California Indian Heritage Center: Concept Masterplan

Interim Site and Facility Masterplanning and Programming Report, March 2008

The California Indian Heritage Center will be a distinctive and honorable place where past, current and future experiences and achievements of California Indians are recognized, celebrated and shared.

Larry Myers
Chairman
CIHC Task Force

Ruth Coleman
Director
California State Parks

Cover: Detail of a painting, 265007.000, Harry Fonseca (Nisenan Maidu / Native Hawaiian / Portuguese), an acrylic painting entitled *Creation Story,* 2000. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Signed and dated. Photo by Enrest Amoroso. Courtesy, National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institute. For full image, please see inside back cover.
Opposite: Detail of Bark House at the Sierra Mono Museum (North Fork Mono Tribe), 2006.

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Preliminary Environmental Evaluation & Issue Identification, prepared by California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2007
Preliminary Delineation Waters of the US East Riverfront Property Levee Relocation, prepared by EDAW, 2004
Biological Resources Evaluation East Riverfront Property Levee Relocation, prepared by EDAW, 2004
Hydraulic Analysis Report East Riverfront Property, prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, 2003

Calling out,
From Red Earth,
Blue Skies,
Can you hear?

From the heart,
From stories in our souls,
Calling out,
Hear us.

John Berry (Choctaw), Excerpt from *Listen*

Replica of Traditional Plank House at the Sumeg Village (Yurok Tribe)
Patrick's Point State Park, Eureka, California, 2006.

Executive Summary

BACKGROUND

The "California Indian Heritage Center: Concept Masterplan" report grew out of principles included in previous studies for the California Indian Heritage Center, and the invaluable input of the CIHC Advisory Group, the CIHC Task Force, the CIHC Core Advisory Group and representatives of California State Parks.

The document summarizes the masterplanning work developed for a 43-acre project site known as the East Riverfront Property, located in West Sacramento.

GOALS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The foundation for the CIHC's Vision and Concept Masterplan, listed in **Section 1**, is based on the adopted CIHC Statement of Purpose, and the CIHC Vision Statement.

Ten guiding principles were established to outline overarching values, expectations and requirements for the development of the site. Listed in **Section 1** of this report, the Site and Facility Masterplanning Principles reflect the CIHC's aspirations in three main areas:

1) Create a center for cultural preservation, learning and exchange, representing and celebrating all California Indians as a *Living Culture*.

2) Develop a place founded on Indian values: centered on the stewardship of the land, respect for natural systems and their cycles, presenting a natural character and leaving a light footprint on the land.

3) Provide a safe, comfortable and welcoming environment to all communities, visitors and immediate neighbors.

THE CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

Site

The CIHC facilities and programs are proposed to be distributed on two sites located in the Sacramento area, adjacent to the Sacramento and American rivers: the East Riverfront Property in West Sacramento and the Northgate Site in Sacramento.

As described in **Section 2**, land use, access, circulation, and natural and cultural factors were analyzed to determine the opportunities and constraints of the East Riverfront Property. Main site opportunities include its proximity to water, connections to public transportation, and the potential to significantly enhance the site's natural resource value and to *heal the land*. Constraints identified include challenges related to traffic, parking, potential flooding, safety and security.

Precedents

Valuable lessons for the development of the CIHC can be learned from a number of relevant precedents. Some of these precedents are described in **Section 3**, including the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC and its companion, the Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland.

A relevant California Indian example studied was the Potawot Health Village in Arcata, California, which represents a precedent for thoughtful integration of Indian-inspired elements to enhance the site and the Center's sense of place.

Architectural and Site Programming

The Architectural and Site Program included in **Section 4** was based on an understanding of the CIHC vision and programs, review of previous studies and precedents, especially the 1991 California Indian Museum study, and input from the Advisory Groups.

In summary, the required Architectural Program includes Entry, Forum, Content, Library and Archive, Tribal Treasures, and Support Spaces, for a total gross area range of 80,000 - 125,000 square feet.

Fundamental to the CIHC's concept is the integration of indoor and outdoor programs. Outdoor programs will be established on 2 sites. A total of 30-35 acres are available at the East Riverfront site in the City of West Sacramento for outdoor programs. The Northgate site, located in Sacramento, along the Lower American River Parkway will provide an are in excess of 70 acres for larger outdoor events and programs. The combination use of the two sites reinforce the previous and current vision for the CIHC's natural character.

Concept Diagrams

Based on the Architectural and Site Program, the Advisory Group developed three Concept Diagrams. The *Village, Atrium* and *Courtyard* concepts presented in the latter part of **Section 4** illustrate ways to organize the CIHC program on the site following California Indian values. Aspects of all three concepts were used for the development of the Concept Masterplan at the East Riverfront Property.

Concept Masterplan

Section 5 of the Concept Masterplan document describes the recommendations for the CIHC's layout, program distribution, proposed building gross areas, masterplanning strategies and recommended character.

Inspired by the meaning and form of villages in traditional communities, the Concept Masterplan arranges the CIHC buildings around a large bowl-shaped central courtyard, with views toward the river and the reclaimed pond. The building is proposed as two main volumes connected by a semi-enclosed ramada-like structure, for a recommended gross building area of 114,000 square feet. The first structure is envisioned to primarily house Entry and Forum Spaces (Gathering of the People), while Content (Cycles, Memory, Connections), Tribal Treasures and Library and Archives Spaces will be located in the second structure. All buildings are to be built on the higher areas of the site to avoid flooding.

Outdoor spaces for gatherings of different sizes and formats are provided, including a Native games field, gathering and dance circles, demonstration and storytelling areas, pedestrian and bicycle trails and a potential boat dock.

Site Amenities include access and circulation, parking, and development of sustainable landscape. Development of these amenities will address maintenance, security and safety concerns.

Design Guidelines

Section 6 of the Concept Masterplan contains design guidelines and practices for developing the CIHC's architecture and landscape. The design guidelines are intended as a summary of the Advisory Group recommendations and as a tool for guiding future design efforts for the CIHC.

The guidelines address a range of architectural and landscape aspects in the categories of preservation, restoration and reclamation, cultural landscapes, outdoor facilities, art in the landscape, architectural form and articulation and use of materials.

Phasing and Implementation Approach

To conclude the Concept Masterplan, a preliminary phasing and implementation approach is included in **Section 7**. The phasing approach is based on an order-of-magnitude estimate of probable cost developed for the CIHC.

At full build out, the project value has been established at about $145 million dollars with an additional $28.6 million for potential off-site improvements in support of the CIHC. A goal of $50 million has been identified as an achievable first phase project that will support initial operations and programs at the new CIHC.

Introduction

In December 2005 the consultant team of EDAW Incorporated, Ralph Appelbaum Associates Incorporated and Mark Cavagnero Associates were engaged to work with the California Indian Heritage Center Task Force, the California Indian Heritage Center Advisory Groups and California State Parks to develop a masterplan for the California Indian Heritage Center (CIHC, the Center).

The work is summarized in two distinct documents. The initial document, "California Indian Heritage Center: The Developing Vision, Interim Planning and Programming Report" (the Developing Vision), published in September 2007 and this report, the "Concept Masterplan" (the Plan), that summarizes the Site and Facility Masterplanning work and functions as a companion document to the Developing Vision.

The Concept Masterplan is based upon principles included in previous studies for the CIHC and the invaluable input of the CIHC Advisory Groups, the Task Force and the CIHC Core Advisory Group (CORE)[1]. A detailed description of the project's history, and the process and evolution of the work is included in the Developing Vision report.

[1] CIHC Core Advisory Group: In December 2007, six members of the CIHC Advisory Group and a Task Force respresentative were invited to help the consultant team finalize the Concept Masterplan after the Task Force selected the West Sacramento site. CORE members reviewed the work of the consultant team and provided input to build the Concept Masterplan during three work sessions held in Sacramento in December 2007, January and February 2008. For the list of CORE advisors, refer to the CORE Advisory Group roster at the end of this document. For detailed notes on the CORE work sessions, refer to Appendix B: Core Advisory Group Work Session Notes, dated March 2008.

In May 2007, after considering other potential sites, the CIHC Task Force chose a 43-acre site known as the East Riverfront Property, as the preferred location for the California Indian Heritage Center. The site, located in the City of West Sacramento, faces the Sacramento River at its confluence with the American River. CIHC's main facilities and programs would be located in the East Riverfront Property, while additional outdoor programs and large events would be located on a second property known as the Northgate Site in the City of Sacramento (Figure 1).

It is expected that a business plan will be developed to describe CIHC operations, fund development, governance, staffing and financial proforma. As the business plan is developed, the Concept Masterplan described herein can be refined.

Section 1
Goals and Guiding Principles

Ramada at Table Mountain Rancheria's Big Time grounds (Table Mountain Rancheria), Friant, California, 2006.

Section 1
Goals and Guiding Principles

The foundation for the California Indian Heritage Center's Developing Vision is based on the adopted CIHC Statement of Purpose and Vision Statement. All decisions made during the Visioning and Masterplan process and the recommendations included herein, are in response to the vision and values suggested in those statements.

Ten guiding principles have been developed specific to the Concept Masterplan. These guiding principles outline values, expectations and requirements for the future development of the site and facilities. The Site and Facility Masterplanning Principles emerged from numerous meetings, workshops and conversations with CIHC Advisory Groups and Task Force members. They build on principles developed in previous studies and on the guiding principles discussed in the Developing Vision: Interim Project Planning and Interpretive Programming Report (September 2007).

CIHC Statement of Purpose

(adopted October 2003)

The California Indian Heritage Center honors the diversity and history of California Indian people by preserving cultural and tribal traditions, nurturing contemporary expressions, and facilitating research and education, for California, the nation, and the world.

CIHC Vision Statement

(adopted January 2004)

Under the guidance of California Indian people, the California Indian Heritage Center will:

- Present a statewide perspective on California's diverse Indian cultural legacy.
- Honor the contributions of California Indians and promote dialogue between generations.
- Enhance public understanding of traditional and spiritual beliefs and practices.
- Protect California Indian cultural resources.
- Collect and present traditional and contemporary California Indian artistic and cultural expressions.
- Partner with tribal communities and regional cultural centers and museums.
- Provide educational opportunities to research and understand California's Indian history, cultures and the impact of contemporary issues.
- Be recognized as a culturally essential California destination that enriches public life.

Site and Facility Masterplanning Principles

Developed by the Advisory Group Members during workshops held in 2006, the following principles build on the CIHC Vision Statement and the principles outlined in the Interim Project Planning and Interpretive Programming Report (September 2007).

- Create a place that represents and celebrates all California Indian Cultures, while remaining *nameless, faceless and neutral.*
- Honor and respect local tribal protocols and traditions for welcoming other tribes.
- Build a Center on the premise of *Healing the Land,* demonstrating traditional values for land stewardship and environmental consciousness.
- Encourage understanding of Indian values through site design, reinforcing the message of California Indian Culture as a *Living Culture.* Inject California Indian values in all aspects of site development.
- Develop site and facilities with a natural character, using natural materials and a light footprint on the land.
- Embrace the river and the seasons.
- Enable site flexibility, allowing different event formats.
- Provide integrated indoor and outdoor spaces to facilitate transfer of culture, education and preservation of traditions.
- Provide safe and comfortable spaces for all visitors, emphasizing easy pedestrian circulation.
- Create a Center that is a “good neighbor” through community engagement.

Section 2
Site

Tending and Gathering Garden at Cache Creek Conservancy, Woodland, California, 2007.
Restored pond adjacent to Cache Creek and grasses drying for basket weaving (foreground).

Section 2
Site

The CIHC facilities and programs will be distributed on two sites located in the Sacramento area, adjacent to the Sacramento and American rivers: the primary site, the East Riverfront Property in West Sacramento, and the Northgate Site in Sacramento (Figures 1 and 2). The main location and address for the Center will be the East Riverfront Property.

The main focus of this section of the Concept Masterplan is the CIHC's primary site, the East Riverfront Property. The section describes site context and land use, visual setting, access and circulation, public transportation, topography, hydrology, geology and soils, environmental hazards, vegetation and wildlife, cultural factors and site opportunities and constraints. The information presented herein is a summary of key elements and issues discussed in several background documents that were analyzed for the development of this masterplan. Some of these documents are included in Appendix C.

Legend

- Freeway Access Route
- Local Access Route

Proposed Downtown/Riverfront Streetcar Routes
From May 2007 Downtown/Riverfront Streetcar Study

- Initial Route
- Immediate Extension
- Near-Term Extension Route
- LRT Route

Rail Access

- Amtrak & Capitol Corridor Rail
- Train Station
- Potential Future Capitol Corridor Station

Other

- Proposed Off-Site Parking Location
- Main Vehicular Entry / Exit Point to East Riverfront Site

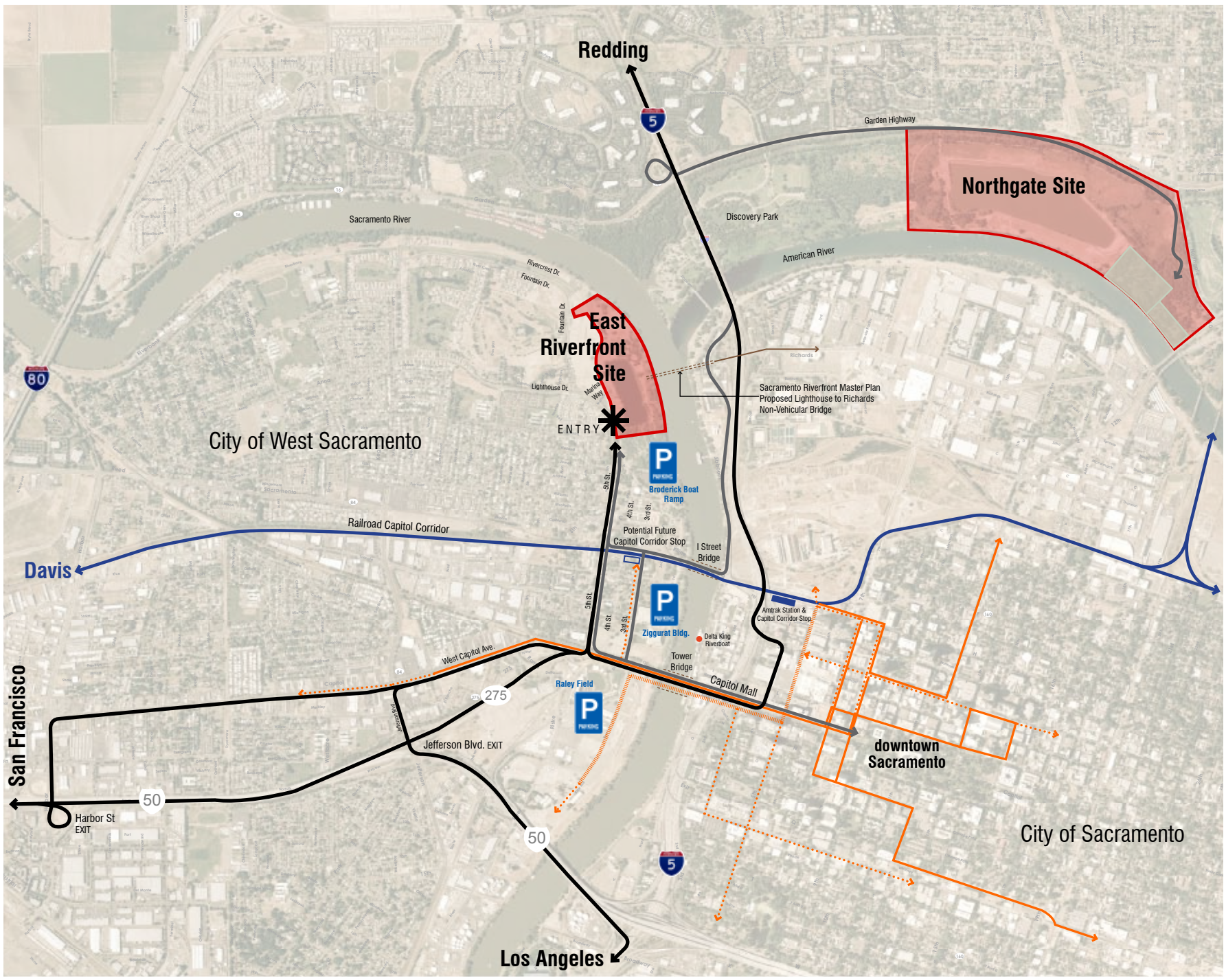


Figure 1. **Site Context Circulation and Access**
Source: Google Earth, 2006

Site Context

East Riverfront Property, West Sacramento, CA.

Northgate Site, Sacramento, CA.

Figure 2. **Regional Setting**

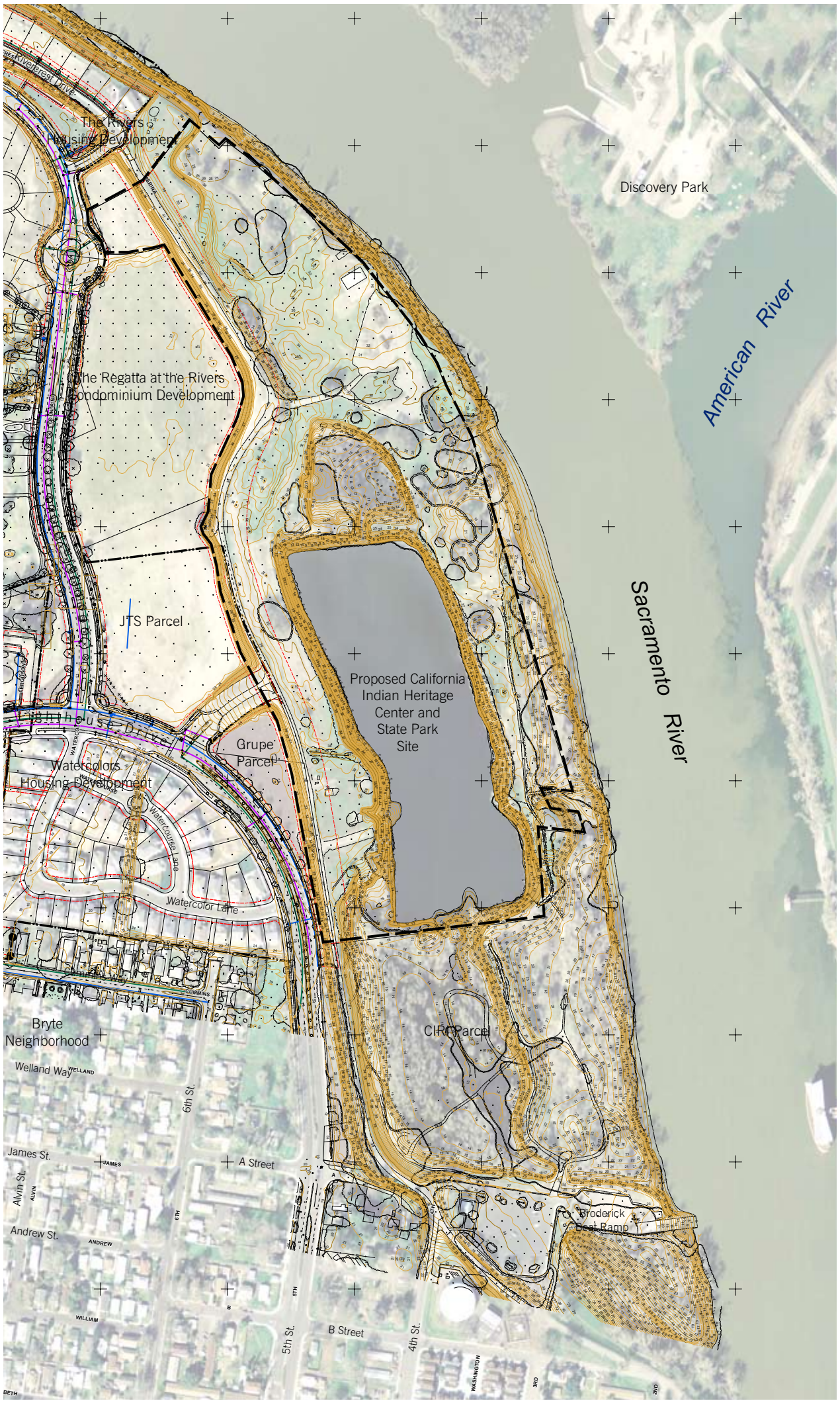
scale NTS

The CIHC's main facilities and some of the Center's outdoor programs will be located at the 43-acre East Riverfront Property. This property is located in West Sacramento (Yolo County) and is bounded by the Sacramento River to the east, a number of housing communities to the north and west, and an undeveloped parcel known as the CIRI Parcel (Cook Inlet Region, Inc.) to the south (Figures 1 and 3).

Additional outdoor programs and a supporting visitor center for the CIHC are planned to be established on the Northgate Site. This site is part of the American River Parkway and per the Sacramento County American River Parkway Plan (Sacramento County 2006, 151), approximately 100 acres could be available for CIHC outdoor programs and events, compatible with the Parkway's values and goals. The Northgate site is located within the City of Sacramento in Sacramento County, and managed by the County of Sacramento. It is bounded by the American River to the south, Discovery Park to the west, the Garden Highway to the north, and Highway 160, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Riverdale Mobile Home Park to the east (Figure 1).

Both sites offer a unique opportunity in their proximity to the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers.

Source: California State Automobile Association, 1999



Legend

- Property Line
- 5' Contour
- 1' Contour
- Existing Water Line
- Existing Sanitary Sewer
- Existing Storm Drain

Figure 3. **East Riverfront Property, Site Survey**

Source: Nolte Engineering, 2007

scale 1" = 400'

0 100 200 300 400

Site Description

Parcels, Adjacencies, and Land Use

ADJACENT PARCELS

The Redevelopment Agency of the City of West Sacramento owns the majority of the parcels at the East Riverfront Property. The site is comprised of nine parcels totaling 39.93 acres of land (Figure 3). The State of California owns a series of 5 small parcels that make up the beach and waterfront adjacent to the site. These state-owned parcels total 4.79 acres.

JTS Communities, Inc. and The Grupe Company Parcels
An adjacent 4.52± acre site, owned by JTS Communities, Inc., is immediately west of the site and north of Marina Way. This parcel and a 1.73± acre site, south of Marina Way, owned by the Grupe Company are viewed as a potential gateway to the site. These parcels are privately owned and could potentially be added to the site to accommodate both neighborhood and CIHC serving uses.

NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES

The Rivers Community
A 200-acre master-planned community called "The Rivers" is located to the north, west and southwest of the site. This development includes single family homes and condominiums. Portions of the community are gated, with an access gate located on Fountain Drive at the entrance to the Rivers community.

Watercolors Community
Part of The Rivers development, this group of single-family homes is located southwest of the site and is not gated. The streets are private.

Regatta Community
These condominiums are also part of The Rivers development and are located west of the site, along Fountain Drive. The Regatta community is still under development by JTS.

Metro Place Community
This urban infill development was completed in 2003-2004 and has 58 housing units including single family residences, live-work lofts and apartments. It is built on one square block between Third and Fourth streets and between B and C streets.

WEST SACRAMENTO COMMUNITIES

Broderick/Washington Community

The community of Washington, later called Broderick, saw its beginning as early as 1849 when the recently widowed Margaret McDowell hired a surveyor to map 160 acres of land next to her garden. By October she had legally established the boundaries of her property, and had created a town plat with forty-one blocks, calling the town Washington, a name it would hold until 1901. While only across the river from Sacramento, it remained a rural community with its main businesses relying on the river, mainly through a shipyard that built and repaired riverboats. While the shipyard thrived, Washington would remain in the shadow of Sacramento. Its population remained steady at 1,500 (Walters 1987).

The community of Washington never incorporated and by 1914, due to the efforts of a group called the Washington Improvement Club, the name was changed to Broderick. Broderick remained primarily an unincorporated residential community until the City of West Sacramento was incorporated in 1987, joining Broderick, Bryte and West Sacramento into one city (Walters 1987).

Bryte Community

The community of Bryte started in 1910 when a San Francisco real estate company purchased part of the old Bryte ranch and subdivided it, initially calling the community Riverbank. By the end of 1912 they had sold 430 lots. Some of the first residents were railroad workers who took advantage of the inexpensive terms of the loans they were offered, but most of the residents were immigrants. Italians, Portuguese, Russians and Japanese were attracted by the promise of cheap, fertile land. The citizens of Riverbank changed its name to Bryte when they opened the post office and discovered they would be confused with the Riverbank in Stanislaus County (Walters 1987).

By 1920 Bryte was a quiet, self sufficient community and would remain so through the early 1950s. Even in the post-war period, Bryte remained primarily a residential community with little commercial development. The only substantive change was the development of another residential community, Elkhorn Village, located between Broderick and Bryte. A golf course and clubhouse, the Riverbend Golf and Country Club, was added to this community in 1967. Like Broderick, the area was incorporated as part of the City of West Sacramento in 1987 (Walters 1987).

LAND USE

The entire project site falls under the zoning designation "WF" or Waterfront Zone. According to the Title 17 City Zoning Ordinance of the City of West Sacramento (COWS) Municipal Code, Waterfront Zones (or Riverfront Mixed Use as designated in the General Plan) provide for "marinas, restaurants, retail, amusement, hotel and motel uses, mid-rise and high-rise offices, multi-family residential units which are oriented principally to the river, public and quasi-public uses, and similar and compatible uses." (COWS 2005, 17.22.052).

