

APPENDIX D.1

Determination of Eligibility and Effect (Confidential)

**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND
EFFECT FOR THE JAEGER 530
PROJECT AREA
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by

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Prepared for

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January 2005
(Job #04-192)

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INTRODUCTION

The project involves the residential development of a 530 acre tract of land. The parcel lies on the east side of Jaeger Road, south of Douglas Road, and one mile east of Sunrise Boulevard (Figure 1). The project area includes the southern portion of section 16, Township 8 north, Range 7 east, mapped on the Buffalo Creek United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Because the proposed work will require Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the applicant will participate as a consulting party to assist the federal agency in demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f; regulations codified at 36 CFR § 800).

Melinda A. Peak, senior historian with Peak & Associates, Inc. served as principal investigator for the study, with Ann Peak directing the field survey team (resumes, Appendix 1).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

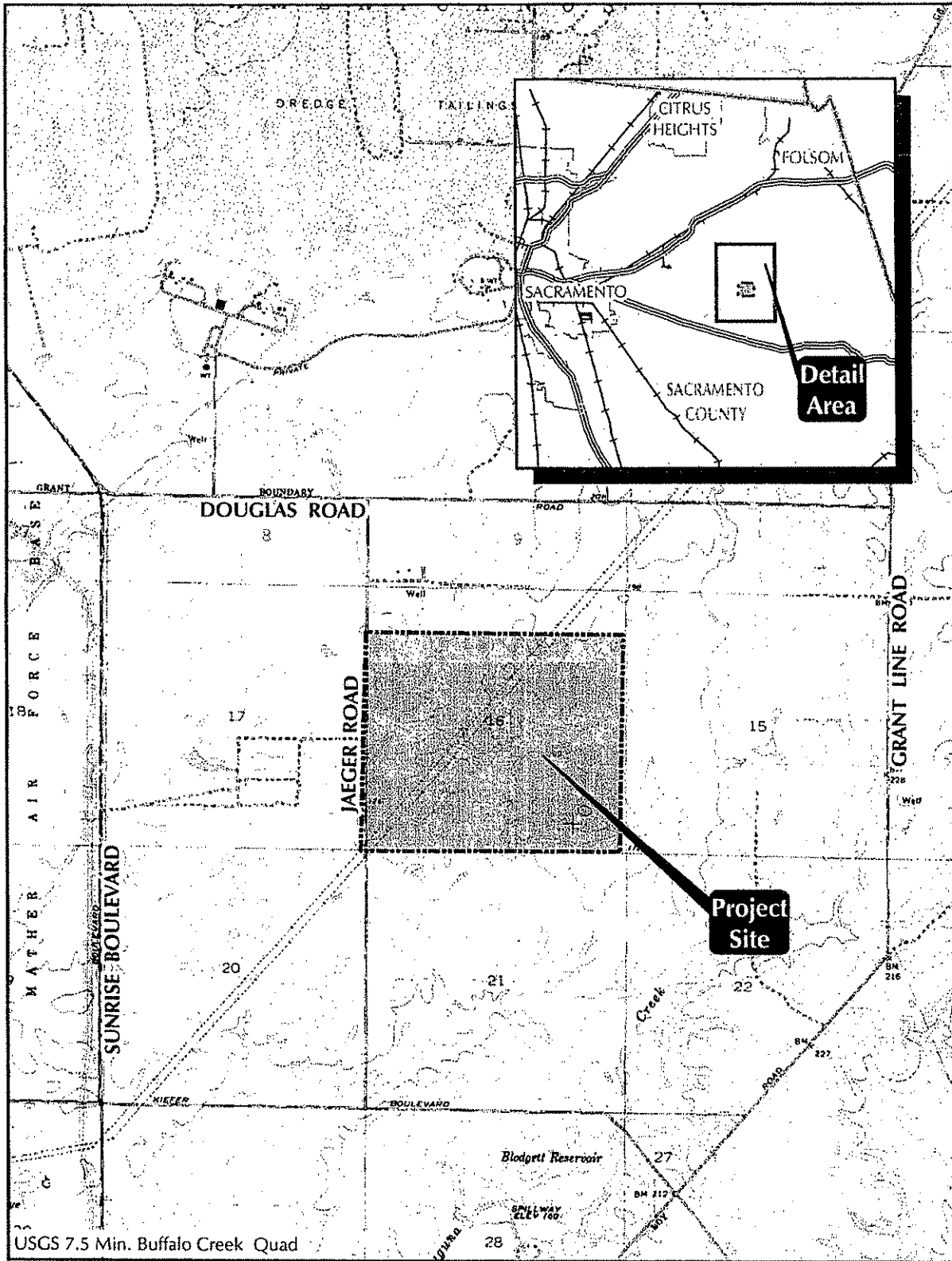
The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)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

