

Ensure that the construction and operation of natural gas storage facilities meet all safety standards of the State of California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources. (Policy CO-3.3)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: 2010/2011

Action CO-A52.1 The County's unique geologic or physical features, which include geologic or soil "type localities" and formations or outcrops of special interest, shall be researched, inventoried, mapped, and data added to the County GIS database. (DEIR MM GEO-1b) (Policy CO-3.5)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2012/2013

F. Cultural Resources

1. Background Information

Cultural resources include archaeological, paleontological and historic resources, including cemeteries and burials outside of cemeteries. Yolo County has examples of all of these, including prehistoric Native American sites, fossilized dinosaur remains, and historical man-made artifacts, buildings, sites and landmarks.

Before the establishment of what we now know today as Yolo County, a variety of people occupied the area. The first people to inhabit the Yolo region were two Native American tribes, the Patwin and, to a lesser extent, the Plains Miwok. Euro-American explorers, specifically the Spanish, came to this area as early as 1808 in search of new land on which to establish missions. Hunter/trapper groups also came to the area in search of valuable animal pelts to sell on an international market.

Settlements in the Yolo County region began during the first quarter of the 19th Century. The first American settlers were granted land from the Mexican Cession of 1848, during which the U.S. bought the region as eleven Mexican land grants. In the beginning of U.S. control, the region was a stable, isolated farming community that was transformed into a booming agricultural area by the California Gold Rush. Fremont was the first town, founded in 1849, along the confluence of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. It was also the first County seat, after the formal establishment of Yolo County in 1850. The County seat was moved to Washington (Broderick) in 1851, to Cacheville (Yolo) in 1857, and back to Washington in 1860. In 1862, the County seat was permanently moved to the City of Woodland.

The artifacts and legends left by these groups are important cultural resources. The preservation of cultural resources is important because they offer important educational opportunities and they provide the County with a unique sense of identity.

A countywide record search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University, and additional sources were also used, to generate a list of over 1,200 recorded cultural resources within Yolo County. Of these, 270 are archeological resources. The locations of these resources have been kept confidential.

There are two tribes with registered traditional land in Yolo County, the Cortina Band of Indians and the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians. The Cortina band is not known to currently own property nor be active within the County. The Rumsey Tribe is very active in the County. They are a significant landowner and employer as the operators of the Cache Creek Casino Resort in Brooks.

The Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians is a recognized sovereign nation. As such, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, holds approximately 267 acres in trust for the Rumsey Tribe (the Tribe). One site contains houses for the tribal members, a community center, and the Yocha-De-He Preparatory School. The other site is home to the Cache Creek Casino Resort. As sovereign lands, these areas are not a part of this General Plan. The Tribe also owns several thousand acres in and around the trust lands. These properties are not held in trust and are included within this General Plan.

In 1985, the Tribe began operation of a bingo hall on trust lands in the Capay Valley, which was expanded to include card games in 1993. Three years later, there was a second expansion of the bingo hall, including several restaurants. In 1999, following approval of the State Gaming Compact, the casino added slot machines and table games to its existing facility. A third expansion began in 2002 to create the Cache Creek Casino Resort, adding additional gaming space, restaurants, event center, club, 200-room hotel, spa, and a championship golf course. Today, the Resort is the second largest employer in Yolo County (after UC Davis) with more than 2,400 employees.

In 2002, the County and the Tribe approved an Intergovernmental Agreement to: (1) establish a mechanism for mitigation of the off-Reservation impacts expected to result from the Casino Resort expansion; (2) provide financial resources to help fund those mitigation measures; and (3) strengthen the government-to-government relationship between the County and the Tribe. The Agreement committed the Tribe to a wide range of measures to reduce the environmental impact of the expansion, as well as payment of over five million annually to the County to reimburse for the costs of the impacts. The County committed to developing a mitigation program to address impacts that occurred outside of trust lands, paid for through the funds provided by the Tribe, as recommended by a County Advisory Committee for Tribal Matters. Both parties agreed to hold regularly scheduled 2x2 meetings, open to the public.

