SAN JUAN WATER
SINCE 1854

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY REPORT

Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project
San Juan Water District
Placer County, CA

Project No: 215105
State Clearinghouse No: 2021110059

NOVEMBER 2021
REVISED JANUARY 2022

PREPARED FOR: SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT, 9935 AUBURN-FOLSOM ROAD, GRANITE BAY, CA 95746

FOR SUBMITTAL TO: CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD, 1001 I STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

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Prepared for:

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November 2021

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ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BP	Before Present
ca	Circa
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HPIR	Historic Properties Inventory Report
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOE	Notice of Exemption (CEQA)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Office
SJWD	San Juan Water District
SRF	Clean Water & Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
U.S.C.	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The San Juan Water District (SJWD) is seeking Clean Water & Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) funding for the Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project ("Project"). The Project consists of replacing approximately 4,000-LF of existing, old, and deteriorating 16-in steel water pipeline on Eureka Road in Granite Bay, CA.

The State Water Board, Division of Financial Assistance, administers the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 35. The Environmental Review Package requires compliance with state and cross-cutting federal authorities, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Beckett Environmental has been subcontracted to complete the cultural resources compliance for the Environmental Review Package for the Project.

A literature review, records search, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Interested Parties, and field investigation were performed to satisfy NHPA Section 106 Requirements. This Historic Properties Inventory Report (HPIR) details these findings, for submittal to the State Water Board as part of the SRF Environmental Review Package.

No cultural resources were identified in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Project is not anticipated to affect any known cultural resources.

As the project includes ground-disturbance up to 8 feet below surface, there is the possibility for inadvertent discoveries in the APE during Project activities. This may be mitigated through pre-construction cultural resource identification training administered by a qualified archaeologist and through archaeological monitoring of construction activities. As there is a low risk of inadvertent discoveries, "spot monitoring" is recommended.

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2 INTRODUCTION

The San Juan Water District (SJWD) is seeking Clean Water & Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) funding for the Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project ("Project"). The Project consists of replacing approximately 4,000-LF of existing, old, and deteriorating 16-in steel water pipeline on Eureka Road in Granite Bay, CA.

Domenichelli & Associates holds the contract for the Project and has subcontracted EN2 Resources Inc. (EN2) to complete the Environmental Review Package for the SRF Loan Application. The Environmental Review Package requires compliance with state and cross-cutting federal authorities, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Beckett Environmental has been subcontracted to complete the cultural resources compliance for the Environmental Review Package for the Project.

2.1 Regulatory Compliance

SJWD is seeking State Revolving Funds (SRF) from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to assist in financing the Project (SJWD Project #215105). The State Water Board, Division of Financial Assistance, administers the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 35. The Environmental Review Package requires compliance with state and cross-cutting federal authorities, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). SJWD is the Lead Agency under CEQA; the State Water Board is responsible for Section 106 Compliance.

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

As a state-funded program, the SRF Environmental Review Package requires CEQA compliance. SJWD and EN2 have determined that the Project qualifies for a CEQA Statutory Exemption under California PRC Section 21080.21 (a), which states:

> *This division does not apply to any project of less than one mile in length within a public street or highway or any other public right-of-way for the installation of a new pipeline or the maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline.*

The Project is consistent with this definition as project activities consists replacement of less than one mile of an existing utility (water pipeline and appurtenances) in a public right-of-way having substantially the same purpose, involving negligible or no expansion of capacity except to provide adequate capacity for fire protection and there is no possibility that it would have a significant impact on the environment.

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SJWD filed a Notice of Exemption (NOE) for the Project with the State Clearinghouse on November 3, 2021(No. 2021110059). As the project is a Statutory Exemption, CEQA review, including AB 52 consultation, does not apply. Should CEQA be later determined to apply, this study meets the requirements for an Initial Study under CEQA.

2.1.2 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The SRF Program is partially funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Issuance of SRF funds by the State Water Board is considered equivalent to a federal action, thereby necessitating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA; 54 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 306101 et seq.; "Section 106"). The USEPA has delegated lead agency responsibility to the State Water Board for carrying out the requirements of Section 106.

In discussions with EN2, the SWRCB Cultural Resources Department has determined that there may be an impact to cultural resources potentially in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) due to ground disturbance. As such, preparation of a Historic Properties Identification Report (HPIR) is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements. The purpose of the HPIR is to identify and evaluate significance of any cultural resources in the APE

"Significance" under Section 106 of the NHPA is defined by eligibility for listing in the National Registrar of Historic Places (NRHP). A property is eligible for listing in the NRHP by meeting at least one the following criteria:

> *Criteria A. The property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.*
>
> *Criteria B. The property must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.*
>
> *Criteria C. The property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*
>
> *Criteria D. The property must show, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.*

Additionally, the resource must retain integrity, defined as the "ability of a property to convey its significance." Integrity is grounded in a property's physical characteristics and includes location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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2.2 Personnel Qualifications

The following personnel worked on this Project:

- ***Chloe Beckett, M.A., B.S., R.P.A. #17784 – Principal Investigator***
  Ms. Beckett has a M.A. in Anthropology from Arizona State University (2016) and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA #17784). With over 9 years of experience in cultural resource management, including 3 years of supervisory experience, Ms. Beckett exceeds the *Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications in Archaeology* (36 CFR Part 61). She has completed numerous NHPA Section 106 and CEQA compliance projects, including 7 projects within California in the last two years.
- ***Nathan Beckett, B.A. – Senior Archaeologist***
  Mr. Beckett has over 8 years of experience in cultural resource management and has successfully executed numerous CEQA and Section 106 compliance projects in California, including Section 106 monitoring compliance for over a year at the West Los Angeles Veteran Affairs Medical. Mr. Beckett has a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Cruz (2015).