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

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

- o criteria for significance;



SITE AND VICINITY

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 Date: 11/20/03

FIGURE 1

- o historic context; and
- o integrity.

Criteria for Significance

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

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and,

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Historic Context

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

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

Integrity

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

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

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

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,
- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

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

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

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

features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

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

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

- o the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and
- o the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

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

CULTURAL HISTORY

Archeological Background

The Sacramento Delta was one of the first regions in California to attract intensive archeological fieldwork. Between 1893 and 1901, avocational archeologist J. A. Barr excavated many prehistoric mounds in the Stockton area. He collected nearly 2000 artifacts during the course of his investigations. H. C. Meredith was another avocational archeologist of the period who pursued collecting in the same Stockton locality. Meredith (1899, 1900) did publish a compilation of his own and Barr's findings, and these appear to constitute the earliest accounts of delta archeology. Holmes (1902), from the Smithsonian Institution, further elaborated on the delta or "Stockton District" archeology, presenting illustrations of artifacts collected by Meredith and Barr.

It was Elmer J. Dawson who first recognized culture changes through time in delta archeology. Though he was an amateur archeologist, Dawson understood the necessity of keeping accurate

notes on grave associations and provenience of artifacts. He collaborated with W. E. Schenck to produce an overview of northern San Joaquin Valley archeology (Schenck and Dawson 1929). The overview contained information on more than 90 prehistoric sites as well as data on previous collectors.

By 1931, the focus of archeological work was directed toward the Cosumnes River locality, where survey and exploration were conducted by Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavations, especially at the stratified Windmiller mound (CA-SAC-107), suggested three temporally distinct cultural traditions: Early, Transitional, and Late. Information grew as a result of excavations at other mounds in the delta and lower Sacramento Valley by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California, Berkeley.

Previous investigations in the project region have focused upon very detailed archival research of Spanish sources (Bennyhoff 1977), reexamination of earlier work (Ragir 1972; Schulz 1981; Doran 1980) and archeological investigations at a number of small sites (Schulz et al. 1979; Schulz and Simons 1973; Soule 1976). Several of the previously investigated sites probably represent satellite encampments or small villages associated with major villages. The majority of the sites appear to be relatively late in time, and probably represent Plains Miwok. The activities practiced are varied, but detailed studies on the faunal collection suggest seasonality of occupation and a focus on fish species other than the main channel varieties.

Writing the definitive summary of California archeology, Moratto (1984: 529-547) devoted an entire chapter to linguistic prehistory. For the Central Valley region, Moratto points out that some Early Horizon and Middle Horizon central California archeological sites appear at least in part, contemporaneous, based on existing radiocarbon dates. Cultural materials recovered from CA-SJO-68, an Early Horizon site, are thought to relate to date to 4350 ± 250 B.P or 2350 B.C. On the other hand, a Middle Horizon component at CA-CCO-308 dates to 4450 ± 400 B.P. or 2450 B.C. The antiquity of other Early and Middle Horizon sites demonstrate an overlap of the two horizons by a millennium or more.

One explanation proposes that the Middle Horizon represents an intrusion of ancestral Miwok speaking people into the lower Cosumnes, Mokelumne, and Sacramento River areas from the Bay Area. The Early Horizon may represent older Yokuts settlements or perhaps the speakers of a Utian language who were somehow replaced by a shift of population(s) from the bay.

