

## 4.5

# CULTURAL RESOURCES

### 4.5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Cultural Resources section of the EIR addresses known historic and prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the proposed project, as well as the potential for unknown resources to exist. Cultural resources can be categorized into prehistoric or historic resources. Prehistoric resources are those sites and artifacts associated with indigenous, non-Euroamerican populations, generally prior to contact with people of European descent. Historic resources include structures, features, artifacts, and sites that date from Euroamerican settlement of the region. The potential for paleontological resources to occur on-site is also addressed in this section. The section summarizes the existing setting with respect to cultural and paleontological resources, identifies thresholds of significance and MRIC impacts to these resources (both on- and off-site), and sets forth mitigation measures that would be necessary to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. Information for this section was drawn from the *Davis General Plan*<sup>1</sup> the *County of Yolo 2030 General Plan*,<sup>2</sup> and the *Archaeological Survey Report*<sup>3</sup> performed for the proposed project by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (Far Western). Because of the sensitive nature of archaeological resources and their locations, the site-specific archaeological report is not to be made available for public review.

### 4.5.2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section will discuss the setting for the various time periods of relatively recent human history within the Davis region, as well as the known cultural resource sites within the project site vicinity.

#### **Cultural Setting**

The cultural background setting is discussed in the following three sections: Prehistoric Context, Ethnographic Context, and Historic Context.

#### Prehistoric Context

This prehistoric context section describes, in general terms, broad patterns in the prehistory of the Central Valley. It should be noted that patterns older than about 2,500 years are poorly known, due to deposition of thick alluvial sediments over much of the region that have concealed older archaeological sites. Central California's prehistory is broadly divisible into the

<sup>1</sup> City of Davis. *Davis General Plan*. Adopted May 2001. Amended through January 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Yolo County. *County of Yolo 2030 Countywide General Plan*. November 10, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. *Archaeological Survey Report Performed for the Proposed Davis Innovation Center: Mace Ranch Location*. February 2015.

following five periods: Paleo-Indian; Lower Archaic; Middle Archaic; Upper Archaic; and Emergent. The discussion herein will begin with the Upper Archaic because this is the timeframe for which evidence for human occupation in the Central Valley becomes extensive.

#### *Upper Archaic Period*

Unlike the Paleo-Indian, Lower Archaic, and Middle Archaic periods, evidence for human occupation in the Central Valley during the Upper Archaic period, dating from 2,500 to 800 before present (BP), is extensive. Evidence includes large mounded settlements and smaller satellite villages found on levee ridges and other elevated landforms along the major rivers and tributary streams. Extended residential occupation is indicated by the presence of well-developed middens often containing hundreds of human graves, storage pits, structural remnants, and other types of domestic features (e.g., hearths and ash dumps), as well as seasonally diverse faunal and floral remains. Bone artifacts are common, but flaked stone artifacts (predominately lanceolate and corner-notched dart points) are rare, and apparently arrived in finished form from manufacturing centers outside the Central Valley, as did finished Olivella shell beads.

Most residential sites dating to the Upper Archaic include large quantities of fish bone and fishing implements, as well as a diverse assortment of mammal and bird remains. Sites along the Sacramento River, south of Colusa, include mainly resident slow-water fishes. Anadromous species such as salmon and resident fast-water fishes are common only at sites along tributary streams and north of Colusa, where the Sacramento River narrows. An increase in acorn nutshell in Upper Archaic sites suggests intensified use of acorns.

The Upper Archaic, however, is poorly documented along the lower reaches of Cache and Putah Creeks, west of the Sacramento River. Locally, the only excavated site of this age is CA-SOL-363 in Dixon. This site is a single-component deposit dating to 1600–1400 BP, based on findings of Olivella saddle beads and lanceolate obsidian dart points. The site is small and produced relatively few artifacts, clearly reflecting a small group of people, a pattern that contrasts with the larger groups represented at Upper Archaic sites along the Sacramento River. Given such limited sampling of Upper Archaic sites in this area, it is not certain whether the western tributaries were occupied by large groups or constituted a more marginal, less densely populated zone during this period.

#### *Emergent Period*

A wholesale shift in material culture is evident at sites occupied after about 800 years ago, marking the beginning of the Emergent or Late Prehistoric Period in the Central Valley. Two sub-periods are typically recognized within the Emergent Phase 1 and Phase 2. In the Sacramento Valley, large populous towns developed along the Sacramento River, and similar mound-villages and smaller hamlets were established along major tributary streams. Fishing appears to have taken on a more important role in lowland economies, as fish remains and fishing gear are more abundant than in earlier periods, including several types of bone harpoons, fishhooks, and gorge hooks. Most residential sites dating to this time also include high quantities of large and small mammal bone, as well as abundant remains of water birds and abundant charred acorn and small

seed remains signaling intensive use of both acorns and small seeds. The bow and arrow replaced the dart and atlatl between about 1100 and 700 cal B.P.

Sometime after about 800 years ago, a significant change in obsidian production and exchange also took place throughout central California. Napa Valley obsidian became the primary source material used in this region, supplanting material obtained from eastern quarries. Napa obsidian appears to have been traded in raw form to people living in the lower Sacramento Valley, based on high frequencies of Napa production debris and debitage with cortical remnants found in valley sites. At that same time, the nature of bead manufacturing changed from a centralized system to one in which many households made and used beads, perhaps as a form of currency. Clam shell bead blanks, bead-making debris, and bead drills are commonly found at Late Period, Phase II sites from the Pacific coast in Marin and Sonoma counties through the southern North Coast Ranges and across the southern Sacramento Valley to the western side of the Sacramento River.

Late Period, Phase II sites are common along lower Putah and Cache creeks. The most thoroughly excavated and analyzed collection is from CA-YOL-69 near Madison. Similar findings were made at two contemporaneous sites along Putah Creek (CA-YOL-182 and CAYOL-197) and at CA-YOL-187 along Cache Creek in the town of Yolo.

At another Patwin village (CA-YOL-218/H) near the town of Yolo, Wohlgemuth and Kaijankoski (2009) documented occupations dating to between about AD 1770 and 1810, or just before direct interactions with Europeans. The site occupants clearly did have some indirect contact with outsiders, however, as they traded for new commodities like glass beads from Europe and small needle-drilled Olivella disk beads made by Chumash Indians living at missions in southern California.

### Ethnographic Context

Several ethnographic and ethnohistorical accounts indicate that the area west of the Sacramento River and north of Suisun Bay was occupied by a series of linguistically and culturally related tribes. These groups had no common name or collective identity, but spoke dialects of the same historically related language. This linguistic similarity led Powers (1877) to call the groups “Patwin,” a term each group used in reference to themselves. The Patwin are Wintuan speakers, along with their neighbors, the Nomlaki and Wintu. The Wintuan language is part of the theorized Penutian language family, which also includes Miwok, Maidu, Coastanoan, and Yokuts.

#### *Patwin Villages*

The Patwin tribe has numerous recorded villages located along all major tributaries that drain the eastern and southern slopes of the Coast Ranges, including Putah, Ulatis, and Suisun Creeks. As described by Kroeber, “The valley people evidently had their permanent villages on the river itself—that is, in the marsh belt—but appear to have left this during the dry half of the year to live on the adjacent plains, mostly by the side of tributaries” (1925:354).

The permanent winter village was usually organized such that the chief's house was at the center of the village and remaining structures surrounded the chief's hut. Permanent houses were typically of the semi-subterranean type and usually sheltered more than one household. Traditional Patwin houses were more than 20 feet in diameter, with a fire pit at the center of the house between two main support beams. A smoke hole was incorporated into the roof. Temporary shelters were often occupied seasonally when families were away from the permanent winter village.

### *Subsistence*

A variety of animals were consumed by the Patwin, including deer, pronghorn, elk, rabbit, and various species of fish and birds. Deer, fish, and bird species were caught in various nets. Raptors and carnivores animals were hunted for their feathers or pelts, and were used in ceremonial regalia and for utilitarian purposes. The Sacramento Valley plain yielded numerous plant species that were collected for their seeds. Acorns were a staple among the Patwin and were harvested from the valley oak, leached in a sand basin, pulverized, and baked into bread in a leaf-lined pit. Freshwater mussels were collected from along the banks of major streams, as were blackberries, wild grapes, and during the proper season, tule roots.

### *Ethnohistoric Contact*

Even though Mission Dolores and Mission San Jose were both founded in 1797, the first recorded expedition to enter the Sacramento Valley did not take place until 1808. It was led by Gabriel Moraga. The group traveled east from the San Francisco Presidio to the San Joaquin River, where they turned north into the Sacramento Valley, crossing the American River about 15 miles east of Davis. The expedition ultimately followed the Sacramento River up to Princeton, where they had peaceful interactions with River Patwin groups, and returned to the Bay Area along the eastern side of the valley.

Interactions intensified in 1810 when the first Patwin speakers moved to the missions. These groups lived in the Suisun-Fairfield area but succumbed to missionization when their villages were attacked and burned for supporting baptized Indians who had escaped from Mission Dolores. It was not until after the establishment of Mission San Francisco Solano in 1823, however, that native groups in the Davis area were directly impacted, as mission records show that members of a small group called Putus (also Puttoys) were baptized between 1825 and 1833. This group is thought to have lived along the Putah Creek drainage, including the Davis area. Except for the villages of Chemocu, Putatol, and Liwai, all located upstream from Winters, there is no information about village names or locations along the lower reaches of Putah Creek.

As Hildebrandt (2013) has noted, historic or ethnographic accounts that specifically refer to a Patwin village complex in the Davis area do not exist. This is probably the case because of the devastating effects of the malaria epidemic that swept through the Sacramento Valley in 1833. Cook's analysis (1956) of historical accounts led him to estimate that 75 percent of the valley population probably perished during this event. Many of those who did survive apparently moved to the Spanish missions.

## Historic Context

Farms and ranches began to appear around Yolo County as early as the 1850s (and even earlier as Mexican land grants) largely devoted to wheat farming. The area looked much as it does today: agricultural fields with isolated farm houses. Many of the long-time farmers or their heirs retained ownership well into the twentieth century. Farming has continued to be a primary economic activity in Yolo County to the present day, although Davis has become more of a university town.

The town of Davisville, now called Davis, was established in 1868. For the first two decades, the most important economic activities included growing and shipping grain and building farm machinery. After 1890, irrigation and cultivation farming expanded with the planting of almonds and other crops. In the early part of the twentieth century, Davis was chosen as the location for an agricultural research farm.

Transportation developments, primarily the railroads, contributed much to the established settlements in the area. In 1869, the California Central Railroad Company constructed a railroad from Davis to Woodland and from Woodland to Marysville. Portions of this line were reconstructed after floods in 1871 and in 1890. The line was later subsumed by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies. The main line running east-to-west through Davis was established in 1869. The railroad was the primary route across the valley until construction in 1927 of the local segment of the Lincoln Highway which was superseded by Interstate 80 beginning in 1956.

## **Known Resources**

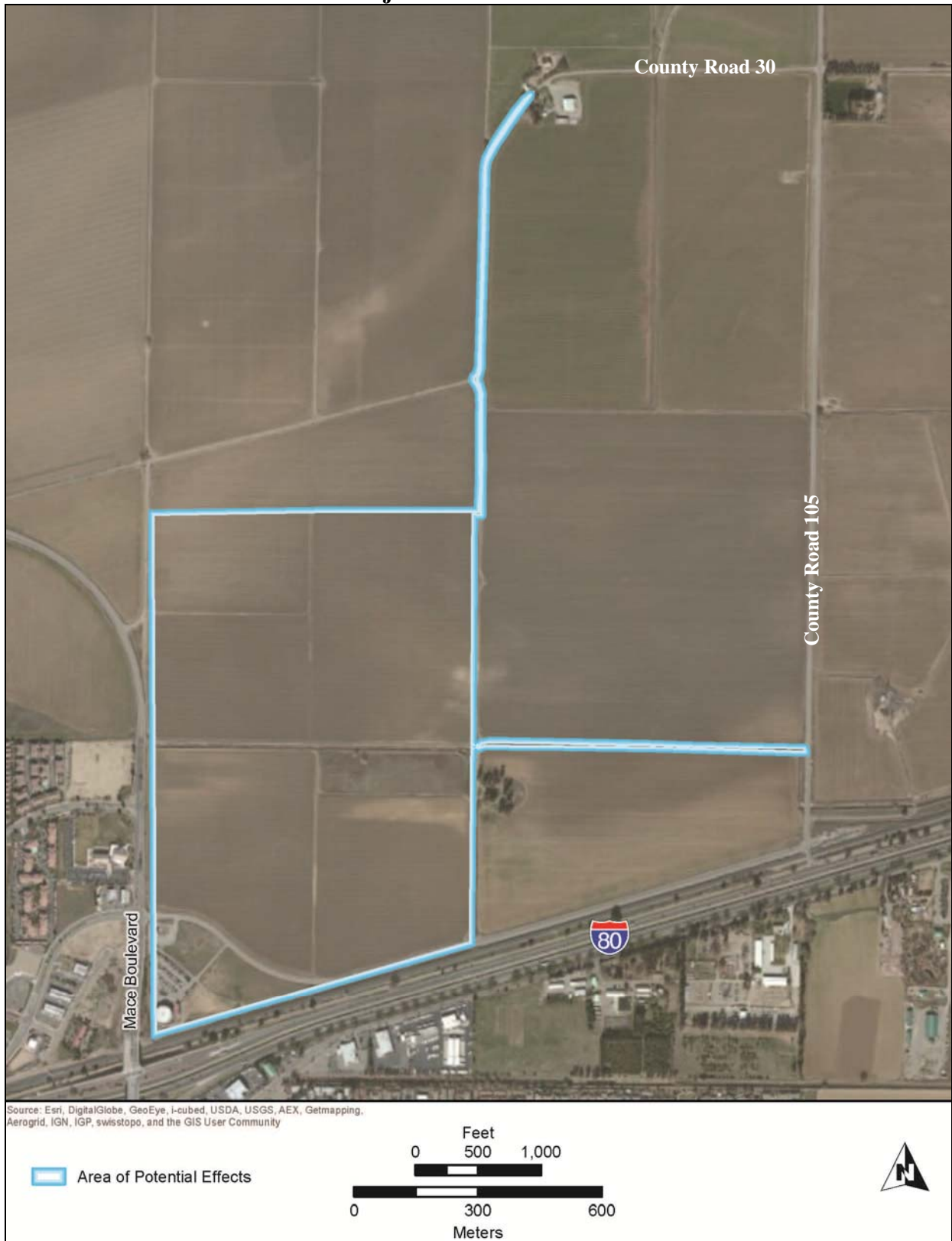
### Records Search

Before conducting a records search at the Northwest Information Center, Far Western determined the proposed project's area of potential affect (APE). The APE is shown in Figure 4.5-1 and is comprised of the following:

- 1) the 212-acre MRIC site, which is the site of the project applicants' proposed innovation center project;
- 2) the 16.58-acre Mace Triangle site, which has been included within the overall limits of the project site to avoid the creation of an unincorporated County "island" property upon annexation of the 212-acre MRIC; therefore, the potential for impacts associated with development of 71,056 square feet of the Mace Triangle site is considered in this EIR; and
- 3) the two off-site sewer pipe alignments being analyzed within the proposed project's EIR.

Inventories of all previously conducted cultural resources studies and recorded cultural resources within the proposed project APE, plus a 1/4-mile buffer, were generated through the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, housed at Sonoma State University. On October 22, 2014 and December 23, 2014, Far Western conducted a records search at the Information Center. Known recorded resources within the APE and 1/4 mile buffer, north of I-80, are described below.

**Figure 4.5-1**  
**MRIC Project Area of Potential Effects**



*YOL-HRI-6/169 (S616-0098-0000): William Robert Wright Family House*

This house is reportedly located west of County Road 105 on the north side of County Road 30. The structure is described as a single-story vernacular-style house with an associated barn, both thought to have been built in the 1850's. The locational plot on the Historic Resources Inventory places this residence across the street from the William Seward Wright home and farm on County Road 30. The resource is listed on the California State Office of Historic Preservation's (SHPO's) Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties Data File for Yolo County. Because the site is comprised of multiple buildings, it likely encompasses a larger area than point plotted on the Northwest Information Center map. Because the site has no formally recorded boundary, it is not possible at this time to determine the exact relationship of the site to the APE.

During Far Western's field survey of the APE (discussed under the Methods section below), a house was not observed in this location, indicating this structure has most likely been demolished since its recordation in 1986. The Historic Resources Inventory describes other structures, including a barn said to be northeast of the house, and a prefabricated corrugated metal building that would have been to the west of the house. Buildings matching these descriptions were observed during the survey.

*YOL-HRI-6/170 (S616-0099-0000): William Seward Wright Home and Farm*

At the northern end of the APE, south of County Road 30, lies a ranch complex consisting of a dwelling, three-story water tower, five small outbuildings, and a garage. The house reportedly was built in 1927 as the residence of the William Seward Wright family (although the 1915 USGS Swingle quadrangle indicates that two structures were already present at this location). William Seward was the son of early Yolo County settlers William R. and Hannah Wright. The property was recorded in 1980/1986 by the Davis Historical Landmarks Commission and is listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's Historical Properties Data File as "7R"—Recorded at the Reconnaissance level; not evaluated. Because the site is comprised of multiple buildings, it likely encompasses a larger area than point plotted on the Northwest Information Center map. Because the site has no formally recorded boundary, it is not possible at this time to determine the exact relationship of the site to the APE.

During Far Western's field survey, scattered and/or fragmentary farm implements and debris were noted in the vicinity of the William Seward Wright Home and Farm, although access was directly limited to the road and its margins during the field survey. The property fence line around the house is very near the south side of the road, suggesting that some portion of the land on which the historic resource sits is contained within the APE. Surface and subsurface artifacts associated with the house and farm may, therefore, be encountered during ground disturbing activity at this location.

*YOL-HRI-6/189 (S616-0087-0000): Riggs/Swingle/Howat House and Dairy*

This resource is a ca. 1850s-1870s residence, former dairy building, two-story brick smokehouse, and two sheds. It was recorded in 1980/1986 by the Davis Historical Landmarks Committee. The *California Inventory of Historic Resources* lists the "Riggs/Swingle/Howat Home" on County

Road 105 under the theme “Exploration and Settlement” (CA DPR 1975:277). The home is also listed in the SHPO’s Directory of Properties as having been constructed in 1870; it has the status code “5S2”: “Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.” The former Swingle Ranch complex and Swingle Station was a 19th century point for shipping cattle to market via the Southern Pacific Railroad. The site is largely covered by gravel to create a driveway that once led to the home (now to a modern cell tower facility), is exposed around the periphery and where ground squirrels have burrowed. The site is not within the project APE.

*P-57-000400 (YOL-6/193): Southern Pacific Railroad*

This resource is the Southern Pacific Railroad line, which includes a 20-foot-high railroad trestle spanning the Yolo Bypass parallel to I-80. Now Union Pacific Railroad, the railroad continues into Solano County, where it has been recorded under the Information Center number P-48-000549. The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) Status Code on this site record is “3,” which indicates it appears eligible for the National Register or California Register through Survey Evaluation. The railroad does not intersect the project APE and is located south of the project site.

*P-57-000382: Lincoln Highway*

This resource appears to be a segment of the historic Lincoln Highway (Franzwa 2006:Map 100). Today the segment on the east side of Davis is a two-lane, paved frontage road that runs along the south side of the Southern (now Union) Pacific Railroad line. The segment through Davis and Dixon was part of a realignment that occurred in 1927–1928 (NPS 2004:24). The Lincoln Highway Historic District (recorded in Davis under Primary Number P-57-000382) is listed in the California State Office of Historic Preservation’s (SHPO’s) Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties Data File for Yolo County. This feature does not intersect the project APE and is located south of the project site.

*Possible Prehistoric Site*

The Northwest Information Center base maps show an “Informal Resource-Possible Location” which purportedly corresponds to a prehistoric site upon which the William Seward Wright Home (now the KC Farms farmstead) was constructed. This unsubstantiated resource may intersect the northern portion of the APE. Evidence of the possible prehistoric site was not observed by Far Western within the limited area of access.

*Konizter Home*

This structure, built at the turn of the century, is listed in the SHPO’s Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties Data File for Yolo County. Neither the Northwest Information Center nor the Historic Properties Data File has any additional information to pinpoint the home’s exact location. The Historic Resources Inventory does indicate it is on Road 30B, which is a 0.6-mile stretch of road between County Road 104 and County Road 104A. The 1915 map reviewed by Far Western illustrates a structure located north of CR 30B that may be the Konizter Home. The



structure is no longer present; and the area where it may have been located does not intersect the project APE.

## **Paleontological Resources**

According to the *Paleontological Records Search for the Mace Ranch Innovation Center Project Site*<sup>4</sup>, the surface of the project site is mapped as Holocene basin deposits (Qb). Some of the project site is adjacent to Holocene alluvium (Qa). Late Pleistocene alluvium of the Modesto Formation (Qm) occurs just northeast of the project site. Organic remains in Holocene deposits are too young to be considered fossils; however, they are of interest to paleontologists working on the late Pleistocene biota. A paleontological walkover survey is not required at the project site because the land is disturbed, there are no outcrops, and the land is geologically mapped as Holocene.<sup>5</sup> In addition, project-related excavations are unlikely to penetrate below the Holocene layer and into the Modesto Formation; therefore on-site paleontological monitoring during earth-disturbing activities is not required.

## **Native American Consultation**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted as part of the archaeological survey with a request for a query of the Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American contacts. The NAHC stated that Native American cultural resources have not been recorded within any of the proposed project locations. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have concerns with or interest in the current undertaking. Each of the Native American individuals and organizations on the list were contacted; however, no known knowledge of cultural resources exists within the proposed project location.

In addition, due to the proposed General Plan Amendment for the project, the proposed project is subject to Senate Bill (SB) 18 requirements, as defined by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). Using a list of tribes supplied by the NAHC, the City of Davis sent consultation letters to each tribe identified by NAHC. On November 18, 2014, consultation letters were sent to Kesner Flores, Charlie Wright, Lelan Kinter, and Marshall McKay from the Yocha Dehe Wintun (Patwin) Nation. To date, a response letter has been received from the Yocha Dehe Wintun (Patwin) Nation, noting that they are not aware of any known cultural resources near the project area.

## **Buried Sites Sensitivity Assessment**

### Background

Most buried sites are not found by conventional pedestrian surface surveys because they typically lack visible or obtrusive features that would indicate their presence to an observer in the

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<sup>4</sup> Kenneth Finger, Ph.D, Consulting Paleontologist. *Paleontological Records Search for the Mace Ranch Innovation Center Project Site*. October 19, 2014.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid* [pg. 2].

field. Early detection of buried archaeological deposits is particularly important to reduce significant delays and unexpected costs associated with the discovery of buried sites as part of project-related activities. It is important, therefore, that a sensitivity study be performed to determine where buried sites are most likely to be located, and that subsurface exploration is conducted in those areas whenever possible.

As a first step in evaluating sensitivity factors, landforms with the potential to contain buried sites must be distinguished from those that are too ancient to contain them, allowing older portions of the landscape to be confidently excluded from further consideration.

Another sensitivity factor pertains to geo-environmental settings. Most prehistoric occupation sites are associated with level or nearly level landforms located near present or former water sources, particularly near perennial streams, rivers, and springs, and usually within a distance of 200 meters (approximately 656 feet). Many sites, therefore, are situated in settings subject to periodic flooding and sediment deposition due to the combination of low-lying topography and active water sources. For this reason, the locations of present and former water sources play an important role in determining where buried sites are more likely to occur, and serve to further target probable locations of buried sites.

#### Site Assessment

To assess the potential for buried archaeological deposits within the APE and vicinity, a sensitivity study was conducted by Far Western that considered factors that either encouraged or discouraged human use or occupation of certain landforms (i.e., geomorphic setting, distance to water and other resources), combined with those that affected the subsequent preservation of those landforms (i.e., age, erosion or burial). In this case, the buried site sensitivity data indicate that no Pleistocene-age landforms are present; all soils date to the late or latest Holocene. In addition, historic-era maps indicate that a natural water course ran through the northwestern corner of the parcel as recently as 1915. Areas closest to this drainage would have the highest sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits.

According to Far Western's buried site assessment of the APE, of the total 238.3 acres of the APE as it is currently defined, 19 acres (8 percent) have High sensitivity for buried resources. The northwestern corner of the primary parcel and the north/south-oriented potential route for the sanitary sewer main are high sensitivity areas for presence of buried sites. The sensitivity level decreases farther south in the parcel, with 34.2 acres (14.3 percent) of the APE registering Moderate sensitivity for buried sites. Low and Lowest levels of sensitivity account for slightly more than three-quarters of the APE, with 92.8 acres (39 percent) and 92.3 acres (38.7 percent), respectively.

#### **4.5.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT**

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Many agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources. The following discussion contains a summary review of regulatory controls pertaining to cultural resources, including federal, State, and local laws and ordinances.

## **Federal Regulations**

The following are the federal environmental laws and policies relevant to cultural resources.

### Section 106 for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)

Federal regulations for cultural resources are governed primarily by Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Council's implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties," are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. The goal of the Section 106 review process is to offer a measure of protection to sites, which are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The criteria for determining NRHP eligibility are found in 36 CFR Part 60. Amendments to the Act (1986 and 1992) and subsequent revisions to the implementing regulations have, among other things, strengthened the provisions for Native American consultation and participation in the Section 106 review process. While federal agencies must follow federal regulations, most projects by private developers and landowners do not require this level of compliance. Federal regulations only come into play in the private sector if a project requires a federal permit or if it uses federal funding.

### National Register of Historic Places

NRHP is the nation's master inventory of known historic resources. The NRHP includes listings of resources, including: buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, State, or local level. Resources over 50 years of age can be listed on the NRHP. However, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional significance or are contributors to a district can also be included on the NRHP. Four criteria are used to determine if a potential resource may be considered significant and eligible for listing on the NRHP. The criteria include resources that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. 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. Have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A resource can be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the above four criteria, or it can be listed as contributing to a group of resources that are listed on the NRHP.

A resource can be considered significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Once a resource has been identified as significant and potentially eligible for the NRHP, the resource's historic integrity must be evaluated. Integrity is a function of seven

factors: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The factors closely relate to the resource's significance and must be intact for NRHP eligibility.

## **State Regulations**

The following are the State environmental laws and policies relevant to cultural resources.

### California Environmental Quality Act

State historic preservation regulations affecting the project include the statutes and guidelines contained in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of a project on historic resources and unique archaeological resources. An "historic resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant (PRC Section 5020.1). Under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, a resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets one or more of the following CRHR criteria:

1. The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history; or
2. The resource is associated with the lives of important persons from our past; or
3. The resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values; or
4. The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

CEQA requires preparation of an EIR if a proposed project would cause a "substantial adverse change" in the significance of a historical resource. A "substantial adverse change" would occur if a proposed project would result in physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

In addition to historically significant resources, which can include archeological resources that meet the criteria listed above, CEQA also requires consideration of "unique archaeological resources." If a site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC Section 21083.2. Under PRC Section 20183.2(g), an archaeological resource is considered "unique" if it:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC 21083.2(g)).

CEQA also includes specific guidance regarding the accidental discovery of human remains. Specifically, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) requires that if human remains are uncovered, excavation activities must be stopped and the county coroner be contacted. If the county coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC identifies the most likely descendent, and that individual or individuals can make recommendations for treatment of the human remains under the procedures set forth in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

#### California Register of Historic Places

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the CRHR. Properties that are listed on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, along with State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

#### Tribal Consultation Guidelines (SB 18)

SB 18, authored by Senator John Burton and signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in September 2004, requires local (city and county) governments to consult with California Native American tribes, when amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan, or designating land as open space, in order to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places (“cultural places”). The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. The consultation and notice requirements apply to adoption and amendment of both general plans (defined in Government Code §65300 et seq.) and specific plans (defined in Government Code §65450 et seq.). As discussed above, the City has carried out SB 18 consultation for the MRIC Project.

#### Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 adds tribal cultural resources to the categories of cultural resources in CEQA, which had formerly been limited to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources. “Tribal cultural resources” are defined as either:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section

5024.1.<sup>6</sup> In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, this act shall apply only to a project that has a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015. The Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the MRIC EIR was filed with the State Clearinghouse on November 6, 2014. Therefore, the MRIC Project is not subject to AB 52. Notwithstanding this, the City of Davis, as discussed above, did consult with Native American tribes pursuant to SB 18 requirements. To date, none of the tribes have indicated any concerns regarding the project's potential to impact tribal cultural resources.

In addition, on October 22, 2014, Far Western submitted a Sacred Lands File (and Native American Contacts List) Request to the NAHC. The Commission responded on November 3, 2014, indicating that their search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area, with the caveat that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area.

### **Local Regulations**

The following are the City of Davis' environmental laws and policies relevant to cultural resources.

#### Davis General Plan

The applicable *Davis General Plan* policies and standards relating to cultural resources are presented below in Table 4.5-1.

### **4.5.4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

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The section below describes the standards of significance and methodology utilized to analyze and determine the proposed project's potential impacts related to cultural resources.

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<sup>6</sup> Per Government Code Section 5024.1 (c), the criteria are the same as the National Register of Historic Places criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## Standards of Significance

A cultural impact may be considered to be significant if implementation of the proposed project would result in any of the following:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; or
- Conflict, or create an inconsistency, with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to cultural resources.