3 UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION

The Undertaking consists of replacing approximately 850 linear-ft of 18-in and 3,070 linear-ft of 16-in of existing, old, and deteriorating steel water pipeline with new 18-in Ductile Iron on Eureka Road between Barton Road and Providence Lane in Granite Bay, located within SJWD's Retail Service Area (see Figure 1: Vicinity Map). The existing pipe and old service lines will be abandoned in-place. The new water transmission main will be installed over 10-feet from the existing main.

The Project also includes the replacement of water services and installation of valves, fittings, hydrants, and appurtenances along the new water pipeline. Seventeen (17) private water service connections, approximately 1 foot wide and varying in length from 12 to 30 linear-ft, will be installed to a minimum depth of 30-inch below finished grade. Contract specification allow for the use of either trenchless installation or traditional open cut.

Ground-disturbing activities include mechanical excavation with heavy machinery (excavators, backhoes), hand excavation with shovels, augering, and grading. Ground disturbance for pipelines and water services will have an approximate depth of 6 feet below surface, with a maximum of 8 feet below surface. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes all areas that ground disturbance may occur.

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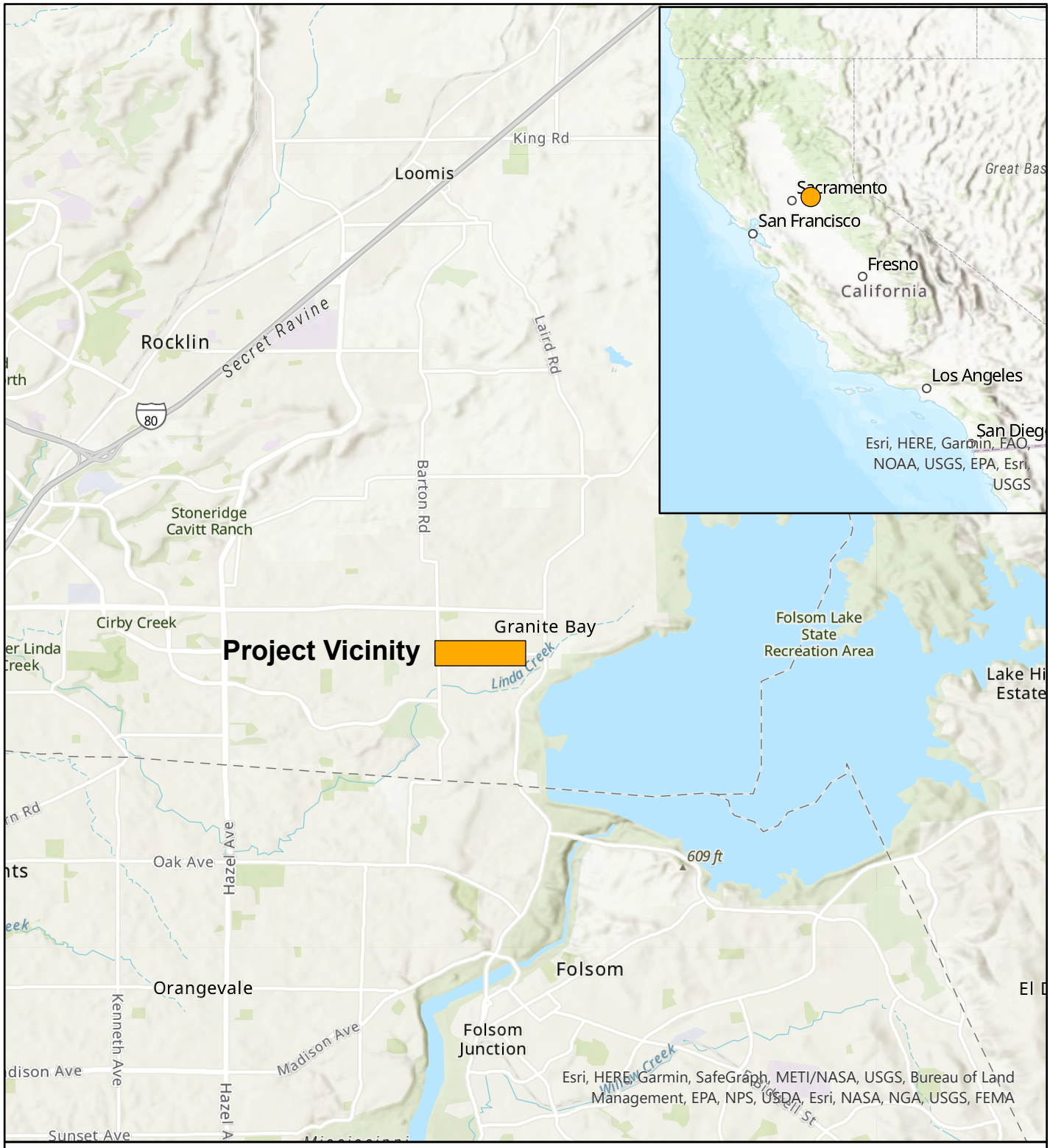