Ethnological Background

The project area lies in the territory attributed to the Nisenan, a branch of the Maidu group of the Penutian language family. Tribes of this language family dominated the Central Valley, San Francisco Bay areas, and western Sierra Nevada foothills at the coming of the white man. The Nisenan controlled the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers, along with the lower portion of the Feather River. The tribes of this whole region referred to themselves as Nisenan, meaning "people," in contrast to the surrounding tribes, in spite of close linguistic and cultural

similarities. For this reason, they are usually named by this term rather than the more technical "Southern Maidu." In any event, the local main village was of more importance to the people than the tribal designation, and groups identified themselves by the name of the central village.

Their northern boundary has not been clearly established due to similarity in language to neighboring groups. The eastern boundary was the crest of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Probably a few miles south to the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers on the valley floor was their southern boundary. The western boundary extended from this point upstream to the mouth of the Feather River.

The Valley Maidu settlement pattern was basically oriented to major river drainages, with ancillary villages located on tributary streams and sloughs. Major villages often supported a population exceeding five hundred people (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). The flat grasslands between water courses were used for collecting vegetable foods and hunting, but these activities leave little, if any, archeological evidence.

Both the valley and foothill Nisenan lived by hunting and gathering, with the latter being more important. Acorns in the forms of meal, soup or bread provided the staple diet, augmented by a wide variety of seeds and tubers. Hunting and fishing were regularly practiced, but provided less of the diet than vegetable foods. The bedrock mortar and pestle were employed to process the acorn meats into flour, and the mortar cups are frequently found throughout the range of oak trees. Both salmon and eel were caught at Salmon Falls near Folsom.

Religion was in the form of the "Kuksu Cult," a widespread pattern among the California Indians. Ceremonies congregated in the semi-subterranean dancehouse located at the central village and "cry sites" where the annual mourning ceremony for the dead took place. Later, the religious revival of the ghost dance also affected this area.

In 1833, the great epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley. This epidemic has been attributed to malaria (Cook 1955:308), and is estimated to have killed seventy-five percent of the native population, leaving only a shadow of the original Maidu to face the intruding miners and settlers. The Nisenan of the mountain areas felt little of the impact of European settlement in California as compared to the Valley Nisenan, who were subjected to some missionization. The Mountain Nisenan, remote from these early impacts, were overwhelmed by the gold rush. Native ways of life were almost totally abandoned, and today only a few families in Placer, Nevada, Yuba, and El Dorado counties identify themselves as Nisenan and can speak the language (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Historical Context

The project area lies just south of the southern boundary of the Rancho Rio de los Americanos, a grant of over 35,500 acres on the south side of the American River, made to William Leidesdorff by the Mexican governor. Leidesdorff died in San Francisco in 1848, and Joseph L.

Folsom, who had come to California as assistant quartermaster of Stevenson's New York Volunteers, purchased the estate from the heirs at a low price, becoming one of the wealthiest men in California. The town of Folsom was laid out on the rancho in 1855 as the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and named in his honor (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1970:300).

The project area lies near the route of White Rock Road, an important early route into El Dorado County and the mining region. It was first used in 1848, connecting Sacramento to Placerville. A number of inns grew up along this road to provide food and lodging to the drivers of the slow-moving freight wagons that used this roadway, carrying supplies to the mining towns. The discovery of the Comstock lode in Nevada in the 1860s brought increased traffic on this road. The completion of the Central Pacific in 1869 brought an end to the era of heavy freight hauling, with goods more efficiently shipped via rail from Sacramento to Nevada, or directly from the East.

The agricultural value of the land was soon recognized, and the lands of the area claimed for use by permanent settlers. The lands of the project area were of limited agricultural value, used for seasonal grazing or for the cultivation of grain. In many areas, small land tracts were originally claimed by a number of individuals who attempted to make a living by farming and ranching. It was soon discovered that the long dry period between May and October with no rainfall caused the grasses to dry off, leaving the land useless for grazing livestock except in the winter and spring. Cattle and sheep ranchers were forced to move their herds to the mountains to a summer range. This was not cost-efficient except for landowners who had large tracts of land at the lower elevations to support large herds that could be moved seasonally. As a result, many sold their small tracts to their neighbors and moved on to other pursuits, with some families amassing thousands of acres in the region for their cattle and sheep.

