APPENDIX B

Cultural Resources Evaluation
Eleni Getachew
Impact Sciences
811 W, 7th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Records Search Results for
APNs: 251-0325-004, 251-0325-005, 251-0325-006, 251-0325-008, 251-0325-009, 251-0325-010, and
251-0325-011) located at 3201 to 3231 Marysville Boulevard and 3206 to 3212 Ermina Drive in the City
of Sacramento

Eleni Getachew:

Per your request received by our office on 6/29/2023, a complete records search was conducted by
searching California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) maps for cultural resource site
records and survey reports in Sacramento County within a 1/4-mile radius of the proposed project area.

Review of this information indicates that the proposed project area contains 0 recorded indigenous-
period/ethnographic-period cultural resource(s) and 0 recorded historic-period cultural resource(s).
Additionally, 0 cultural resources study report(s) on file at this office cover(s) a portion of the proposed
project area.

Outside the proposed project area, but within the 1/4-mile radius, the broader search area contains 0
recorded indigenous-period/ethnographic-period cultural resource(s) and 5 recorded historic-period
cultural resource(s): Arcade Creek Levee, Strader Residence, historic well, transmission tower, and a
historic house at 3132 Palmer Street. Additionally, 12 cultural resources study report(s) on file at this
office cover(s) a portion of the broader search area.

In this part of Sacramento County, archaeologists locate indigenous-period/ethnographic-period
habitation sites “along streams or on ridges or knolls, especially those with southern exposure” (Moratto
1984: 290). This region is known as the ethnographic-period territory of the Nisenan, also called the
Southern Maidu. The Nisenan maintained permanent settlements along major rivers in the Sacramento
Valley and foothills; they also periodically traveled to higher elevations (Wilson and Towne 1978: 387-
389). The proposed project search area is situated in the Sacramento Valley about 215 feet south of
Arcade Creek. The subject property has experienced past development. Given the extent of known
cultural resources and the environmental setting, there is low potential for locating indigenous-
period/ethnographic-period cultural resources within the proposed project area.
The 1902 Fair Oaks and 1911 Arcade USGS topographical maps show evidence of early twentieth-century Marysville Boulevard and an unpaved road and buildings in the vicinity of the subject property. The 1950 Rio Linda 7.5' USGS topographical map shows evidence of twentieth-century Hagginwood neighborhood, Marysville Boulevard, Ermina Drive, and Arcade Boulevard bounding the subject property. Historic aerial images from 1947 and 1957 show several buildings at the location of the subject property. By 2016 all but one building had been demolished. The remaining building at 3201 Marysville Boulevard was built in 1961. Given the extent of known cultural resources and patterns of local history, there is high potential for locating historic-period cultural resources within the proposed project area. Although the building at 3201 Marysville Boulevard is over 50 years old, it does not appear to possess character defining features of an architectural style.

**LITERATURE REFERENCED DURING SEARCH:**
In addition to the official records and maps for sites and studies in Sacramento County, the following inventories and references were also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources - Listed properties; California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California State Historical Landmarks; California Points of Historical Interest; Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory; Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Resources Directory; Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys; Gold Districts of California (Clark 1970); California Gold Camps (Gudde 1975); California Place Names (Gudde 1969); Historic Spots in California (Hoover et al. 1966 [1990]); Trail of the First Wagons Over the Sierra Nevada (Graydon 1986); California Archaeology (Moratto 1984); and the Smithsonian Institution’s Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California (Wilson and Towne 1978).

**SENSITIVITY STATEMENT:**

1) With respect to cultural resources, it appears that the proposed project area is not sensitive.

2) Should the lead agency/authority require a cultural resources survey, a list of qualified local cultural resources consultants can be found at http://chrisinfo.org. Please forward copies of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to the North Central Information Center (NCIC) as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office via our file transfer system. Please contact NCIC for instructions.

3) If cultural resources are encountered during the project, avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified cultural resources professional has evaluated the project area. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Indigenous-period/ethnographic-period resources include: chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, and other flaked-stone artifacts; mortars, grinding slicks, pestles, and other groundstone tools; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include: stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; mine shafts, tailings, or ditches/flumes; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

4) Identified cultural resources should be recorded on DPR 523 (A-L) historic resource recordation forms, available at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351.

5) Review for possible historic-period cultural resources has included only those sources listed in the referenced literature and should not be considered comprehensive. The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value. If the area of potential effect contains such properties not noted in our research, they should be assessed by an architectural historian before commencement of project activities.
Due to processing delays and other factors, it is possible that not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System’s (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP’s regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact North Central Information Center at ncic@csus.edu or (916) 278-6217 if you have any questions about this records search.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center