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project
October 2021

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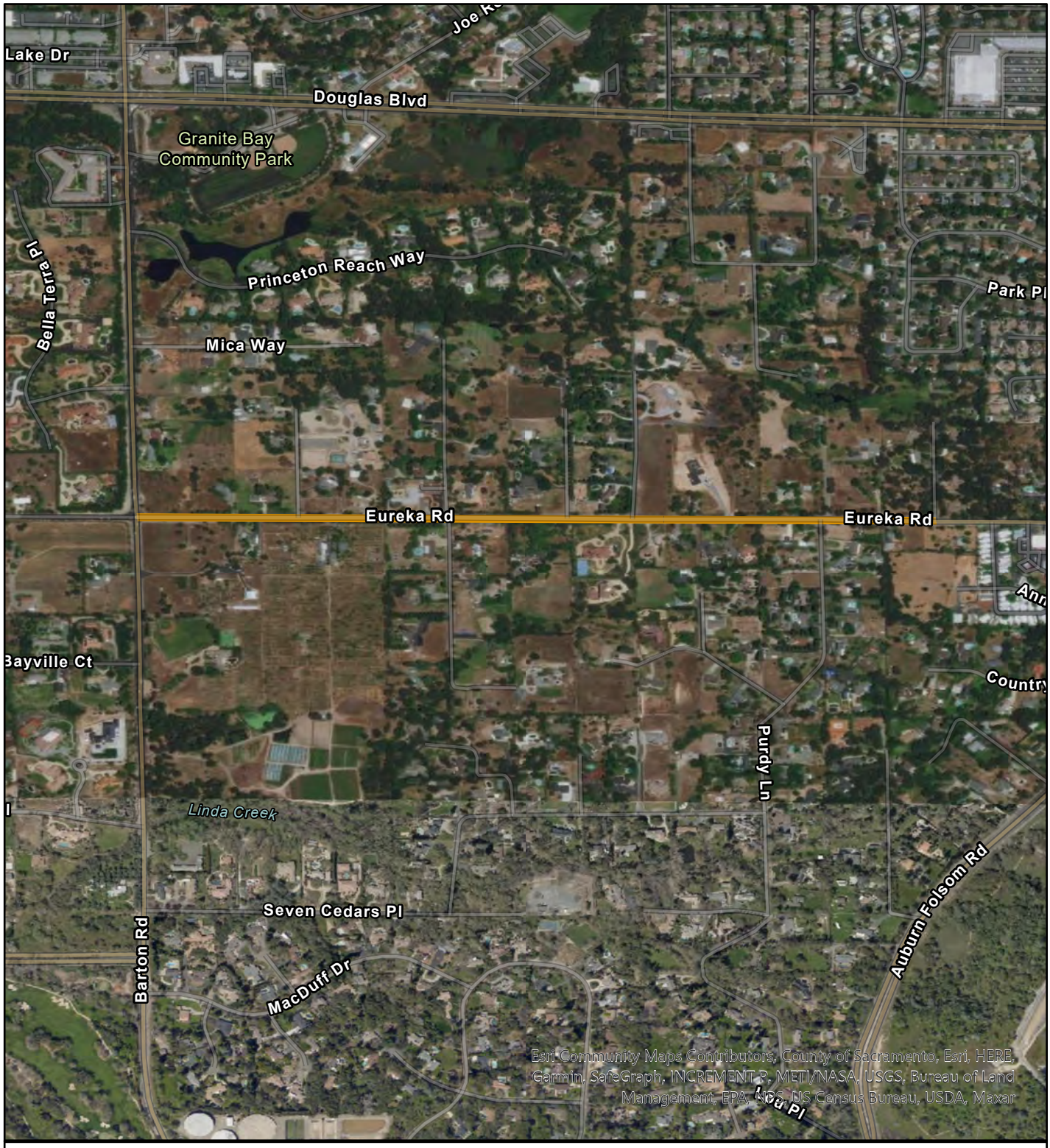

Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects Map

Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project
October 2021

APE

0 250 500 1,000 Ft

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3.1 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE is located in T10N R7E, Section 11 of the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom Quadrangle see (Figure 1: Vicinity Map). All portions of the Project are within the existing public rights-of-way and easements within Placer County, CA (see Figure 2: APE Map).

The horizontal Area of Potential Effects (APE), depicted in Figure 2, includes all areas in which ground disturbance will occur. The horizontal APE extends for approximately 4000 feet along the Eureka Road between Barton Road and Providence Lane in Granite Bay, CA. Trenching for the installation and replacement of pipes will occur along the north section of Eureka Rd within 3 feet of the road, within the existing public right-of-way (see Figure 2: APE Map). Trenching across Eureka Road will occur in 8 locations for tie-ins with existing utilities.

The vertical APE extends 6 feet below surface for pipe trenching along the north side of Eureka Road. Trenching for utility tie-ins across Eureka Road may extend to 8 feet below surface.

4 SETTING

The APE lies within the previously developed right-of-way along Eureka Road in Granite Bay, California, within Placer County. This portion of Eureka Road is rural-residential in character, with most properties along this section being ranches for home and/or commercial use. The following sections describe the natural and cultural context for the APE.

4.1 Natural Context

The APE lies just west of the historic confluence of the American and Feather Rivers. Rivers and their contributories provided ample opportunities for fish and waterfowl hunting for Native Californians. In addition to rivers as a food source, the availability of fresh water for drinking and processing of acorn made waterways major attractors for Native Californians, and prehistoric archaeological sites and ethnographic information demonstrate that most Native villages are clustered near waterways. The APE lies within one mile of this confluence, within the historic flood plain. Native fauna would have abounded, including major Native food sources such as deer.

Following extensive development of the Sacramento Valley post Gold-Rush, Folsom Dam was created in 1955, completing transforming the watershed and surrounding area. Numerous prehistoric sites have been identified along the historic drainages into these rivers, and numerous more are submerged under Folsom Dam.