One of the later uses for land in the region was for mining with dredgers. To the north of the project area, the Natomas Company acquired much of the land from the early ranchers. The proximity of water made this property viable for dredging, although it is at the edge of what could be dredged due to the topography.

A description of the dredging process follows:

A bucket-line dredge floats in a pond which moves along with the dredge. The gravel is constantly excavated by the endless chain of moving buckets. Digging is started at the top of the bank and as the bucket-line moves upward, the dredge swings to the left and right, pivoting about the spud, a heavy pole at the stern with its point imbedded in the rock tailings. The side swinging is accomplished by the port and starboard bow lines which are carried from the underwater end of the digging ladder to the shore blocks and back to the bow fair-leads on the forward deck, thence to the swing winch, usually mounted inside the deck house on the starboard side.

The buckets elevate the material to a main hopper ahead of a revolving trommel. The gravel is washed and classified in the trommel. Trommel oversize or tailings are discharged to a rubber conveyor belt or so-called stacker belt where the material is stacked astern of the dredge as large tailing piles. The tailings left by bucket-line dredges consist of huge furrow-like ridges of gravels, cobbles and small boulders which are 50 feet or more above the adjacent land surface (Carlson 1955:136).

On-site dredging reportedly occurred between 1915 and 1962 to the north of the project area. The average depth of dredging at the site is reported to have been between 80 and 110 feet.

Beginning in 1950, the Natomas Company sold off large tracts of dredged-over lands to Aerojet General Corporation (AGC) to be used in part of the development and testing of missile propulsion systems. The project area was sold to AGC in 1956. By the mid-1950s, Aerojet held over 18,000 acres. The vast acreage of dredge tailings, available at a low cost, provided Aerojet insulation from those who might be disturbed by the noise, at a location in fairly close proximity to housing for a large work force (Lindström and Wells 1989:32).

Between 1956 and 1961, about 1,700 acres of the site were leased to McDonnell Douglas Corporation (MDC). MDC constructed test stands, buildings, and various facilities into the Administration, Alpha, and DM-14 areas. In 1961, MDC purchased the 4,000 acre property from AGC to establish the site as a static rocket test facility. MDC divided the property in nine areas, seven of which were developed into test and assembly facilities. The developed areas were designated: Alpha Complex, Beta Complex, Kappa Complex, Gamma Complex, Sigma Complex, DM-14 Area and the Administration and Support Area. The two undeveloped areas include the proposed Delta Complex in the northwest quadrant of the site, and an unassigned area for future expansion along the eastern edge of the property. MDC used the site for the assembly and testing of rocket systems through 1969, when the last static test firing occurred.

Between 1962 and 1972, certain parcels of the site were leased to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The site was maintained in a state of readiness for the NASA program between 1969 and 1972. The site was deactivated between 1972 and 1977, with the metal portions of the test stands demolished and dismantled for scrap. In 1977, the Administration Area was converted to an industrial park. MDC divided the area into numerous parcels offered for sale or lease. AGC reacquired the project area in 1984, with the exception of some of the parcels in the Security Park. The CDC Cattle Company has used much of the site for grazing since 1971 (ENSR Consulting and Engineering 1993).

Site Specific Historical Context

George Frederick Jaeger was born in Germany in October 1840. His family immigrated to the United States in 1845. In the 1860 Federal Census (taken in June), there are two 19-year-old men named George Jaeger born in Germany and residing in the United States with their parents—one in Missouri and one in Wisconsin. The George Jaeger who purchases land in the

study area is undoubtedly one of these individuals, but without extensive research, it is not possible to tell which one is the correct individual.

The first record of George Jaeger in California is in 1875, when he marries Emma Henrietta Reese in El Dorado County (El Dorado County marriages). Emma Reese was born in California in 1857, with parents Henry and Henrietta Reese born in Prussia and Germany (Federal Census 1870). Her father worked as a miner in 1870, and the family lived in the Placerville Township.

On January 1, 1879, their first daughter was born at Reservoir Hill in El Dorado County (*Mountain Democrat*, 1-11-1879). In the 1880 Federal Census, George Jaeger is listed in El Dorado County in the Placerville Township as a 38-year-old miner, with his wife Emma, 23, and their one-year-old daughter, Etta.

