in the NRHP and Criterion (4) for inclusion in the CRHR. Excavations were not conducted within boundaries of site CA-PLA-1258 to determine the presence/absence of artifacts because the current Project will avoid the site. The site shall be identified on Project construction plans as an ESA and a ten-meter buffer shall be established around the bedrock mortar. The buffer shall be delineated with temporary fencing to protect the site during construction activities in the area. Implementation of the Project would not likely affect site CA-PLA-1258. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not likely affect any historic properties, and a finding of “No Historic Properties Affected” appears appropriate for the Project.

Archaeological and historical investigations for the Project are complete and adequate for Project needs. Regardless of the findings of the archaeological and historical resources investigations, it is always possible to inadvertently uncover cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, historic buildings, and isolated artifacts) during ground disturbing Project activity. Therefore, if any cultural resources are uncovered during ground disturbing Project activity all activity shall cease in proximity to the discovery and a qualified archaeologist shall be retained to determine the significance of the discovery. Similarly, if any human remains are uncovered during Project implementation all activity shall cease in proximity to the discovery and the County Coroner shall be contacted following Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and follow the procedures outlined in the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(e).

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Appendix A

Cultural/Historic Resource Sites in the Project APE

CONFIDENTIAL

*(to protect sensitive cultural resources, confidential information has
been removed from this copy of the report)*

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