4.2 Cultural Context

4.2.1 Prehistoric Setting

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Human occupation of California dates to circa (ca) 14,000 Before Present (BP) and is consistently represented in the archaeological record beginning ca 12,000 BP (Moratto 1984). Early evidence of humans in California shows that people exploited the coastline and gradually moved inward (Erlandson 2002). California's extremely variable geographic and environmental settings led to highly diversified groups of complex hunter-gatherers throughout the state.

The Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) and subsequent modifications have been historically used to describe regional archaeological patterns (Frederickson 1973, Bennyhoff and Frederickson 1994). The CCTS uses archaeological evidence from Central California and the Bay Area, such as site locations, burial patterns, shell bead typologies, lithic technologies, and paleoenvironmental setting, to classify cultural periods (Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939; Beardsley 1948, 1954a, 1954b).

The CCTS is still used today, but is supplemented through the identification of three cultural "patterns" that have manifested themselves through further research and the discovery of new archaeological evidence in this geographic region of California – the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns. Each pattern marks distinct changes in artifact types, subsistence, and settlement patterns, which range from ca 5,500 B.C. to historic contact in the early 19th Century. The temporal division illustrated by these patterns conform to the Middle Archaic Period/Windmiller Pattern, the Upper Archaic Period/Berkeley Pattern, and the Late Prehistoric Period/Augustine Pattern. The current organizational scheme for the region is as follows:

Paleo-Indian Period	**10,000-8,000 B.P.**
Lower Archaic Period	**8,000–5,000 B.P.**
Middle Archaic Period/Windmiller Pattern	**5,000–3,000 B.P.**
Upper Archaic Period/Berkeley Pattern	**3,000–1,500 B.P.**
Late Prehistoric/Augustine Pattern	**1,500–150 B.P.**

Paleo-Indian Period (10,000–8,000 years Before Present)

This period contains the first evidenced entry and migration throughout California, with archaeological sites situated along pluvial lake shores. These sites typically contain materials related to hunting activities. Traditionally, Paleo-Indian subsistence was assumed to be tied to megafauna, although further research done in this area have not substantiated this concept as a generalization. Hunter-gatherer groups during this period are believed to have been small and highly mobile, with a lack of an emphasis on inter-group exchange. Archaeological materials recovered from this period contain distinctive fluted projectile points, which were likely used as general tools, as well as points. These tools were often created from lithic material lacking in the areas they were found, indicating that these valued resources were often procured from great distances.

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Lower Archaic Period (8,000–5,000 B.P.)

The Lower Archaic Period coincides with a middle Holocene climatic change. As dry conditions prevailed, the size and number of pluvial lakes that had appealed to earlier people groups of the area were reduced. Subsistence change during this period saw a change to a focus on plant foods over faunal resources. Settlement became semi-sedentary, which, alongside subsistence change, is attributed to the environmental shifts of the time. The tools that were often created with exotic stone during the Paleo-Indian Period now saw a shift towards to utilization of local materials, a change that correlates to a more sedentary settlement pattern. The defining tools of use for this period consist of various large projectile points for use with the atlatl and milling stones becoming more prevalent in the archaeological record, with chipped stone crescents and faunal remains of fish, birds, and shellfish being observed in the archaeological record.

Middle Archaic Period/Windmiller Pattern (5,000–3,000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic Period begins at the end of the mid-Holocene, as climatic conditions began to be similar to present day. As with much of human behavior, material changes and organizational practices were partly in response to these environmental changes. The economy became more diverse, with the advent of acorn processing showing itself during this period. Although meat procurement remained important, an economic change towards plant resources became widespread. As populations continued to rise sedentism became more fully manifested, with evident seasonal foraging migration, and developing settlement groups moving into more varied areas of the region. There has been archaeological evidence uncovered that shows trade networks were likely used, illustrated by *Olivella* shell beads, obsidian tools, and quartz crystals traded from other areas of the state. Obsidian has been shown to have been traded from the North Coast Ranges, the eastern Sierras, as well as the Cascades

Artifacts that are definitive of the period represent a shift towards more specialized economic exploitation of resources and a more sedentary, varied settlement pattern. The bowl mortar and pestle are indicative of this taxonomic period, as is continued use of hand stones and milling stones and large projectile points.

Windmiller Pattern sites from this period have illustrated lifeways through dietary remains, cultural items, burial practices, and many other defining portions of this pattern. Faunal remains consist of varied diets of deer, tule elk, pronghorn, rabbits, fish such as sturgeon and salmon, as well as plants, nuts, and seeds. Triangular bladed, contracting stem projectile points are found on these sites, as are a variety of fishing equipment such as bone hooks, spears, and possible fishing net weights. Cultural items such as shell beads, charmstones, cooking stones, pipes are more commonly found in sites representing this pattern. Burial patterns during this time began to shift towards cemeteries and burials in areas separate from habitation areas.

Upper Archaic/Berkeley Pattern (3,000–1,500 B.P.)

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Sociopolitical complexity increased during this period, resulting in apparent social stratification based on material wealth. Over 1,000 years the Berkeley Pattern becomes evident, illustrating further societal specialization and adaption. Larger scale religious formations appeared, including the widespread kutsku cult. These larger religious groups required more interaction between people groups in order for it to spread, and this is evidenced by more complex and wider trade practices during this time. These trade networks began to take more defined patterns of routes and exchange between groups, evidenced by more obsidian from further areas that was traded for. This also facilitated the continued innovation of previous forms cultural and religious items such as charmstones, stone projectile points, tools, and ceremonial blades. Shell beads became an important form of currency for trade, as well as their ownership being considered important in terms of social status, with the important California archaeological currency item, *Olivella* shell beads, being found as trade items.