In 1880, George Jaeger purchased lands including the study area, apparently deciding to switch his occupation to ranching and farming. Louis Lepetit was shown in the County tax assessment roll as the owner of several tracts of land in the County, including all of section 16 and the fractional south half of section 9 (Township 8 North Range 7 East). The only improvement listed is \$20 on the property in section 9, likely for fencing. Jaeger paid the second tax installment in November 1880, suggesting his purchase of the property between April and November of 1880.

By 1885, Jaeger was listed as the owner of the 850-acre tract, valued at \$12,750. He had a house and fences worth \$1,250. Other property included furniture valued at \$100, an organ at \$50, farming tools (\$50), machinery (\$100), wagons worth \$150, harnesses worth \$25, 4 horses and 4 colts valued at \$550, 10 cows worth \$300, 15 head of cattle, poultry and \$400 in wheat.

In 1887, twin girls were born to the family: Maybel and Myrtle. The 1888-1889 County Directory listed Jaeger in the community of Cosumne, apparently his post office at the time. By 1890, Jaeger had continued to prosper. He had improvements valued at \$1,000, with personal property of \$1,925, including \$250 in monies loaned to others, calves, cattle, colts, cows, farm tools, furniture, wheat, harnesses, horses, and wagons. In the 1891-1892 County Directory, his residence is listed as "four miles north" of Cosumne.

In 1892, the Sacramento County Great Register of Voters provided a physical description of Jaeger: 5' 9" in height, with light hair and complexion with blue eyes. He was then listed at Michigan Bar, apparently the closest precinct at the time. He was reported to be a naturalized citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization.

In 1900, the family was listed on the ranch in Lee Township. George and Emma Jaeger lived with their three daughters: Etta, a 21-year-old bookkeeper at a drugstore; and 12-year-old twins, Maybel and Myrtle.

Jaeger apparently raised hay and grain on his land, as well as some livestock. His hers was too small for him to have moved it annually to land at higher elevations when it dried out after the spring rains ended. He must have irrigated a portion of his lands as pasture for the livestock.

Jaeger's home appears to have been located in section 9. Jaeger may have also had some difficulty in sustaining operations at the ranch, as the involvement of his daughters in ranch activities would have been limited due to the attitudes toward the role of women at this time.

George Jaeger apparently moved his family in to the City of Sacramento in about 1905 or 1906 as he is listed in the 1904 Great Register of Voters at Sloughhouse, apparently on his ranch until 1904. George may have been in ill health, or may have wished to retire from farming with increasing age. He purchased a home at 1523 F Street.

Jaeger died on February 14, 1907 at age 66. The family had a visitation at their home on the 16th, with a private funeral. No other detail on his life was provided in the obituaries (*Sacramento Union* 2-16-1907).

In his will, Jaeger left three-fifths of his estate to his wife, with the remaining two-fifths to be shared by his three daughters. The will was signed on February 9, 1907, five days before his death. In early 1908, Emma Jaeger filed a final account for the estate. Jaeger owned four houses in the City of Sacramento, a 414-acre ranch in the Florin area, a 200-acre ranch as well as the 850-acre main ranch. He had sold his 480-acre holdings in El Dorado County to Alex F. Forni. The total value of the estate was over \$37,000.

Apparently, two of the houses in Sacramento were rental properties. The ranch was apparently rented to the Little Brothers. Income was received for hay sold. Sacramento County maps continue to show the study area as owned by the George F. Jaeger estate through at least 1923. The 1920 Federal Census indicates that Mrs. Jaeger lived with her unmarried daughter Myrtle on 27th Street in the City of Sacramento, with their occupation listed as "none", suggesting they continued to receive income from the ranch property.

RESEARCH

A records search was conducted for the project area at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in November 2004. No sites have been identified in or adjacent to the project area. CA-SAC-308H has been used to record all of the mining tailings and features of the American River Mining District, and it is assumed that the nearby dredger tailings are considered part of that "site."

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a check of the Sacred Lands files (Appendix 2). The check failed to reveal any properties listed as Sacred Lands. The NAHC did provide a list of individuals and groups to contact regarding the property.