Adjacent land uses include:

R-2: Residential One-Family or Multi-Family Zone
This zone allows for "single-family and multi-family residential units, public and quasi-public uses, and similar and compatible uses. Residential densities shall be in the range of 5.1 to 12.0 units per gross acre." (COWS 2005, 17.22.024).

R-3: Multi-Family Residential
According to the zoning ordinance, this zone "provides for single-family and multi-family residential units, groups, quarters, public and quasi-public uses, and similar and compatible uses. Residential densities shall be in the range of 12.1 to 25.0 units per gross acre." (COWS 2005, 17.22.024).

View near the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers from the East Riverfront Property (east main drainage).
Source: EDAW, 2006

Figure 4. **View from Regatta Lane**

Figure 5. **View from Fountain Drive**

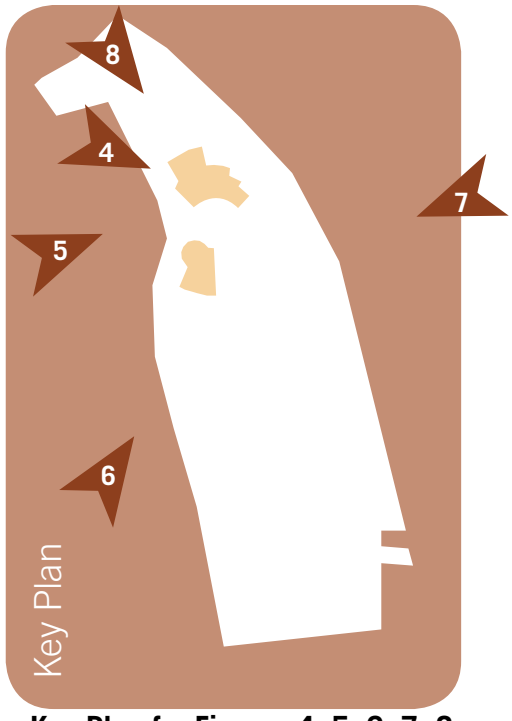
Figure 6. **View from Lighthouse Drive**

Figure 7. **View from Discovery Park**

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7. **Views to the East Riverfront Property from the adjacent neighborhood and across the Sacramento River**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Visual Setting



Key Plan for Figures 4, 5, 6 ,7, 8.

Visual impacts of development on the East Riverfront Property are limited. Views of development can become more apparent from across the Sacramento River, Discovery Park and the Richards Boulevard area. As shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6, views from adjacent neighborhoods are limited, due to the fact that the site is bounded by a levee that is approximately 14 feet higher than adjacent homes. Views west across the river from downtown Sacramento, shown in Figure 7, can be somewhat filtered by mature trees located along the Sacramento River bank.

Portions of the site are at an elevation that provide expansive views. Dramatic views of Discovery Park and the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers exist where openings occur in the river edge vegetation. The skylines of the cities of Sacramento and West Sacramento can be seen from several locations, visually connecting the CIHC with Sacramento, the State Capital of California.

Figure 8. **East Riverfront Property looking South from northwestern corner of site**

Figure 9. **East Riverfront Property, Existing Site Access**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Access and Circulation

BICYCLE

According to the 1991 “West Sacramento Bicycle and Pedestrian Path Master Plan,” Fountain Drive and Lighthouse Drive are designated Class II Bikeways, with bike lanes or shoulders (Callander 1991).

PEDESTRIAN

Existing and planned pedestrian trails are located along the Sacramento River and need to be taken into account in the CIHC masterplan. To the north, there is an existing informal riverfront footpath adjacent to The Rivers residential community. There are plans to construct a narrow formalized pedestrian trail in this location, approximately 4 - 6 feet in width. There are no constructed pedestrian trails directly south of the site. The River Walk Park located between West Capitol Avenue and E Street is the closest constructed riverfront promenade that is planned to extend north and connect to and through the site in a less formal manner.

There are existing paved public sidewalks along both sides of Fountain Drive, Lighthouse Drive and Marina Way.

The existing levee road (County Road 136), serves primarily as a service road and does not have formal pedestrian sidewalks.

FUTURE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN AND TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

The City of West Sacramento has created a draft update to their "West Sacramento Bicycle and Pedestrian Path Trail Master Plan" (Callander Associates 1991). Although the draft plan update has not yet been adopted, it provides design guidelines for future development and needs to be taken into account in the CIHC masterplan (COWS Draft Update).

The 2003 Sacramento Riverfront Plan calls for a "Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation" route that is planned to run from the I Street Bridge, north on 1st Street, onto the levee road within the East Riverfront Property and back onto Fountain Drive (WRT 2003). See Figure 9.

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE SACRAMENTO RIVER

The 2003 Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan, adopted by the City of West Sacramento, calls for a "Lighthouse to Richards Non-Vehicular Bridge" (WRT 2003). This bridge would run from the terminus of Richards Boulevard in Sacramento, across the river to the northern portion of the East Riverfront Property. In the implementation strategy section of the Riverfront masterplan, this bridge is listed as a long-term project under the "16+ Years Master Plan Actions" list (WRT 2003).

VEHICULAR

Figure 1 shows the site in relation to nearby interstate freeways, state routes and public transportation routes. This figure also shows the most likely vehicular routes when traveling from Sacramento to the site. Typically, vehicles will access the site from Lighthouse Drive which is a public road. Marina Way, which extends from Lighthouse Drive to the western site boundary, is also a public road. The northern end of the site has an additional access point to Fountain Drive, a public road. Immediately north of this access point, Fountain Drive becomes a private road and is gated. Access to the south of the site may also be gained from the levee road.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Current Public Transportation

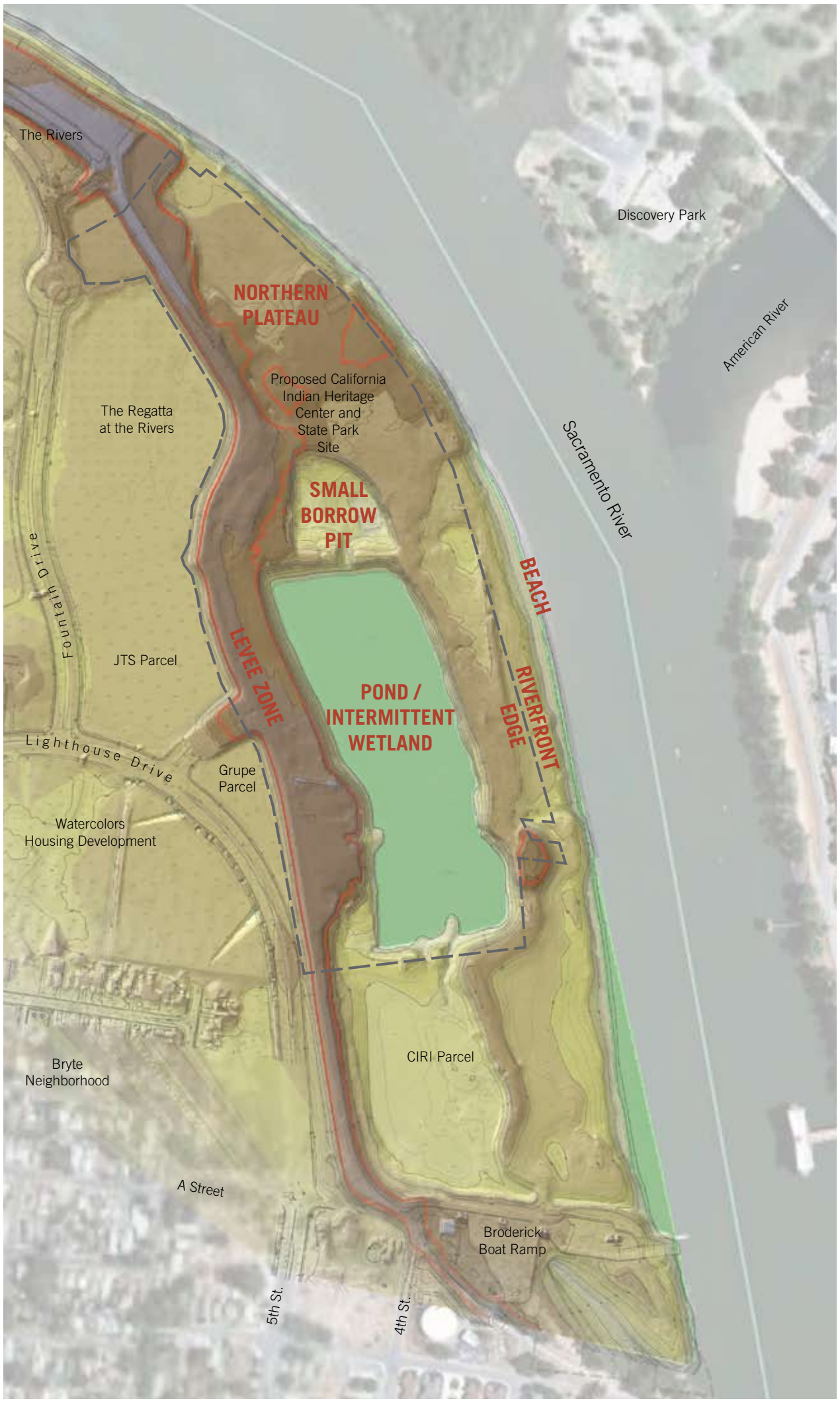
Yolobus
The Yolobus regional bus route provides service to and from the project site. Route 40 runs along Lighthouse Drive. Routes 40C and 41C, the West Sacramento commuter routes, provide service between West Sacramento and Downtown Sacramento Monday through Friday at peak hours only (Yolobus Web Site).

Sacramento Regional Transit
Regional Transit is the Sacramento region's major public transit line. The RT currently has a line that runs near the project site at F Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. This is Capital Shuttle #140 Ziggurat-Downtown and it runs peak hours only, Monday through Friday (RT System Map).

View of Jibboom Street Bridge and Discovery Park at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers.
Source: EDAW, 2006

Future Public Transportation

Historic Streetcar
In 2006 West Sacramento, Sacramento, the Yolo County Transit District and the Sacramento Regional Transit District joined forces to secure grant funds to conduct a feasibility study to look at the possibility of establishing a streetcar to run between West Sacramento and Sacramento. In the 2007 Downtown/Riverfront Streetcar Study, a "near-term extension route" is shown that runs along the Tower Bridge up 3rd Street toward the Ziggurat building (JPA 2007). Advice from the City of West Sacramento indicates that only the initial route shown in the study has been analyzed and that this near-term extension route will not be implemented without further study.



Legend

- Property Line
- 33 ft
- 0-5 ft
- 5.01 - 10 ft
- 10.01 - 15 ft
- 15.01 - 20 ft
- 20.01 - 25 ft
- 25.01 - 30 ft
- 30.01 - 35 ft
- 35.01 - 40 ft
- 40.01 - 45 ft

RED LABEL Indicates Site Landform / Topographical Feature

scale 1" = 400'
0 100 200 300 400

Figure 10. **East Riverfront Property, Existing Topography**
Source: EDAW, 2008

Topography

Although the site topography is relatively flat, there are some critical elevation points related to the hydrology of the site that need to be taken into account in the CIHC masterplan (Figure 10). Elevation 33.9 is the designated 200-year flood elevation according to a study developed by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants for the East Riverfront Property (NHC 2003, 2). Any structures built on the water side of the levee will be constructed with a finish floor elevation one to two feet above this elevation to ensure additional clearance from this potential flood event.

There is a pond/intermittent wetland (Figure 10) on site that is approximately 30 feet deep. At its lowest point, the pond/intermittent wetland is "3 feet [mean sea level] according to Kleinfelder 2003." The pond/intermittent wetland, a former borrow pit from excavation related to planned development in the 1980s, has steep sides, "no apparent outlets," and the "water levels fluctuate with the water level of the Sacramento River" (DPR 2007, 23). A small borrow pit was excavated to the north of the pond/intermittent wetland as a result of the same planned development in the 1980s.

A lower zone (elevation 5 - 10 feet) along the Sacramento River forms a beach with direct access to the water. A good portion of the topography is primarily flat, between elevations 30 - 40 feet above mean sea level. A level area is visible on the northern part of the site, between the small borrow pit and the edge of The Rivers development. This northern zone is ideal to accommodate some of the larger open space programs, such as the gathering circles and Native games fields (refer to Section 5 for site layout).

RIVER LEVEE AND PERMITTING

The river levee is easily identified on site by the existing levee service road. The elevation of this road ranges from 36 - 41 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Construction on or near the levee will require an encroachment permit from the Department of Water Resources Central Valley Flood Protection Board, formerly known as The Board of Reclamation. Title 23 of the California Code of Regulation outlines standards that govern what may or may not be constructed within the ten-foot zone at the toe of the land-side levee (CCR 2008).

Initial discussions with the Department of Water Resources engineers have indicated that changes to the levee, such as an alternative access road that ramps up and onto the existing levee road for vehicular access to the site could be considered during the design phase of the project. Proposed construction of this nature would require early review and coordination with DWR and the local levee or reclamation district in order to obtain the required encroachment permit.

Legend

- Property Line
- Waters of the U.S.: Sacramento / American Rivers
- Pond/Intermittent Wetland
- Small Borrow Pit
- 200 Year Flood Elevation (1) **+33.9 ft**
- Ordinary High Water Mark (1929 NGVD) **+19.0 ft**
- Recommended Building Pad Elevation (1) **+35.0 ft**

(1) Per CIHC Hydraulic Assessment Memorandum prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, August 2007.

Figure 11. **East Riverfront Property, Hydrology**

Source: CIHC Hydraulic Assessment by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, 2007

scale 1" = 400'
0 100 200 300 400

Hydrology

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS OF THE U.S.

EDAW biologists have studied the conditions on site in order to determine which areas are "jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the United States subject to [United States Army Corps of Engineers] jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act" (EDAW August 2004, 6). The results of these findings, updated with the latest findings from the California Department of Parks and Recreation, are illustrated in Figure 11.

The pond/intermittent wetland on the CIHC site qualifies as USACE jurisdictional wetlands.

Additionally, any portion of the site that is below the 19 foot Ordinary High Water Mark is considered USACE jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

The small borrow pit in Figure 11 is not a wetland, but it is USACE jurisdictional because it is below the Ordinary High Water Mark. It is not a wetland because hydric soils are not present. According to the 1987 USACE *Wetlands Delineation Manual*, there must be evidence of "one positive wetland indicator from each parameter (hydrology, soil and vegetation)... in order to make a positive wetland determination" (USACE Manual 1987). The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] currently defines hydric soils as "soils that are sufficiently wet in the upper part to develop anaerobic conditions during the growing season" (USDA NRCS 2008). Based on these parameters, the small borrow pit is not a jurisdictional wetland.

FLOODING

The project site is located within the floodplain of the Sacramento River and is part of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project designed and constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is also situated on the levee under the jurisdiction of Department of Water Resources (DWR), part of the State Maintenance Area 4.

The site's location near the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers creates a unique hydrologic situation. According to the 2007 DPR environmental evaluation:

> When flow in the Sacramento River exceeds 55,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), the excess flows spill into the Fremont Weir and then into the Yolo Bypass. The Sacramento Weir was designed to relieve floodflows on the Sacramento River caused by high inflows from the American River. At times of high Sacramento and American River floodflows, the Sacramento weir occasionally causes a reversal of the direction of flow from the American River up the Sacramento River and into the Yolo Bypass via the weir (DPR 2007, 28).

The Department of Water Resources Division of Flood Management's fact sheet for the Sacramento River Flood Control Project states that "the weir gates are not opened until the river reaches 27.5 feet at the I Street gage with a forecast to continue rising. This gauge is about 1,000 feet upstream from the I Street Bridge, and

about 3,500 feet downstream from the mouth of the American River." The gates are opened to meet either of two criteria: 1) to prevent the stage at the I Street Bridge from exceeding 29 feet, or 2) to hold the stage at the downstream end of the weir to 27.5 feet (DWR 2003, 4).

Although flood control measures are in place for the Sacramento River, the site needs to be planned to meet USACE permitting requirements. Overnight uses, including residences, are not permitted on the wet (east) side of the levee. The proposed CIHC structures and buildings to serve public uses are permitted, as long as they are located higher than the 200-year flood elevation.

Flood elevations along the Sacramento River are currently under review. According to the DPR report, the USACE and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) "are currently in the process of updating floodplain maps based upon ... new hydraulic studies" (DPR 2007, 29). Ultimately, FEMA will confirm updated flood designations. The "CIHC Hydraulic Assessment Memorandum" identifies the 200-year flood elevation as **33.9** feet and 100-year flood as **32.8** feet (NHC 2007). Proposed building pads will be established at elevation 35.0 feet to provide further protection (Figure 11).

While finished floor elevations have been established using the 200-year flood elevation and the adjacent levee height, the Ordinary High Water Mark is also a reliable indication of typical annual flooding on the site.

The Ordinary High Water Mark is generally construed to indicate the normal highest stage observed on the river every year. The 2007 NHC Memorandum identifies the Ordinary High Water Mark as 19 feet (NGVD 1929), although a final determination for Ordinary High Water would have to be made in coordination with the Corps' 404 permitting activities (NHC 2007, 3). Flooding experienced on the site will generally be at or below the 19 foot Ordinary High Water Mark (Figure 11).

HYDRAULIC IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

In the past, levee modifications had been considered for the development of various projects on this property. A 2003 Northwest Hydraulic Consultants report titled "Hydraulic Analysis Report, East Riverfront Property, Levee Relocation Project" (NHC 2003) studied the implications of relocating approximately 2,000 feet of levee at the East Riverfront site for the potential siting of a Governor's Mansion. The report was generated as part of a study evaluating the feasibility of building a Governor's Mansion on this site. Although no levee relocation is being considered for the development of the CIHC, fill areas similar to those in the 2003 NHC Study have been identified. The main conclusion of the NHC report was used during the CIHC masterplanning effort. This comparison confirmed "that the new additional fill in the floodway would potentially raise the flood elevation by 0.05 feet, [which is a change in elevation] considered insignificant" (DPR 2007, 29).

Additionally, an earlier study generated for the Lighthouse Marina project (Smith 1986), noted that development on the East Riverfront Property will not have a significant impact on the hydrology of the site (DPR 2007, 29).

Although the hydrologic impact for the proposed development of the CIHC project may be minimal, "a detailed hydraulic modeling assessment would likely be required by the" Central Valley Flood Control Board for floodway encroachment permitting (NHC 2007, 3) as part of the planning and design process.

Flooding at the Northgate site.
Source: EDAW, 2005

Geology and Soils

The site is primarily comprised of Lang sandy loam, according to the soil data provided in the 2004 EDAW study (EDAW June 2004). Small portions of the site to the north have Tyndall very fine sandy loam and Lang sandy loam, deep.

Included on the site is a former river inlet, that according to the DPR report,

> … is located in the portion of the Site north of the existing paved area. This inlet was reportedly filled during the late 1960s to 1976. A 1971 aerial photo shows filling in progress, including angular materials, most likely concrete rubble (Wallace Kuhl 1997). This material could be encountered during excavation or pile driving for the proposed Site buildings (DPR 2007, 24).

LIQUEFACTION AND ENGINEERED FILL

According to the DPR report, the site is susceptible to liquefaction in the event of an earthquake:

> The loose sands and silts could be subject to liquefaction and lateral spreading in the event of a strong earthquake occurring when groundwater levels (linked to river levels) are high. The loose soils also may require that any buildings be founded on pile, on mat foundations, or the building footprints may require over-excavation and replacement of soils with engineered fill (DPR 2007, 32).

BANK EROSION

"Based on 1927 and 1986 aerial photography, rates of bank retreat in the project area have been found to average 1-2 feet per year over the 64-year period" (DPR 2007, 27). It is assumed that standard bank erosion control measures could be implemented on the banks adjacent to the project (hardscape if necessary), in addition to the enhancement of riparian vegetation and/or use of bioengineering methods to provide further protection.

A geotechnical report developed by Kleinfelder for the East Riverfront Property states that "… erosion is not anticipated to require mitigation other than the use of erosion resistant soils for levee fills," and a well-rooted cover of grasses (Kleinfelder 2003). The project will consider alternatives that are beneficial and appropriate at those locations.

The bank erosion rate is general and usually episodic, so a large amount of erosion may occur during a major flood event, and then there may be years with little or no erosion.

LEVEE

The City of West Sacramento is currently working with USACE and DWR to study and upgrade all of its levees. This study has identified certain levee sections of the levee located on the southern section of this property that will need to be repaired in the future. This will

ideally occur concurrent with the site development. The DPR report states:

> Under-seepage through the existing levee is occurring in various reaches according to the Engineers Report (2007) prepared for the City of West Sacramento and the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency. Reach 2 and Reach 8 are adjacent to our Site. While the seepage affects properties on the dry side of the levee, any failure or damage to the levee could impact [the CIHC] project Site. According to the Engineer's Report, Reach 2 has proposed cutoff walls (slurry walls) and a plan to raise the levee. Reach 8 has proposed cutoff walls, raising the levee, flattening the levee slope, and providing erosion protection (DPR 2007, 32).

Remnants of former waterfront facilities at the East Riverfront Property.
Source: EDAW, 2006

Environmental Hazards

According to the DPR Report, a number of former land uses on the site could have produced hazardous materials. "Former land use practices and facilities that could have generated hazardous materials are:

- Former boat repair facility and three underground storage tanks (USTs)
- Boat storage area
- Former municipal water supply and treatment facility
- Former "Riverview Yacht Club"
- Former Chartroom restaurant and dock with UST
- UST at south property area
- Abandoned septic systems
- Piles of concrete rubble and deleterious materials (uncontrolled fill)
- [Pond/intermittent wetland or] borrow pit (now being used as illegal dump site) (DPR 2007, 30).

Also of note are three former groundwater wells. "These decommissioned wells could be encountered if excavation is carried out or piles are driven in the area" (DPR 2007, 31).

Soils reports have indicated that "sampled soils should not pose a human health risk" and are therefore not a restriction to future development (DPR 2007, 31). This will be further evaluated during the CEQA process.

Figure 12. **East Riverfront Property, Ecosystems**

Source: Biological Resources Evaluation for the East Riverfront Property Levee Relocation, prepared by EDAW , 2003

Vegetation and Wildlife

HABITAT TYPES

The habitat types listed below were outlined in the 2004 EDAW Sacramento Biological Resources Evaluation for the East Riverfront Property. These habitat types are mapped in Figure 12 and include:

Mixed Riparian Woodland

This habitat type covers approximately 24 acres of the project area. The characteristics of this habitat differ in the northern and southern portions of the site.

In the northern two-thirds of the study area, this habitat is relatively open and dominated by broadleaved, medium height, native and non-native trees. Mixed riparian woodland located in the southern third of the study area is much more developed with dense, tall, broadleaved trees typically forming a closed canopy (EDAW August 2004, 5).

Riparian Scrub

The project area has approximately 6 acres of the riparian scrub habitat type. This type can be found in the small borrow pit north of the pond/intermittent wetland. During the dry season, the small borrow pit is separated from the pond/intermittent wetland by a small levee. See the "Hydrology" section of this chapter for more information.

Disturbed Annual Grassland

This habitat type can be found on approximately 13 acres of the study area. "This habitat is dominated by non-native grasses and weedy forbs" (EDAW August 2004, 6).

Sandbar and Open Water

As depicted in Figure 12, there is an unvegetated sandbar at the shoreline of the Sacramento River. Open water on the site includes the pond/intermittent wetland and the Sacramento River (EDAW August 2004, 6).

WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSTRAINTS

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB)

DPR conducted a survey in 2007 locating and mapping existing Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), the host plant for the federally threatened Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). See Figure 12 for these locations.

According to USFWS protocols, all Blue Elderberry plants measuring 1.0 inch or greater diameter at ground level may need as much as a year-round, 100-foot radius complete avoidance zone to protect the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. Construction will have to be avoided in specifically identified designated areas from March through June, as this is the typical flight period for adult beetles. Limits of construction will be determined during the CEQA process.

DPR will coordinate with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to design and construction to determine the location of Elderberry shrubs and evaluate whether VELB could be present.

Any potential impacts to Elderberry shrubs and VELB will be addressed during the CEQA process through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. According to the DPR preliminary environmental report, "mitigation land may already have been purchased for this property. This needs further investigation" (DPR 2007, 21).

Swainson's Hawk Habitat

The DPR preliminary environmental report states that there "is a likelihood of Swainson's hawks nesting within ½ mile of the project area." Because of this, Department of Fish and Game (DFG) "would be formally consulted" to determine potential impacts to the nesting zone. Seasonal avoidance could be effective and a buffer zone could be established. According to the DPR report, this buffer zone could be a ¼ mile, but this will ultimately be determined by DFG. Mitigation may be necessary if "suitable foraging habitat is impacted" (DPR 2007, 20-21).

Nesting Raptors

Raptors such as Northern harrier, white-tailed kite, red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, Cooper's hawk and American kestrel have been observed in or near the project site. These raptor species are protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5 (DPR 2007, 16). Large trees on site are potential nesting sites for these raptors. Habitat needs will be addressed during the CEQA process through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Any buffer zone requirements would be established by Fish and Game, but could be 250 feet (DPR 2007, 19).

Wildlife Trees

Wildlife trees "are characteristically the largest trees on site (height and/or diameter), exhibit natural cavities, have structure suitable for wildlife use (broken tops and large limbs), and may have crevices and/or loose bark (suitable for bats)" (DPR 2007, 21).

Prior to and during design and construction, DPR will need to consider existing wildlife trees that have or could become habitat for foraging, nesting or roosting birds. A survey will need to be conducted to identify wildlife trees on site. These species will need to be protected during construction. If it is determined that some of these trees will need to be removed, removal should be "outside of breeding season" (DPR 2007, 21).

Existing Vegetation at Adjacent Parcel.
Source: EDAW, 2007

RIVER CORRIDOR BUFFER

The California Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) will establish a site-specific riparian corridor buffer for the East Riverfront Property. DPR's 2007 preliminary environmental assessment states that a 200-foot buffer "extending landward from the mean high water mark of the river" would need to be established to protect sensitive riparian habitat (DPR 2007, 22). A 200-foot buffer would cover a large portion of the East Riverfront Property. Potentially new buffer limits will be established when further environmental assessments are completed.

The Site Opportunities and Constraints diagram (Figure 13), shows the proposed development area is located outside of the preliminary 200 foot buffer zone.

Climatic Conditions

West Sacramento's climate is characterized generally as Mediterranean with an average annual precipitation of 17.1 inches.

Prevailing winds are from the southwest at an average wind speed of 8.5 miles per hour. The average summer temperature is a high of 95 degrees Fahrenheit and a low of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

The average winter temperature is a high of 53 degrees Fahrenheit and a low of 37 degrees Fahrenheit. Normal relative humidity is 46 percent during the day and 82 percent at night (City of West Sacramento Web Site).

Infrastructure

Any development that occurs on the East Riverfront Property can be connected into the existing sanitary sewer, water and storm drain utility lines that are currently established on both Lighthouse Drive and Fountain Drive. These all have capacity to absorb the development of the CIHC.

According to the 2003 Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan, there is a 16 inch water line running along the western edge of the East Riverfront Property. This same document states that the area north of SR 275 (specifically Raley's Landing) discharges directly to the river (WRT 2003). See Figure 3 for the location of existing off-site utilities.

Cultural Factors

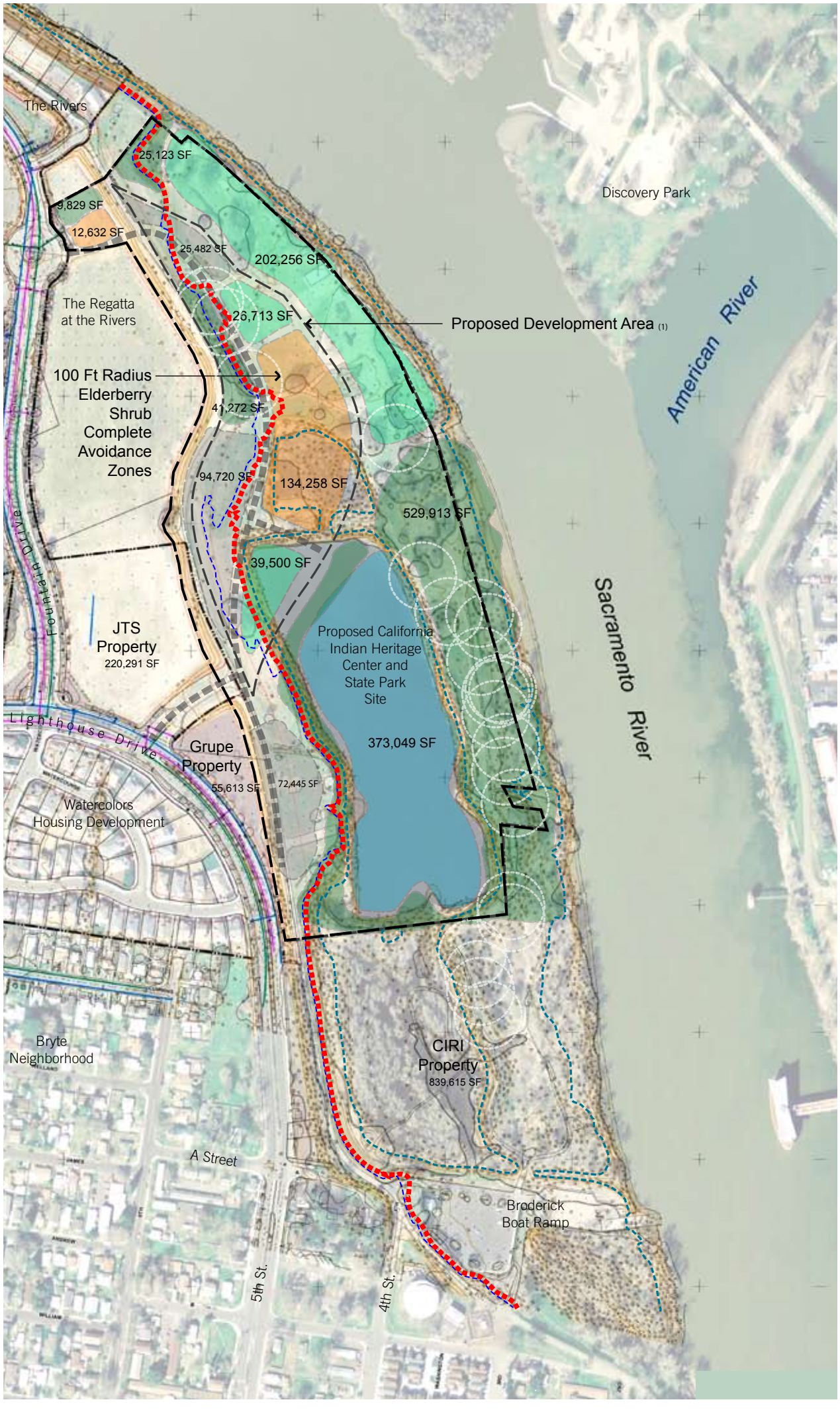
Record searches of both the Native American Heritage Commission and the Northwest Information Center along with an archaeological surface survey, performed by DPR, failed to yield any recorded cultural resources within the property. "The preliminary conclusion of the investigators is that, while documentation of the historic activities is in order, there are currently no known significant resources to be affected by construction of facilities in this area" (DPR 2007, 35).

Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee) [1] stated in the introduction of the "California Indian Heritage Center: The Developing Vision, Interim Planning and Programming Report" that Miwok, Maidu and Patwin people met and traded in the areas along the Sacramento and American Rivers (RAA Inc. 2007). As the design is developed for the CIHC, further research into the local Native American tribes and their practices will be undertaken to identify ways in which their traditions can be incorporated into the site. Further archaeological investigations will also be undertaken on site during the preparation of the General Plan.

As described in the California Department of Parks and Recreation's preliminary environmental assessment (DPR 2007, 34), former site uses include:

- The levee which was "constructed in the early 1900s"
- Between the 1920s and 1930s, "there were landings and small businesses to serve boaters, swimmers and fishermen" located on the site
- In 1927 a "town" was created for a movie set for the Buster Keaton film "Steam Boat Bill, Jr."
- "After World War II, a municipal water plant and several river-related businesses remained" on the site and the adjacent properties
- In addition to the road located atop the levee (designated as CR 136), existing and abandoned roads on site indicate former site uses between the 1960s and 1980s:
    - One road lead "to a boat ramp and docks where the 'Chart Room' restaurant floated on a barge."
    - A "second road served a boat repair yard and the Riverview Yacht Club."
    - A third road had no specific use associated with it.
- In the mid-1980s the "Lighthouse Project" was proposed for the site. Construction operations began in the late 1980s causing the closure of existing on-site business. Construction activities ceased and the project was never completed.

[1] Jack Norton is cultural leader, educator and former member of the CIHC Task Force.



Legend

- Property Line
- Potential Development Area for Buildings
- Reconfigured Pond/intermittent Wetland
- Existing Canopy Areas
- Existing Open Fields
- Potential Parking Zones
- 100 ft. Radius, Elderberry Shrub Complete Avoidance Zones
- 200 Year Flood Elevation (1) **+33.9 ft**
- Ordinary High Water Mark (1929 NGVD) **+19.0 ft**
- Recommended Building Pad Elevation (1) **+35.0 ft**

(1) Per CIHC Hydraulic Assessment Memorandum prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, August 2007.

Figure 13. **Site Opportunities and Constraints Diagram**

Source: Nolte, 2007 (Survey and Aerial); EDAW, 2007

scale 1" = 400'

0 100 200 300 400

Site Opportunities and Constraints

The East Riverfront Property presents significant opportunities for the development of the CIHC facility and outdoor activities. Figure 13 represents preliminary site opportunities and constraints.

The combination of expansive views, proximity to water and seasonal changes, connections to trails and transit, the potential to significantly enhance the site's ecology and proximity to the local community all represent considerable opportunities in the development of the CIHC.

The masterplan identifies initial strategies to manage and address constraints related to flooding, plant and wildlife, access, traffic, parking, safety and security.

All constraints will be evaluated in detail during the General Plan phase and design phases of the CIHC.

Section 3
Precedents

Traditional Stick Game, during the 44th Annual Klamath Salmon Festival in 2006 (Yurok Tribe)
Klamath, California, 2006.

Section 3
Precedents

A number of precedent projects have been researched and/or visited during the preparation of the CIHC Masterplan. Valuable lessons can be learned from such relevant case studies that would help identify character design and programming characteristics applicable to the CIHC.

Three groups of precedents were studied based on their relevance to the CIHC:

1) California Indian facilities that reflect ways to incorporate traditional practices in modern facilities, such as Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park in Pine Grove, California and Potawot Health Village in Arcata, California.

2) Projects with a scope and focus similar to the CIHC's, such as the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC with its companion facility the Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland and the Alaska Native Heritage Center in Anchorage, Alaska.

3) Projects with similar implementation and outreach to the CIHC, like the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The case studies informed the development of the architectural and site programs described in Section 4. They also served as inspiration for the initial conceptual diagrams developed by the Advisory Groups during the masterplanning process.

Figure 14. **Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park** - Scale Comparison and Character Images

Source: Google Earth, 2006 (Aerial); EDAW, 2007 (Site Photos)

Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park

Pine Grove, California

"Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park (Chaw'se) is located in the Sierra Nevada foothills eight miles east of Jackson." The park is nestled in a valley "2,400 feet above sea level with open meadows and large valley oaks that once provided the [California Indians] of this area with an ample supply of acorns. The park was created in 1968 and preserves a great outcropping of marbleized limestone with some 1,185 mortar holes – the largest collection of bedrock mortars in North America" (California State Parks 2008).

The park provides a variety of programs focused on the celebration and preservation of local California Indian traditions (Sierra Nevada tribes). The main facility is the Chaw'se Regional Indian Museum, which "features a variety of exhibits and an outstanding collection of Sierra Nevada Indian artifacts. A Miwok village complete with a ceremonial roundhouse has been reconstructed in the middle of the small valley. The Museum has been designed to reflect the architecture of the traditional roundhouse."

"Several times a year, ceremonies are held in the hun'ge (roundhouse)... Indian families gather at the park on the weekend following the fourth Friday in September for the annual acorn gathering season ceremonies. Dancing, hand games, singing and storytelling are traditional at this event" (California State Parks 2008).

Chaw'se is an important precedent for the outdoor programming at the CIHC.

Figure 15. **Potawot Health Village** - Scale Comparison and Character Images

Source: Google Earth, 2006 (Aerial); EDAW, 2007 (Site Photos)

Potawot Health Village

Arcata, California

The 42,000-square-foot Potawot Health Village is located on a 40-acre site (UIHS) at the intersection and traditional meeting place of north-south and east-west trade routes, now Highways 101 and 299 (Berlinger 2001).

The center provides comprehensive health care including medical, dental, mental health and nutrition. It also provides community services for various programs and events. It serves nine tribes and more than 13,000 Indians consisting mainly of Yurok, Wiyot and Tolowa Tribal members.

Half of the 40-acre site is restored freshwater wetlands. The wetland habitat provides an environment for recreation, education, sustainable storm water management and native plants for cultural uses such as basket weaving and traditional medicine.

The center, which derives its inspiration from traditional aspects, is intended to convey a feeling of *coming home.* It is envisioned as a place that belongs to all, to celebrate life and to create a feeling of memories and of strong community. Its layout, using structures around a central outdoor area with a water source, is inspired by the traditional layout of riverfront villages. Many building design elements, such as the round doors and latticed windows and general use of materials, are derived from traditional practices and designs.

The restored and sustainable wetland habitat suggests one way Native principles can guide the use of the land. The building illustrates how Native principles, traditions and beliefs can guide the design of a programmatically complex facility.

Potawot consists of twelve buildings designed and arranged to resemble an Indian village. The facility layout starts with a welcoming entrance that connects to a series of clinics. A flowing indoor walkway with comfortable waiting areas provides consistent views and access to the central courtyard. This suggests one way the CIHC could be organized. It's thoughtful integration of Native-inspired elements enhances its Native sense of place.

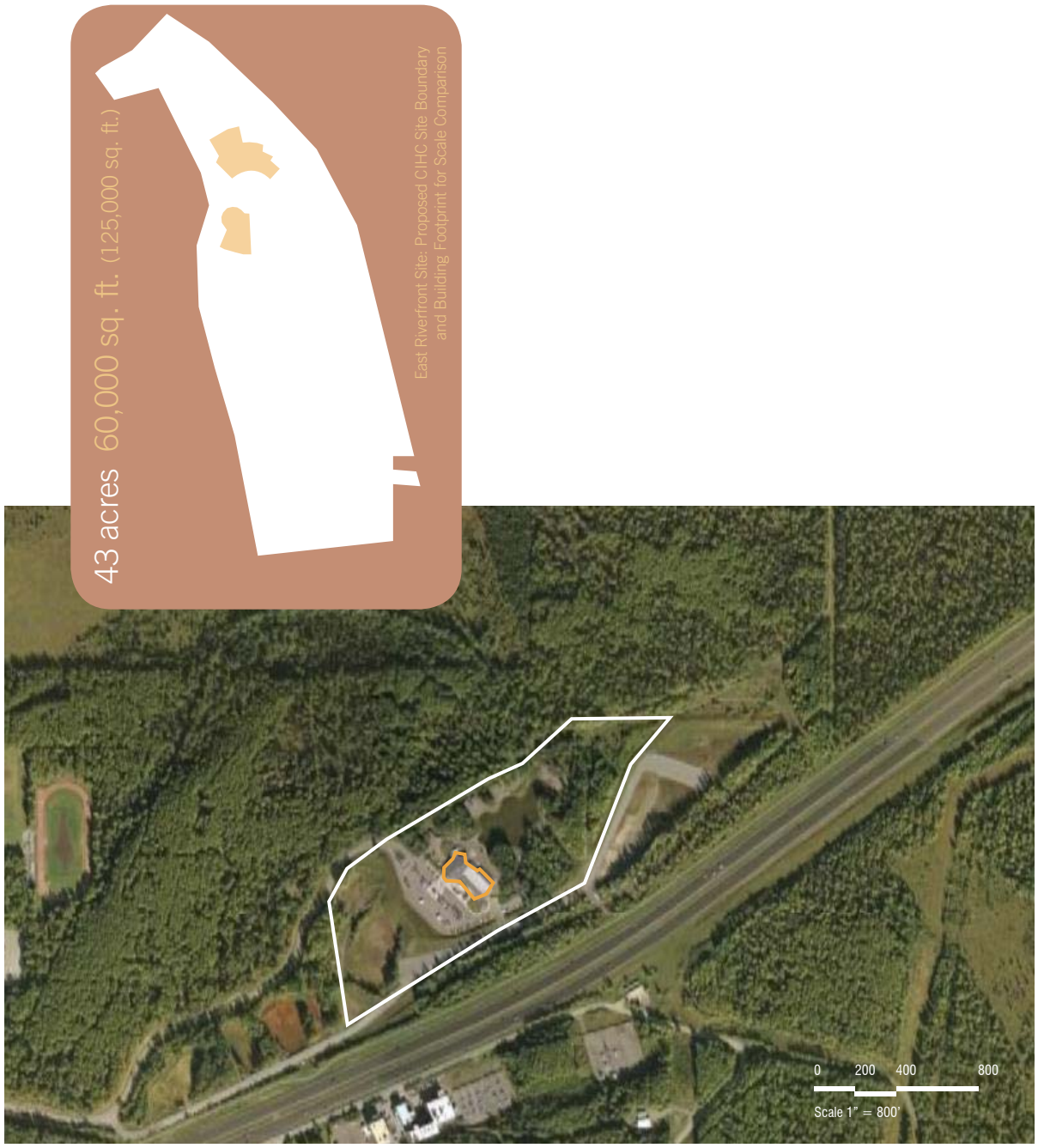


Figure 16. **Alaska Native Heritage Center** - Scale Comparison and Character Images

Source: Google Earth, 2006; www.alaskanative.net

Alaska Native Heritage Center

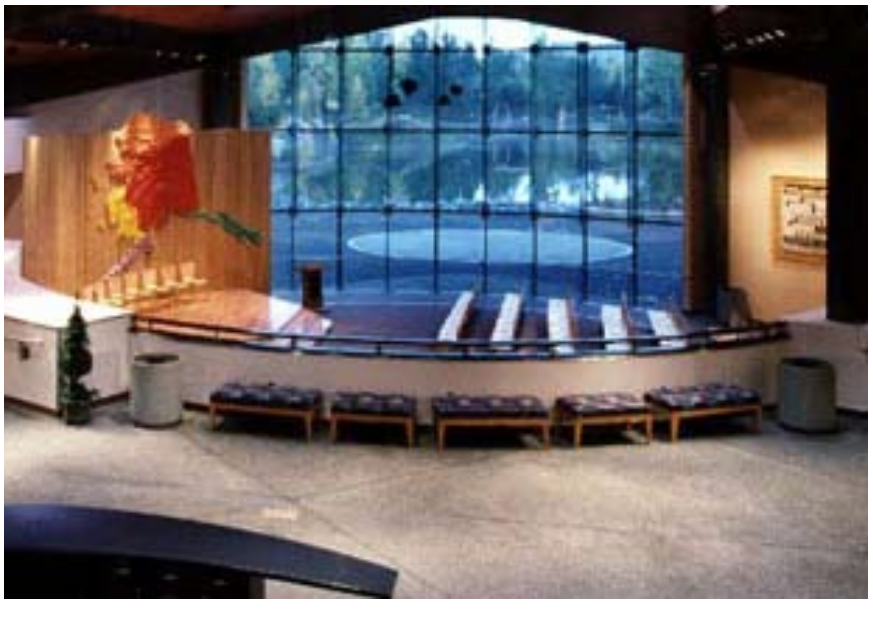
Anchorage, Alaska

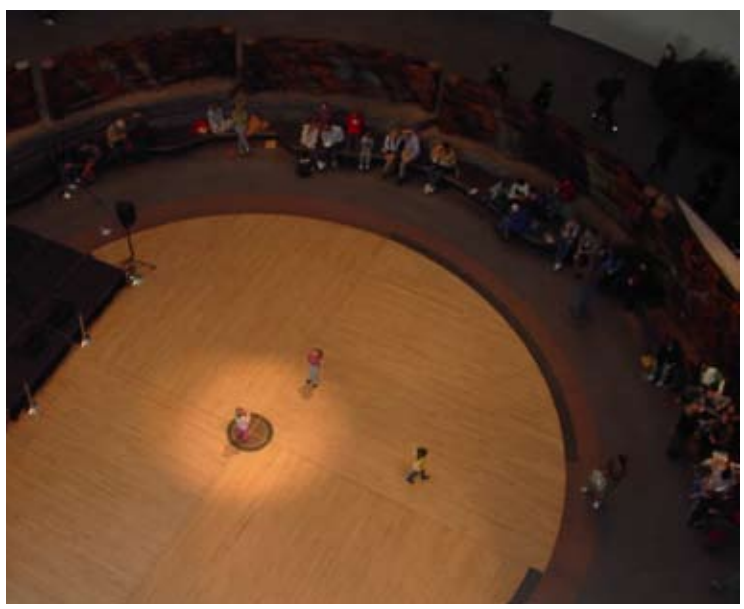
The Alaska Native Heritage Center (ANHC) is a 26-acre site designed as a cultural center for all people to "expand their understanding of Alaska's first people" (ANHC 2008). The ANHC's main mission is to "share the rich heritage of Alaska's eleven cultural groups drawing upon the lifeways of long ago, the wisdom of their Elders, and the traditions that endure" (ANHC 2008). The site, facilities and programs are "designed to enhance self-esteem among Native people and to encourage cross-cultural exchanges among all people" (ANHC 2008). A 30-member Academy comprised of Elders and Tradition Bearers help guide the Heritage Center staff in program and building design.

The programs at the ANHC include exhibits, events and a large curriculum of educational programs, including Native art classes for youths, Master artist classes, and Understanding of Culture workshops and seminars. The collection, housed in a large hall viewing the adjacent landscape, showcases all of the indigenous cultures in Alaska, and includes tools, watercraft, clothing, pieces of art, drums and more.

Additionally, outdoor village sites are constructed to represent the traditional architecture of the main Alaskan regions. A central large "gathering room" that accommodates up to 700 guests is available for rent for catered events, weddings, conferences and retreats.

The site is located next to a man-made lagoon within a forested natural preserve, on the northeast edge of Anchorage. The mature trees surrounding the site play an important role in the experience of visiting the ANHC. Most of the facilities are designed to afford views of the lagoon and the forest, allowing for an experience of easy connection between indoor and outdoor. The large "gathering room" has a significant window wall with views of the outdoor lagoon and the traditional structures of the five represented regions.





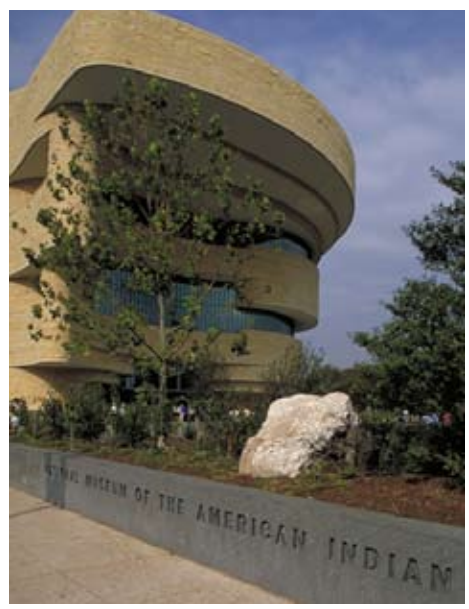


Figure 17. **National Museum of the American Indian** - Scale Comparison and Character Images

Source: Google Earth, 2006; EDAW and Mark Cavagnero Associates, 2007.

National Museum of the American Indian

Washington, District of Columbia

The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) is the 16th museum of the Smithsonian Institution and is comprised of three facilities: the Mall Museum, the Cultural Resources Center, which is a storage and resource facility in Suitland Maryland, and the George Gustav Heye Center, which is an exhibition facility in New York City.

The 250,000-square-foot NMAI Mall Museum is located on a 4.25-acre site on the National Mall in Washington D.C. The Mall Museum serves the public and houses exhibits, a resource center, several theaters, a store, a café and support spaces.

The site is landscaped to honor the four indigenous environments of the Chesapeake Bay region including hardwood forest, wetlands, cropland and meadow (NMAI 2008).

The building mass was derived from setback and height limitations that govern all construction on the National Mall. Its form was created by cutting into the mass in a sculptural manner reminiscent of how wind and water shape rock. The interior is organized around the circular atrium space known as The Potomac. The site, exterior and interior includes many design elements derived from traditional beliefs, practices and designs.

The Mall Museum's design illustrates a way in which a multi-story facility, located on a fairly small site in an urban setting, can be designed to follow Native principles, traditions and beliefs.

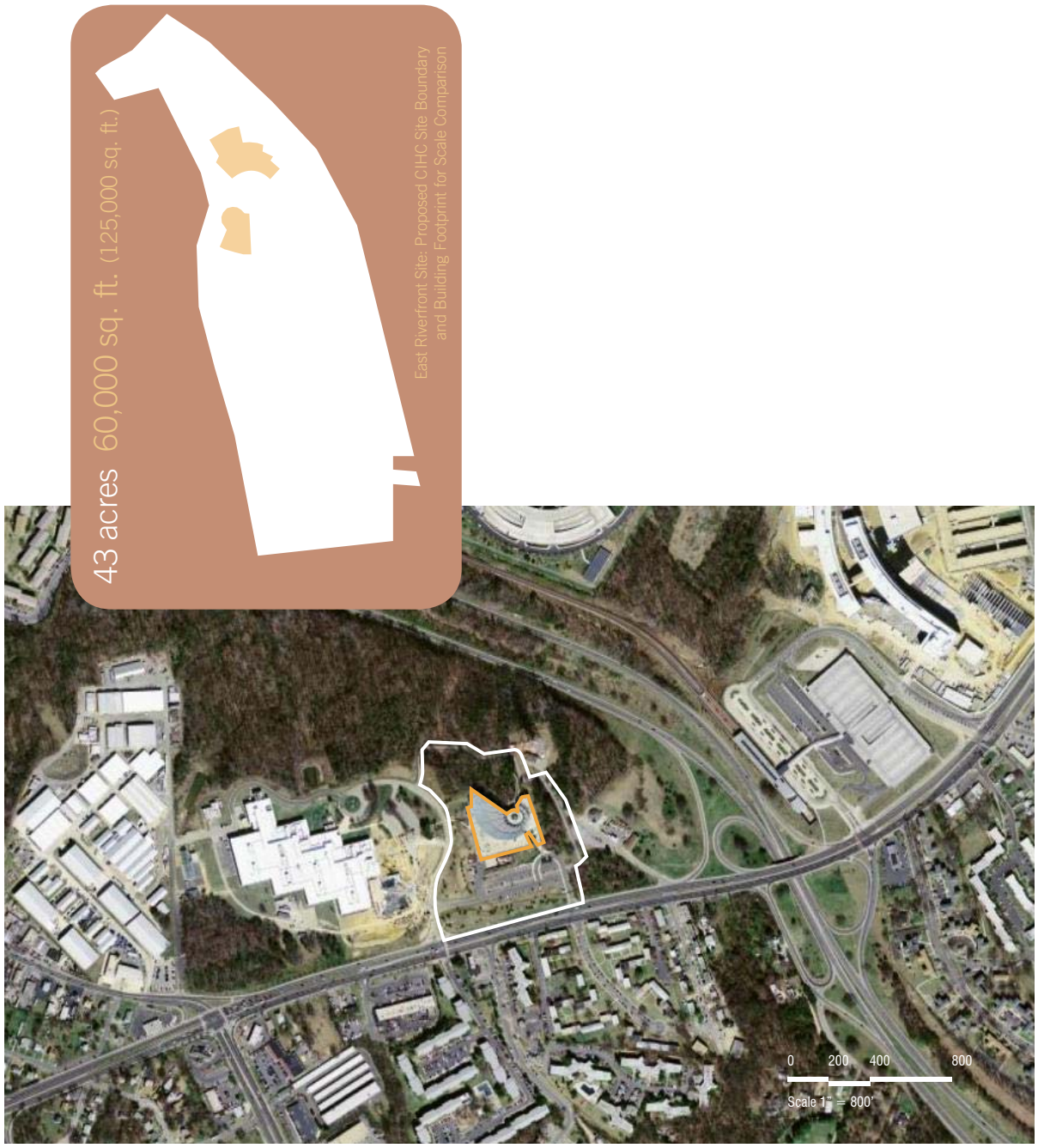


Figure 18. **National Museum of the American Indian I Cultural Resources Center** - Scale Comparison and Character Images

Source: Google Earth, 2006

NMAI - Cultural Resources Center

Suitland, Maryland

The 145,000-square-foot Cultural Resources Center (CRC) is located in the Smithsonian's Collection Center in Suitland, Maryland.

The CRC is the collection, research and community services center for the NMAI. As such, it is the home for over one million cultural treasures and a place for visitation, ceremony and research for Native visitors, scholars and professionals.

The building is nestled into a restored natural site that is part of the Smithsonian's collection campus.

The lobby and welcoming center on the upper entry level and the library/resource center on the lower level are located under a central circular skylight. The collections are located within a large radial form surrounding the skylight area. Staff offices and work spaces are located in the rectilinear portions of the building. The entry faces east and primary building corridors align with the cardinal coordinates. There are both interior and exterior ceremonial spaces.

The building's form, materials, patterns, and colors are derived from its surrounding natural environment. Taking advantage of the site's topography, both levels open onto grade. The organic, curving roof form is an abstraction of natural spiral/radial forms such as the "nautilus shell, spider web, sunburst, pine cone and butterfly wing" (CRC 2008).

The siting of the CRC, its form, and use of natural light and materials suggests ways in which a facility can be designed following Native principles, traditions and beliefs.

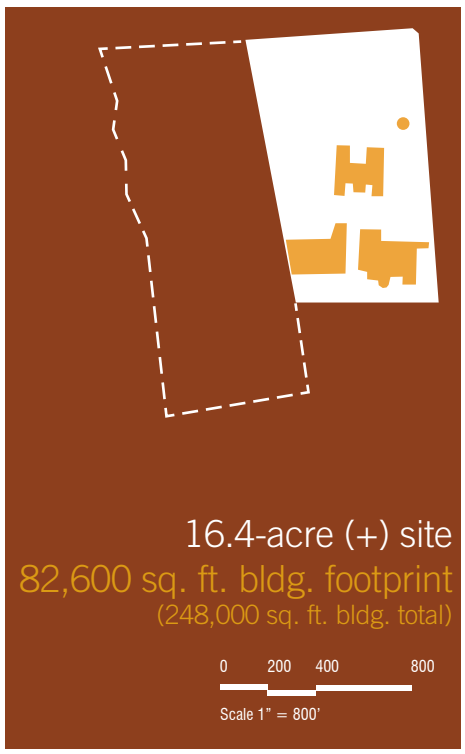


Figure 19. **National Hispanic Cultural Center** - Scale Comparison and Character Images

Source: Google Earth, 2006

National Hispanic Cultural Center

Albuquerque, New Mexico

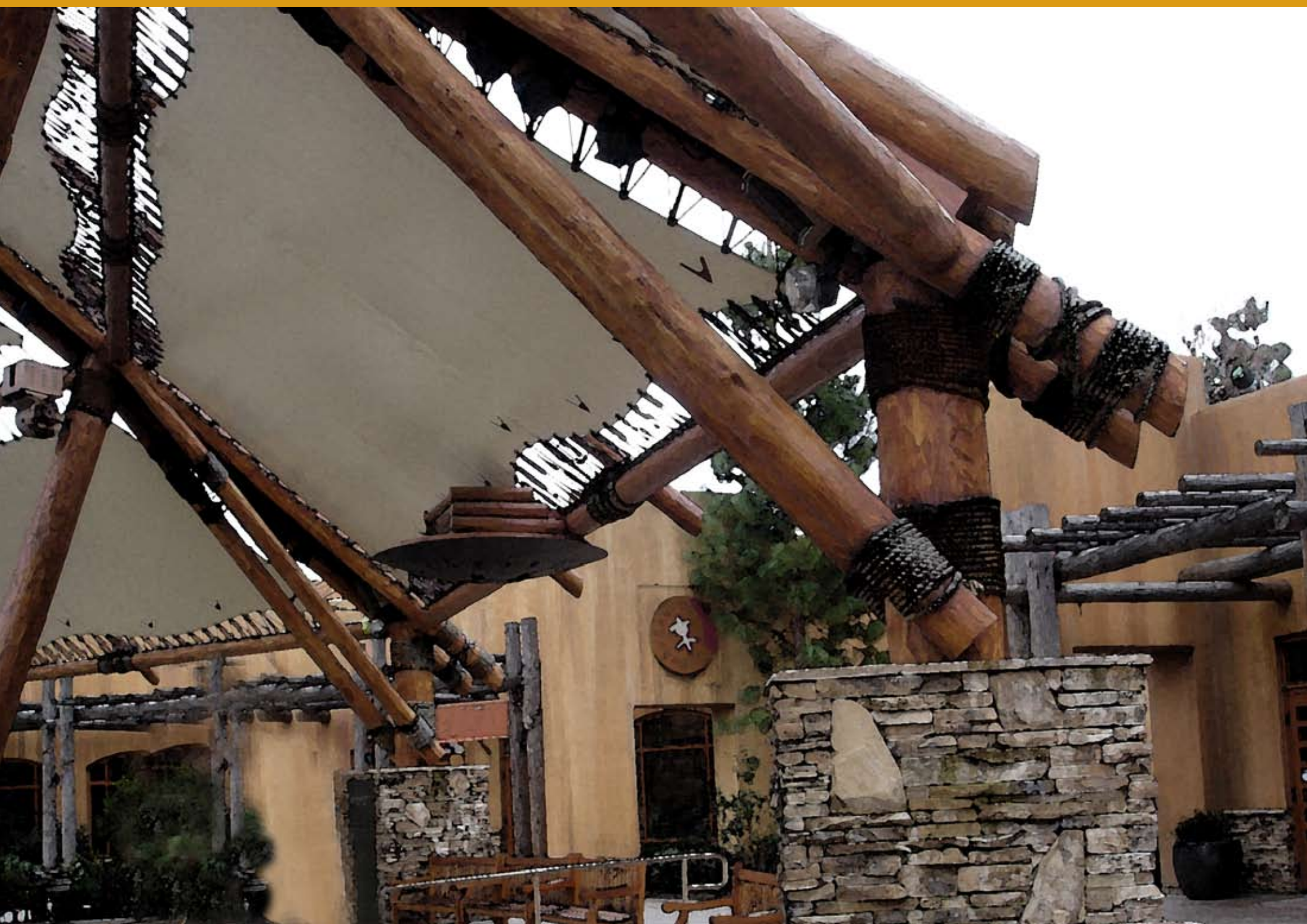
"The National Hispanic Cultural Center (NHCC) is dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and advancement of Hispanic culture, arts, and humanities" (NHCC 2008). The NHCC, which is run by the National Hispanic Cultural Center Foundation, opened its doors in 2000.

The NHCC is built as a multi-facility campus located "along the banks of the Rio Grande in the historic Albuquerque neighborhood of Barelas." "[It] provide[s] venues for visitors to learn about Hispanic culture throughout the world," (NHCC 2008) offering a variety of programs and activities in various artistic disciplines, including "visual arts, performing arts, history & literary arts, media arts and education" (NHCC 2008).

This project is a good example of a campus setting with multiple buildings that have been developed in phases over time.

Section 4
Architectural and Site Programming

Central Canopy Structure at Viejas Casino and Outlet Center
(Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians), Alpine, California, 2007.



Section 4
Architectural and Site Programming

An architectural program typically describes the types, sizes and key characteristics of the spaces required to create a facility. Prior to commencing site and facility planning, a conceptual architectural and site program was developed based on review of previous studies and precedents, the CIHC vision and programs established by work with the CIHC Task Force and input from the Advisory Groups.

The summary and detailed matrix of spaces included in this section of the Concept Masterplan formed the basis for the development of the CIHC's planning concepts. The programs include a range of capacities and size for key building spaces and the facility as a whole. The current range will be refined through the planning and design process. A summary of required program areas is reflected in Table 8 (indoor and outdoor spaces).

The program matrix considers the information from the 1991 Study as a basis for comparison between the initial study and current space needs.

The overall program has been tested to determine how it might conform to the project site. It is described as the Masterplan Concept in Section 5 of this document.

Required Architectural Program

As an institution, the CIHC will be a place where California Indians can preserve their values, tell their stories, house and care for their Tribal Treasures, research their history and engage in contemporary issues. It will be a place where California Indians can share their values, stories and treasures with one another, visitors and the education community. As a facility, the CIHC will be a place that reflects Indian values, principles and traditional beliefs. It will be integrated into its natural environment, have strong connections between indoor and outdoor spaces, use natural light, natural materials and environmentally conscious building practices.

The CIHC will include a variety of interior and exterior spaces needed to fulfill this concept. The interior spaces will include Entry, Forum, Content, Tribal Treasures, Staff and Support Spaces. The gross building area, the sum of the individual interior spaces (net areas), plus a percentage increase for circulation, storage and other common area is expected to be between 80,000 and 125,000 square feet.

In summary, the programs that will be included in the CIHC are:

ENTRY SPACES (6,300 - 9,700 sq. ft.)
Entry Spaces are important in Native design. Entry Spaces include public, elders, school/group entries, a store, café and associated support spaces.

FORUM SPACES (5,700 – 8,400 sq. ft.)
Forum Spaces include community meeting rooms, classrooms, a theater and associated support spaces.

SPACES (23,300 – 38,000 sq. ft.)
Content Spaces are the places within the facility where California Indians can tell their stories in their own way. Working closely with the Advisory Groups, the framework for an interpretive program was developed to reflect the cultural values of native people (refer to the Interim Project Planning and Interpretive Programming Report, 2007). The interpretive program suggests three main themes integrated within the visitor's experience: Cycles, Memory and Connections. These themes in turn dictated the necessity for the following main Content Spaces: Gathering of the People, Memory, Connections, Cycles, and Changing Exhibits.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE SPACES (3,600 – 4,300 sq. ft.)
Library and Archive Spaces include library, Native news and information exchange, private viewing and research, paper and media archives and associated support spaces.

TRIBAL TREASURES (16,500 – 28,500 sq. ft.)
These spaces provide areas storage of Tribal Treasures consistent with museum practices and in accordance with Native beliefs. Spaces provided for laboratories and work rooms for conservation, documentation, training, viewing and research. Shop space for exhibit preparation, shipping and receiving, and secure holding is provided.

Storage includes general access storage, living treasures storage and limited access private storage.

OFFICE AND SUPPORT SPACES (8,600 – 11,100 sq. ft.)
These are comprised of office and support spaces for the CIHC staff, Community Resources and Services, and other California Indian organizations.

Table 1. **Required Architectural Program: Entry Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Entry Spaces			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
Public Entry	Entry, entering, and gathering areas are important for local tradition customs. Public entry should face east and use natural light and materials and should, through its design and character, inform visitors that they are entering the CIHC. Includes entry, reception, ticketing and coat check spaces.	800 sq. ft.	2,000 - 2,500 sq. ft.
Elders Entry	Includes reception and gathering space. Locate adjacent to the Public Entry		200 - 250 sq. ft.
School/Group Entry	Includes orientation space, back-pack storage, and restrooms. Locate near bus drop-off.		1,000 - 1,400 sq. ft.
Possible Second Public Collections and/or Archives Entry	Locate near the collections and/or archives		200 - 250 sq. ft.
Store	Could be a smaller visitor support store or larger destination store. Locate near Public Entry or in other easily found public area.	1,200 sq. ft.	1,000 - 2,000 sq. ft.
Café	Locate in easily found public area and where there is a view of the river and connection to outdoor space.		1,000 - 2,000 sq. ft.
Public Restrooms	Men's and Women's restrooms with 8-14 stalls each. Locate near public entry or in other easily found public area.	1,500 sq. ft.	900 - 1,300 sq. ft.
Net Area of Entry Spaces		**3,500 sq. ft.**	**6,300 - 9,700 sq. ft.**

Table 2. **Required Architectural Program: Forum Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Forum Spaces			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
Large Community Meeting Room	Meeting room for 60 to 100 people for native forums, community meetings and events. Locate near public entry and outdoor space. Could be used off hours. Needs AV, video conferencing, service access.	1,500 sq. ft.	900 - 1,500 sq. ft.
Small Community Meeting Room(s)	One or two meeting rooms for 15. Locate near large Community Meeting Room so could be used as break-out room(s). Could be open off hours. Needs AV, video conferencing, service access.		300 - 600 sq. ft.
Classroom(s)	One or two classrooms for 30. Locate in easily found public area adjacent to outdoor space and possibly near exhibit and/or screening, listening and storytelling areas. Needs casework, sync data and AV.		800 - 1,600 sq. ft.
Theater	Theater for 200- 250. Could be a flat or sloped floor round theater for performances and storytelling, or a sloped floor rectangular theater for screening and lectures. The theater also could have a connection to the outdoors - with indoor and outdoor seating, operable skylight, and/or operable exterior partition. Locate near Public Entry or provide separate entrance. Could be used off hours. Needs lighting & AV.	1,500 sq. ft.	3,000 - 3,800 sq. ft.
Changing Rooms	Men's and Women's changing rooms for performances and ceremonies. Locate adjacent to theater.		150 - 200 sq. ft.
Kitchen	Locate near Community Meeting Rooms. Needs lockable casework & refrigerator, institutional kitchen and caterer fit-out for both on-site cooking and caterer's use.		300 - 400 sq. ft.
Forum Storage	Storage for stacking tables and chairs and AV equipment.		250 - 300 sq. ft.
Net Area of Forum Spaces		**3,000 sq. ft.**	**5,700 - 8,400 sq. ft.**

Table 3. **Required Architectural Program: Content Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Content Spaces			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
Gathering of the People and Stories	Gathering of the People and Stories are the first of the major interpretive content areas that introduce the visitor to the Native worldview. Locate near public entry. If desired, could be used for performances and events. Needs lighting, data and temperature & humidity control.		3,500 - 5,500 sq. ft.
Cycles	Cycles Content Area(s) provides a sense of traditional life in California. Includes exhibit and associated public education spaces such as storytelling spaces and limited access Native Practice spaces such as prayer spaces. Needs lighting, data and temperature & humidity control.		5,600 - 8,500 sq. ft.
Memory	Memory Content Area(s) provides an understanding of the impact and conflict that came from outside cultures. Includes exhibit and associated public education spaces such as screening, listening, reading and reflection areas and limited access Native Practice spaces such as alcoves for private texts and oral histories. Needs lighting, data and temperature & humidity control.		5,600 - 8,500 sq. ft.
Connections	Connections Content Area(s) offers a perspective on Native communities battle for survival. It includes exhibit and associated public education spaces such as screening and storytelling spaces and limited access Native Practice spaces such as quiet and elder zones. Needs lighting, data and temperature & humidity control.		5,600 - 8,500 sq. ft.
Changing Exhibits	For traditional and contemporary media. Needs lighting, data and temperature & humidity control.		3,000 - 7,000 sq. ft.
Net Area of Content Spaces		**12,000 sq. ft.**	**23,300 - 38,000 sq. ft.**

Table 4. **Required Architectural Program: Library and Archive Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Library / Archive Spaces			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
Library	Info/circulation desk, reading tables, electronic & internet reference stations, microfilm stations & shelving for reference materials. Locate in a quieter public area.		900 - 1,200 sq. ft.
Native News and Information Exchange			200 - 200 sq. ft.
Native History and Genealogy Research	Locate adjacent to library		200 - 200 sq. ft.
Private Viewing and Consultation Area	Locate adjacent to library		150 - 150 sq. ft.
Media Room (screening and listening)	Locate adjacent to library. Needs acoustic separation and AV for individual or small group viewing and listening of DVDs, CDs, tapes and cassettes.		150 - 150 sq. ft.
Oral History Recording	Locate adjacent to library		200 - 200 sq. ft.
Library & Research Staff	Locate adjacent to library		300 - 400 sq. ft.
Paper Archives	Includes both closed stack general access archives and limited access private archives stored in compact storage units. Limited access archives could be stored separately from general access archives, or could be stored in designated boxes within the general access archives. Locate adjacent to library. Needs temperature & humidity control.		1,000 - 1,200 sq. ft.
Media Archives	Includes both closed stack general access archives and limited access private archives stored in compact storage units. Limited access archives could be stored separately from general access archives, or could be stored in designated boxes within the general access archives. Locate adjacent to library. Needs temperature & humidity control.		500 - 600 sq. ft.
Net Area of Library & Archives Spaces		**1,500 sq. ft.**	**3,600 - 4,300 sq. ft.**

Table 5A. **Required Architectural Program: Tribal Treasures Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Tribal Treasures Spaces			
Use	Description	199 1 Study	Current Range
Treasures Storage	Includes storage for general access treasures, living treasures, large treasures and limited access private treasures. Needs temperature & humidity control and a cart path with roll-up doors, freight elevator, crane(s) and tall and wide corridors. The CRC storage program suggests one way to provide storage that meets cultural and curatorial needs. At the CRC all treasures from a tribe or region are stored together in one area. Living treasures are stored on open shelves with fabric covering rather than in closed cabinets or boxes. Limited access treasures are stored in designated closed cabinets or boxes on upper shelves. Large treasures are stored in open floor space or mounted to walls.	25,000 sq. ft.	10,000 - 20,000 sq. ft.
Private Ceremony/ Prayer	Indoor and outdoor space for ceremonies, prayer, smudging. Locate adjacent to treasures storage.		300 - 300 sq. ft.
Changing Room	Changing for ceremonies. Locate adjacent to private ceremony/prayer.		100 - 100 sq. ft.
Private Viewing and Research	Locate adjacent to treasures storage.		
Conservation Labs	For conservation work and training. One basket and regalia lab with fume hood, snorkel exhaust, and equipment/supply storage and temperature & humidity control. One artifact conservation lab with fume hood, snorkel exhaust, washing area, equipment/supply storage and roll-up door for large artifacts and temperature & humidity control. Locate adjacent to treasures storage.		1,000 - 1,400 sq. ft.
Photo Lab	Located adjacent to treasures storage.	1,800 sq. ft.	800 - 1,000 sq. ft.

Table 5B. **Required Architectural Program: Tribal Treasures Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Tribal Treasure Spaces (cont.)			
Use	Description	199 1 Study	Current Range
Curatorial Library	Reading table, electronic reference station, and shelving for reference materials for curatorial research.		0 - 200 sq. ft.
Exhibition Prep/Curatorial Workroom	Clean exhibition layout room with a moving partition that allows sub-diving, 8' wide by 12' tall doors and casework for equipment/supply storage and temperature & humidity control. Locate adjacent to treasures storage.		1,000 - 1,300 sq. ft.
Exhibition Shop	Workshop with power equipment and spray booth.	2,400 sq. ft.	1,000 - 1,300 sq. ft.
Museum Loading Dock	Large truck bay with gasket roll-up door for delivery and pick-up of treasures and traveling exhibits..		300 - 500 sq. ft.
Secure Receiving/ Holding	Walk-in freezer for holding, and open space for crate and display case storage. Locate adjacent to loading dock.		1,000 - 1,200 sq. ft.
Crate & Display Storage	Locate adjacent to receiving and holding.		1,000 - 1,200 sq. ft.
Net Area of Tribal Treasures Spaces		**29,000 sq. ft.**	**16,500 - 28,500 sq. ft.**

Table 6. **Required Architectural Program: Office and Support Spaces**

Source: Mark Cavagnero Associates

Architectural Program: Office and Support Spaces			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
CIHC Staff	Mix of closed office and open workstations for 25-35 staff, and copy/supplies. Controlled public access. Note additional staff will have workstations in the Lobby, Shop, Café, Library, Collections and Community Resources and Services areas.	1,800 sq. ft.	3,300 - 4,100 sq. ft.
Community Resources and Services	Mix of closed office and open workstations for 8-12 staff. Locate near Forum Spaces or near Archives and Collections in an easily found location.	2,000 sq. ft.	2,000 - 2,000 sq. ft.
Office Space for other Organizations	Locate adjacent to CIHC offices and/or Community Resources to share office and copy and conference areas as needed		0 - 1,000 sq. ft.
Staff Conference Room			200 - 300 sq. ft.
Staff Restrooms		500 sq. ft.	250 - 300 sq. ft.
Staff Locker Rooms		500 sq. ft.	350 - 400 sq. ft.
Artist in Residence	Could be a free-standing building located in a quieter part of the site	1,500 sq. ft.	1,500 - 2,000 sq. ft.
Mechanical and Electrical			1,000 - 1,000 sq. ft.
Net Area of Office & Support Spaces		**6,300 sq. ft.**	**8,600 - 11,100 sq. ft.**

Required Outdoor Program

Extending and interconnecting the facilities program with the site is key to fully achieving the vision of the CIHC.

Similar to the indoor architectural program, the site program is organized into Entry, Forum, Content and Support Spaces.

The CIHC outdoor programs will be implemented between the East Riverfront Property and the Northgate Site. The minimum area requirement for the outdoor programs at the East Riverfront Property is 30 - 40 acres, where small and mid-size gatherings could take place, in addition to providing the appropriate setting for the Center. The balance of the required site programs (up to 100 acres as determined by the 1991 Indian Museum Study), may be allocated to the Northgate Site. Uses at the Northgate Site could be shared with facilities developed by the city or county of Sacramento.

In summary, the site programs that will be included in the CIHC are:

OUTDOOR ENTRY SPACES (1.45 - 2.25 acres)
Spaces to announce the arrival and determine the entry sequence for visitors. It will include a gateway visible from adjacent streets, landing or arrival zone for pedestrians and vehicles, a drop-off area for vehicles and buses, and an entry courtyard.

OUTDOOR FORUM SPACES (4.30 – 7.10 acres)
A key component of the CIHC, the outdoor Forum Spaces include a large playing field for demonstration of Native games, a public events area or outdoor theater for approximately 300 people, traditional meeting areas (large events at Northgate Site, and small events at East Riverfront Property) and multiple storytelling/ demonstration areas.

OUTDOOR CONTENT SPACES (123 - 160 acres)
The outdoor Content Spaces are the places in the landscape where California Indians can continue to tell their stories in their own way and connect them with actual demonstrations. Following the three main themes of the interior visitor's experience, the outdoor Content Spaces can also be organized in: Cycles, Memory and Connections. These themes will be expressed in the indigenous garden, and the traditional villages (both in the East Riverfront Property and the Northgate site).

OUTDOOR SUPPORT SPACES (36 – 55 acres)
Outdoor Support Spaces include restrooms, showers, cooking areas, and surface parking. These larger outdoor event facilities may be located on the Northgate Site. Support uses on the East Riverfront Property will include restrooms and smaller cooking facilities for events and demonstrations.

Table 7A. **Required Outdoor Program**

Source: 1991 California Indian Museum Study and notes from Advisory Group Workshops, 2006

Outdoor Program: Entry, Forum, Content, and Support Spaces			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
OUTDOOR ENTRY SPACES			
Gateway	A space to mark entrance to the CIHC. The Gateway could be a landscape element (sculpture, sign, water feature). **LOCATION: Grupe (potentially)**	n/a	40,000 - 60,000 sq. ft. (0.90 - 1.40 acres)
Landing I Arrival Zone	A resting/landing area where pedestrians and bicyclists are welcomed to the CIHC. Group orientations can take place in this space. The Arrival Zone can also double as a Storytelling / Demonstration space. **LOCATION: East Riverfront AND Northgate**	n/a	6,000 - 10,000 sq. ft. (0.15 - 0.25 acres)
Drop-Off Area	Bus and vehicle drop-off at main entry to CIHC; min. space for 3 buses. Visitors should not walk further than 200 ft to ticket counter. Area should be covered and ADA accessible. Location should be studied to afford best views into site. **LOCATION: East Riverfront**	n/a	6,000 - 10,000 sq. ft. (0.15 - 0.25 acres)
Entry Courtyard	Round open space linking CIHC facilities and/or main programs. This space could be paved or landscaped and should function as the 'heart' of the facilities. Flexible space to allow multiple programs: storytelling, demonstrations and small group gatherings. **LOCATION: East Riverfront**	n/a	10,000 - 15,000 sq. ft. (0.25 - 0.35 acres)
OUTDOOR FORUM SPACES			
Playing Field for demonstration of Native Games	Large open field for Native games. Field should be planted with native grasses or other material providing a soft surface. Adjacent informal seating and parking is recommended. **LOCATION: East Riverfront AND Northgate**	2.50 acres	45,000 - 100,000 sq. ft. (1.00 - 2.50 acres)
Public Events Area (Outdoor Theater)	Large, semi-formal gathering space for events, performances, concerts. Capacity: 150-300 people. This could be a sloped, planted area with a 'stage' area. **LOCATION: East Riverfront**	2.50 acres	60,000 - 100,000 sq. ft. (1.50 - 2.50 acres)

Table 7B. **Required Outdoor Program**

Source: 1991 Study and notes from Advisory Group Workshops, 2006

Outdoor Program: Entry, Forum, Content, and Support Spaces (Cont.)			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
OUTDOOR FORUM SPACES (CONT.)			
Traditional Meeting Area/ Campfire / Ceremonial Events (Gathering and Dance Circles)	Open circular area, planted with soft grasses (for dancing) and with areas designed for traditional fires. Adjacency to parking is recommended. **LOCATION: East Riverfront (for mid-size events) I Northgate (for Big Time events)**	15.00 acres min. 5 acres @ main facility location	30,000 - 60,000 sq. ft. (0.70 - 1.50 acres) Ceremonial Events 5,000 - 10,000 sq. ft. (0.10 - 0.25 acres) Fire Circle 3.25 - 4.20 acres Buffer
Storytelling I Demonstration Areas	Medium to small size areas with seating, shade, ADA access. Each area shall be related to specific topics, depending on its location (ie. riverfront, pond's edge, upland, etc.) **LOCATION: East Riverfront**	n/a	5 @ 2,000 sq. ft. 10 @ 500 sq. ft. (15,000 sq. ft. = 0.35 acres)
OUTDOOR CONTENT SPACES			
Indigenous Plant Garden	Restored and reclaimed natural environment. The site should be the garden. Diverse micro-climates will provide variety of ecosystems: river, pond, riparian areas, upland, meadow, etc. **LOCATION: East Riverfront AND Northgate**	5.0 acres	30.0 - 40.0 acres East Riverfront 75.0 - 100.0 ac. Northgate
Traditional Village(s)	Elements of traditional villages could be replicated on site. CIHC will determine how to represent tribes from all regions, site should not be dominated by one tribe or region. As an alternative, Advisory Group members suggested focusing on local tribe's traditional structures. **LOCATION: East Riverfront OR Northgate**	20.0 acres	3 @ 2,000 sq. ft. (6,000 sq. ft. = 0.15 acres) East Riverfront 18.0 - 20.0 acres Northgate

Table 7C. **Required Outdoor Program**

Source: 1991 Study and notes from Advisory Group Workshops, 2006

Outdoor Program: Entry, Forum, Content, and Support Spaces (Cont.)			
Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
OUTDOOR SUPPORT SPACES			
Support Facilities: Restrooms, Showers, Cooking Areas	Provide restroom facilities for trails and demonstration areas. Showers and cooking areas are related to large traditional events where camping is necessary. **LOCATION: East Riverfront (min. restroom facilities) Northgate (all other support uses)**	2.0 - 4.0 acres	2.0 - 4.0 acres Northgate
Camping Grounds	Overnight facilities for community members attending traditional gatherings (Big Time). **LOCATION: Northgate**	30.0 - 45.0 acres	30.0 - 45.0 acres Northgate
Parking	On-Site Parking = 100-120 spaces + 5-6 buses Off-Site Parking = 150-200 spaces **LOCATION: East Riverfront (on-site) AND Other Remote Locations (off-site)**	5.0 acres	1.0 - 2.0 acres East Riverfront 3.0 - 4.0 acres Northgate OR Other Remote Locations

Architectural and Outdoor Program Summary

Table 8. **Required Architectural and Outdoor Program Summary Table**

Source: MCA, 1991 Study and notes from Advisory Group Workshops, 2006

Use	Description	1991 Study	Current Range
Subtotal of Net Areas		55,000 sq. ft.	64,000 - 100,000 sq. ft.
Shell & Core (25%)	Circulation, walls, structure, shafts	4,500 sq. ft.	16,000 - 25,000 sq. ft.
Gross Building Area		**60,000 sq. ft.**	**80,000 - 125,000 sq. ft.**
Total Outdoor Program Areas		**100 ac.**	**30 - 35 ac. @ East Riverfront** **65 - 70 AC @ Northgate**

Concept Diagrams

During Workshop 3, the Advisory Group members participated in an exercise to explore possible relationships and adjacencies of the various indoor and outdoor spaces of the CIHC.

During this workshop the Northgate Site located in the City of Sacramento was used as a prototype for the exploration of these initial concepts. The concept diagrams, developed by the Advisory Group members (Figures 20-28), show a divided program between a southern parcel as the front door to the facility, and a larger parcel across the river for mainly outdoor programs. Although the site acquisition of the Northgate site proved infeasible, these ideas are easily transferable to the combination of sites comprised of the East Riverfront Property (as front door) and the Northgate Site as the companion site. Currently the Northgate site is being identified as a partner location for future interpretive programming, overnight events and other activities that would be better suited for larger groups.

The advisory group members formed three groups and each group developed concepts that explored the basic cultural use relationships and adjacencies of the CIHC spaces including Entry, Forum, Content, Treasures, Library and Office Spaces. The resulting Concept Diagrams from this workshop were: The Village (Figures 20-22), The Atrium (Figures 23-25) and The Courtyard (Figures 26-28).

The three diagrams, although different in some respects, have many similarities. All three diagrams include an east-facing entry and a gathering or welcoming space. All three diagrams envision a unified facility for California Indian and public uses with some degree of separation of public and private uses. All three diagrams have strong connections between indoor and outdoor spaces. All three diagrams locate uses and functions in ways that respond to the opportunities and constraints of the site. Uses that need outdoor connections and views are located near the river. Uses that need service access are located near roadways and parking.

Subsequent to the workshop, the team prepared a program diagram based on each concept. Each concept and diagram is shown on the following pages.

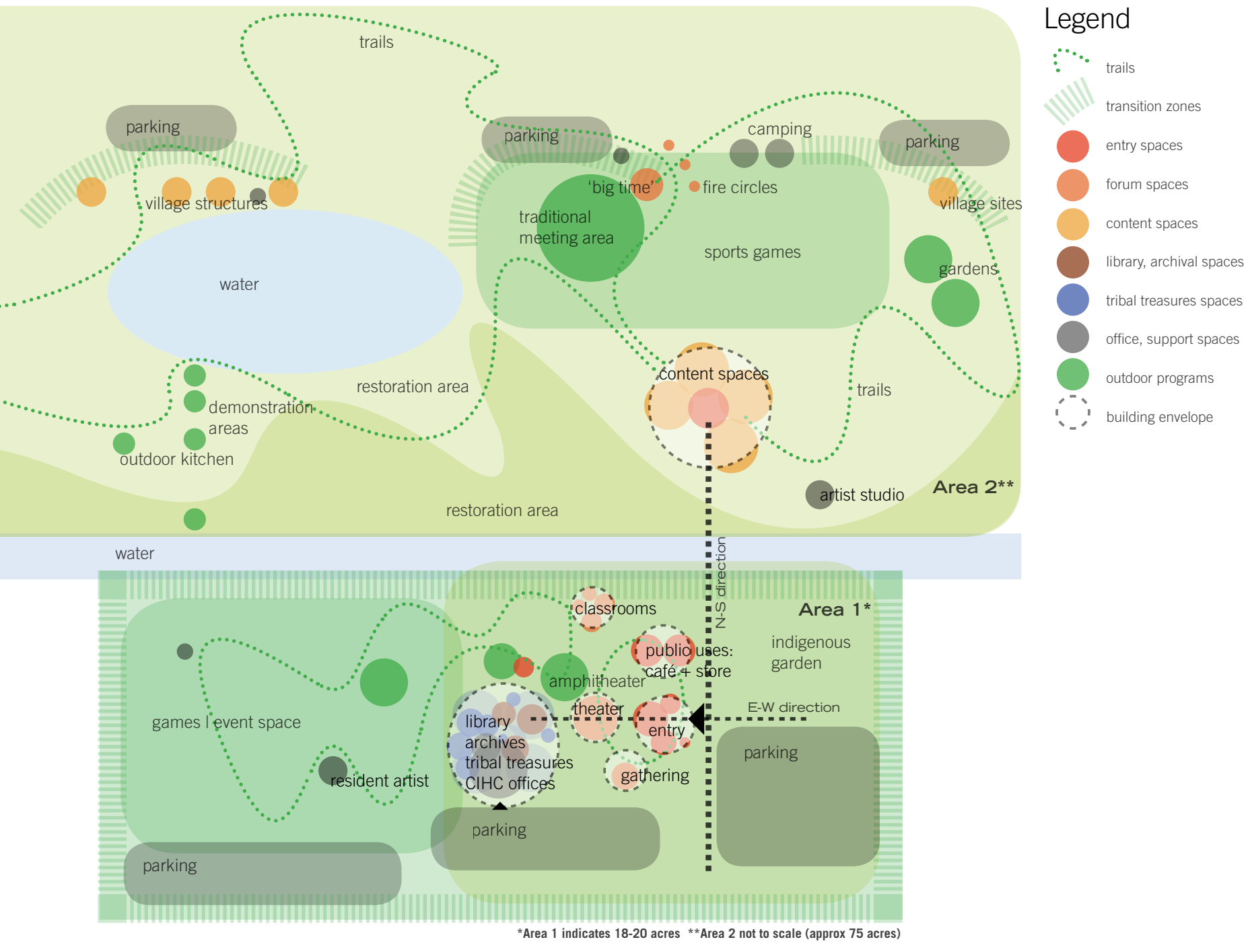


Figure 20. **Architectural and Site Programming - Village Concept**

Source: CIHC Advisory Groups - Workshop 3, December 2006

Village Concept Diagram

The entry space of Concept One, *the Village Concept,* [Figures 20, 21 and 22], faces east and, like a roundhouse, suggests that visitors entering the CIHC should experience the feeling of going down into the earth to then see the sky above. The entry connects to a great welcoming room called "The Gathering of the People" that makes all visitors welcome, conveying a sense of transition. Introductory content areas are located on a mezzanine around the welcoming room. Community meeting rooms, theater, classrooms, store and café spaces, interspersed with outdoor spaces, are clustered around this central space. Parking is located at the outer areas which allow an unobstructed river view.

A secondary entry provides access to a quieter library, collections and office area where the library and offices are located on the first floor. The collections, private spaces and adjoining outdoor spaces are located on the second floor.

Outdoor theater, dance and kitchen spaces are located in a series of native planting areas on the site.

Across the river, a second facility houses content spaces surrounding a central reception/orientation space. Various outdoor program spaces including sports/games, big time, brush dancing, camping, village structures, salmon pits, etc. are located along the river, the restored pond and native gardens, as appropriate, and are connected by trails. An artist studio is located in a quieter area.

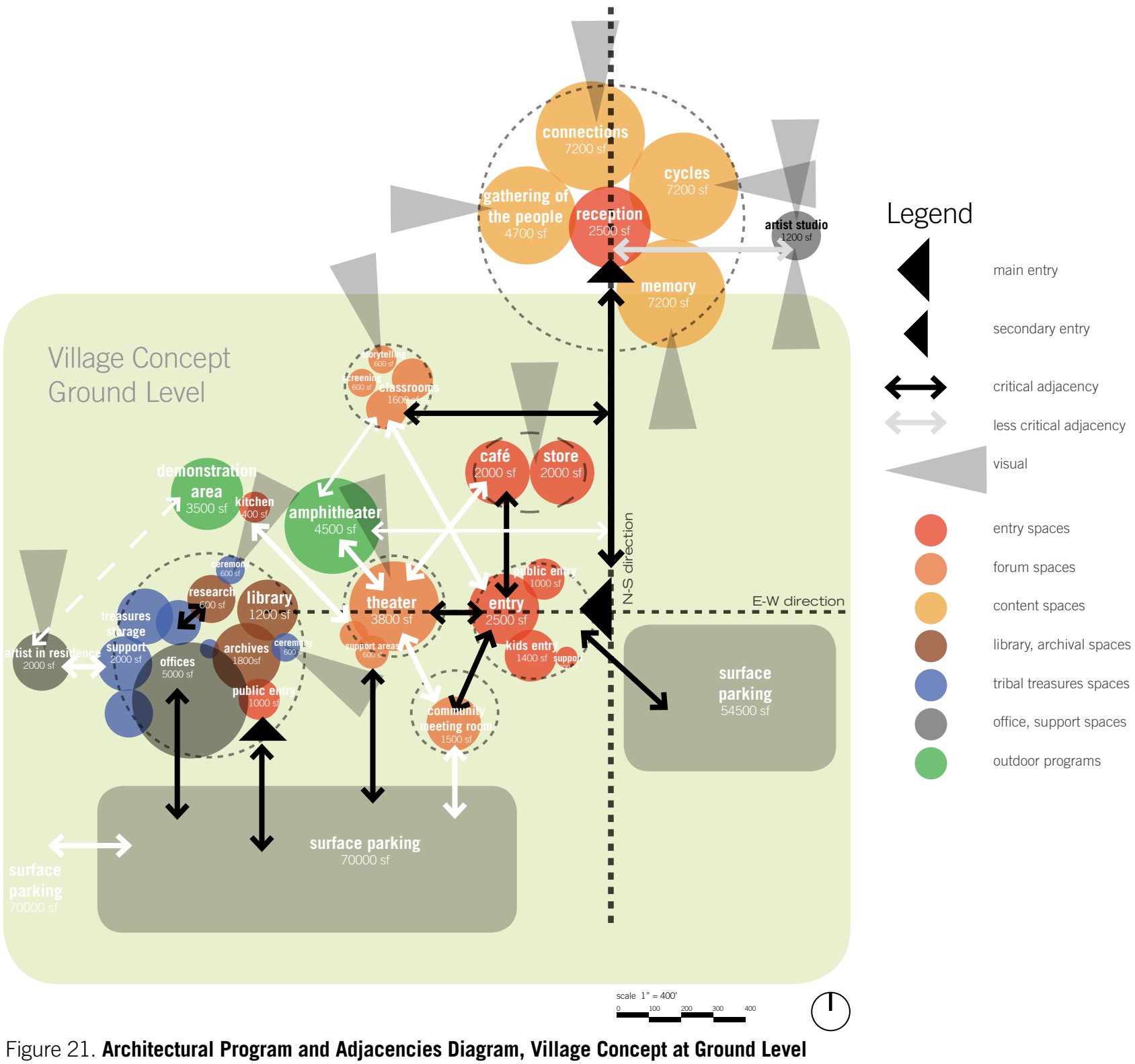


Figure 21. **Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Village Concept at Ground Level**

Source: EDAW, 2007; Based on CIHC Advisory Groups input during Workshop 3, December 2006

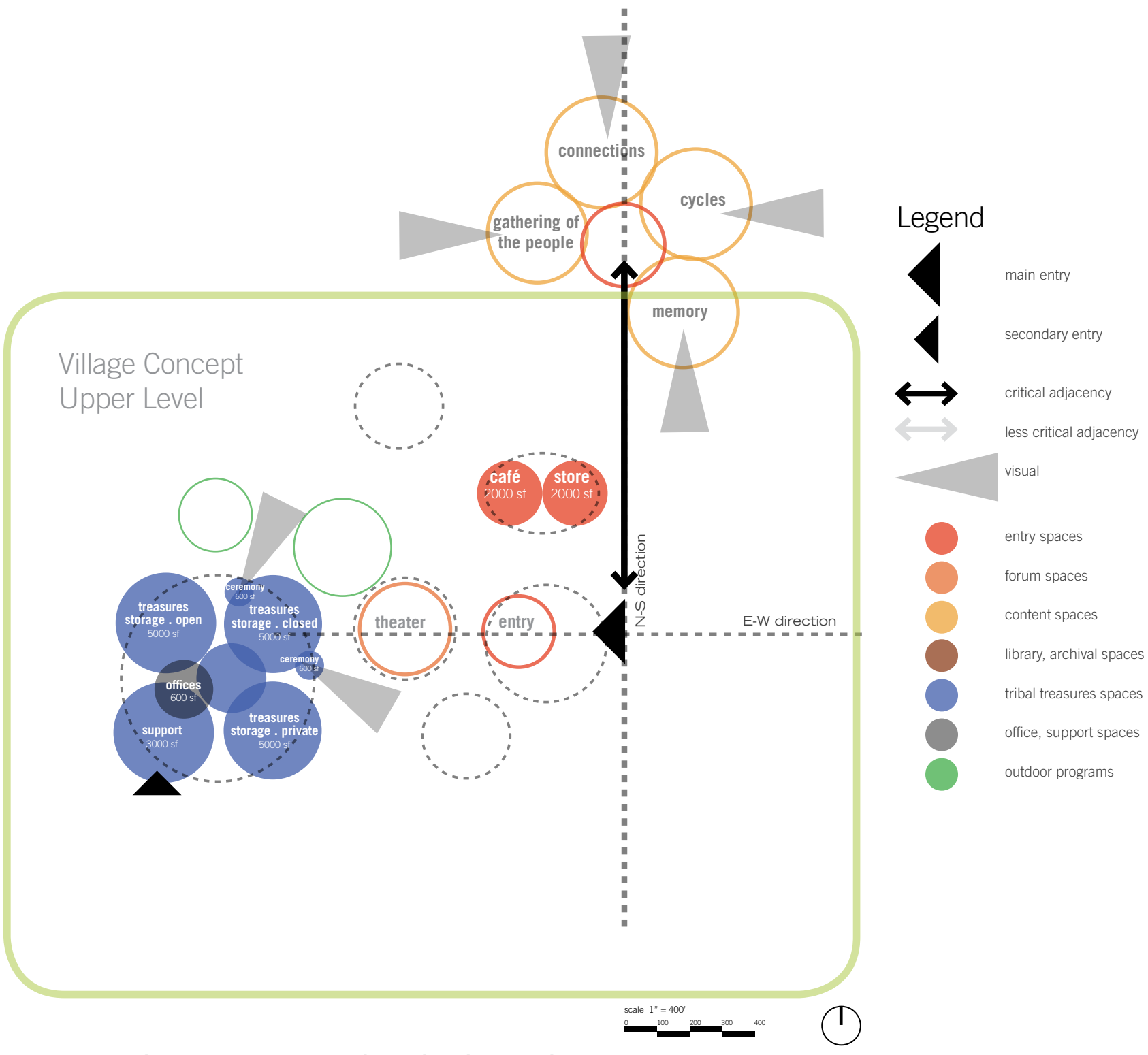


Figure 22. **Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Village Concept at Upper Level**

Source: EDAW, 2007; Based on CIHC Advisory Groups input during Workshop 3, December 2006

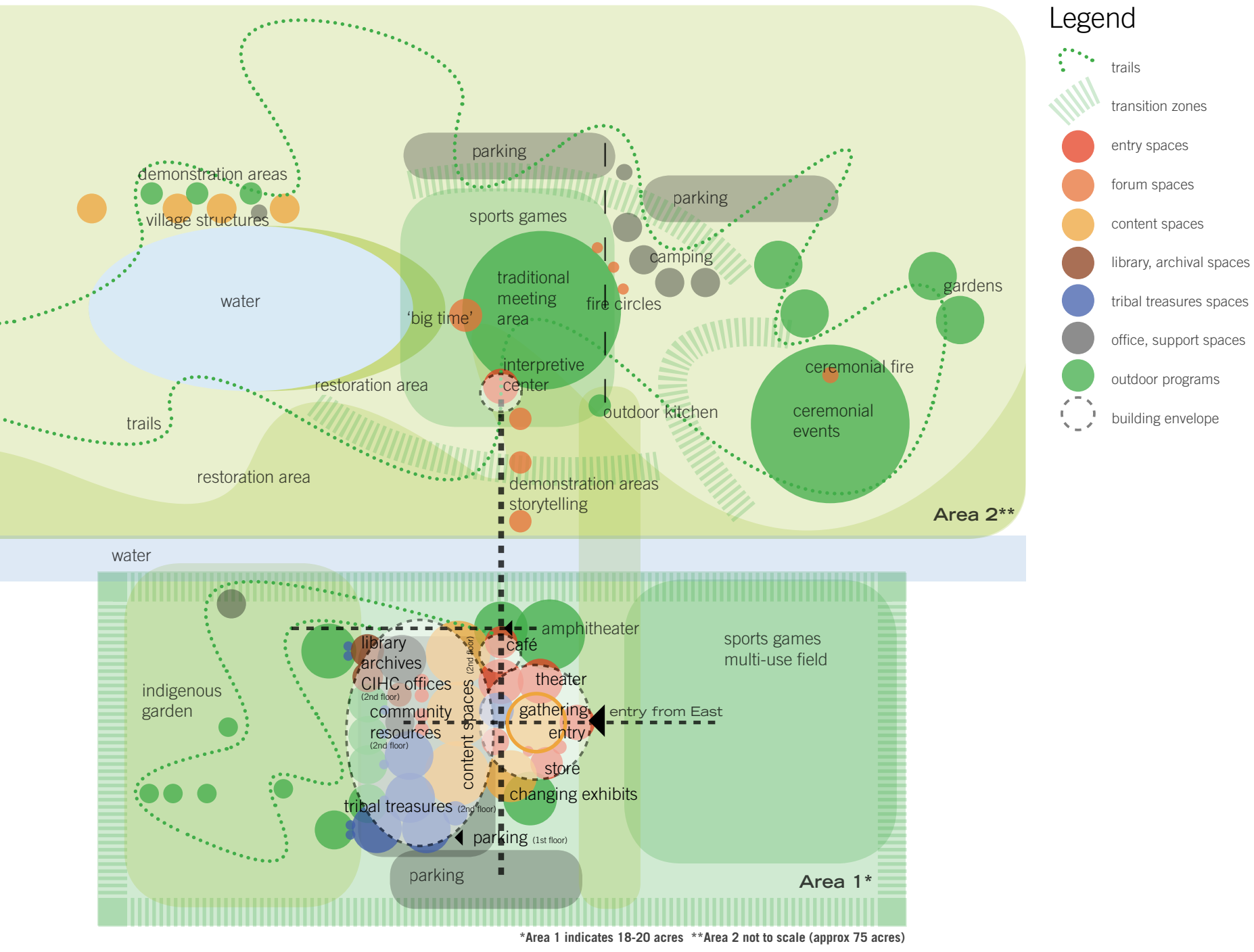


Figure 23. **Architectural and Site Programming - Atrium Concept**

Source: CIHC Advisory Groups - Workshop 3, December 2006

Atrium Concept Diagram

The primary public entry of Concept Two, *the Atrium Concept*, [Figures 23, 24, and 25] faces east. Gathering of the People, changing exhibits, a theater, community meeting rooms, classrooms, and a store are located on the first floor. A second entry leads to the second floor where the collections, content, library/ archive, community resources and offices are located above the flood plane. A second public entry leads to a café and third floor special events space that has views of the river.

Across the river in the parkway a transition space and large rocks lead to a large gathering area with an outdoor cooking area. Storytellers could be located here. The story of the local people who have moved away needs to be told.

Atrium Concept
Ground Level

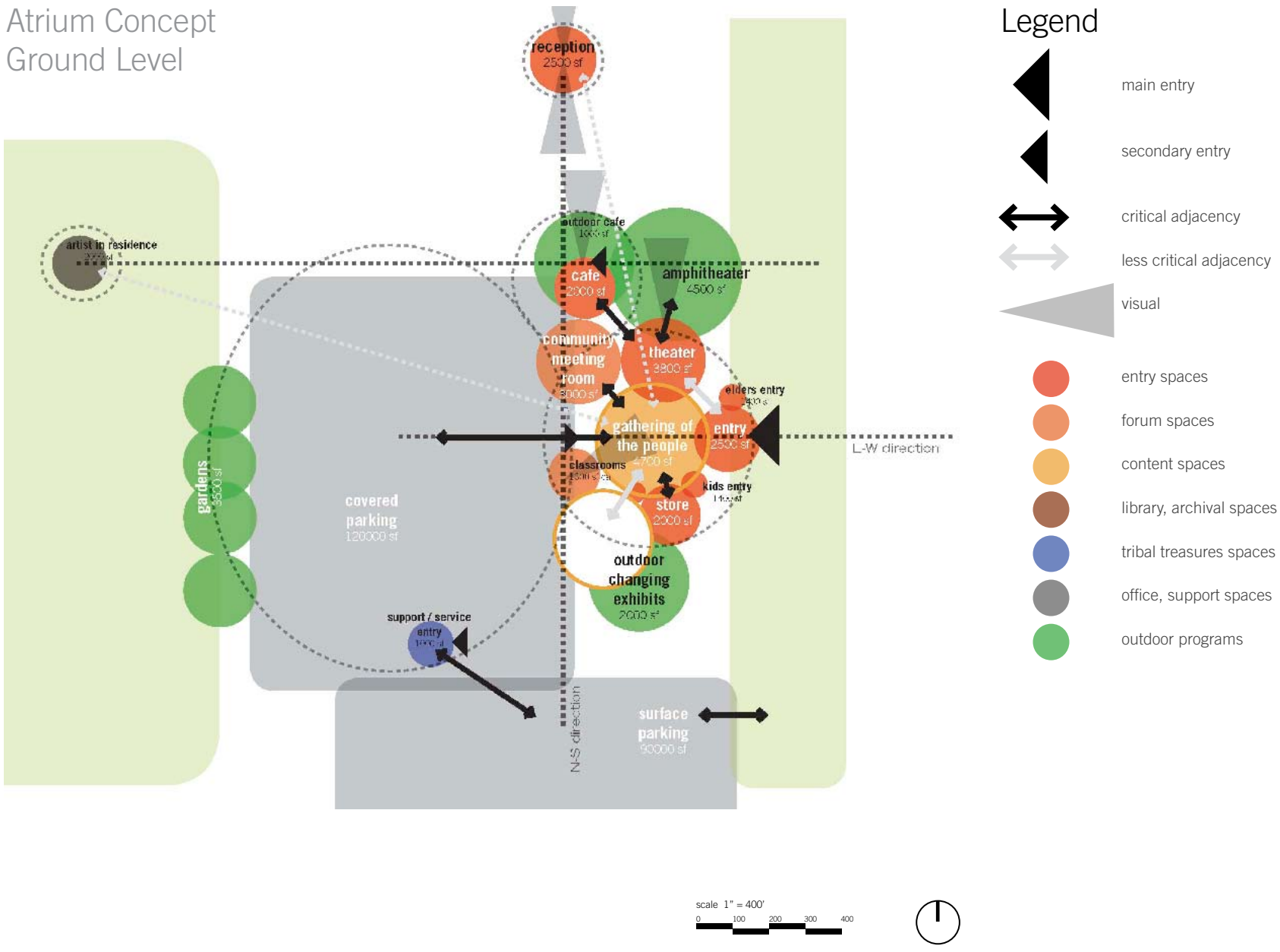


Figure 24. **Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Atrium Concept at Ground Level**
Source: EDAW, 2007; Based on CIHC Advisory Groups input during Workshop 3, December 2006

Atrium Concept
Upper Level

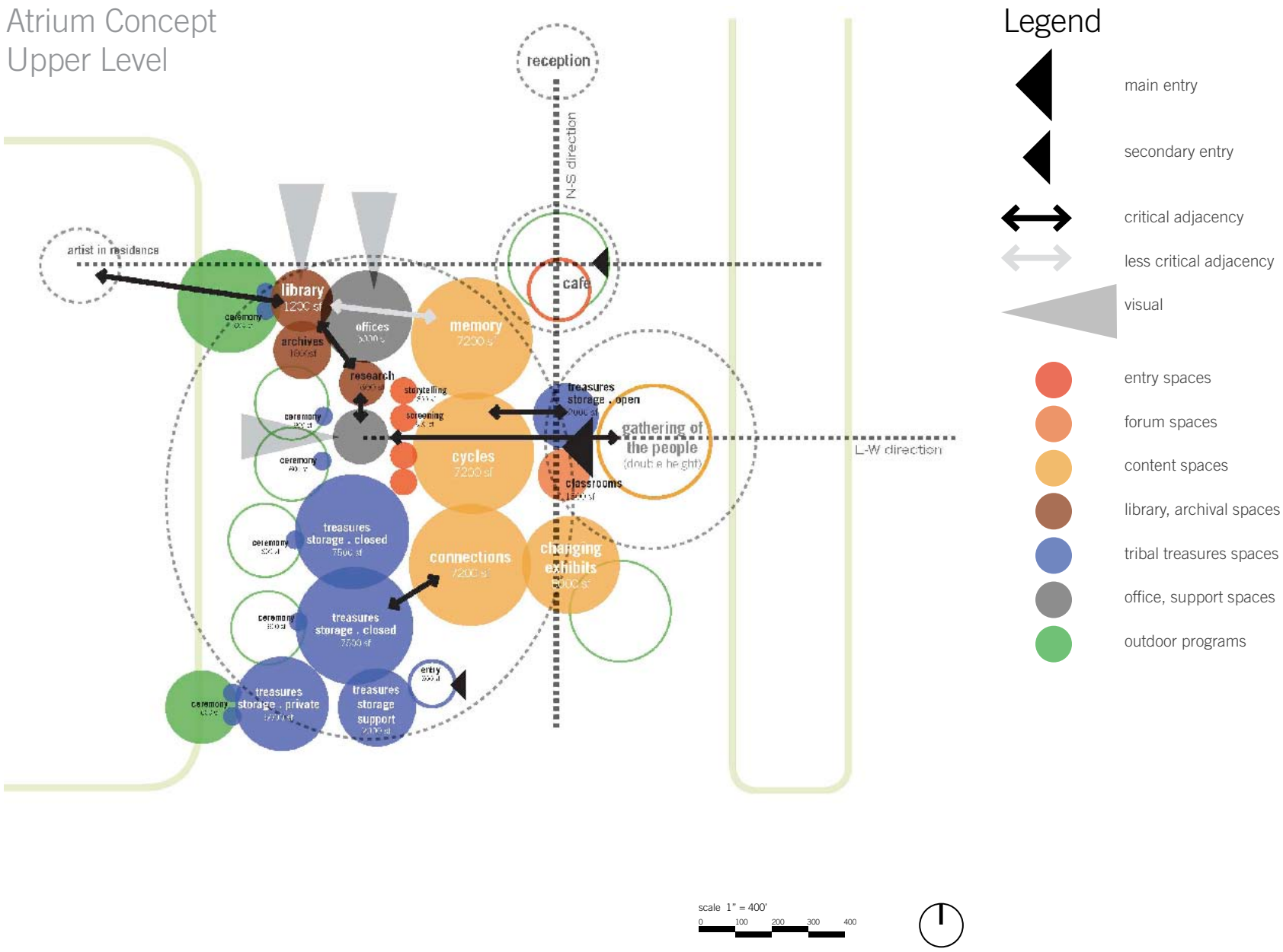


Figure 25. **Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Atrium Concept at Upper Level**
Source: EDAW, 2007; Based on CIHC Advisory Groups input during Workshop 3, December 2006

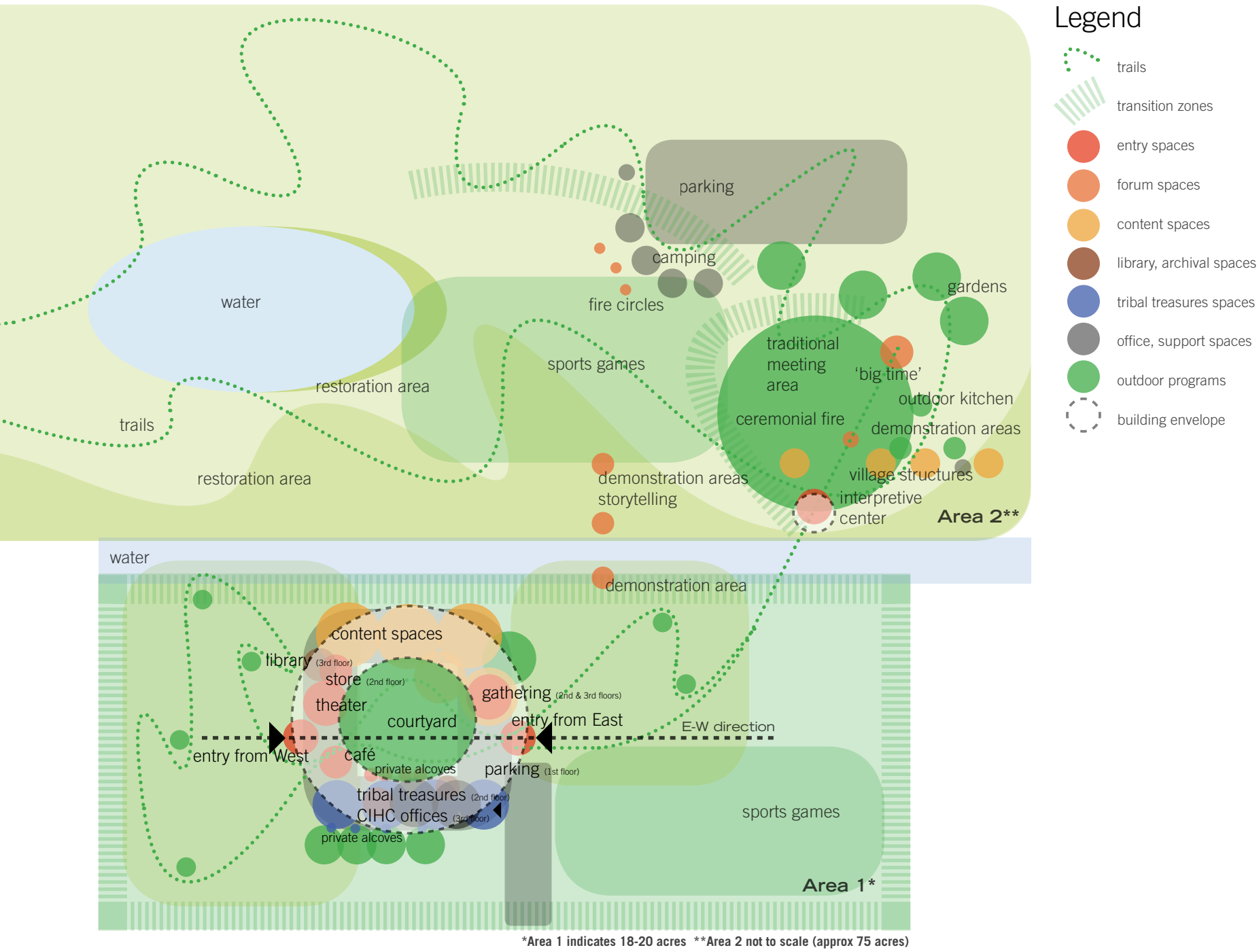


Figure 26. **Architectural and Site Programming - Courtyard Concept**

Source: CIHC Advisory Groups - Workshop 3, December 2006

scale 1" = 200'

0 50 100 150 200

Courtyard Concept Diagram

In Concept Three, *the Courtyard Concept,* [Figures 26, 27, and 28], a first level of parking raises the facility up above the flood line. The Native entry faces east and the public entry faces west. Like the Potawot Health Village, spaces surround a large central courtyard, connecting to the two entries and the various facility components. The community meeting rooms, an exhibit space and classrooms are located near the Native entry between the central outdoor space and the river. The theater, store, café and content areas are located near the public entry between the central outdoor space and the river. The collections, archives and community resources stretch between the native and public entries on the south side of the central courtyard where service access is easier. These spaces are located on one or two terraced levels with an observation center, facing the river. Private ceremonial and prayer spaces for each region are spread throughout the collections areas.

Across the river, the parkway is restored. A camping area and natural amphitheater can be used seasonally.

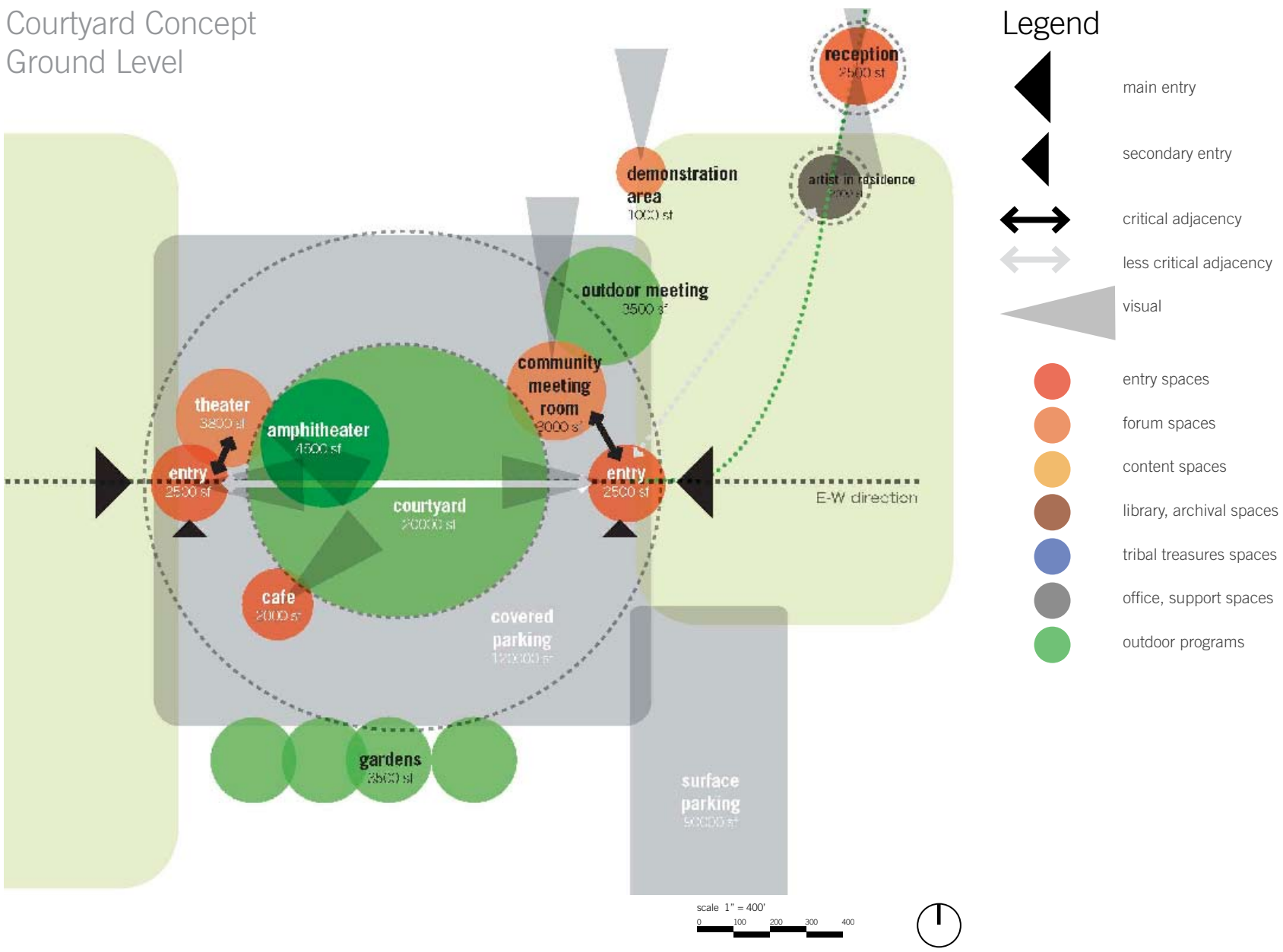


Figure 27. **Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Courtyard Concept at Ground Level**

Source: EDAW, 2007; Based on CIHC Advisory Groups input during Workshop 3, December 2006

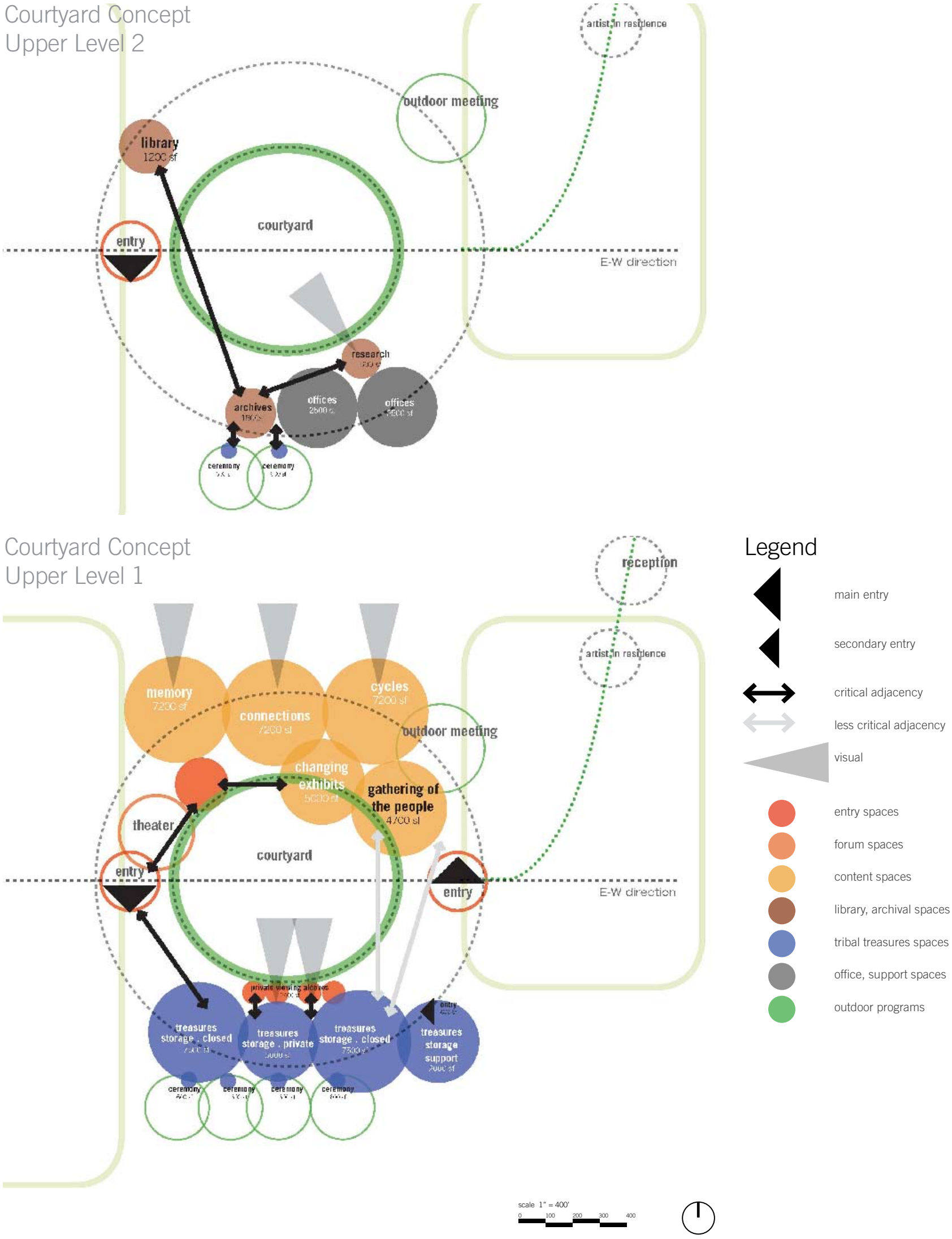


Figure 28. **Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Courtyard Concept at Upper Levels**

Source: EDAW, 2007; Based on CIHC Advisory Groups input during Workshop 3, December 2006

In summary, the *Village, Atrium* and *Courtyard* concepts illustrate ways to organize the CIHC program and to engage the site following California Indian values.

Aspects of all three concepts were used for the development of the Concept Masterplan as shown in the following section of the report.

Section 5
Masterplan Concept

Detail of Roundhouse at Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park (Miwok), Pine Grove, California, 2007.

Section 5
Masterplan Concept

This section of the Concept Masterplan document describes the recommendations for the CIHC's layout, program distribution, proposed program areas, masterplanning strategies and recommended character.

Strategies provided include access and circulation, parking, grading, landscape, sustainability, infrastructure, maintenance and security and safety.

Inspiration : Meaning and Form of Traditional Villages

An open, large, bowl-shaped courtyard encloses an existing large Oak...
The site's core is a gathering space, a storytelling space...
Buildings are placed as if forming a village, allowing open views in all directions...
Interconnected indoor and outdoor experience...

Figure 29. **Traditional Building and Village Images Illustrate the Preferred Concept for the CIHC**

Source: Copies of photos provided by Harry Fonseca to consultant team during CIHC Advisory Group Meeting #2, May 2006.
1) "Dance House at Kashia, 1958-59. Courtesy of S.A. Barrett"
2) "Murphys Rancheria, 1906. Photo by S.A. Barrett (courtesy of Lowie Museum of Anthropology, UC Berkeley)"

Masterplan Concept

Inspiration

The masterplan concept was inspired by the idea of the form of traditional villages. Buildings are arranged around a large bowl-shaped central courtyard, forming a village-like configuration and allowing open views in all directions. The village configuration also provides opportunities to reduce the mass of the building by dividing the overall program into smaller volumes.

Using an existing Oak tree (Figure 30, note 3) located roughly in the center of the site's developable area (Figure 13) as a focal element, the central courtyard will create a gathering space at the heart of the Heritage Center. The shaded space under the Oak is a natural location for storytelling and demonstrations.

The *village* and courtyard will be the entry into and the epicenter of all activity at the CIHC. After visitors and community members access the main facility, they will proceed beyond the building to experience the site as a natural setting with multiple trails interconnecting outdoor gathering areas, additional storytelling and demonstration areas, the river and the restored pond.

Legend

- Property Line
- Proposed Buildings
- Proposed Building Terraces
- Existing Tree Canopy
- Proposed Tree Canopy
- Potential On-Site Parking Zones
- Proposed Fields
- Proposed Canopies
- Recommended Building Pad Elevation (1) **+35.0 ft**

0. CIHC Building 1: Entry, Forum
1. CIHC Building 2: Content, Tribal Treasures, Library, Support
2. Sculpture Terraces
3. Entry Courtyard (with existing Oak and perimeter *Ramada*)
4. Main Entry (from East)
5. Drop-Off Area and Entry *Ramada*
6. On-Site Parking 1 (15 spaces, approx.)
7. On-Site Parking 2: Elders (20 spaces, approx.)
8. Loading Dock
9. On-Site Parking 3: Staff and Visitors (60-80 spaces, approx.)
10. Private Ceremony Circle
11. Multi-Use Field for demonstration of Native Games
12. Boat Dock (potential)
13. Gathering Circle
14. Dance Circle
15. Preserved Habitat at Small Borrow Pit
16. Entry Sculpture and Water Feature
17. Outdoor Theater (Amphimeadow)
18. Reclaimed Pond
19. Riparian Terraces
20. Arrival Area (with existing large trees)
21. Main Demonstration Area (with public restrooms)
22. Pond's Edge Demonstration Area
23. Pond Overlook
24. Demonstration and Storytelling Spaces
25. Riverfront Demonstration Area (fishing)
26. CIHC Gateway Sculpture and Landscape
27. Artist in Residence

(1) Per CIHC Hydraulic Assessment Memorandum prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, August 2007.

Figure 30. **Proposed California Indian Heritage Center & State Park, Illustrative Plan**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Site Layout

The proposed layout for the CIHC on the East Riverfront Property is illustrated in Figures 30 and 31. As shown in those illustrative plans, the entrance to the CIHC can be marked by a gateway sculpture and landscape elements potentially located on the Grupe Parcel. The gateway shown acts as a visual marker welcoming visitors to the site.

The proposed buildings are located north of the pond/intermittent wetland and small borrow pit, adjacent to the levee. This location maximizes accessibility and views while minimizing the amount of fill required to keep the building pad elevations above 35 feet for flood management purposes.

The existing pond/intermittent wetland is terraced in strategic locations. At the northwest corner, it is terraced to accommodate seating for a seasonal outdoor theater (amphimeadow) and uses native wetland plant species to begin healing and reclaiming the pond. The northeast corner is also reshaped using riparian terraces. The southwest corner has a small amount of terracing for restoration and access to a proposed demonstration area. A pond overlook, fishing, and interpretive elements are proposed. The existing hydrology of the pond/intermittent wetland will be maintained, resulting in dramatic water level shifts from summer to winter, allowing time and nature to heal the pond. The existing topography of the small borrow pit is mostly preserved, maintaining existing riparian vegetation and removing non-native species.

Legend

- Property Line
- Proposed Buildings
- Proposed Building Terraces
- Existing Tree Canopy
- Proposed Tree Canopy
- Potential On-Site Parking Zones
- Proposed Fields
- Proposed Canopies
- Recommended Building Pad Elevation (1) **+35.0 ft**

0. CIHC Building 1: Entry, Forum
1. CIHC Building 2: Content, Tribal Treasures, Library, Support
2. Sculpture Terraces
3. Entry Courtyard (with existing Oak and perimeter *Ramada*)
4. Main Entry (from East)
5. Drop-Off Area and Entry *Ramada*
6. On-Site Parking 1 (15 spaces, approx.)
7. On-Site Parking 2: Elders (20 spaces, approx.)
8. Loading Dock
9. On-Site Parking 3: Staff and Visitors (60-80 spaces, approx.)
10. Private Ceremony Circle
11. Multi-Use Field for demonstration of Native Games
12. Boat Dock (potential)
13. Gathering Circle
14. Dance Circle
15. Preserved Habitat at Small Borrow Pit
16. Entry Sculpture and Water Feature
17. Outdoor Theater (Amphimeadow)
18. Reclaimed Pond
19. Riparian Terraces
20. Arrival Area (with existing large trees)
21. Main Demonstration Area (with public restrooms)
26. CIHC Gateway Sculpture and Landscape
27. Artist in Residence
28. Levee Road

(1) Per CIHC Hydraulic Assessment Memorandum prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, August 2007.

Figure 31. **Proposed California Indian Heritage Center & State Park, Illustrative Plan Enlargement**

Source: EDAW, 2008

The riverfront zone is maintained and enhanced to create a healthy, accessible landscape with opportunities for demonstration and storytelling areas and pedestrian pathways.

A multi-use field for demonstration of Native games is located on the northern plateau of the site. A gathering circle and dance circle are located east of the proposed buildings and courtyard.

On-site parking (Figure 31) is proposed in three locations along the levee road. Approximately 20 spaces are provided for Elders parking adjacent to the buildings. Staff and visitor parking is to the north, comprised of 60 - 80 spaces, and approximately 15 additional spaces are sited south of the buildings, along the main vehicular entry loop. For proposed off-site parking, see the Parking subheading in this section, and Figures 47, 48 and 49.

Figure 32. **Reference Images**
Source: Marc Cavagnero and Associates, 2007

1) Entry Spaces (NMAI Cultural Resources Center; Suitland, MD)
2) Forum Spaces (National Museum of the American Indian; Washington, DC)
3) Natural Materials (Sumeg Village; Patrick's Point State Park, Eureka, CA)

Figure 33. **Proposed CIHC and State Park Outdoor Program Diagram**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Proposed Outdoor Program

As described in Section 4, the site program elements will be divided between the East Riverfront Property and the Northgate Site (Tables 7A, 7B and 7C), accommodating main outdoor programs on the former and larger gatherings on the latter. Figure 33 illustrates the distribution of proposed outdoor programs in the East Riverfront Property, including Outdoor Entry, Forum, Content and Support Spaces.

PROPOSED OUTDOOR ENTRY SPACES (8,500 sq. ft.)

A CIHC Gateway could potentially be located on the Grupe Parcel to showcase the CIHC to visitors. The Gateway could include a sculpture, a sign, a water feature or another distinguishing marker.

A landing and arrival zone will be located at the top of the levee on the East Riverfront Property to serve as a landing or resting area where pedestrians and cyclists could be welcomed and oriented to the site. This space could double as a storytelling and demonstration space.

A bus and vehicular drop-off area will be located at the main entry to the CIHC. The area will be sheltered and ADA accessible. The drop-off area will be located a maximum of 200 feet from the ticket counter and will take advantage of exceptional views of the site.

The entry courtyard will link the CIHC facilities and main programs on the site, acting as the center of the facilities. The program for the courtyard will be flexible, and will accommodate storytelling, demonstrations and small group gatherings.

PROPOSED OUTDOOR FORUM SPACES (125,000 sq. ft.)

The main outdoor forum space will be an outdoor theater for events, performances and concerts. The space will be semi-formal and should accommodate 150 - 300 people with a sloped planted area (amphimeadow) and stage zone.

A large, open, multi-use field for Native games demonstration will be located at the site's northern plateau. The field will have informal seating and nearby parking. The site will also accommodate mid-size events in the traditional meeting area and the gathering and dancing circles. Large outdoor events will be accommodated at the Northgate Site.

Storytelling and demonstration areas will be distributed throughout the site. They will be ADA accessible with appropriate seating and shade. Each area will include information related to its location, such as riverfront, pond's edge, upland, or other related site features.

PROPOSED OUTDOOR CONTENT SPACES (40 acres)

Indigenous Plant Gardens will be the main content space, the medium where all other outdoor programs will take place. The Indigenous Plant Garden will represent a natural environment. The varied microclimates of these sites will create diverse ecosystems.

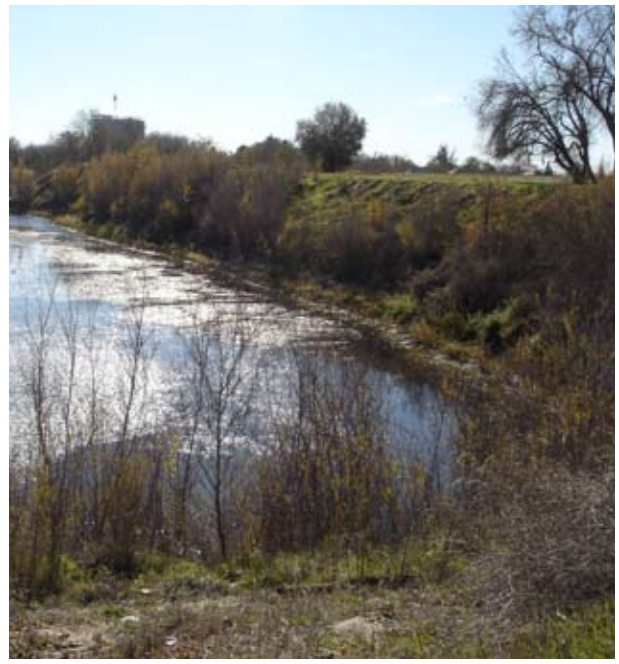
Traditional village structures might be represented within the site. Elements of traditional villages could be replicated on site, but ultimately the CIHC will determine how to represent tribes from all regions, as it is important that the site not be dominated by one tribe or region.

PROPOSED OUTDOOR SUPPORT SPACES (4 acres)

Support Spaces include restrooms, showers, shade structures, and cooking areas. The East Riverfront Property site will have restroom facilities, while the Northgate site will have other support uses, as this site will be used for large traditional events where camping is necessary.

Overnight facilities will be located at the Northgate Site for larger outdoor gatherings. This may be accommodated by the adjacent Boy Scout facility, Camp Pollock.

On-site parking at the East Riverfront Property will accommodate 100 - 120 parking spaces and 5 - 6 buses. Off-site locations will accommodate 150 - 200 spaces.



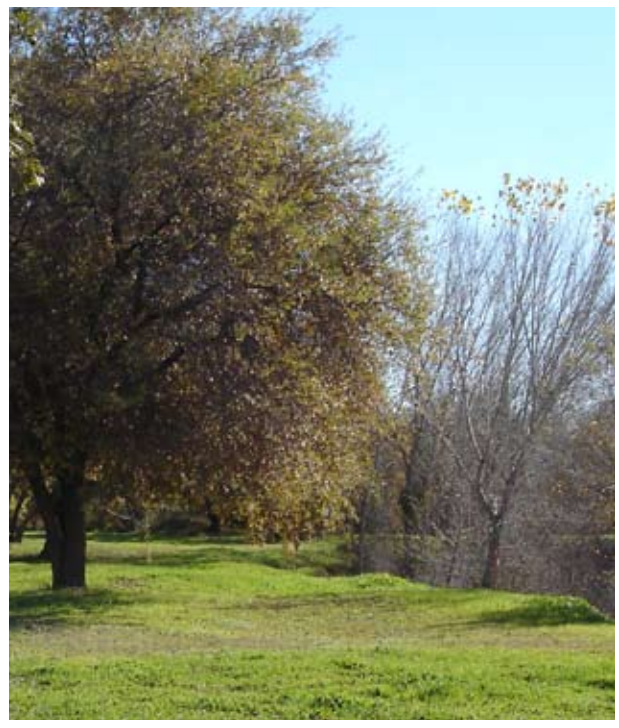


Figure 34. **East Riverfront Property Site Images**
Source: EDAW, 2008

Proposed Architectural Program

A key part of the CIHC concept masterplanning process was the siting of the required CIHC programs in response to the site-specific conditions of the East Riverfront Property. Multiple layouts were developed and discussed with the Core Advisory Group members to confirm the preferred layout and adjacencies of each program element described herein. This portion of the Concept Masterplan summarizes the recommended program distribution for the CIHC facilities, based on the preferred configuration of the *village*.

Using the required ranges described in Section 4 for each type of space (Entry, Forum, Content, Library/ Archives, Tribal Treasures and Support), the proposed architectural program lists the recommended square footage for each use, and locates it within the proposed building envelope. The *village* building is proposed as a three-story building comprised of two interconnected but independent buildings (Figures 35, 36 and 37) for a total of 114,000 square feet of proposed on-site facilities. Additionally, 4,000 square feet are proposed for off-site facilities to accommodate the artist-in-residence and other support programs.

It is assumed that further refinement of the architectural program will be part of the design phase of the project.

In summary, the proposed architectural program includes the following areas (refer to Table 9 for their relationship to the building footprint):

PROPOSED ENTRY SPACES (17,200 sq. ft.)

CIHC visitors will enter the building from the east at ground level into Building 1 (Figures 35, 36 and 37). Entering from the east is an important concept for local traditional customs, and thus it is recognized as part of the CIHC experience.

The primary entry space *(Gathering of the People)* will include square footage for reception area, ticketing, visitor orientation, school group gathering and orientation, circulation and related support at ground level. A separate elders entry will be available with direct access to and from nearby elders parking. The café, CIHC store and Support Spaces will be located on a mezzanine level in Building 1 (Figure 35, Level 1).

Building 2 will house a secondary reception area and corresponding Support Spaces at ground level to serve the main Content/Exhibit Spaces, with additional Support Spaces on Levels 1 and 2.

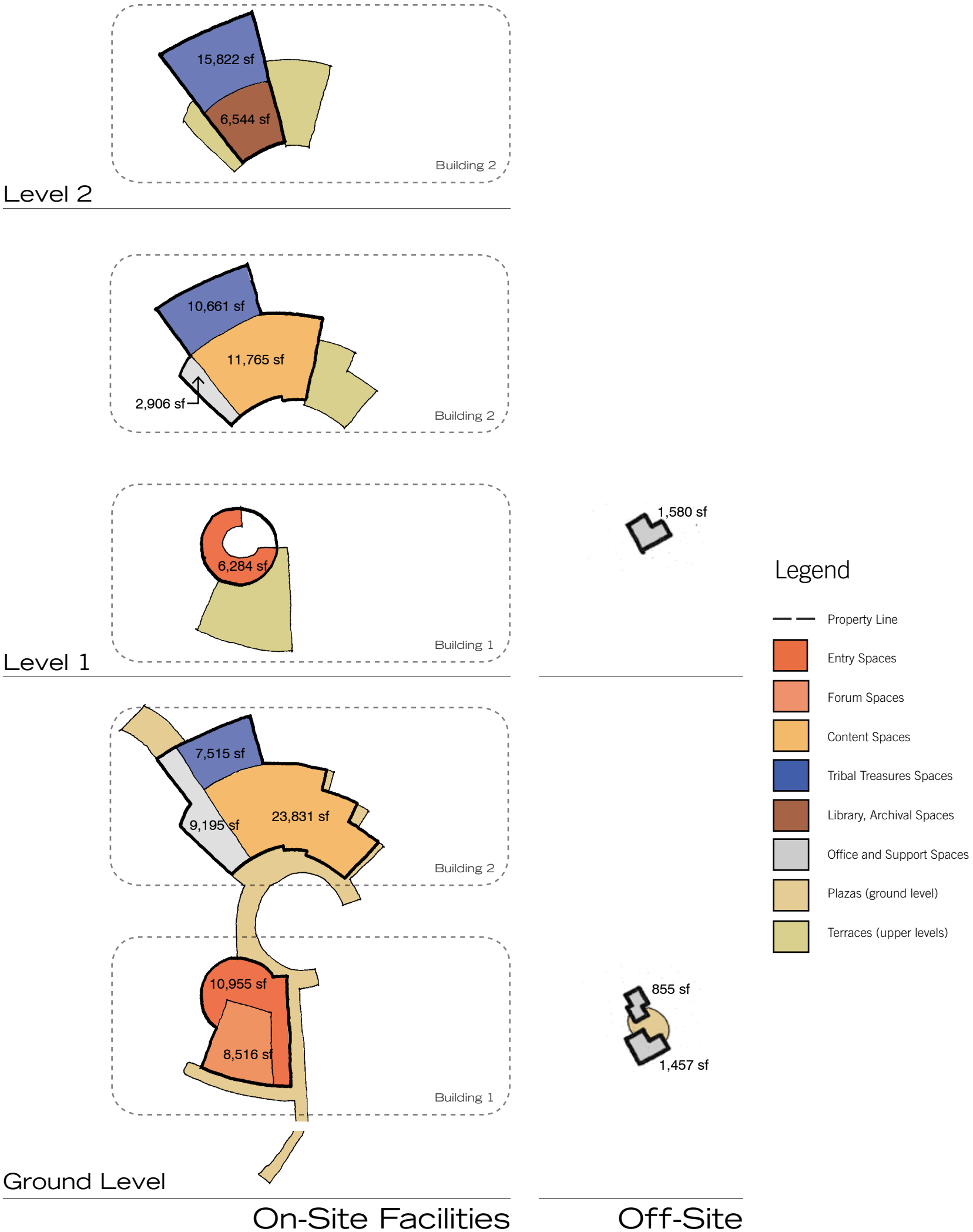


Figure 35 . **Proposed Architectural Program Diagram**

Source: EDAW, 2008

PROPOSED FORUM SPACES (8,500 sq. ft.)

Forum Spaces are located on the ground level of Building 1 and include a theater, a community meeting room, classrooms and associated support areas.

Maintaining a connection with the outdoors is important. These Forum Spaces will maintain that connection by creating classrooms with adjoining outdoor space for educational programs and by creating a theater space with an operable skylight and/or an operable exterior partition. The entry *ramada* links the two main indoor and outdoor Forum Spaces (auditorium and amphimeadow), thus opportunities for indoor-outdoor events will also be available.

PROPOSED CONTENT SPACES (35,600 sq. ft.)

As mentioned in section 4, creating a place where California Indians can tell their stories in their own way is fundamental to the CIHC mission. In response to the input provided by the Advisory Groups and the framework outlined in the Developing Vision Plan document, the three major themes of the interpretive program were accommodated in the proposed architectural program (*Cycles, Connections and Memory*), linked by *Gathering of the People* areas and the continuum of the *stories* that make all spaces seamless.

A part of the Entry Spaces, but also the first major interpretive content concept, *Gathering of the People* areas introduce the visitor to the Native worldview, and thus are located at the ground level of Buildings 1 and 2. These central spaces will be connected to the upper levels of both buildings via double-height ceilings, or secondary arrival spaces on each floor.

Cycles spaces provide a sense of traditional life in California and will likely include exhibit spaces, public education spaces such as storytelling spaces and limited access spaces for Native practices. *Connections* spaces offer perspective on Native communities' battle for survival and will likely include exhibit spaces, public education spaces such as screening and storytelling spaces and limited access Native practice spaces such as quiet and elder zones. *Cycles* and *Connections* Content Spaces will be located in Building 2 at ground level. Potential outdoor connections shall be studied to link the stories told indoor with demonstrations outdoors. Additionally, Content Spaces will be connected to the open storage areas of the Tribal Treasures Spaces.

Memory spaces provide an understanding of the impact and conflict that came from outside cultures and will likely include exhibit spaces, public education spaces such as screening, listening, reading and reflection areas and limited access Native practice spaces such as alcoves for private texts and oral histories. *Memory* spaces are proposed in Building 2 on Level 1. Outdoor terraces on Level 1 of Building 2 will provide opportunity for outdoor exhibition in connection to the *Memory* spaces stories.

Proposed Architectural Program: On-Site and Off-Site Facilities					
Use	Proposed Range*		Building Footprint	Building Height Range (stories)	Gross Building Area
ON-SITE FACILITIES					
ENTRY SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Entry Spaces	7,875 sq. ft.	12,125 sq. ft.	10,955 sq. ft.	0.68 - 1.05	17,239 sq. ft.
FORUM SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Forum Spaces	7,125 sq. ft.	10,500 sq. ft.	8,516 sq. ft.	0.85 - 1.25	8,516 sq. ft.
CONTENT/EXHIBIT SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Content/Exhibit Spaces	29,125 sq. ft.	47,500 sq. ft.	23,831 sq. ft.	0.97 - 1.59	35,596 sq. ft.
LIBRARY/ARCHIVE SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Library	4,500 sq. ft.	5,375 sq. ft.	0 sq. ft.	n/a	6,544 sq. ft.
TRIBAL TREASURES SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Tribal Treasures Spaces	20,625 sq. ft.	35,625 sq. ft.	7,515 sq. ft.	1.32 - 2.29	34,058 sq. ft.
OFFICES AND SUPPORT SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Office and Support Spaces	10,750 sq. ft.	13,875 sq. ft.	9,195 sq. ft.	1.76 - 2.27	12,101 sq. ft.
GROSS ON-Site CIHC Facilities	80,000 sq. ft.	125,000 sq. ft.	60,012 sq. ft.	1.12 - 1.75	114,054 sq. ft.
OFF-SITE FACILITIES					
OFFICES AND SUPPORT SPACES					
Gross Building Area of Office and Support Spaces			2,312 sq. ft.		3,892 sq. ft.
GROSS OFF-Site CIHC Facilities			2,312 sq. ft.		3,892 sq. ft.

Table 9. **Proposed Architectural Program Areas**

Source: Marc Cavagnero Associates and EDAW, 2008

PROPOSED LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE SPACES (6,500 sq. ft.)

Library and Archives Spaces will be located in Building 2 on the upper-most level (Figure 35, Level 2) and will have access to an adjacent terrace.

The Library and Archive Spaces will be closely connected to the Tribal Treasures areas (see below) and will include areas for research of California Indian history and genealogy, and space for on-site and web based exchange of Native news and information.

Areas for paper and media archives, including storage for general access archives and limited access archives will also be included. Library and archive support spaces are planned. Private viewing, consultation areas, and research space will be available.

PROPOSED TRIBAL TREASURES (34,000 sq. ft.)

Storage, care and access of Tribal Treasures, in accordance with Native beliefs and state-of-the-art museum practices, is fundamental to the mission of the CIHC. Tribal Treasures Spaces will include storage, care, exhibit preparation, and private viewing and consultation areas. These spaces will also provide for programs, training and support for regional tribal museums.

To service the Tribal Treasures collection, a loading dock and secure receiving, curatorial and support space for artifacts and traveling exhibits will be located on the ground level of Building 2. There will also be space for indoor and outdoor private ceremonial space.

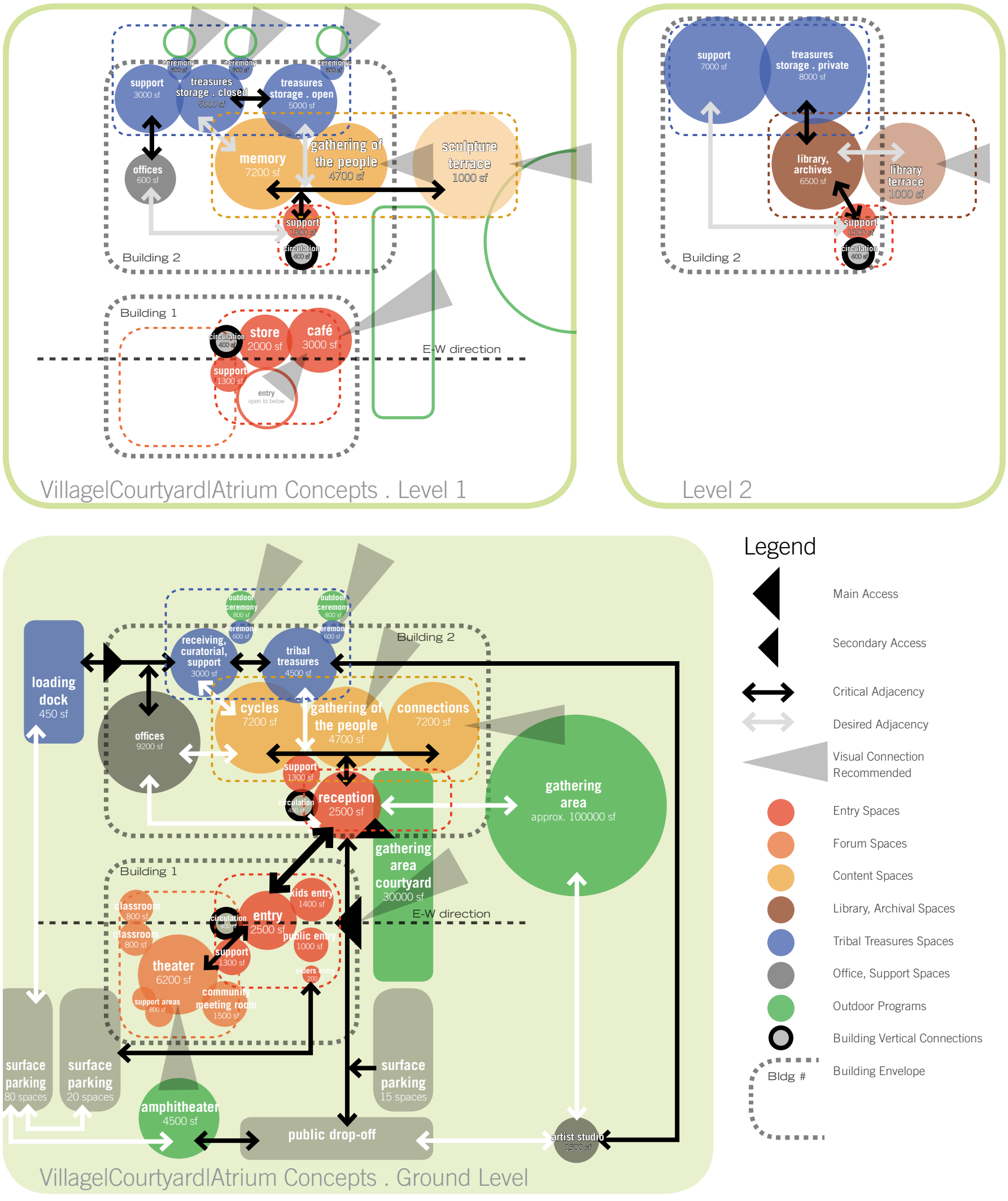
Tribal Treasures support includes an intake area, conservation laboratories, training rooms, a photo laboratory, a curatorial workroom and an exhibition shop for exhibit preparation. These Tribal Treasure support areas will be located on Levels 1 and 2 in Building 2.

Tribal Treasures storage includes open storage for general access, closed storage for living tribal treasures and private storage with limited access. Open and closed storage will be located on Level 1 of Building 1 and will have corresponding indoor and/or outdoor ceremonial space. Private storage will be located on Level 2. Open storage areas will be connected to the indoor content spaces (see above).

PROPOSED OFFICE AND SUPPORT SPACES (12,000 sq. ft. ON-SITE plus 4,000 sq. ft. OFF-SITE)

Staff and Support Spaces will be located in Building 2 on Levels 1 and 2. These spaces will include administrative spaces for CIHC staff, space for community resources and California Indian organizations.

The artist-in-residence building and related support space (OFF-SITE facilities per Figure 35 and Table 9) will be located offsite.



Figures 36, 37. **Proposed Architectural Program and Adjacencies Diagram, Ground and Upper Levels**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Proposed Program Adjacencies

Figures 36 and 37 represent the proposed relationship of programs and their recommended adjacencies. The diagrams also indicate main access points, indoor-outdoor opportunities, and desired visual connections.

As explained above, the main facility for the CIHC is envisioned as a two-building compound, in which both buildings face a common central open space (courtyard) and are interconnected via a semi-enclosed *ramada*. Within this configuration the Concept Masterplan provides the following spatial organization and required adjacencies:

Proposed Critical Adjacencies:

- Entry and Forum Spaces as the most public spaces in character and program
- Main and secondary Entry Space *(Gathering of the People)* located in Buildings 1 and 2
- All Content Spaces *(Connections, Memory, Cycles)* should be connected by common stories and physical spaces
- Support uses should be directly connected to Tribal Treasures and Entry Spaces
- All research facilities (Tribal Treasures, Library/ Archives, and artist-in-residence) spaces should be easily interconnected

Proposed Desired Adjacencies:

- Indoor and outdoor gathering areas
- Content and Tribal Treasures Spaces, linked by open storage areas
- Content and Library Spaces with adjacent outdoor spaces (terraces or gardens)

Recommended Visual Connections:

- Auditorium should have a view toward the amphimeadow
- Content Spaces should have views toward outdoor demonstration areas
- Terraces should be designed to enhance distant views of the site and the river

1) Outdoor Special Events (Salmon Festival; Yurok Tribe; Klamath, CA)
2) Natural Setting (Potawot Health Village; Arcata, CA)
3) Tribal Treasures (NMAI Cultural Resources Center; Suitland, MD)
4) Library | Archive Spaces (National Museum of the American Indian; Washington, D.C.)
5) Indoor-Outdoor Connections, NMAI Cafeteria and Fountain (National Museum of the American Indian; Washington, D.C.)

6) Entry Spaces: Hewn Wood Trellis (Rumsey Rancheria Gathering Hall; Brooks, CA)
7) Entry Spaces: Use of Natural Light (National Museum of the American Indian; Washington, DC)
8) Natural Materials: Hewn Branches and Saplings (First National Interpretive Center; Montreal, Canada)
9) Traditional Forms: Decorative iron grille derived from traditional patterns (Yurok Tribal Offices; Klamath, CA)

Figure 38. **Character Images**
Source: MCA and EDAW, 2006/2007.

Character

A CIHC Guiding Principle states that the planning, design and construction of the facility will reflect and respect California Indian values. This principal has guided the planning work and will continue to guide the design and character of the facility as it evolves.

The facility will honor diverse California Indian cultures and their Native traditions. The facility's architectural character will respect and reflect the values, traditions, beliefs and practices of Native peoples from all directions. Thus, common California Indian elements such as the circle, natural light, an east facing entry and regionally specific elements will be included in the design of the Center.

The facility will convey California Indian values through a blend of natural elements that integrate interior and exterior environments. The facility will integrate into its site and will have strong connections – both visual and physical – between the indoor and outdoor areas.

The CIHC facility will use natural light and materials and meet the highest sustainability standards.

The facility will compliment the environment and will take advantage of what nature has provided. It will look toward the river and aesthetically and environmentally fit the site.

The facility should be symbolic of California Indian traditions and relationships to the land and nature. It will use the universal natural elements that unite all California Indians.

The building design will be unique. The form might be modulated, using steel, stone and glass, highlighting natural materials and sustainable design.

Figures 39 and 40 illustrate views of the proposed California Indian Heritage Center.

Figure 39. **Proposed California Indian Heritage Center, View of Entry Courtyard and Building 1**
Source: Robin Chiang, 2008

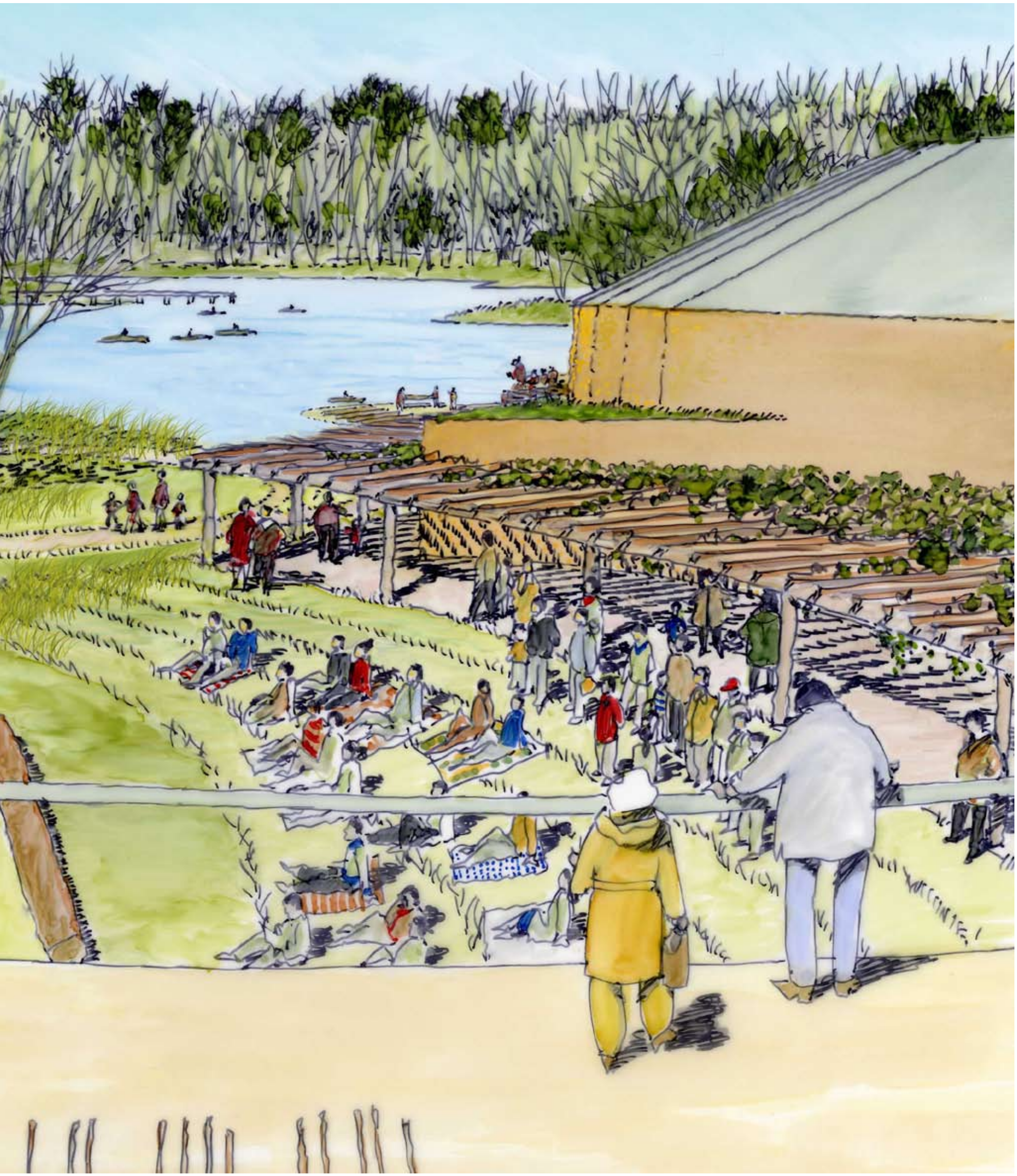


Figure 40. **Proposed California Indian Heritage Center, Aerial View of Building and Gathering Circles -- Reclaimed Pond in Foreground**
Source: Robin Chiang, 2008

ROBIN CHIANG '08

Figure 41. **View from Regatta Lane**

Figure 42. **View from Fountain Drive**

Figure 43. **View from Lighthouse Drive**

Figure 44. **View from Discovery Park**

Figures 41, 42, 43, 44. **Views to the East Riverfront Property from the adjacent neighborhood and across the Sacramento River**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Masterplan Strategies

Massing Strategy

Figures 41 to 45 show a series of massing studies from different vantage points into the East Riverfront Property. These views provide preliminary understanding of the relationships between the proposed building massing, the site and the surrounding neighborhoods.

Building height and mass has been minimized by distributing the building mass into two separated buildings and by creating a stepping volume that seems to merge with the landscape.

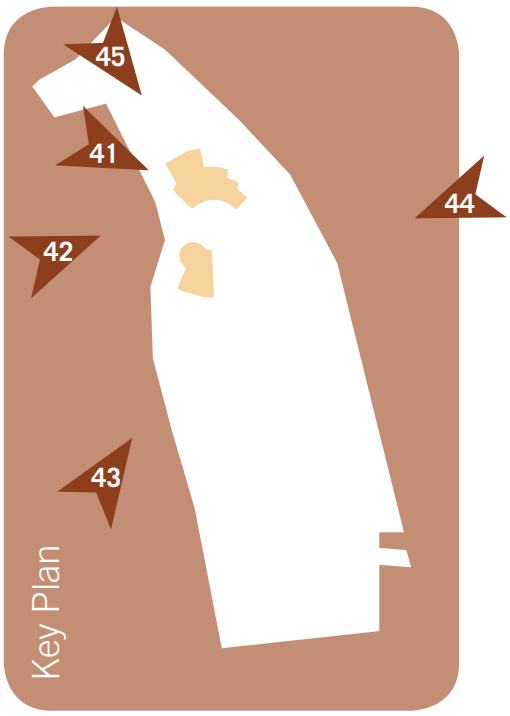


Figure 45. **East Riverfront Property looking South from northwestern corner of site**
Source: EDAW, 2008

*Refer to Figures 47, 48, and 49 for potential JTS Parcel Development Scenarios.

Figure 46. **East Riverfront Property, Potential Site Access**

Source: EDAW, 2008

scale 1" = 400'

0 100 200 300 400

Access and Circulation Strategy

This Concept Masterplan illustrates potential access and routes to and within the property. These initial concepts will be developed and refined during the course of the development of the General Plan.

Figure 46 illustrates the potential alternative vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle circulation routes for the CIHC.

VEHICULAR ACCESS AND CIRCULATION ALTERNATIVES

Two alternatives for the main vehicular entry/exit point are shown, both located along Lighthouse Drive.

A secondary entry/exit road is shown to take limited traffic from 4th Street at the southern end of the CIRI Property onto the levee road (CR 135). Vehicles will enter or exit the levee road near the Broderick Boat Ramp.

There will also be a limited use exit road used by emergency vehicles at the northern end of the site.

Both the main and secondary roads will be loop roads that bring vehicles around to a drop-off point near the building entry.

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Pedestrians will have full access to the site. Interconnected trails will provide diverse access experiences, including an interpretive loop trails around the pond and the main CIHC programs, a river trail that will connect to future footpaths at the northern and southern ends of the site and pedestrian access along the levee road.

BICYCLE ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

The levee road (CR135) will provide a bicycle circulation route along the length of the project site. Bicycles originating from the south could connect to the levee road via the secondary entry/exit road off of 4th Street, or via a future connection point from the CIRI Property.

scenario 1

View of the Existing Regatta Condominiums from Regatta Lane

Continuation of "The Regatta at The Rivers" Condominium Development
Approx.: 69 Units
Approx.: 103 Cars

Figure 47. **JTS Parcel Possible Scenario 1: Continuation of "The Regatta at The Rivers" Condominium Development - Concept Plan and Character Image**

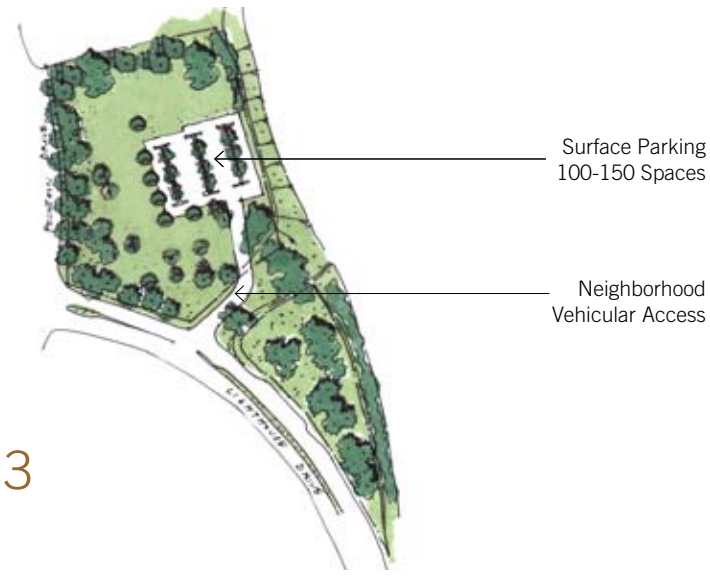
scenario 2

Café and Neighborhood Retail

Mixed-Use Development with Neighborhood Retail

Mixed-Use Development:
Parking Garage (2 Level, 250 Spaces), Residential Units, Live/Work Units, Cafés, Neighborhood Retail

Figure 48. **JTS Parcel Possible Scenario 2: Mixed-Use Development with Parking Garage - Concept Plan and Character Images**



scenario 3

Surface Parking

Surface Parking (100-150 Cars)

Figure 49. **JTS Parcel Possible Scenario 3: Surface Parking Only - Concept Plan and Character Image**

Figures 47, 48, 49. **JTS Parcel Possible Development Scenarios**

Source: EDAW, 2008

scale 1" = 400'
0 100 200 300 400

Parking Strategy

ON-SITE PARKING

The proposed on-site parking opportunities allocate about 100 - 120 spaces. The parking capacity would be distributed in three surface parking areas, including a lot for 60 - 80 parking spaces north of the proposed facility near the multi-use field. A second small surface lot is proposed adjacent to the facility with 20 spaces for elders parking and ADA parking. The third on-site surface parking lot is proposed to the south of the facility off of the entry loop road with approximately 15 spaces.

REMOTE PARKING

There are a number of possibilities for remote parking locations that could accommodate overflow parking. These include the surface lot at the Broderick Boat Ramp, the parking structure at the Ziggurat Building, and surface parking at Raley Field. These existing parking areas would require a shuttle bus to the site, and would require to enter into formal agreements with owners of these facilities.

PARKING AND DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

The JTS Parcel adjacent to the East Riverfront Property could provide additional off-site parking. As this parcel is privately owned, it could be developed in a number of ways. Figures 47-49 detail three possible development scenarios for this parcel, including closing Marina Way.

As the concept drawing in Scenario 1 illustrates (Figure 47), the parcel could be developed as an extension of the existing “Regatta at the Rivers” condominium development. This scenario would not provide any overflow parking opportunities for the CIHC.

Scenario 2 (Figure 48) illustrates the concept of a mixed-use development that could include a parking garage. The parking garage would be two levels and could accommodate approximately 250 vehicles. The mixed-use development could include residential units, live/work units, cafés and neighborhood-serving retail.

Scenario 3 (Figure 49) illustrates the concept of a development with only surface parking for 100 - 150 cars. Landscaping would create a buffer for the surrounding neighborhoods.

Figure 50. **East Riverfront Property, Proposed Grading**

Source: EDAW, 2008

Grading and Landscape Strategies

LANDSCAPE APPROACH

One of the primary goals of the site development is to heal the land. The key approach to the landscape design is one of preservation, restoration, and reclamation with provision for the traditional practices of California Indian people.

Plant species native to this region and river corridor will be utilized to enhance the natural setting. The remainder of the site will be planted with varying species creating a variety of thriving ecosystems. An extensive pond/intermittent wetland enhancement effort will be conducted, re-grading the banks with native riparian terracing in key locations. These native plantings will include a number of plant species traditionally used in California Indian basket weaving, regalia, boatmaking and other traditional practices.

GRADING

Three general areas of the site will be graded (Figure 50) to create the space described above. To prevent flooding, all areas where the proposed buildings will be placed will be filled to elevation 35. A portion of the small borrow pit will be graded to create the drop-off zone. The edge of the pond/intermittent wetland will be reconfigured to create natural riparian terraces and the amphimeadow.

1) View of East Riverfront Property pond/intermittent wetland
2) Existing trees to be preserved on site

Landscape Character Images
Source: EDAW, 2008

Sustainability Strategy

Land stewardship is a strong and common value for this project. During meetings and discussions with members of the Advisory Groups, the idea of building the CIHC on the principles of respect of the land and protect the natural environment.

With this in mind, the concept of *healing the land* is considered a necessary first step in the development of the Center. The implementation of both historic and modern ideals of site sustainability are an important aspect of the project and a way to assure that the CIHC will be a true steward of the natural environment from the beginning.

The CIHC will follow the goals and practices outlined by the U.S. Green Building Council for LEED certified sites and structures. Per the State of California Governor's Executive Order, the building and site will be designed for a LEED Silver certification as a minimum goal.

Figure 51. **Landscape Character Images**
Source: EDAW, 2008.

1) Existing riparian species along the Sacramento River
2) Native Cottonwoods located in the small borrow pit at the East Riverfront Property
3) Character of reclaimed pond with native species (Cache Creek Conservancy; Woodland, CA)
4) Large Oak to become focal point at the CIHC Entry Courtyard

Infrastructure Strategy

Pursuant to the site infrastructure analysis performed by Nolte Engineering, Nolte advised the Task Force in March 2007 about the current available infrastructure to the site. Existing sanitary sewer, water and storm drain utility lines have the capacity to serve the development of the CIHC.

In accordance with the sustainability goals established for the CIHC, and despite the fact that the City of West Sacramento's systems can absorb the new development, the concept masterplan recommends the inclusion of on-site water treatment systems to cleanse and reuse storm water and grey water sewage. Further study will be required to determine the feasibility and specific type of water treatment on the East Riverfront Property, but a preference should be placed on the use of natural methods (swales, wetlands).

Energy efficiency, materials selection and reduction of light pollution will be carefully considered during the building design phase.

Maintenance Strategy

The CIHC site will become a unit of the California State Park system. This property, like all units of the State Park system will be developed and maintained under the general guidelines of the State Park system.

It is assumed that different levels of maintenance will be required across the 43-acre site, with higher maintenance required near the building, and less required on the restored natural areas that will be designed to recognize seasonal flooding.

A detailed maintenance plan will be developed as part of the general plan and project design phase to include all areas of the site. The maintenance plan will be developed in coordination with the phased development plan for the CIHC facility.

Security and Safety Strategy

As with any other public facility and park, security and safety at the CIHC will be paramount for the enjoyment and safeguard of visitors, staff, and the collections.

A joint effort between State Parks and the City of West Sacramento will most likely achieve the best results. For continued safety patrols and security measures, the Capital District's Public Safety Team will patrol the site in two-person teams. These State Park rangers will provide baseline security, in collaboration with local police.

The site will operate as a regular State Park, open year-round from dawn to dusk. All public trails and small gathering areas will be illuminated to provide a safe environment.

Building security systems will be included to protect the valuable Tribal Treasures.

Section 6
Design Guidelines

Mortar Holes at Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park (Miwok), Pine Grove, California, 2007.

Section 6
Design Guidelines

The Design Guidelines section is included in the Concept Masterplan document to provide a general overview and guidance for the future site and building design of the CIHC.

The guidelines are based on the input received from the Advisory Groups during the year-long masterplanning process. Additional recommendations and detailed guidance can also be found in Appendices A and B, the Advisory Group and CORE Advisory Group Workshop and work session notes.

This section is organized in two parts: landscape design guidelines and architectural guidelines. The landscape design guidelines include the following: site preservation, site restoration and reclamation, cultural landscapes, outdoor facilities and art in the landscape. The architectural guidelines include: form and articulation (building massing) and materials.

Landscape Design Guidelines

Preservation

The project will preserve and maintain key site features including the river's edge, feature trees and existing native vegetation where appropriate.

Design Guidelines:

- Grading will be minimized when possible to reduce negative impact to the site.

- Native trees with a diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) of greater than 10 inches shall be preserved, where feasible.

- Existing Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) will be preserved on site, where feasible. Any impacts of Blue Elderberry shrubs will be addressed in the CEQA process through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

- The habitat and form of the river's edge will be preserved. Measures may be taken to improve the health of existing riparian habitat.

Restoration and Reclamation

One of the primary goals of the project is to heal the land. All site development will be planned and conducted with this goal in mind.

Design Guidelines:

- Reclamation of borrow pits will be designed with native riparian terraces to accommodate seasonal flood waters of the Sacramento River.

- Natural methods will be used to control erosion along the river bank.

- The project will be designed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to the natural environment and cultural resources.

Cultural Landscapes

The CIHC native gardens will be developed to provide the materials used to conduct demonstrations and other activities related to basket weaving, regalia and traditional medicine.

Design Guidelines:

- Native gardens will be introduced throughout the site.

- Plant species selected for these native gardens will include materials for a variety of on-site demonstrations and other activities, including but not limited to basket weaving, boat making, regalia and traditional medicine.

Outdoor Facilities

Outdoor facilities including site furnishings, the entry *ramada,* the outdoor theater (amphimeadow) and storytelling areas will be provided, inspired by traditional California Indian forms and materials.

Design Guidelines:

- Natural materials will be used in the construction of outdoor facilities.

- The design of outdoor facilities will look to traditional California Indian forms for inspiration.

- California Indian tribes will be equitably represented. Materials and forms representative of all California Indians shall be used for all outdoor facilities.

Art in the Landscape

The art exhibited on the CIHC site will showcase California Indian artists with permanent and changing exhibits representative of all California Indians.

Design Guidelines:

- Art in the landscape will be California Indian art.
- Art selected will be a mix of contemporary and traditional California Indian art.
- California Indian art will be exhibited on the sculpture terraces of the CIHC main building and throughout the site where opportunities exist.
- Exhibitions will be a combination of permanent and changing exhibits. Art selected for these exhibits will represent all California regions and tribes over time.

Architectural Design Guidelines

Form and Articulation

The form of the CIHC buildings should merge with the lands while providing an iconic image for the project. It should compliment the environment and take advantage of what nature has provided.

Design Guidelines:

- The building will be unique, creating a singular identity for the California Indian Heritage Center.
- The form of the building will look to traditional Indian forms that are universal to all California Indian tribes.
- The building will aesthetically fit the site.
- The building design, form and materials will reflect native relationships to the land and nature.

Building Materials

Building materials will be selected to integrate natural materials with contemporary building systems. Green or sustainable building practices will be used to reduce negative environmental impacts.

Design Guidelines:

- Natural building materials will be used to integrate the building with the site.
- Materials may include wood and stone. Consideration shall be given to how these materials are used in each California Indian tribe and how this can be universally represented.
- Outdoor building materials will be sensitive to the programmatic requirements. For example, surfaces used for dance will be soft materials such as grass.
- Unifying forms and elements will be used to represent California Indian values.
- Green building practices will be used to enhance energy efficiency, indoor air quality and natural daylighting.

Section 7
Phasing and Implementation Approach

Replica of a Chuck-ah granary for Acorn storage (Cache Creek Conservancy) Woodland, California, 2007.

Section 7
Phasing and Implementation Approach

The final section of the Concept Masterplan document presents an implementation approach, including a summary of the estimate of probable cost and a potential phasing strategy.

The information provided in this section shall be used during the preparation of the General Plan to assist in confirming the phasing strategy and developing the CIHC's design and implementation approach.

Summary Estimate of Probable Cost

An estimate of probable cost is typically prepared during the planning phase of a project to establish a budget plan for design and construction. This estimate is based on a specific location with limited definition of scope, including concepts and category costs.

An initial summary of costs has been prepared to provide an overview of projected costs for the CIHC at a programmatic level. Costs have been developed by J.R. Conkey Associates, based on concept drawings provided by EDAW and Mark Cavagnero Associates in the masterplan concept. They are as follows:

- Illustrative Site Plan, 5/10/08 (Figure 30)
- Proposed Grading, 5/10/08 (Figure 50)
- Proposed Outdoor Program Diagram, 5/10/08 (Figure 33)
- Proposed Architectural Program Diagram, 5/10/08 (Figure 35)
- Architectural Program - Working Draft by Mark Cavagnero and Associates, 1/12/07 (Tables 1-8)

Cost estimate guidelines include allowances and contingencies as noted:

- Site prevailing wage rates
- Escalation (3 years)
- Contingencies:
  - Estimating contingency
  - Allowance for complexity
  - Allowance for LEED Silver or better
  - Phasing allowance

Initial cost estimates target Phase One development at $50 million. At full build out, the project value has been established at approximately $145 million, with an additional $28.6 million for additional off-site improvements in support of the CIHC. This excludes acquisition costs and levee improvements. Discussions are ongoing with the City of West Sacramento to determine necessary levee improvements, timing of repairs and applicable fees within the levee segment at the project location.

Estimate of Probable Cost : Summary and Phase One Budget				
Item	Estimated Total Value ($)		Phase One Budget ($)	
1 SITE WORK		**$ 11,559,397**		**$ 5,564,616**
Rough Grading (40 acres)	$ 1,278,179		$ 1,278,179	
Finish Grading and Import Fill (including Pond Enhancement)	$ 1,600,867		$ 1,600,867	
Base and Paving (including Roadway), Fencing	$ 1,987,564		$ 993,782	
Trails, Site Lighting, Site Furnishings	$ 981,264		$ 490,632	
Boat Dock (north end)	$ 201,156		$ 201,156	
Landscaping and Irrigation	$ 5,510,367		$ 1,000,000	
Levee Repairs	$ 0		$ 0	
2 UTILITIES		**$ 11,011,070**		**$ 7,071,765**
Drainage	$ 2,130,183		$ 2,130,183	
Sewer	$ 361,025		$ 361,025	
Domestic Water	$ 297,485		$ 297,485	
Fire Water	$ 511,397		$ 511,397	
Site Electrical	$ 3,771,675		$ 3,771,675	
Off-Site Arterials, Signals	$ 2,682,080		$ 0	
Miscellaneous Site Features Allowance	$ 1,257,225		$ 0	
3 ON-SITE BUILDING AREAS		**$ 88,979,418**		**$ 23,621,683**
Entry Building and Associated Structures	$ 23,621,683		$ 23,621,683	
Main Building and Associated Structures	$ 63,341,490		$ 0	
Artist In Residence	$ 2,016,245		$ 0	
4 OTHER SPACES		**$ 16,996,040**		**$ 0**
CIHC Gateway	$ 0		$ 0	
Retail	$ 4,828,445		$ 0	
Parking Structure (2 story / 200 car max.)	$12,167,595		$ 0	
5 NORTHGATE SITE		**$ 5,019,000**		**$ 0**
Allowance (not funded project)	$ 5,019,000		$ 0	
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST BUDGET				
SITE, UTILITIES AND BUILDING - subtotals 1, 2 and 3				
Construction Sum Totals 1, 2 and 3	$ 111,549,885		$ 36,258,064	
Soft Cost Set Aside @ 30%	$ 33,464,966	**$ 145,014,851**	$ 10,877,419	**$ 47,135,483**
OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS - subtotals 4 and 5				
Construction Sum Totals 4 and 5	$ 22,015,040		$ 0	**$ 0**
Soft Cost Set Aside @ 30%	$ 6,604,512	**$ 28,619,552**	$ 0	
ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET REQUIREMENT		**$ 173,634,403**		**$ 47,135,483**

Table 10. **Summary of Estimate of Probable Cost, and Phase One Budget**

Source: DPR 2008

Phasing Strategy

Development of a phased project strategy has been based on concept drawings, site opportunities and constraints and delivery of an achievable first phase that will support initial operations and programs. An initial goal of $50 million has been identified as a Phase One target.

Costs have been developed to identify potential Phase One costs directly related to the site. These include rough grading and fill, borrow pit enhancement, development of the northern boat dock and limited development of trails, landscaping and irrigation. It is expected that completion of infrastructure and utilities will be completed in Phase One for initial and eventual hookup at full build out. Facility development will be limited to approximately 26,000 square feet that will accommodate activities to support a successful Phase One operation. These functions are yet to be defined, but may include limited relocation of certain Tribal Treasures, exhibits, administrative and public spaces. These will shift to new facilities when full build out is achieved.

The past is our future.

Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee)

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Cover art: *Creation Story*, 2000, by Harry Fonseca (Nisenan Maidu/ Native Hawaiian/Portuguese, b. 1946, d. 2006), Santa Fe, New Mexico. Acrylic on canvas. Gift of Peggy and George Wessler, 2004. 194 x 525 cm (26/5007). Courtesy, National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institute.

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Interim Project Planning and Interpretive Programming Report, September 2007

VOLUME II : California Indian Heritage Center: Concept Masterplan

Interim Site and Facility Masterplanning and Programming Report, May 2008

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Cover: Detail of a painting, 265007.000, Harry Fonseca (Nisenan Maidu / Native Hawaiian / Portuguese), an acrylic painting entitled *Creation Story,* 2000. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Signed and dated. Photo by Enrest Amoroso. Courtesy, National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institute. For full image, please see inside back cover.

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