In April, 2008, the Rumsey Tribe released a Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for a new expansion of the Resort. The proposal includes 467 new hotel rooms and 27 casitas, four additional restaurants, an event/conference center, retail shops, an expansion of the spa, additional gaming floor and office space, three new swimming

pools, an additional parking garage, and related support facilities and utilities. The Final TEIR has not yet been released for this project.

Yolo County has conducted consultation with Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional and cultural places, or sacred sites, as required by Senate Bill 18 (SB 18). For the purposes of this element, the term “sacred site” refers to any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location that is identified by a Native American tribe, or Native American individual determined to be an appropriate authoritative representative of a Native American religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, a Native American religion. In coordination with the two regional tribes, no sacred sites have been disclosed to the County.

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that, when human remains are discovered, no further site disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and the remains are recognized to be those of a Native American, the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

In addition to the archeological listings identified above, Yolo County maintains its own list of local historical landmarks (see Table CO-46). There are also county listings on the National Register of Historic Places, the list of California State Historical Landmarks, and the list of California Points of Historical Interest (see Table CO-57).

Individuals, various community groups and local organizations throughout Yolo County preserve historical resources. These groups include the County Planning Commission/Historic Preservation Commission and various volunteer historical societies. The Planning Commission serves as the Historic Preservation Commission which is tasked with establishing criteria, guidelines and standards to pursue the goals outlined in the County’s Historic Preservation Ordinance. The Commission is responsible for maintaining an inventory of all historical landmarks and districts within Yolo County and recommending future historic designations to the Board of Supervisors. The Planning Commission decides permits for demolition and for alterations to historic structures.

TABLE CO-46 COUNTY-RECOGNIZED HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN UNINCORPORATED YOLO COUNTY

Common Name	Address
Yolo Library	37750 Sacramento Street, Yolo, CA
James Borach House	419 Sacramento Street, Yolo, CA 95697
Yolo Town Hall	37735 Sacramento Street, Yolo, CA
Joseph T. Cooper House	CR 16a (between CR 98a and CR 98e) Box 545, Yolo, CA
Samuel Carpenter Cottage	CR 87e W of the end, Winters, CA95694
William L. Seawright House	SH 128 (North Side E Of CR 87d) Winters, CA95694
Adolph Oeste House	SE Corner Patwin Rd/ Russell Blvd, Davis, CA 95616
French Residence	37858 Russell Blvd, Davis, CA 95616
Hext Brothers Farmhouse	Box 2080, Rd. 97D and State Route 128, Davis, CA 95616
Gotfried Schmisser House	CR 31 and CR 96 Box 2560 Davis, CA 95616
"Yolanda"	CR 99, Box 70, at NW Corner Cr 25a, Woodland, CA 95695
William Marcus Jackson House	20123 East Street, Woodland, CA 95695
Frank N. Bullard House	CR 99, Box 150 (N of CR 27) Woodland, CA
Lorenz Heinz Ranch	38331-35 CR 29, Davis, CA
B. F. Conaway Ranch House	CR 103, Box 158 (N of CR 27), Woodland, CA 95695
Nelson Bump House (Aka "Lydia" House)	South River Road next to County Line, Clarksburg, CA
Hamilton S. Connor House	CR 144, Box 283, Clarksburg, CA
Holland Land Company Headquarters	Netherlands Road at Central Ave., Clarksburg, CA
Lawlor & Cosby General Merchandise	South River Road (corner of Netherlands Ave.) Clarksburg, CA
Husick Hardware	South River Road (S of Netherlands Ave) Clarksburg, CA
St. Joseph's Church And Rectory	South River Road, Box 52, Clarksburg, CA
Brown/Munk House	54080 South River Road, Clarksburg, CA
Gordon Cemetery	CR 20 E of CR 92C, Yolo, CA 95697
Robert Baur House	CR 23, Box 516 East of CR 86a Madison, CA 95653
Esparto Railroad Station	16770 CR 87, Esparto, CA
Fred Wyatt House	924 and 928 Grafton, Esparto, CA 95627