Letters were sent to Leland Daniels; Glenn Villa Sr. and Pamela Baumgarter, of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians; Clifford McKean, Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria; Dwight Dutschke, Sierra Native American Council; and Mary Daniels-Tarango, Wilton Rancheria. No replies have been received to date.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Ann Peak (resume, Appendix 1), assisted by Sue Merritt (graduate student in Anthropology, CSU Sacramento) and Leland Daniels (archeological technician of Miwok descent), completed a field survey of the project site in December 2004, with a complete inspection of the proposed project site. Ground visibility was fair to good. Based on the results of this inspection, it can be confirmed that there are no prehistoric nor historic period resources located within the project area.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

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

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

There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.
- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or
- **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

There were no historic properties recorded within the project area. With regard to Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that agency seek concurrence from the California SHPO with a finding of "no historic properties affected" per § 800.4(d) (1).

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APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

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January 2004

Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site specific research. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects. Ms. Peak has been a regular lecturer for courses in the Capital Campus Public History program (California State University, Sacramento), teaching cultural resource law and site specific research methods.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989

Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*

B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley, 1976

RECENT PROJECTS

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determination of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, a farmhouse dating to

the 1860s, an early roadhouse, and a section of an electric railway line. She also completed an NRHP evaluation of Folsom Dam for the Corps of Engineers.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for the 1997 coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of the recently published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She is currently preparing text for the second Sacramento County history volume, to be published by Heritage Media in 2005.

RESUME

ANN S. PEAK
Consulting Archeologist

February 2004

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has had over thirty years of extensive experience in both the public and private sectors, in providing professional archeological services. She has completed archeological work in all cultural areas of California, western Great Basin, and southeastern Oregon. Her projects include contracts with federal, state and local agencies and private firms.

She has directed all types of cultural resource-related projects, including field surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, intensive archival research and cultural resource management.

EDUCATION

M.A. - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento, 1975

B.A. - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento, 1972

Studies in public health and microbiology, University of California, Berkeley, 1949-1950

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak most recently served as principal investigator for the data excavations at CA-PLA-592, -613, -618, -619, and -620, prehistoric midden sites in the Sierran foothills. In 1993, she served as the principal investigator for the excavations at CA-PLU-88, a large seasonal camp site with prehistoric rock art in the Plumas National Forest. She also completed the recordation and analysis of the numerous petroglyphs present within a portion of the site

Ms. Peak served as the principal investigator for the various surveys and site testing for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline project proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She has completed a number of smaller surveys throughout northern California and Nevada.

Ms. Peak has extensive experience in Great Basin culture areas, directing a number of large block surveys for proposed new mines or re-operations of historic mine sites throughout Nevada. She has served as principal or field director and co-author on other large projects completed in recent years, including excavations of two historic sites in Sacramento County and one in El Dorado County, several prehistoric sites within the proposed Haystack Reservoir in Merced County and a prehistoric site within the area of the proposed Susanville Correctional Center expansion.

APPENDIX 2

Native American Consultation

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger GOVERNOR

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 964
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5380
Web Site: www.nahc.ca.gov



November 4, 2004

Robert A. Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329
El Dorado Hills, Ca 95762

Sent by Fax: 916-939-2408
Number of Pages: 5

RE: Proposed Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community, Sacramento County; Riverview subdivision,
Sacramento County and Boessow subdivision, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Gerry:

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

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4088.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Sacramento County
November 4, 2004

Sierra Native American Council
Dwight Dutschke, Chairperson
Box 12045
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-2357

Miwok

Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria
Clifford McKean
9301 Rancheria Drive
Wilton, CA 95693
(916) 687-6747

Miwok

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

Miwok
Maidu

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Matthew Franklin, Chairperson
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

Wilton Rancheria
Mary Daniels-Tarango
7916 Farnell Way
Sacramento, CA 95828
(916) 427-2909 Home
(916) 322-9867 Work

Miwok

Leland Daniels
7531 Maple Leaf Lane
Sacramento, CA 95828
(916) 689-7330

Miwok

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn
Jessica Tavares, Chairperson
575 Menio Drive, Suite 2
Rocklin, CA 95765
916 863-3720
916 863-3727 - Fax

Maidu
Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Glen Villa, Sr., Cultural Committee
PO Box 1132
Ione, CA 95640
gvilla@cdepot.net
(209) 274-0372

Miwok

Billie Blue Elliston
604 Pringle Ave., #42
Galt, CA 95632
916 375-5900 work

Miwok

Randy Yonemura
4305 - 39th Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95824
(916) 421-1600

Miwok

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Boessow South subdivision, Sacramento County.