## Method of Analysis

Determinations of potential impacts to cultural resources were based on information from the *Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Davis Innovation Center: Mace Ranch Location*, prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

## Records Search

On October 22, 2014, Far Western conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University. This records search addressed the main parcel of land as well as the proposed north/south-oriented sanitary sewer main at the northeast corner of the mapped APE. A follow-up records search request was submitted by Far Western on December 23, 2014, to incorporate the possible alternate sewer connection subsequently identified by the client, extending east from the midline of the eastern boundary of the MRIC Site.

Sources consulted by Far Western for each records search included the following:

- Archaeological Survey Report (Noble and Offerman 1991);
- Archaeological Survey Report (Noble and Offerman 1992);
- Archaeological Survey Report (Noble and Offerman 1994);
- Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Jones and Stokes Associates 2000);
- Cultural Resources Survey (Nelson et al. 2000);
- Historic Property Survey Report (Edwards 2005);
- Archaeological Survey Report (Pitsenberger et al. 2005);
- Cultural Resources Report (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2006); and
- Cultural Resources Report (Sikes 2007).

## Native American Consultation

As stated previously, the NAHC was contacted for a query of the Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American contacts. NAHC provided a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have concerns with or interest in the current undertaking. Each of the Native American individuals and organizations on the list were contacted. On November 18, 2014, consultation letters were sent to Kesner Flores, Charlie Wright, Lelan Kinter, and Marshall McKay from the Yocha Dehe Wintun (Patwin) Nation. To date, a response letter has been received from the Yocha Dehe Wintun (Patwin) Nation, noting that they are not aware of any known cultural resources near the project area.

## Field Survey Methods

On October 23, 2014, December 2, 2014, and December 23, 2014, Far Western archeologists conducted pedestrian surveys of the APE. The APE was inventoried using systematic transects spaced at 15-meter intervals. During the field surveys, overall visibility was good in the disced fields. In contrast, visibility was poor (<10 percent) due to tall and dense vegetation in the southwest corner of the APE, adjacent to Ikedas Market, the Davis water tower, and the Park-and-Ride facility. This area is also disturbed due to prior construction related to the development of these aforementioned facilities.

Previously unrecorded resources were not identified during the pedestrian survey, but previously recorded resources were observed in the vicinity of the APE.

## **Project-Specific Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

The following discussion of impacts to cultural resources is based on the implementation of the proposed project in comparison to existing conditions and the standards of significance presented above. The discussions and mitigation measures presented below apply to both the MRIC and the Mace Triangle unless otherwise stated.

### **4.5-1 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Based on the analysis below and with the implementation of mitigation, the impact is less than significant.**

#### MRIC

Archival research associated with the proposed MRIC location identified two historic resources that may be at least partly within the APE as it is presently drawn: the William Seward Wright Home and Farm (standing) and the William Robert Wright Family House (demolished). In addition to the standing structures, historic-period artifacts or subsurface remains may be present within the APE.

These sites are located at the approximate terminus of the northerly off-site sewer pipe alignment. Therefore, should the project applicant select the east-west sewer pipe alignment, along the Mace Drainage Channel, construction activities associated with the



project would not be expected to result in adverse effects to historic resources. Conversely, if the applicant selects the northerly off-site sewer pipe alignment, the possibility exists that construction of the off-site sewer pipe could result in impacts to historic resources, depending upon the final alignment of the sewer pipe and the extent to which the construction limits may overlap with the historic-era ranch sites.

For analysis purposes, and based upon discussions with the MRIC engineering team, it has been assumed that installation of the sewer pipe would require a 25-foot wide work area. This total disturbance width would account for the width of the sewer pipe trench, and the work area on both sides of the trench. Because design-level work has not been done at this time, it has not been determined whether the sewer pipe will be installed within, 1) the existing paved ROW of CR 104 and CR 30, 2) along the east side of CR 104 and south side of CR 30, or 3) along the west side of CR 104 and north side of CR 30, prior to connecting the pipe to the existing manhole at the approximate point where CR 104 turns east and becomes CR 30. Because this existing manhole is located between the two historic-era ranch sites, on either side of CR 30, the possibility exists that these sites could be adversely impacted during construction of the sewer pipe, especially if the sewer pipe is installed along the north or south side of CR 30, as these alignments would place the pipe in closer proximity to the ranch sites. Surface and subsurface artifacts associated with the house and farm may, therefore, be encountered during ground disturbing activity at this location.

Because of the potential for subsurface remains, additional work should be conducted in the APE at the location of the Wright farm. If any of the standing structures associated with the Wright family are found to be within or immediately adjacent to the proposed construction work area, these structures would also need to be evaluated to determine whether they are eligible for the California Register. Therefore, the possibility exists that the installation of the off-site sewer pipe within the northerly alignment could result in a potentially significant impact to historic resources.

### Mace Triangle

Far Western's field survey and records search at the Northwest Information Center did not identify evidence of historic resources or sites on any of the Mace Triangle parcels. While the UPRR and old Lincoln Highway are located in close proximity to the Mace Triangle site, these features would not be impacted by any future development that may occur at the Mace Triangle. Therefore, any future development at the Mace Triangle would result in a less-than-significant impact to historic resources.

### Conclusion

Based on the above discussions, any future development of the Mace Triangle would result in a less-than-significant impact to historic resources. However, the possibility exists for the installation of the off-site sewer pipe within the northerly alignment on the MRIC site to potentially affect historic resources. However, with implementation of the

following mitigation measure, development of MRIC would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact to historic resources.

Mitigation Measure(s)

*MRIC*

4.5-1 *If the northerly off-site sewer alignment is selected for the MRIC, then prior to approval of design-level improvement plans for the off-site sewer pipe, the applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist to design and implement a cultural study, the intent of which shall be to identify and investigate any subsurface historic remains within the northerly portion of the sewer pipe construction limits. Because of the potential for fragile prehistoric remains within this area, the evaluation shall include only metal detection and hand excavation. Metal detection should include a complete sweep of the APE adjacent to the farm structures, to test for subsurface features. Hand excavation should include testing of the metal detection finds. If no subsurface features are uncovered, no additional cultural investigations will necessary. If, on the other hand, structural remains are found, the investigation shall continue as formal evaluation to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. This shall include, at a minimum, additional exposure of the feature(s), and photo-documentation and recordation. If the evaluation determines that the features do not have sufficient data potential to be eligible for the California Register, no additional work should be required. However, if data potential exists – e.g., there is an intact feature – it will be necessary to mitigate any project impacts. The evaluation shall be submitted to the City of Davis Department of Community Development and Sustainability for review.*

*If it is determined that standing structures associated with the William Seward Wright house and farm are within, or immediately adjacent to, the off-site sewer APE, a qualified architectural historian shall conduct an evaluation of those structures for their potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. The evaluation should include a full assessment of the structures, archival research to confirm the age, occupants, and historic uses of the structures, and the dates and extent of any renovations that might impact the structures' historic integrity. Should the structures be determined to be eligible for the California Register, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852, any mitigation measures provided in the architectural historian's report shall be followed. Should the structures be determined ineligible for the California Register, no further consideration shall be required. The evaluation shall be submitted to the City of Davis Department of Community Development and Sustainability for review.*

*Mitigation of impacts might include avoidance of further disturbance to the resources through project redesign. If avoidance is determined to be infeasible, additional data recovery excavations shall be conducted for the resources, to collect enough information to exhaust the data potential of those resources. Impacts to the standing structures shall be mitigated through recordation to the standards of the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), as determined by the qualified architectural historian.*

*Mace Triangle – none.*

**4.5-2 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5. Based on the analysis below and with the implementation of mitigation, the impact is *less than significant*.**

MRIC

A prehistoric archaeological site is purported to exist at the approximate terminus of the northerly off-site sewer pipe alignment, along County Road 30, within the environs of the existing farm/ranch complex. Native American consultation pursuant to SB 18 has not yielded any information regarding archaeological resources within the APE. An assessment of the potential for buried archaeological deposits indicates that the northwestern corner of the parcel and the north/south-oriented potential route for the sanitary sewer main are sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological resources.

If the applicant selects the northerly off-site sewer pipe alignment, then installation of the sewer pipe could result in adverse effects to archaeological resources should a prehistoric site be present within the limits of construction. Because of the potential for subsurface remains, additional work should be conducted in the APE at the location of the purported prehistoric site, if the northerly sewer alignment is selected as the preferred off-site sewer alignment. Conversely, if the project proponent chooses the east-west alignment of the off-site sewer line, the prehistoric site will not be within the APE; and thus, further investigation will not be required. In the latter case, only the northwestern corner of the MRIC parcel will require subsurface testing for archaeological remains because, based upon soils analysis and historic waterway alignments, this area has been determined to have a high potential for buried archaeological deposits. Therefore, construction of the MRIC with innovation center uses could result in potentially significant impacts to unknown archaeological resources.

Mace Triangle

Given the largely disturbed nature of the 16.58-acre Mace Triangle site, the possibility for encountering archaeological resource deposits during future construction of the Mace Triangle is limited. Based upon soils analysis and historic mapping, Far Western determined that the Mace Triangle site has the “lowest” sensitivity for buried sites. As a result, further subsurface investigation within the Mace Triangle site area is not

warranted. In the unlikely event that archaeological resource deposits are encountered during future construction at the Mace Triangle site, implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.5-2(c) would ensure that impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

### Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, development of the proposed project has the potential to encounter unknown subsurface archaeological resources. However, with implementation of the following mitigation measures, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact to unknown archaeological resources.

### Mitigation Measure(s)

#### *MRIC*

- 4.5-2(a) *Prior to approval of any improvement plans for development within the northwestern corner of the MRIC site (i.e., the area designated as having “high” sensitivity for buried sites per Figure 7 of the “Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Davis Innovation Center: Mace Ranch Location”, prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group), the applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist to design and implement an archeological study, the intent of which shall be to identify and investigate any subsurface archaeological remains within the northwestern portion of the MRIC site. The subsurface sampling methodology outlined in the study shall be sufficient to enable the qualified archaeologist to define the physical extent and nature of any artifact-bearing deposits should they be discovered. Because of the potential for fragile prehistoric remains, the evaluation should include only hand excavation. Hand excavation should include placement of a series of small shovel probes across the site to look for prehistoric artifacts and features. If artifact-bearing deposits are not uncovered, additional cultural investigations are not required. If artifact-bearing features are found, the investigation shall continue as formal evaluation to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. This shall include, at a minimum, hand excavation of larger control units and analysis of the artifact assemblage(s). If the evaluation determines that the artifacts do not have sufficient data potential to be eligible for the California Register, additional work shall not be required. However, if data potential exists – e.g., there is an intact feature with a large and varied artifact assemblage – necessary mitigation measures shall be implemented to alleviate any project impacts. The evaluation shall be submitted to the City of Davis Department of Community Development and Sustainability for review.*

*Mitigation of impacts might include avoidance of further disturbance to the resources through project redesign. If redesign is not feasible, additional data recovery excavations shall be conducted for the archaeological resources, to collect enough information to exhaust the data potential of those resources.*

- 4.5-2(b) *If the northerly off-site sewer alignment is selected for the MRIC, then prior to approval of design-level improvement plans for the off-site sewer pipe, the applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist to design and implement an archeological study, the intent of which shall be to identify and investigate any subsurface archaeological remains within the northerly portion of the sewer pipe construction limits. The subsurface sampling methodology outlined in the study shall be sufficient to enable the qualified archaeologist to define the physical extent and nature of any artifact-bearing deposits should they be discovered. Because of the potential for fragile prehistoric remains, the evaluation should include only hand excavation. Hand excavation should include placement of a series of small shovel probes across the site to look for prehistoric artifacts and features. If artifact-bearing deposits are not uncovered, additional archaeological investigations are not required. If artifact-bearing features are found, the investigation shall continue as formal evaluation to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. This shall include, at a minimum, hand excavation of larger control units and analysis of the artifact assemblage(s). If the evaluation determines that the artifacts do not have sufficient data potential to be eligible for the California Register, additional work shall not be required. However, if data potential exists – e.g., there is an intact feature with a large and varied artifact assemblage – necessary mitigation measures shall be implemented to alleviate any project impacts. The evaluation shall be submitted to the City of Davis Department of Community Development and Sustainability for review.*

*Mitigation of impacts might include avoidance of further disturbance to the resources through project redesign. If redesign is not feasible, additional data recovery excavations shall be conducted for the archaeological resources, to collect enough information to exhaust the data potential of those resources.*

#### *MRIC and Mace Triangle*

- 4.5-2(c) *If any prehistoric or historic artifacts, or other indications of archaeological resources are found during grading and construction activities, all work within the vicinity of the find shall cease and the applicant shall retain an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric or historical archaeology, as appropriate, to evaluate the finds. If the*

*resource is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and project impacts cannot be avoided, data recovery shall be undertaken. Data recovery efforts can range from rapid photographic documentation to extensive excavation depending upon the physical nature of the resource. The degree of effort shall be determined at the discretion of a qualified archaeologist and should be sufficient to recover data considered important to the area's history and/or prehistory. This language of this mitigation measure shall be included on any future grading plans, utility plans, and subdivision improvement drawings approved by the City for the 212-acre MRIC site and/or 16.49-acre Mace Triangle site.*

**4.5-3 Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature on the project site. Based on the analysis below and with the implementation of mitigation, the impact is *less than significant*.**

Based upon a records search of the University of California Museum of Paleontology, Dr. Kenneth Finger, Consulting Paleontologist, has concluded that a paleontological walkover survey is not required at the project site because the land is disturbed, there are no outcrops, and the land is geologically mapped as Holocene, the deposits of which are too young to be considered fossils.<sup>7</sup> Although the potential for paleontological resources to be impacted during construction is considered remote, unknown resources could be encountered during excavation activities. However, with the implementation of the following mitigation measure, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact to paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measure(s)

*MRIC and Mace Triangle*

4.5-3 *If any vertebrate bones or teeth are found by the construction crew, the contractor shall cease all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until an on-site archaeological monitor, if present, inspects the discovery; if none is present, or if recommended by the monitor, a professional paleontologist shall evaluate the find. If deemed significant with respect to authenticity, completeness, preservation, and identification, the resource(s) shall then be salvaged and deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution (e.g., UCMP), where it will be properly curated and preserved for the benefit of current and future generations. The language of this mitigation measure shall be included on any future grading plans, utility plans, and subdivision improvement drawings approved by the City for the 212-acre MRIC site and/or 16.49-acre Mace Triangle site, where excavation work will be required.*

<sup>7</sup> Kenneth Finger, Ph.D, Consulting Paleontologist. *Paleontological Records Search for the Mace Ranch Innovation Center Project Site* [pg. 2]. October 19, 2014.

**4.5-4 Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Based on the analysis below and with the implementation of mitigation, the impact is *less than significant*.**

The Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. In addition, Far Western did not detect any evidence for human remains or burials within the APE. Although human remains or evidence thereof was not identified within the APE, the potential for unknown human remains to be discovered during construction cannot be eliminated given the known prehistoric occupation of the vicinity by Native American tribes. As a result, with implementation of the following mitigation measure, the proposed project would have a *less than significant* impact to human remains.

Mitigation Measure(s)

*MRIC and Mace Triangle*

4.5-4            *During construction, if bone is uncovered that may be human, the California Native American Heritage Commission, located in Sacramento, and the Yolo County Coroner shall be notified. Should human remains be found, all work shall be halted until final disposition by the Coroner. Should the remains be determined to be of Native American descent, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be consulted to determine the appropriate disposition of such remains.*

**4.5-5 Conflict, or create an inconsistency, with any applicable cultural resources plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Based on the analysis below, the impact is *less than significant*.**

In order to further demonstrate the project's consistency with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to cultural resources, Table 4.5-1 includes a list of the relevant policies and a corresponding discussion of how the project is consistent with each policy. As demonstrated in the table, the proposed project is generally consistent with the City's applicable policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to cultural resources. Therefore, the project would have a *less-than-significant* impact regarding policy consistency.

Mitigation Measure(s)

*None required.*

<b>Table 4.5-1</b>	
<b>Applicable Cultural Resources Plan, Policy, or Regulation Consistency Discussion</b>	
<b>Plan, Policy, or Regulation</b>	<b>Project Consistency</b>
<b>Chapter 16, Historic and Archaeological Resources, of the Davis General Plan</b>	
Policy HIS 1.2 Incorporate measures to protect and preserve historic and archaeological resources into all planning and development.	Impacts discussions 4.5-1 through 4.5-4 of this section demonstrate that protective measures have been incorporated into this EIR to ensure that, with implementation of all required mitigation measures, adverse impacts to historic and archaeological resources would not occur.
Policy HIS 1.3 Assist and encourage property owners and tenants to maintain the integrity and character of historic resources, and to restore and reuse historic resources in a manner compatible with their historic character.	This section evaluates the potential for the proposed project to result in adverse impacts to historic resources. The analysis concludes that the potential for impact is limited to the northerly off-site sewer pipe alignment. Should the applicant select the other off-site sewer alignment, along the east-west Mace Drainage Channel, the project would not result in adverse impacts to historic resources. Should the applicant select the northerly sewer pipe alignment, this section requires mitigation measures with sufficient performance standards to ensure that any existing historic-era resources determined to be historically significant would not be adversely impacted as a result of the construction of the off-site sewer pipe.
Policy HIS 2.1 Add to the knowledge and understanding of Davis' past.	The cultural information contained within this section adds to the knowledge and understanding of Davis' past within the context of the APE. In addition, the mitigation measures contained herein have been designed to yield important information of the APE and Davis area, should future construction trigger the mitigation requirements outlined herein.