Common Name	Address
Clarence Johnson Home & Shop	26621 Capay Street, Esparto, CA
loof Building, Esparto	16651-63 Yolo Avenue Esparto, CA
Henry Mefford House	County Road 25 near County Road 86A Madison, CA 95653
Haines Store	1110 Main Street, Madison, CA 95653
Union Church Of Dunnigan	3615 County Road 89A, Dunnigan, CA 95937
St. Agnes Church	SE Corner Main and Second Streets, Zamora, CA 95698
John Snowball Mansion	613 Front Street, Knights Landing, CA
Silas/ Edson House	509 3 rd Street, Knights Landing, CA
Leithold's Drug Store, Knights Land- ing	223 Mill Street. Knights Landing, CA
First National & Home Savings Bank	225 Mill Street. Knights Landing, CA
Masonic Lodge, Knights Landing	414 3 rd Sreet., Knights Landing, CA
Hanney/La Due House	602 Mill Street, Knights Landing, CA
Guinda Corner Store	Sate Route 16 and County Road 53, SW corner, Guinda, CA
Rumsey Town Hall	State Route 16 and Laurel Street, NE corner, Rumsey, CA
James Carey Montgomery House	Rt, 1, Box 1140, Davis, CA 95616

TABLE CO-57 **NATIONALLY- AND STATE-RECOGNIZED HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN UNINCORPORATED YOLO COUNTY**

Place Type	Location
National Register of Historic Places	
Yolo Branch Library	200 Sacramento Street, Yolo
Union Church of Dunnigan	3615 County Road 89A, Dunnigan
Rumsey Town Hall	State Route 16 at Manzanita Street, Rumsey
<u>Camilus Nelson Ranch Farm</u>	<u>State Route 41070 County Road 18C between CA 113 and 102</u> , Woodland
William B Gibson House	512 Gibson Road, Woodland
Canon School	0.5 mi. N of Brooks, Brooks
California State Historical Landmarks	
None in Unincorporated Yolo County	
California State Points of Historical Interest	
Russell Boulevard	Between Highway 113 and Road 98, Davis
Mary's Chapel	Intersection of County Roads 15 and 98
St. Agnes Church	County Road 98, Zamora
Capay School	State Route 16, Capay
Leonidas Taylor Monument	West bank of the Sacramento River, northwest of Sacramento
Yolo County Courthouse	725 Court Street, Woodland
Yolo County Historical Museum	512 Gibson Road, Woodland

Source: National Register of Historic Places, the list of California State Historical Landmarks, and the list of California Points of Historical Interest, 2008

There are a number of repositories of historical artifacts and information in Yolo County, including the Yolo County Historical Museum, the Yolo County Archives and Record Center and the Hattie Weber Museum. The Yolo County Historical Museum is located in Woodland. The museum provides tours of the architecturally historic building and displays furnishings and artifacts from Yolo County's past, specifically between 1850 and 1930, and includes outbuildings that feature artifacts associated with the agricultural industry and farming lifestyle.

The Yolo County Archives and Record Center maintains a comprehensive archive of historical materials dating back from the County's beginnings in 1850. A broad range of

materials are stored at the Archive and Record Center, including County documents, original tax records, old newspapers, probates, wills, civil and criminal cases, original maps of Mexican land grants, personal scrapbooks, video reels and a complete set of meeting notes from every meeting of the Yolo County Board of Supervisors.

2. Policy Framework

GOAL CO-4 Cultural Resources. Preserve and protect cultural resources within the County.