Native American Contacts
Sacramento County
November 4, 2004

El Dorado Miwok Tribe
Jeri Scambler, Chairperson
PO Box 1284 Miwok
El Dorado , CA 95623
miwoktribe@hotmail.com
530-363-3257

El Dorado Miwok Tribe
Ernest Faircloth, Cultural Preservation
PO Box 258 Miwok
El Dorado , CA 95623
(530) 626-7572

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Pamela Baumgartner, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1190 Miwok
Ione , CA 95640
admin@ionemiwok.org
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Christine Boston, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 1190 Miwok
Ione , CA 95640
christine@ionemiwok.org
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

El Dorado Miwok Tribe
Randy Yonemura
4305 - 39th Avenue Miwok
Sacramento , CA 95824
(916) 421-1600

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

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Native American Contacts
Sacramento County
November 4, 2004

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

Joe Marine
1025 35th Avenue, Apt 9 Maidu
Sacramento , CA 95822
916 429-7307

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

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn
Jessica Tavares, Chairperson
575 Menlo Drive, Suite 2 Maidu
Rocklin , CA 95765 Miwok
916 663-3720
916 663-3727 - Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community, Sacramento County.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY
Twenty-fifth Anniversary: 11/26/00



October 29, 2004

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 288
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we wish to request information on the entire project area. The project lies in Sections 7 - 10, 15 - 17 and 20 of T8N, R7E. Portions of the Sunrise Boulevard part of the project area are in T9N, R7E (no sections - Rio de los Americanos grant.) The project is mapped on the Buffalo Creek and Carmichael (Sunrise Boulevard) 7.5' USGS quadrangles, which are the base for the attached maps.

Because of wetland issues, and transportation funding, this is a federal undertaking. In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for implementing Section 106, we are requesting a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the project area. We also request a check of the Sacred Lands Inventory for any potential conflicts.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

//RG

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



October 29, 2004

Mr. Leland Daniels
7531 Maple Leaf Lane
Sacramento, CA 94828

Dear Mr. Daniels:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we are requesting information on the entire project area.

We are contacting individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who might have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area. Any information or concerns that you may have regarding village sites, traditional properties or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity will be welcomed. If you know other individuals who are familiar with the vicinity, we would welcome this information as well.

We recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential within your community and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We will work with you to minimize impact on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project. Any confidential information you share will be kept confidential, so long as you make it clear which information is confidential and to what extent. We will have to communicate to our client that an area must be avoided, but we do not have to go into detail as to why.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



October 29, 2004

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Ms. Pamela Baumgartner, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA 95840

Dear Ms. Baumgartner:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we are requesting information on the entire project area.

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Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



October 29, 2004

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Mr. Glenn Villa, Sr., Cultural Committee
PO Box 1132
Ione, CA 95840

Dear Mr. Villa:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we are requesting information on the entire project area.

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Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



October 29, 2004

Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria
Mr. Clifford McKean
9301 Rancheria Drive
Wilton, CA 95693

Dear Mr. McKean:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we are requesting information on the entire project area.

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Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



October 29, 2004

Sierra Native American Council
Mr. Dwight Dutschke, Chairperson
PO Box 12045
Ione, CA 95640

Dear Mr. Dutschke:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we are requesting information on the entire project area.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



October 29, 2004

Wilton Rancheria
Ms. Mary Daniels-Tarango
7916 Farnell Way
Sacramento, CA 95823

Dear Ms. Daniels-Tarango:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Foothill Associates, Inc., to perform a cultural resources assessment of parts of the Sunrise-Douglas Planned Community in Sacramento County. The overall project area, including planned improvements of Sunrise Boulevard, is depicted on the enclosed maps. We have performed surveys of parts of this area several years ago. We are now contracted to complete the coverage. Since the older surveys were conducted before Native American consultation was commonplace, we are requesting information on the entire project area.

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Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

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