The Berkeley Pattern is marked by dietary change represented by a shift from the use of grindstone slabs for grinding seeds and forbs to the mortar and pestle, which was used for the processing of acorns, a major dietary shift during this period that defined much of the activity of people during this time. Hunting remained a vital source of food, as were aquatic resources for people near water, but acorns became a major staple of food. Remains of villages with evidence of more sedentism are found during this period and include hearths, house floors, stone ovens, and other evidence of more group sedentism.

Late Historic Period/Augustine Pattern (1,500–150 B.P.)

This period was shaped by a number of innovations, the most dramatic being the invention of the bow and arrow. Territories of individual groups became more established as populations grew and settlement patterns became more sedentary. Social organization and ceremony became more elaborate. Some lifeways that illustrate the Augustine Pattern are known from historic cultural accounts of natives, not solely from cultural remains. The trade networks that became established in the past became more sophisticated and regular, with trade of raw materials becoming common. Items were traded from further away than in the past. The clam disk bead became a monetary exchange item, and its creation was regulated through its creation by specialists within groups. The latter portion of this period is marked by contact with Europeans. This contact resulted in fast and dramatic changes in the native ways of life, and would ultimately change the way in which we are able to determine large scale patterns and untouched native culture in the archaeological record.

Augustine Pattern sites display a varied diet breadth of mammals, fish, plants, with acorns and pine nuts being staples. Hopper mortars, mortars and pestles, bone awls for basketry, and some ceramics are related to these activities. The food procurement toolkit included gorge fishing hooks, harpoons, as well as the venerable bow and arrow. This varied diet allowed for larger populations, and numerous villages, small and large, were located on the valley floor sloughs, river channels, and foothill streams. Social stratification grew more complex with higher populations and sedentary forms of life. Individual status was more visibly displayed, and material object

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ownership and cultural roles became more intimately involved. Ceremonies and rituals became part of the social complexity, and gave rise to objects created for the sole purpose of ceremony. Flexed burials became the ceremonial way to inter someone, with cremation occurring for specific status individuals, and burning and burying objects with the deceased individual.

4.3.2 Ethnographic Setting

The Nisenan ethnolinguistic group occupied the modern-day project area. Nisenan, or Southern Maidu, are the largest of the Maidu ethnolinguistic groups, which are a subset of the Penutian language family. Maidu people occupied the lowland and foothill interior of Central and Northern California. While data is limited, the contact-era population of Maidu peoples is estimated between 4000-9000 people (Kroeber 1925:395). Sociopolitical units consisted of groups occupying a region, made up distinct settlements occupied by tribelets, which commonly consisted of approximately 125-200 people per community (Kroeber 1925:397), though the lower end of this estimate is likely most common (Kroeber 1925:831). In the valley, settlements clustered near the American River. In the foothills, villages were often upon defensible ridges above smaller waterways.

Nisenan peoples occupied the drainage of the Feather and American rivers and the immediately surrounding area (Kroeber 1925:391, Powers 1877:313-314). Two Maidu villages are recorded along the north side of the American River in the Sacramento Area, Pushuni and Seku-mni (Kroeber 1925:394). The Northern Sierra Miwok's territory closely bordered the American River as well.

Like nearly all California native groups, Nisenan were complex hunter-gatherers that relied heavily on acorn as a staple food source. Their close proximity to the American River afforded a diet rich in salmon and waterfowl. Other common food sources included seeds and nuts (redmaids, balsam root, farewell-to-spring, pine nuts, hazelnuts), bulbs and corms (Brodiaea, wild onion, Mariposa lilies), wild fruits and greens (clovers, miner's lettuce, larkspur, columbine, wild pea, wild grapes), other freshwater fish (trout), insects (grasshoppers, yellow jackets), small game and game-birds (rabbits, quail, ducks), and large game (especially deer). Plants commonly used in medicine and basketry include mugwort, soaproot, milkweed, blue elderberry, willow, redbud, bay laurel, ferns, wild rose, and deer brush. Nisenan did not engage in agriculture but did manage natural resources through prescribed burning and intentional harvest practices (Kroeber 1925:396).

Valley Nisenan structures included k'um and hübo (Kroeber 1925:407-408). K'um were domed semi-subterranean structures variably used as sweathouses, dance houses, and domiciles for large singular or multiple families. Only larger settlement used k'um as dance houses. Hubo were less permanent "lean-to" structures consisting of interior poles covered by brush (such as tule or willow) or bark, usually occupied in the warmer and drier summer months. Unlike most Native California groups who practiced seasonal habitation movements, valley Nisenan occupied k'um

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nearly year-round, only utilizing hübo as-desired in warm summer months, usually in the same location as the more permanent k'um. This lack of seasonal rounds may be due to the relatively stable climate and plentiful food resources in the Sacramento Valley.

Nisenan participated in trade with groups throughout California and the Great Basin, especially with Konkow, or northernwestern Maidu, and Wintun groups to the north and west, including Patwin peoples (Kroeber 1925:399). Nisenan traded valley food sources including salmon, salt, and pine nuts for tobacco, obsidian for stone tools, bows and arrows, and deer hides (Kroeber 1925:399). Nisenan also produced coiled basketry and feathered blankets, as waterforwl were more common than the rabbits frequently used in blankets in other regions of California hides (Kroeber 1925:416). Shell bead money was commonly used among Nisenan.

Nisenan populations largely declined after the Gold Rush and subsequent population influx to their native lands. Many Nisenan participated in the Gold Rush economy either through labor or bartering goods (Limbaugh and Fuller 2003), though not necessarily on free terms. Sutter's large-scale gold mining operation utilized Native laborers, largely regarded as enslaved by Sutter due to meager compensation and poor treatment, the majority of whom were Nisenan (Powers 1877:322). The new Euro-American population also brought along diseases and violent cultural clashes that resulted in the further decline of local populations (Limbaugh and Fuller 2003, Levy 1978:401, Barrett 1908, Barrett and Gifford 1933). Additionally, the highly-destructive mining practices made traditional land use increasingly difficult.

Still, Nisenan occupy the region today and practice traditional and modern Nisenan culture through community events such as Nisenan Heritage Day. The California Heritage: Indigenous Research Project (CHIRP) led by the Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe actively seeks to preserve and promote Nisenan culture and language.

4.3.3 Historic Setting

The APE lies within modern-day Granite Bay, near the border with Roseville, in Placer County, CA.

Spanish Period – ca 1769 - 1821

The first widespread occupation of Euro-Americans in California began with Spanish control of Alta California. Regular Spanish occupation and development of California began with the Spanish Mission System ca. 1769-1833. The Mission System primarily extended along the coast from the Bay Area to San Diego, and few encroached on the interior of California. The closest mission to the Sacramento Valley was the northermost mission, Mission San Francisco Solano, located in present-day Sonoma. Several Spanish expeditions ventured into the San Joaquin Delta, however large-scale Euro-American population of the Sacramento Valley did not occur until the Mexican-American Period.

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Mexican-American Period – 1821 - 1948

The declaration of Mexican independence from Spain in 1821 resulted in land grants and increased military presence throughout the area. By order of the Mexican government, the Mission System was secularized in 1833 (Donley et al. 1979) and former Mission lands were doled out as land grants, or "Ranchos" (Gudde, 1969; Hoover et al., 1990).

Settlers from across the U.S. increasingly came to California seeking land and commercial opportunities such as ranching, farming, and fur trapping. The competition for resources and cultural conflicts led to increasingly tense relationships between U.S. settlers and residents of Mexican California. This led to the Mexican-American War of 1846, which ended in 1948 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Treaty designated California as a territory of the United States. Only a few days prior to California becoming a U.S. territory, James Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma, CA.

American Period – 1848 – Present

California experienced a massive, nearly global population influx following the discovery of gold by James Marshall in Coloma in 1848. The area quickly became scoured for gold and rapidly saw the development of towns and infrastructure. Commercial activity supporting the Gold Rush boomed, including the railroad, lumber, ranching, agricultural, and tourism industries. California gained statehood in 1850.

The expansion of the Sacramento Valley Railroad in the area throughout the 1860s created easily-traveled connections to the entire rail system. The busy rail junction of the California Central Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad became Roseville in 1864, and trade continued to expand in the area. The local population increased in the town center with increased development of the rail system, but the area remained largely occupied with ranchers. This trend has continued to modern day.

Modern Development of Eureka Road Area

Eureka Road is first depicted on the USGS 1:125000 Map: Sacramento, CA 1891. Historic maps show moderate development of the APE beginning ca. 1940s-1950s, with additional homes and side-streets appearing in this period (USGS 1941, 1944, 1955, 1968). This development shows ranches and rural homes consistent with regional Post-Gold Rush trends.

By 1975, most of the ranches and homes still present today are shown in aerial imagery (USGS 1975). The 1994 USGS Map shows the modern layout. In keeping with its early 20th century development, ranches and rural-residential properties are still present along this stretch of Eureka Road today.

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The modern-day APE consists of a paved Eureka Road and unpaved, previously-disturbed adjacent right-of-way. Artificial fill soils are expected throughout the APE.

5 RESEARCH METHODS

5.1 Literature Review

Beckett Environmental reviewed General Land Office records, United States. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles, aerial photographs, and academic publications for information about the history of the Project area. following historic sources were consulted:

- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHP)
- California State Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996)
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992)
- California Built Environmental Resource Directory, Placer County (BERD; formerly the "Historic Property Resource Directory")
- Davis Rumsey Map Collection (Cartography Associates 2021)
- General Land Office (GLO) Records
- Historic Spots In California (Kyle et al. 2002)
- Handbook of the Indians of California (Kroeber 1925)
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Library of Congress M.D.; APE not present)
- Tribes of California (Powers 1976)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle Maps

5.2 Records Search Results

A Records Search Request requesting site records and previous studies on the APE and a half-mile buffer was submitted to the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on August 27, 2021. The NCIC is an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and is the official state repository of cultural resource records and studies for Placer County. The Records Search was completed by NCIC Coordinator Paul Rendes on August 30, 2021 and assigned identifier "PLA-21-64" (Appendix I).

The Records Search identified no cultural resources within the APE, two historic resources adjacent to the APE, and three historic resources within a half-mile buffer. Descriptions of the sites are provided below:

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ID	Name	Description	Within APE?	Within 1/2 Mile Buffer?
P-31-003095	Segment of Rose Springs Ditch	Historic-era approx. 1350' ditch	No	Yes
P-31-004515	6627 Eureka Rd, Granite Bay CA	Historic-era home	No	Yes
P-31-004516	6832 Eureka Rd, Ganite Bay, CA	Historic-era home	No	Yes
P-31-004921	9022 Barton Rd, Granite Bay CA	Historic-era home	No	Yes
P-31-006053	Segment of Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad	Portion of historic railroad	No	Yes

There is one (1) cultural resource report on file with NCIC that includes the APE (Chavez, 1980) and five (5) reports that include the half-mile buffer of the APE. Approximately 100% of the APE has been previously surveyed (Chavez, 1980), however the actual survey coverage is ambiguous due to a lack of complete reporting (see Chavez, 1980: 35-38). No cultural resources were identified within the APE in the 1980 survey.

5.3 Tribal and Additional Party Coordination

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search Request and Interested Parties Request describing the Undertaking and including APE Vicinity and Location Maps was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on August 27, 2021. On November 4, 2021, Ms. Katy Sanchez of the NAHC responded that the SLF Search was negative and provided a list of Interested Parties (Appendix II).

In accordance with Section 106 cultural resource identification requirements, the following parties were mailed a letter describing the Undertaking and including APE Vicinity and Location Maps on November 5, 2021. An email with this information was also sent to each party. Each party was then telephoned two weeks later, on November 19, 2021. The following describes the results of these consultation coordination efforts:

- *Treasurer Pamela Cubbler, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe.* No response was received to the mailed and emailed letter describing the Undertaking. Mr. Nathan Beckett telephoned on November 19, 2021 and left a voicemail. No response has been received to date.
- *Chairperson Clyde Prout, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe.* No response was received to the mailed and emailed letter describing the Undertaking. Mr. Nathan Beckett telephoned on November 19, 2021 and left a voicemail. No response has been received to date.

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- *Chairperson Regina Cuellar, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians.* No response was received to the mailed and emailed letter describing the Undertaking. Mr. Nathan Beckett telephoned on November 19, 2021 and left a voicemail. No response has been received to date.
- *Chairperson Gene Whitehouse, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria.* No initial response was received to the mailed and emailed letter describing the Undertaking. Mr. Nathan Beckett telephoned on November 19, 2021 and left a message with a receptionist. The UAIC Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Anna Starkey, responded via email on December 7, 2021 stating that UAIC has no records of any cultural resources within the APE.
- *Chairperson Serrell Smokey, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.* No response was received to the mailed and emailed letter describing the Undertaking. Mr. Nathan Beckett telephoned on November 19, 2021 and left a message with the receptionist. No response has been received to date.
- *Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) Darrel Cruz, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.* No response was received to the mailed and emailed letter describing the Undertaking. Mr. Nathan Beckett spoke on the phone with Mr. Cruz on November 19, 2021. Mr. Cruz stated that he received the prior notices about the Undertaking and will disseminate this information to the tribe, and will follow-up by email if there are any comments or concerns.

5.4 Field Inspection

An intensive systematic pedestrian survey was conducted on September 15, 2021 by Beckett Environmental archaeologists Nathan Beckett (Senior Archaeologist) and Chloe Beckett (Principle Investigator). Survey transects were conducted at approximately three to five feet, depending on access, with 100% of the APE surveyed. Survey tracks were recorded using Avenza Maps Pro, and parallel Eureka Rd. The survey coverage extended to 5 feet or further along the northern side of Eureka Rd, paralleling the road for approximately 4000 feet.

Visibility ranged from 0-100%, consisting of lengths of grassy roadside areas, cement access areas, gravel lined roadside, and gravel and dirt turnouts, with an average visibility of ~30%. Areas of 100% visibility were generally areas completely covered in cement, or within some dirt turnout areas. Given the nature of this survey, expected archaeological resources would be either historic objects or structures, which would be visible in spite of ground cover. Any prehistoric resources in the APE would have been completely disturbed by past construction of the road and subsequent housing, with some artifacts potentially visible within fill gravel, or within open dirt areas, such as turnouts. All areas were surveyed for both historic and prehistoric materials, given the proximity of the project area to known historic and prehistoric sites, but only previously known historic resources were located within the ½ mile buffer of the APE.

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Photo 1: Overview of APE facing west, near the intersection of Eureka Road and Purdy Lane. The ground visibility and previous disturbance here is demonstrative of the conditions throughout the APE.

Photo 2: The southwest corner of the APE at the intersection of Eureka Road and Barton Road, facing north. The property on the left is 9022 Barton Road, Granite Bay CA. This property is not in the APE, but must be avoided if the APE is expanded to include a staging area, as it is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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Field efforts identified no previously unknown archaeological resources within the APE and no potential effects to the known nearby historic properties. The survey tracks were recorded, and photo documentation taken; both are on file with Beckett Environmental. Ground visibility averaged 30% but had a wide range with areas of no visibility up to full visibility. Expected resources would likely have been visible above ground for even areas of no visibility, but none were identified during survey efforts. While spot check monitoring is advised for subterranean excavations given the potential for subsurface deposits related to nearby resources, the surface field evaluations have identified no immediate mitigation requirements to protect cultural resources.

Photos were taken of sections of the project area to show ground visibility, the road, shoulders, and housing that have resulted in the disturbed context of the project area. Photos were also taken of the two historic properties that are adjacent to the project area, in order to illustrate that the final undertaking will have no effect on these resources. Potential effects to any resources within the project area have been evaluated during field operations, and have been addressed within this report.

6 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A literature review, records search, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Interested Parties, and field investigation were performed to identify and evaluate any cultural resources within the APE to satisfy NHPA Section 106 Requirements. No cultural resources were identified in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) through these efforts.

Two historic-era houses listed in the BERD are immediately adjacent to the APE: 9022 Barton Rd, Granite Bay CA, and 6627 Eureka Rd, Granite Bay CA. Construction crews may broker an agreement with private property owner(s) adjacent to the APE for staging areas. These two properties must be avoided as staging areas; staging in these areas may impact cultural resources and would be considered an alteration to the APE requiring additional investigation and mitigation.

As no cultural resources were identified in the APE, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. Artificial fill soils are anticipated throughout the APE due to previous development of Eureka Road and utility line. Should cultural resources be encountered during project activities, work shall cease immediately and the SWRCB Cultural Department should be notified immediately. Should human remains be encountered during project activities, the procedures outlined below must be followed.

6.1 Inadvertent Discoveries

Should human remains be encountered during project activities, all project activities within 100 feet of the discovery must cease immediately and the procedures outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (43 CFR § 10), State of California

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Health and Safety Code 7050.50, and PRC 5097.98 apply. The Placer County Coroner must be notified immediately at (916) 409-8253. The Coroner will determine if the remains are of Native American origin within two working days. If the remains are Native American in origin, SJWD will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) or appropriate mitigation measure if no MLD is identified.

6.2 Statement of Limitations

These findings and recommendations are based upon project information provided by EN2 and Dominichelli & Associates, and previously recorded archaeological site records as of September 2021. Should any project activities become outdated, especially alteration of the APE, the findings and recommendations of this study must be re-examined. Beckett Environmental is not liable for any incorrect information related to these sources or any cultural resources not visible or accessible at the time of survey.

7 CONCLUSION

This HPIR was prepared to satisfy NHPA Section 106 Requirements for the Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project SRF Environmental Package. A literature review, records search, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Interested Parties, and field investigation were performed.

No cultural resources were identified in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) through these efforts. No impacts to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of this Undertaking.

This HPIR shall be provided to the NCIC within thirty (30) days of acceptance by the SWRCB.

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8 REFERENCES

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Appendix I:

Records Search Results

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California Historical Resources Information System

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

AMADOR
EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
Sacramento, California 95819-6100
phone: (916) 278-6217
fax: (916) 278-5162
email: ncic@csus.edu

8/30/2021 NCIC File No.: PLA-21-64

Chloe Beckett
Beckett Environmental
8 Court Street, Suite 3
Jackson, CA 95642

Re: San Juan Water District Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Folsom USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mi radius.

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐custom GIS maps ☒ shapefiles

Recorded resources within project area:	None
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	P-31-3095 P-31-4515 P-31-4516 P-31-4921 P-31-6053
Known reports within project area:	565
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	42 1832 6840 8296 11733

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Built Environment Resources Directory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed/NA

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CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Historical Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Soil Survey Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Please note that local planning agencies rarely, if ever, send reports and resource records to our office. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office through our file transfer system or on a CD by mail via USPS to the address on the top of the first page. Hard copies may also be mailed. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, it is possible that not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the records search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

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Appendix II:

NAHC Response and Tribal Outreach Log

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

November 4, 2021

Chloe Beckett
Beckett Environmental

Submitted via Electronic Mail
Via Email to: chloe@beckettenvironmental.com

Re: San Juan Water District Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project, Placer County

Dear Ms. Beckett:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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 others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

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Example of letter sent via email and

USPS Certified Mail to each party.

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CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

November 4, 2021

Honorable Chairperson Pamela Cubbler
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
P.O. Box 4884
Auburn, CA 95604

Subject: Notification of the Proposed San Juan Water District Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project (#215105) in Placer County, California

Dear Chairperson Cubbler:

The San Juan Water District (SJWD) is proposing to replace approximately 4,000-LF of existing, old, and leaking 16-in steel water pipeline on Eureka Road in Granite Bay, CA, as part of the Eureka Road Pipeline Replacement Project (Project). The Project will be along Eureka Road between Barton Road and Providence Lane in Granite Bay, CA, located within SJWD's Retail Service Area. The area of potential effects (APE) is within the T10N R7E, Section 11 of the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom Quadrangle. Please see the attached maps.

Work on the project would include replacing approximately 4,000-LF of existing, old, and deteriorating 16-in steel water pipeline with new 18-in Ductile Iron on Eureka Road between Barton Road and Providence Lane in Granite Bay. The Project also includes the replacement of water services and installation of valves, fittings, hydrants, concrete blocking, and appurtenances along the new water pipeline. Ground disturbance for pipelines and water services will have an approximate depth of 6 feet below surface, with a maximum of 8 feet below surface. All portions of the Project are within the existing public rights-of-way and easements within Placer County, CA.

A cultural resource survey was conducted by Beckett Environmental on September 15, 2021, and no cultural resources were identified in the APE.

SJWD is seeking State Revolving Funds (SRF) from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to assist in financing the Project (SJWD Project #215105). The State Water Board, Division of Financial Assistance, administers the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 35. The SRF Program is partially funded by the United States

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Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Issuance of SRF funds by the State Water Board is considered equivalent to a federal action, thereby necessitating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). The USEPA has delegated lead agency responsibility to the State Water Board for carrying out the requirements of Section 106.

In anticipation of potentially receiving SRF funds, and as part of the environmental compliance for the project, your tribe has been identified as one that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the APE. We are seeking your assistance with the identification of sites of religious and cultural significance. Your participation in the early identification of cultural resources will ensure their consideration during the project planning phase. We welcome your recommendations regarding appropriate management or treatment of resources that occur within the project area.

If you have questions, need additional information, or wish to comment, please contact me at the address provided below, call me at 209-206-6687, or email me at chloe@beckettenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,

Chloe Beckett
Principal Investigator, Beckett Environmental
209-206-6687
chloe@beckettenvironmental.com

Beckett Environmental, LLC
8 Court St, Ste 3
Jackson, CA 95642

Enclosed: Figure 1, Vicinity Map
Figure 2, Area of Potential Effects Map

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