- Policy CO-4.1 Identify and safeguard important cultural resources.
- Policy CO-4.2 Implement the provisions of the State Historical Building Code and Uniform Code for Building Conservation to balance the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act with preserving the architectural integrity of historic buildings and structures.
- Policy CO-4.3 Encourage owners of historic resources to preserve and rehabilitate their properties. 🌐
- Policy CO-4.4 Encourage historic resources to remain in their original use whenever possible. The adaptive use of historic resources is preferred when the original use can no longer be sustained. Older residences may be converted to office/retail use in commercial areas and to tourist use in agricultural areas, so long as their historical authenticity is maintained or enhanced.
- Policy CO-4.5 Increase knowledge of historic preservation through public education and outreach programs.
- Policy CO-4.6 Support historically oriented visitor programs at the local and regional level through the Yolo County Visitor’s Bureau and similar efforts.
- Policy CO-4.7 Encourage the identification of historic resources through the integrated use of plaques and markers.
- Policy CO-4.8 Explore opportunities for promoting heritage tourism, including cooperation with regional and State marketing efforts.
- Policy CO-4.9 Promote the use of historic structures as museums, educational facilities, or other visitor-serving uses.
- Policy CO-4.10 Encourage voluntary landowner efforts to protect cultural resources consistent with State law.

- Policy CO-4.11 Honor and respect local tribal heritage.
- Policy CO-4.12 Work with culturally affiliated tribes to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.
- Policy CO-4.13 Avoid or mitigate to the maximum extent feasible the impacts of development on Native American archaeological and cultural resources.
- Policy CO-4.14 Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable cultural resources policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

2. Implementation Program

- Action CO-A53 Update the Historic Preservation Ordinance on a regular basis to be consistent with applicable federal, State and local Historic Preservation requirements. (Policy CO-4. Policy CO-4.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action CO-A54 Update the historic resources surveys (including the Historic Features Inventory), as needed, to reflect changes due to the passage of time, loss of existing historic resources, and the availability of new or reinterpreted information. (Policy CO-4.1)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action CO-A55 Identify and establish historic districts, where appropriate, to better preserve individual historical resources and their context. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.4)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action CO-A56 Establish an inventory and map of known significant historic and cultural resources, as well as sensitive areas where such resources are likely to occur. Work with the Rumsey and Cortina Tribes to identify sacred sites and develop a cultural sensitivity map. This information is protected as confidential under State law. (Policy CO-4.1)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2011/2012
- Action CO-A57 Conduct historic resource surveys as a part of community and specific plan preparation to document and identify those resources that meet

the criteria for listing at the local level, on the California Register of Historical Resources, and on the National Register of Historic Places. Policy CO-4.1)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A58 Review and monitor demolition permits, grading permits, building permits, and other approval procedures to reinforce preservation goals. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.2, Policy CO-4.3)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A59 Establish design guidelines for historic resources based on established federal and State standards and guidelines to address the adaptive reuse and modification of historic resources. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.2, Policy CO-4.4)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A60 Preserve historical records and make them accessible to the public by maintaining the Yolo County Archives and Record Center. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.5)

- Provide additional space for accommodation of the growing Archives collections

- Ensure that the collection is housed in an appropriate archival manner

Responsibility: County Library, General Services Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A61 Require cultural resources inventories of all new development projects in areas where a preliminary site survey indicates a medium or high potential for archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources. In addition, require a mitigation plan to protect the resource before the issuance of permits. Mitigation may include:

- Having a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist present during initial grading or trenching;

- Redesign of the project to avoid historic or paleontological resources;

- Capping the site with a layer of fill; and/or

- Excavation and removal of the historical or paleontological resources and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified professional. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.13)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A62 Require that discretionary projects which involve earth disturbing activities on previously undisturbed soils in an area determined to be archaeologically sensitive perform the following:

- Enter into a cultural resources treatment agreement with the culturally affiliated tribe.
- Retain a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the site if cultural resources are discovered during the project construction. The archaeologist will have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe and their designated monitors, to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property.
- Consult with the culturally-affiliated tribe to determine the extent of impacts to archaeological resources and to create appropriate mitigation to address any impacts.
- Arrange for the monitoring of earth disturbing activities by members of the culturally affiliated tribe, including all archaeological surveys, testing, and studies, to be compensated by the developer.
- Implement the archaeologist's recommendations, subject to County approval.
- Agree to relinquish ownership of all artifacts that are found on the project area to the culturally affiliated tribe for proper treatment and disposition. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.13)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A63 Require that when cultural resources (including non-tribal archeological and paleontological artifacts, as well as human remains) are encountered during site preparation or construction, all work within the vicinity of the discovery is immediately halted and the area protected from further disturbance. The project applicant shall immediately notify the County Coroner and the Planning and Public Works Department. Where human remains are determined to be Native American, the project applicant shall consult with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine the person most likely descended from the deceased. The applicant shall confer with the descendant to determine appropriate treatment for the human remains, consistent with State law. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.11, Policy CO-4.12, Policy CO-4.13)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department, Sheriff-Coroner's Office

Timeframe: Ongoing

- Action CO-A64 Prohibit the removal of cultural resources from the project site except by a qualified consultant and after the County planning staff have been notified. Prehistoric resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations and walls, structures and features with square nails, and refuse deposits often in old wells and privies. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.11)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action CO-A65 Consult with culturally affiliated tribes prior to amending the General Plan and adopting or amending specific plans, consistent with State law. (Policy CO-4.12, Policy CO-4.13)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action CO-A66 Confer with culturally affiliated tribes prior to designating open space that includes any identified cultural places and develop a treatment and management plan for their preservation. (Policy CO-4.12, Policy CO-4.13)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action CO-A67 Refer all development proposals that may adversely affect cultural resources to the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University for review and comments. The NWIC will identify the presence or absence of known cultural resources and/or previously performed studies in or near a given project area and will offer recommendations regarding the need for additional studies, where necessary. If the NWIC recommends further study, the project applicant shall contract with a qualified professional to conduct the study and make recommendations designed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on cultural or historic resources and indicate whether further investigation is needed. All studies shall be completed and submitted to the County prior to the completion of any environmental document for the project. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.11)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action CO-A68 Refer draft environmental documents, including any studies and recommended mitigation measures, to the appropriate culturally-affiliated tribes for review and comment as part of the public review process. (Policy CO-4.1, Policy CO-4.11, Policy CO-4.12)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

G. Water Resources

There are many significant water resources in Yolo County. Major rivers, creeks, streams, drainages and sloughs running through the county irrigate agricultural fields, control floods, transport water supplies to users throughout the county and provide wildlife habitat. This section discusses the major sources of surface and groundwater supply in the county, issues related to water quality, and the important planning and regulatory efforts that are concerned with these resources. Other water-related issues, including those related to water distributions systems, water treatment, and water-related infrastructure, are addressed in the Infrastructure and Services Element of this General Plan.

1. Background Information

a. Major Water Sources

i. Surface Water

The major watersheds and surface water features in Yolo County include Cache Creek, Putah Creek, the Sacramento River, and the Yolo Bypass. These waterway areas are discussed below and are shown in Figure CO-6.

- **Cache Creek** is the outfall of Clear Lake, which is located in Lake County 50 miles northwest of Yolo County. The north fork of Cache Creek includes the 300,000-acre-foot Indian Valley Reservoir, also located in Lake County.
- **Putah Creek** begins in Lake County, flows through Napa County and the Lake Berryessa Reservoir into southern Yolo County, and eventually into the Yolo Bypass.
- **Sacramento River**, a 447-mile-long river, begins in Shasta County and passes west of the City of Sacramento. Its tributaries include the Pit, Feather, McCloud and American rivers.
- The **Yolo Bypass** is a 41-mile-long, several-mile-wide levied floodplain that carries flood flows from the Sacramento River to the Sacramento Delta. Its tributaries include Cache Creek, Putah Creek, Willow Slough and the Knights Landing Ridge Cut.

In addition to these natural sources, an extensive network of sloughs, irrigation canals and drainage ditches are located within the county. The major slough and canal facilities include: