CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS
FOR THE
1976 EDGEWATER ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
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USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle: Sacramento East 1992 Quadrangle: Township 9N, Range 5E, Unsectioned Del Paso

Negative CHRIS Records Search; Positive Sacred Lands File Search; Negative Cultural Resources Survey; Moderate Buried Site Sensitivity; Inadvertent Discoveries Recommendation; Nisenan Tribe; Sacramento, Sacramento County

January 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Redwood Residential is proposing the construction of the Creekside at Woodlake Project (Project) that will be a single-family home community with attached and detached accessory dwelling units. The current Project plans include construction of approximately 20 homes with an additional 20 attached and 20 detached casitas at 1976 Edgewater Drive, Sacramento, California. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended.

Natural Investigations Company, Inc. (Natural Investigations) was retained to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Project. The investigations included a records search conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at Sacramento State University, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), geoarchaeological sensitivity analyses, pedestrian survey of the 7.3 acre Project Area Limits (PAL), and completion of a report[1] documenting the results of investigations for the Project that complies with CEQA.

The NCIC records search for the Project did not identify any previous surveys or previously recorded cultural resources in the PAL. The SLF search for the Project yielded positive results for the presence of sensitive Native American resources in the area. However, the positive SLF response is probably associated with known sites that include Native American burials along the American River. Geoarchaeological analysis determined that the sensitivity of the PAL for the presence of buried deposits of cultural resources is moderate. The pedestrian surface survey of the PAL did not identify any significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric or historic sites or isolated artifacts) or any indication of buried deposits of cultural resources. Therefore, Natural Investigations finds that implementation of the Project would not impact any historical resources or unique archaeological resources and recommends a finding of *No Impact* pursuant to CEQA.

[1] This report will be filed with Ms. Maya Theuer in Sacramento; the NCIC at California State University, Sacramento; and Natural Investigations Company in Sacramento. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at the Sacramento office of Natural Investigations.

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INTRODUCTION

Redwood Residential is proposing the construction of the Creekside at Woodlake Project that will be a single-family home community with attached and detached accessory dwelling units. The current Project plans include construction of approximately 20 homes with an additional 20 attached and 20 detached casitas at 1976 Edgewater Drive, Sacramento, California. Natural Investigations Company, Inc. was retained to conduct cultural resource investigations (e.g., CHRIS records search, SLF search, geoarchaeological sensitivity analyses, and pedestrian surface survey) for the Project. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at 1976 Edgewater Drive (APN: 275-0240-077and 275-0231-011), Sacramento, California. The property is approximately 2.5 miles east of Discovery Park, just north of Highway 160, south of Arden Way, just to the east of the intersection of Del Paso Boulevard and Highway 160, and approximately 0.75 miles north of the American River (Figure 1). The PAL encompasses 7.3 acres of land that is bordered by residential and commercial developments.

The proposed Project is the construction of private residences and associated infrastructure (e.g., roads and underground utilities). Construction would require grading and excavation for foundations and utilities. The depth of excavations would not likely exceed ten feet in depth.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

The Project is subject to the requirements of CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended. Sacramento County as lead agency must consider the effects of the Project on historical resources, traditional cultural resources, and unique resources. Pursuant to PRC Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 also requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical Resources

"Historical resources" is a term defined within PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 (a). The term embraces any resource that is listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), which is defined in PRC Section 5024.1 and CCR Section 4852. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Pursuant to CCR Section 15064.5 (a)(3), a historical resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California that may be considered to be an historical resource, provided that the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered to be historically significant by the lead agency if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The criteria are as follows:

> (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

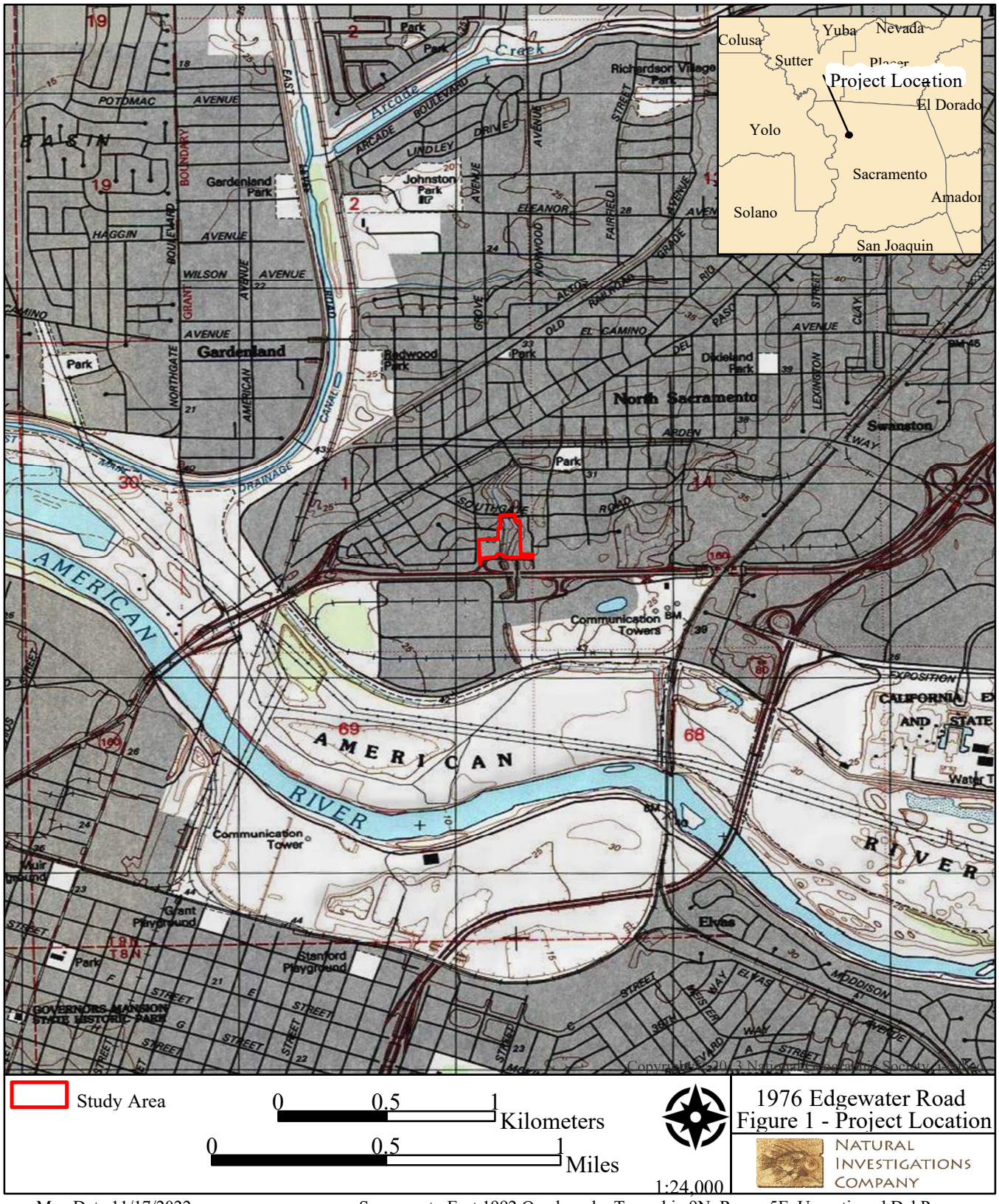


Figure 1. Project Location Map

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

"Effects on historical resources" are described at CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b) as:

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Tribal Cultural Resources

"Tribal cultural resources" is a term defined in PRC Section 21074. The stipulations of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and its modifications to the PRC are the responsibility of the County. Tribal cultural resources are defined as follows:

(a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph,

the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

(b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

"Effects on tribal cultural resources" are described at PRC Section 21084.2. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Therefore, Section 21084.3 states:

(a) Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.

(b) If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process provided in Section 21080.3.2, the following are examples of mitigation measures that, if feasible, may be considered to avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts:

(1) Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

(2) Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.

(B) Protecting the traditional use of the resource.

(C) Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

(3) Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.

(4) Protecting the resource.

Unique Archeological Resources

"Unique archaeological resources" is a term defined in PRC Section 21083.2 (g). The term means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized, important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Mitigation of Impacts to Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources

CCR Section 15064.5 (c) states that archaeological resources may qualify as historical resources as defined in subdivision (a) of the section. Treatment options under PRC Section 21083.2 (b) to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment are as follows:

(1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.

(2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

(3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.

(4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

(c) To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required as provided in this subdivision.

(d) Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project.

For historic structures, CCR Section 15064.5, subdivision (b)(3), indicates that a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995) shall be considered as mitigating impacts to a less than significant level.

Sacramento County

The Sacramento County General Plan includes goals, objectives, and policies for the identification and protection of cultural resources. The goal for the identification and protection of cultural resources in the general plan is:

> Promote the inventory, protection and interpretation of the cultural heritage of Sacramento County, including historical and archaeological settings, sites, buildings, features, artifacts and/or areas of ethnic historical, religious or socio-economical importance.

The County's General Plan also includes six objectives regarding cultural resources:

1. Comprehensive knowledge of archeological and historic site locations.

2. Attention and care during project review and construction to ensure that cultural resource sites, either previously known or discovered on the project site, are properly protected with sensitivity to Native American values.

3. Structures with architectural or historical importance preserved to maintain contributing design elements.

4. Known cultural resources protected from vandalism unauthorized excavation, or accidental destruction.

5. Properly stored and classified artifacts for ongoing study.

6. Public awareness and appreciation of both visible and intangible historic and cultural resources.

The second objective pertains to the Project and includes thirteen policies:

CO-150. Utilize local, state and national resources, such as the NCIC, to assist in determining the need for a cultural resources survey during project review.

CO-151. Projects involving an adoption or amendment of a General Plan or Specific Plan or the designation of open space shall be noticed to all appropriate Native American tribes in order to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places.

CO-152. Consultations with Native American tribes shall be handled with confidentiality and respect regarding sensitive cultural resources on traditional tribal lands.

CO-153. Refer projects with identified archeological and cultural resources to the Cultural Resources Committee to determine significance of resource and recommend appropriate means of protection and mitigation. The Committee shall coordinate with the Native American Heritage Commission in developing recommendations.

CO-154. Protection of significant prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic sites within open space easements to ensure that these resources are preserved in situ for perpetuity.

CO-155. Native American burial sites encountered during preapproved survey or during construction shall, whenever possible, remain in situ. Excavation and reburial shall occur when in situ preservation is not possible or when the archeological significance of the site merits excavation and recording procedure. On-site reinterment shall have priority. The project developer shall provide the burden of proof that offsite reinterment is the only feasible alternative. Reinterment shall be the responsibility of local tribal representatives.

CO-156. The cost of all excavation conducted prior to completion of the project shall be the responsibility of the project developer.

CO-157. Monitor projects during construction to ensure crews follow proper reporting, safeguards, and procedures.

CO-158. As a condition of approval of discretionary permits, a procedure shall be included to cover the potential discovery of archaeological resources during development or construction. County of Sacramento General Plan 79 Conservation Element Amended September 26, 2017.

CO-159. Request a Native American Statement as part of the environmental review process on development projects with identified cultural resources.

CO-160. County Planning and Environmental Review staff shall take historical and cultural resources into consideration when conducting planning studies and documents in preparation of, including but not limited to, areas plans, corridor plans, community plans, and specific plans.

CO-161. As a condition of approval for discretionary projects, require appropriate mitigation to reduce potential impacts where development could adversely affect paleontological resources.

CO-162. Projects located within areas known to be sensitive for paleontological resources, should be monitored to ensure proper treatment of resources and to ensure crews follow proper reporting, safeguards and procedures.

CO-163. Require that a certified geologist or paleoresources consultant determine appropriate protection measures when resources are discovered during the course of development and land altering activities.

City of Sacramento

The Sacramento City Council adopted Ordinance No. 2006-063 to add a historic preservation chapter to the Sacramento City Code on October 24, 2006. The purpose of Chapter 17.143 Historic Preservation of the City Code was:

1. To establish a City preservation program, commission and staff, to implement the Preservation Element of the City's General Plan;

2. To provide mechanisms, through surveys, nominations and other available means, to identify significant historic, prehistoric and cultural resources, structures, districts, sites, landscapes and properties within the city;

3. To provide mechanisms and procedures to protect and encourage the preservation of the city's historic and cultural resources; and

4. To provide standards, criteria and processes, consistent with State and Federal preservation standards and criteria, for the identification, protection and assistance in the preservation, maintenance and use of historic and cultural resources.

The Historic and Cultural Resources element of the City of Sacramento (City) General Plan also includes goals and policies for the identification and protection of cultural resources. These goals and policies include:

GOAL HCR 1.1 Comprehensive City Preservation Program. Maintain a comprehensive, citywide preservation program to identify, protect, and assist in the preservation of Sacramento's historic and cultural resources.

Policies

HCR 1.1.1 Certified Local Government. The City shall maintain its status as a Certified Local Government (CLG) and use CLG practices as the key components of the City's preservation program.

HCR 1.1.2 Preservation Office, Commission, and Program. The City shall maintain a reservation Office, Commission, and program to administer the City's preservation functions and programs.

HCR 1.1.3 Certified Local Government Requirements. The City shall maintain provisions in the Sacramento City Code for a preservation program consistent with the Federal and State Certified Local Government requirements.

GOAL HCR 2.1 Identification and Preservation of Historic and Cultural Resources. Identify and preserve the city's historic and cultural resources to enrich our sense of place and our understanding of the city's prehistory and history.

Policies

HCR 2.1.1 Identification. The City shall identify historic and cultural resources, including individual properties, districts, and sites (e.g., archaeological sites), to ensure adequate protection of these resources.

HCR 2.1.2 Applicable Laws and Regulations. The City shall ensure compliance with City, State, and Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and codes to protect and assist in the preservation of historic and archaeological resources, including the use of the California Historical Building Code as applicable. Unless listed in the Sacramento, California, or National registers, the City shall require discretionary projects involving resources 50 years and older to evaluate their eligibility for inclusion on the California or Sacramento registers for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

HCR 2.1.3 Consultation. The City shall consult with appropriate organizations and individuals (e.g., California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Centers, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the CA Office of Planning and Research (OPR) "Tribal Consultation Guidelines", etc.,) and shall establish a public outreach policy to minimize potential impacts to historic and cultural resources.

HCR 2.1.4 Incentives and Enforcement. The City shall develop and support regulatory (e.g., appropriate development and zoning standards), technical, and financial incentives (e.g., City, State, Federal, and private grants, loans, easements, and tax credits) and enforcement programs to promote the maintenance, rehabilitation, preservation, and interpretation of the city's historic and cultural resources.

HCR 2.1.5 National, California, and Sacramento Registers. The City shall support efforts to pursue eligibility and listing for qualified resources including historic districts and individual resources under the appropriate National, California, or Sacramento registers.

HCR 2.1.6 Planning þ. The City shall take historical and cultural resources into consideration in the development of planning studies and documents.

HCR 2.1.7 Historic Resource Property Maintenance. The City shall encourage maintenance and upkeep of historic resources to avoid the need for major rehabilitation and to reduce the risks of demolition, loss through fire or neglect, or impacts from natural disasters.

HCR 2.1.8 Historic Preservation Enforcement. The City shall ensure that City enforcement procedures and activities comply with local, State, and Federal historic and cultural preservation requirements.

HCR 2.1.9 City-Owned Resources. The City shall maintain all City-owned historic and cultural resources in a manner that is consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

HCR 2.1.10 Early Project Consultation. The City shall minimize potential impacts to historic and cultural resources by consulting with property owners, land developers, and the building industry early in the development review process.

HCR 2.1.11 Compatibility with Historic Context þ. The City shall review proposed new development, alterations, and rehabilitation/remodels for compatibility with the surrounding historic context. The City shall pay special attention to the scale, massing, and relationship of proposed new development to surrounding historic resources.

HCR 2.1.12 Contextual Features. The City shall promote the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and/or reconstruction, as appropriate, of contextual features (e.g., structures, landscapes, street lamps, signs) related to historic resources.

HCR 2.1.13 Historic Surveys and Context Statements. Where historic resource surveys may no longer be valid, or for areas that have not been surveyed, the City shall seek funding to prepare new historic context surveys. In these surveys, the potential eligibility of all properties 45 years and older for listing in National, California or Sacramento registers shall be evaluated.

HCR 2.1.14 Adaptive Reuse þ. The City shall encourage adaptive reuse of historic resources when the original use of the resource is no longer feasible.

HCR 2.1.15 Demolition þ. The City shall consider demolition of historic resources as a last resort, to be permitted only if rehabilitation of the resource is not feasible, demolition is necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its residents, or the public benefits outweigh the loss of the historic resource.

HCR 2.1.16 Archaeological & Cultural Resources. The City shall develop or ensure compliance with protocols that protect or mitigate impacts to archaeological and cultural resources including prehistoric resources.

HCR 2.1.17 Preservation Project Review þ. The City shall review and evaluate proposed development projects to minimize impacts on identified historic and cultural resources, including projects on Landmark parcels and parcels within Historic Districts, based on applicable adopted criteria and standards.

GOAL HCR 3.1 Public Awareness and Appreciation. Foster public awareness and appreciation of Sacramento's historic and cultural resources.

Policies

HCR 3.1.1 Heritage Tourism. The City shall work with agencies, organizations, property owners, and business interests to develop and promote Heritage Tourism opportunities, in part as an economic development strategy.

HCR 3.1.2 Coordination with Other Entities. The City shall coordinate with and support public quasi-public, and private (e.g., SHRA, CADA, Native American Tribes), entities in their preservation programs and efforts.

HCR 3.1.3 Public/Private Partnerships. The City shall explore public/private partnerships in its preservation program efforts, including partnerships with business and education interests, and expansion of shared missions with Sacramento Heritage, Inc.

HCR 3.1.4 Education. The City shall act as a conduit for and provide information to the public on Sacramento's historic and cultural resources and preservation programs through the region's cultural resources survey repository at the North Central Information Center, educational institutions, the City's Center for Sacramento History, and the City's website in order to promote the appreciation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation of Sacramento's historic and cultural resources.

REPORT PREPARATION

John A. Nadolski, M.A. was the Principal Investigators for the Project and primary author of this report. Mr. Nadolski has thirty years of experience in California archaeology and exceeds all requirements of the *Secretary of Interior's Qualifications Standard*s at 36 CFR Part 61. Dylan Stapleton, M.A., RPA performed the pedestrian survey for the Project and prepared the field results section of this report. Mr. Stapleton has twelve years of professional experience in archaeology. The format of this report follows the guidelines in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format* prepared by the Office of Historic Preservation (1990).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, AND SOILS

Geology

The Project is in the Sacramento Valley that is part of the Great Valley geomorphic province. The sedimentary geologic formations in the Great Valley province vary in age from Jurassic (199-144 million years ago) to Quaternary (200 million years ago to present) (Norris and Webb 1990). The older deposits are primarily marine in origin, while the continentally derived, younger sediments, which are mainly sourced from the Sierra Nevada Range, were typically deposited in fluvial, alluvial, and lacustrine environments. A review of geologic maps and data produced by the California Geological Survey (CGS) (Gutierrez 2011; Jennings et al. 2010; Wagner et al. 1981) identified that the PAL primarily consists of Holocene (11,700 years ago to the present) basin alluvial deposits.

Hydrology

There are several river systems in the Project area, including the Sacramento and American Rivers. The Sacramento River extends from Mount Shasta to the City of Sacramento, and from there to San Francisco Bay. The American River and its tributaries flow from the slopes of the Sierra Nevada to Sacramento where it joins the Sacramento River at Discovery Park.

Soils

The PAL consists of Jacktone, Columbia, and San Joaquin series soils (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] and National Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] 2018). Jacktone soils are Vertisols that are mineral soils that exhibit cracking when dry (USDA-NRCS 1999:783). Columbia and San Joaquin soils are Alfisols that are mineral soils that typically lack organic soil materials and are dated to the Late Pleistocene (22,000-11,500 years ago) (USDA-NRCS 1999:163).

CURRENT LAND USES

The area surrounding the PAL is composed of private residences and commercial properties. Indeed, the PAL is the only vacant land in the area.

CLIMATE, FLORA, AND FAUNA

The Project area is characterized by hot, dry summers and warm, moist winters. Annual precipitation in this region averages 18.5 inches, with most of the rain falling between October and March. Winter temperature averages 46° Fahrenheit (F), and summer temperatures average 75° F with highs around 100° F. The current Mediterranean climate is dryer and hotter than the conditions present at the time of California's initial occupation (Barbour and Major 1988).

The Project area historically consisted of riparian scrub/forest along drainages, grasslands and oak woodlands, and also marshy wetland habitats that were inhabited by a wide variety of large (e.g., tule elk) and small mammals, fish (e.g., anadromous species such as salmon), and birds including many migratory species (Schoenherr 1992). This mosaic of ecological communities provided a very productive environment that was exploited by Native American groups who occupied the region. However, over the past 150 years, the environment within the Central Valley has been greatly altered for agriculture, flood control, and currently for commercial and residential development. The PAL represents an urban environment (McBride and Reid 1988).

CULTURAL SETTING

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

A tripartite classification scheme for cultural change in California's Sacramento Valley, Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, and San Joaquin Valley developed as the result of efforts of a number of researchers since the 1930s and has been further refined over the succeeding decades (e.g., Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Heizer 1949; Fredrickson 1973; 1974; 1994; Moratto 2004). As recently summarized by Rosenthal and others (2007), and with the timeframes adjusted for modern calibration curves for radiocarbon dates, the chronological sequence for the Central Valley is: Paleo-Indian (11,500–8550 cal [calibrated] B.C.), Lower Archaic (8550–5550 cal B.C.), Middle Archaic (5550–550 cal B.C.), Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 1100), and Emergent or Late Prehistoric Period (cal A.D. 1100–Historic Contact).

Subsequent to the Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic periods, the cultural framework within the greater study region is further divided into three regionally based "patterns." Specific to Central Valley prehistory and the current study region, the regionally based patterns defined by Fredrickson (1973; 1974) are the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine. The patterns mark changes in distinct artifact types, subsistence orientation, and settlement patterns, which began circa 5550 cal B.C. and lasted until historic contact in the early 1800s. They were initially identified at three archaeological sites: the Windmiller site (CA-SAC-107) near the Cosumnes River in Sacramento County; the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307) on the east side of the Bay in Alameda County; and the Augustine site (CA-SAC-127) in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. In general, the patterns conform to three temporal divisions: Middle Archaic Period/Windmiller Pattern, Upper Archaic Period/Berkeley Pattern, Late Prehistoric Period/Augustine Pattern.

Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic Periods (11,500–5550 cal B.C.)

There is little evidence of the Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic periods in the Central Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007:151; Dillon 2002). As shown by geoarchaeological studies (e.g., Meyer and Rosenthal 2004a; 2004b; 2008; White 2003), large segments of the Late Pleistocene landscape throughout the central California lowlands have been buried or removed by periodic episodes of deposition or erosion. Periods of climate change and associated alluvial deposition occurred at the end of the Pleistocene (approximately 9050 cal B.C.) and at the beginning of the early Middle Holocene (approximately 5550 cal B.C.). Earlier studies had also estimated that Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic sites along the lower stretch of the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River drainage systems had been buried by Holocene alluvium up to 33 feet (10 meters) thick that was deposited during the last 5,000 to 6,000 years (Moratto 2004). The formation of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta began during the early Middle Holocene (Atwater and Belknap 1980; Goman and Wells 2000). After approximately 1,000 cal B.C. during the Late Holocene, there were renewed episodes of alluvial fan and floodplain deposition (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The archaeological evidence for the Paleo-Indian Period primarily consists of basally thinned, fluted projectile points. These points are morphologically similar to well-dated Clovis points found elsewhere in North America. In the Central Valley, fluted points have been recovered from remnant features of the Pleistocene landscape at Woolfsen Mound (CA-MER-215) in Merced County, Tracey Lake in San Joaquin County, and Tulare Lake basin in Kings County.

The Lower Archaic Period in the Central Valley is mainly represented by isolated finds as the early landscape was buried by natural alluvial fan and floodplain deposition (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The earliest confirmed archaeological evidence for habitation in Sacramento (i.e., the site of Sacramento City Hall) is from site CA-SAC-38 at a depth of 10-22 feet below current street level with dates for occupation of the site ranging from 8,500 to 3,000 years ago (Tremaine 2008). The Lower Archaic Period in the Sierra Nevada foothills is best represented by site CA-CCO-637 in eastern Contra Costa County (Meyer and Rosenthal 1998) and the Skyrocket site, CA-CAL-629/630, in Calaveras County (LaJeunesse and Pryor 1996) that included a large number of milling slabs and handstones.

Middle Archaic Period/Windmiller Pattern (5550–550 cal B.C.)

For the first 3,000 years of the Middle Archaic, archaeological sites on the valley floor are relatively scarce, in part due to natural geomorphic processes, unlike the foothills where a number of buried sites have been found (Rosenthal et al. 2007). On the valley floor, sites are more common after 2550 cal. B.C. The archaeological record in the valley and foothills indicates the subsistence system during this period included a wide range of natural resources (e.g., plants, small and large mammals, fish, and waterfowl) that indicate people followed a seasonal foraging strategy (Fredrickson 1973; Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972; Moratto 2004). Some researchers (e.g., Moratto 2004) suggest populations may have occupied lower elevations during the winter and shifted to higher elevations in the summer. Others (e.g., Rosenthal et al. 2007) also suggest there was increasing residential stability along Central Valley river corridors during the Middle Archaic.

Excavations at Windmiller Pattern sites have yielded abundant remains of terrestrial fauna (deer, tule elk, pronghorn, and rabbits) and fish (sturgeon, salmon, and smaller fishes). Projectile points with a triangular blade and contracting stems are common at Windmiller Pattern sites. A variety of fishing implements such as angling hooks, composite bone hooks, spears, and baked clay artifacts, which may have been used as net or line sinkers, are also relatively common. The points are classified within the Sierra Contracting Stem and Houx Contracting Stem series (Justice 2002). The presence of milling implements (grinding slabs, handstones, and mortar fragments) indicates that acorns or seeds were an important part of the Middle Archaic diet (Moratto 2004; Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The variety of artifacts recovered from Windmiller Pattern sites includes shell beads, ground and polished charmstones, and bone tools, as well as impressions of twined basketry. Baked clay items include pipes, discoids, and cooking "stones" as well as the net sinkers. Burials in cemetery areas, which were separate from habitation areas, were accompanied by a variety of grave goods. The presence of an established trade network is indicated by the recovery of *Olivella* shell beads, obsidian tools, and quartz crystals. Obsidian sources during the Middle Archaic included quarries in the North Coast Ranges, eastern Sierra, and Cascades (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Upper Archaic Period/Berkeley Pattern (550 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 1100)

Better understood than any of the preceding periods (Rosenthal et al. 2007), the Upper Archaic is characterized by a shift over a 1,000-year period to the more specialized, adaptive Berkeley Pattern. Excavated archaeological sites signal an increase in mortars and pestles, as well as archaeobotanical remains, accompanied by a decrease in slab milling stones and handstones. Archaeologists generally agree mortars and pestles are better suited to crushing and grinding acorns, while milling slabs and handstones may have been used primarily for grinding wild grass grains and seeds (Moratto 2004). The proportional change indicates a shift during the Berkeley Pattern to a greater reliance on acorns as a dietary staple (Fredrickson 1974; Moratto 2004; Wohlgemuth 2004). Innovations such as new types of shell beads, charmstones, bone tools, and ceremonial blades are additional evidence of the more specialized technology present during this period.

The artifact assemblage in Berkeley Pattern sites demonstrates that populations continued to exploit a variety of natural resources. In addition to seeds and acorns, hunting persisted as an important aspect of food procurement (Fredrickson 1973). Large, mounded villages that developed around 2,700 years ago in the Delta region included accumulations of habitation debris and features, such as hearths, house floors, rock-lined ovens, and burials (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The remains of a variety of aquatic resources in the large shell midden/mounds that developed near salt or fresh water indicate exploitation of shellfish was relatively intensive.

Berkeley Pattern artifact assemblages are also characterized by *Olivella* shell beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, and a variety of bone tool types. Mortuary practices continue to be dominated by interment, although a few cremations have been discovered at sites dating to this period. Trade networks brought obsidian toolstone to the Central Valley from the North Coast Ranges and the east side of the Sierra Nevada Range.

Emergent Period/Augustine Pattern (cal A.D. 1100–Historic Contact)

The comprehensive archaeological record for the Emergent or Late Prehistoric Period in the Central Valley shows an increase in the number of archaeological sites associated with the Augustine Pattern in the lower Sacramento Valley/Delta region, as well as an increase in the number and diversity of artifacts. The Emergent Period was shaped by a number of cultural innovations, such as the bow and arrow and more elaborate and diverse fishing technology, as well as an elaborate social and ceremonial organization. Dart and atlatl technology was effectively replaced by the introduction of the bow and arrow. Additionally, the cultural patterns typical of the Augustine Pattern as viewed from the archaeological record are reflected in the cultural traditions known from historic period Native American groups (Moratto 2004; Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The faunal and botanical remains recovered at Emergent Period archaeological sites indicate the occupants relied on a diverse assortment of mammals, fish, and plant parts, including acorns and pine nuts. Hopper mortars, shaped mortars and pestles, and bone awls used to produce coiled baskets are among the variety of artifacts recovered from Augustine Pattern sites. The toolkit during this period also included bone fish hooks, harpoons, and gorge hooks for fishing, as well as the bow and arrow for hunting. Small, Gunther

barbed series projectile points have been found at sites dating to the early part of the period, while Desert-side notched points appear later in the period. The Stockton serrated arrow point also appears in archaeological assemblages dating to this period and in some parts of the lower Sacramento Valley, Cosumnes Brownware is present. The appearance of ceramics during this period is likely a direct improvement on the prior baked clay industry (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

During the Emergent Period, numerous villages, ranging in size from small to large, were established along the valley floor sloughs and river channels and along the foothill streams. House floors or other structural remains have been preserved at some sites dating to this period (e.g., CA-CAL-1180/H, CA-SAC-29, CA-SAC-267). The increase in sedentism and population growth led to the development of social stratification, with an elaborate social and ceremonial organization. Examples of items associated with rituals and ceremonials include flanged tubular pipes and baked clay effigies representing animals and humans. Mortuary practices changed to include flexed burials, cremation of high-status individuals, and pre-interment burning of offerings in a burial pit. Currency, in the form of clamshell disk beads, also developed during this period together with extensive exchange networks (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 2004; Rosenthal et al. 2007).

ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Prior to the arrival of Euroamericans in the region, California was inhabited by groups of Native Americans speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings. Kroeber (1925, 1936) subdivided California into four subculture areas, Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central. The Central area encompasses the PAL and surrounding area, which is in Valley Nisenan territory (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Traditional Nisenan territory primarily included the drainage of the American River extending from the west bank of the Sacramento river to the crest of the Sierra Nevada (Wilson and Towne 1982). However, Valley Nisenan generally did not range beyond the valley and lower foothills. Valley Nisenan speak a language that is a subdivision of the Maiduan Family of Penutian languages (Kroeber 1925; Beals 1933; Wilson and Towne 1978).

The basic social and economic group of the Nisenan was the family or household unit, with the nuclear and/or extended family forming a corporate unit. Among the Nisenan these groups combined to form tribelets, which were their largest sociopolitical unit (Wilson and Towne 1978). Each tribelet had a chief or headman who exercised political control over all villages within it. Tribelet populations of Nisenan were as large as 500 persons living in permanent villages that were usually located on raised areas to avoid flooding (Wilson and Towne 1982).

Beals (1933) estimates that Nisenan tribelet territory averaged approximately 100 square miles. Within these areas, the Nisenan practiced seasonal transhumance, moving from one area or elevation to another to harvest plants, fish, and hunt game across contrasting ecological zones that are in relatively close proximity to each other.

Valley Nisenan used a variety of utilitarian flaked and ground stone tools (Wilson and Towne 1978). Obsidian was a highly valued material for tool manufacture and was imported. Other tools and weapons were made of bone and wood, including stirring sticks, mush paddles, pipes, and hide preparation equipment. Cordage was made from plant material and used to construct fishing nets and braided and twined tumplines. Valley Nisenan also fostered trading relationships with surrounding groups for commodities such as salt, marine shells, and basketry.

Fishing formed a large component of Valley Nisenan subsistence activity. Consequently, they used an extensive assemblage of fishing-related implements and facilities including: spears; cordage lines with bone fishhooks; harpoons with detachable points; dams for stream diversion; nets of cordage and basketry; weirs; and an array of fish traps (Wilson and Towne 1982). Tule rafts, lashed log rafts, and bark rafts were also used to acquire resources and facilitate travel.

Other specialized food processing and cooking techniques primarily included grinding and leaching of ground acorn and buckeye meal. Acorns, buckeyes, pine nuts, seeds, berries, and meat were routinely processed using bedrock mortars and pestles. A soaproot brush was used to sweep meal into mortar cups and collect flour. Fist-sized, heated stones were used to cook and/or warm liquid-based foods such as acorn gruel. Whole acorns were stored in granaries. In addition to these plant resources, other plants may have been managed, primarily by controlled burning, for both food (e.g., edible grasses and seed producing plants) and the manufacture of baskets and other useful equipment (Blackburn and Anderson 1993).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In 1793 the land at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers was viewed as an ideal area for a mission site by Spanish explorer Francisco Eliza, but those plans were abandoned. Subsequently, several Spanish-led expeditions went up the Sacramento River from San Francisco, with Luis Arguello leading the most significant expedition in 1817. He mapped the course of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, which opened the area to early settlement (Hoover et al. 2002). Following Arguello, Jedediah Smith made the first overland journey to California in 1826.

In the 1830s, the Sacramento Valley was sparsely populated by Mexican settlers but with a large Native American presence. John Sutter was the first European settler granted a Mexican land grant. He became a Mexican citizen in 1840 and was awarded the Sobrante land grant. He sailed up the Sacramento River to the American River disembarked at Sutter's Landing and subsequently establishing Sutter's Fort in 1841. He named the new settlement New Helvetia. Sutter's Fort served multiple purposes for immigrants traveling to California, including a trading outpost and a place of perceived protection. In 1848 John Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma. Within the following year Sutter's land was largely overrun by miners and he failed to capitalize on the population boom. Ultimately, New Helvetia lost favor to a new city, Sacramento, established at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers (Hoover et al. 2002). Sacramento originally expanded to support mining activity in the Mother Lode, but soon became a regional hub for other businesses in the area.

California gained statehood in 1850, and in 1854, the California State Legislature officially moved to Sacramento. Subsequently, at the 1879 Constitutional Convention, Sacramento was named the permanent State Capital. With its new status and strategic location, the city quickly prospered. Sacramento became a major distribution and transportation point as the western end for both the Pony Express and the First Transcontinental Railroad. Sacramento has continued to prosper and expand its boundaries to the present.

Flood Control along the Sacramento and American Rivers

Another important aspect of the history of the Project area is related to flood control (e.g., levee construction) and reclamation of land. Native Americans were the first to build levees along the rivers in California and their work was followed by Euroamerican levee construction. The following information regarding flood control in the Central Valley and along the Sacramento and American Rivers near Sacramento is excerpted from Dillinger (1991), Dames and Moore (1995, 1996, and 1998), and Peak (2005 and 2006).

There is a long history of flooding in the Central Valley because of winter rains and spring melting of snow packs in the Sierra Nevada. Flooding affected both the growth of cities and agriculture across the valley. The recognition of a need for flood control, including levee construction, dates to the 1850s in the Central Valley. This date corresponds to the first well-documented flood in Sacramento. This flood occurred in January 1850 when the Sacramento and American Rivers inundated Sacramento. The 1850 flood highlighted the need for flood control and also stimulated Sacramento residents to construct a better levee system around the city. In fact, the flood of 1850 led to the formation of a Levee Committee and the passage of a bond to fund construction of levees along the Sacramento and American Rivers. Consequently, a levee was constructed from Sutterville, about two miles south of Sutter's Fort, extending north on the east bank of the Sacramento River to the mouth of the American River and then east along the south bank of the American River for approximately 2.5 miles. The new levee, however, was breached by floodwaters in both 1852 and 1853. The levee was subsequently widened and strengthened in 1853 and 1854. Also, in 1852 the 6th Street levee was constructed in Sacramento. In spite of this work, the levees failed again in 1860.

Flooding along the Sacramento and American Rivers continued through the winter of 1861-1862 with four major floods breaching levees east of Sacramento and devastating the city. These floods washed away bridges and railroad lines, and left Sacramento under five feet of water. In response to these disastrous floods Sacramento established a Board of City Levees Commission to review alternatives for flood protection for the city. One alternative for flood protection of Sacramento proposed straightening a sharp bend in the American River near its confluence with the Sacramento River. The configuration (i.e., a tight curve) and natural flow of the American River at Sutter Slough regularly caused it to overflow and flood Sacramento. Engineers proposed to deepen a minor slough north of Sutter Slough and reroute the American River through it and into the Sacramento River, eliminating flood control problems at Sutter Slough. The project was implemented in 1868 by blocking Sutter Slough and creating a new river channel through the slough to the north. The rerouting of the American River extended from the north end of 28th Street, a point of continual levee collapse, through the slough north of Sutter Slough and into the Sacramento River. Sutter Slough was subsequently drained and reclaimed by 1905. The current configuration of the American River near its intersection with the Sacramento River is the result of this flood control project.

The State Assembly was also concerned about flood control, and in an attempt to address the problem on a regional basis passed Assembly Bill (AB) 54 in 1861. AB 54 established the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, the first public commission in the state. Following stipulations in AB 54 the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners could establish Swamp Land Districts with boundaries equal to those of natural basins, and also could direct the building of levees and other structures. Consequently, the area immediately north of Sacramento, encompassing much of the American River Basin, was designated Swamp Land District 1. Levee construction began in the district in 1863 and by 1865 twenty-six miles of levee and twenty miles of drainage canals were in place across the district. Part of this work included levee construction along both the north and south banks of the American River near the Sacramento River.

Interest in flood control systems and also the formation of reclamation districts was bolstered by a major flood in 1907. R.G. Hanford organized a petition to Sacramento County to establish a reclamation district near Sacramento to provide flood protection and lands for agriculture, residential, and business development. Mr. Hanford's petition resulted in the creation of the American Reclamation District. The American Reclamation District encompassed the area previously designated as Swamp Land District 1. The district followed the general outline of a 1907 engineering report commissioned by Hanford that proposed a 50,000-acre reclamation district with a levee entirely around it.

A similar report prepared for the California Debris Commission in 1910 by Thomas H. Jackson of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers formed the basis for the Sacramento Flood Control Project. This flood control project was adopted by the State in 1911 and implemented across the Central Valley. Subsequently, Reclamation District (RD) 1000 was created on April 8, 1911 by the California State Legislature under

provisions of the California Water Code as an independent agency administered by a Board of Trustees elected by landowners. RD 1000 encompassed the American Reclamation District, and construction of levees enclosing it began in May 1912, eventually being completed in 1914. Examples of these levees include: the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (NEMDC); River Levee along the Sacramento River; and East Levee along the southern boundary of the district near the American River. The construction of these levees, however, was opposed by the City of Sacramento.

The City of Sacramento believed that the levees immediately north of the city would increase the danger of flooding. This concern resulted in the omission of land from the southern part of RD 1000 along the American River. The adjustment of the boundaries of RD 1000 was to ensure that levees could not be built near the American River, but rather back from the river and away from Sacramento. The adjustment of the boundaries of RD 1000 led to the creation of RD 1400 on June 13, 1913, which consisted of 462 acres along the north bank of the American River near its intersection with the Sacramento River that were excluded from RD 1000. RD 1400, however, was consolidated into RD 1000 in 1922, and levees were built around it.

The levee along the north bank of the American River from the NEMDC to Carmichael Bluffs is part of the levee system of RD 1000/1400. The levee extended for approximately 3.5 miles from the NEMDC to Cal Expo and was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This section of the levee that was included in the pre-1944 Sacramento River Flood Control Plan (SRFCP) was completed in 1955 and is currently managed by the California Department of Water Resources. The levee extending from Cal Expo to Carmichael Bluffs was constructed as part of the American River Flood Control Plan and is part of the Central Valley Flood Control Project.

The levee along the south bank of the American River is also associated with the development of reclamation districts around Sacramento and the construction of levees to protect the city from devastating floods. The levee was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and was included in the pre-1944 SRFCP. The south bank levee begins at the Sacramento River and extends 11.3 miles to the east. The original construction of the levee probably dates to the 1910s and/or 1920s and is associated with the development of RD 1000 and RD 1400 and the adoption of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project by the state legislature. Subsequently, construction to upgrade the levee to SRFCP standards was completed to a point six miles above Sacramento by 1936 and across the entire length of the levee by 1948. Indeed, the current levee system is regularly maintained and improved.

RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Natural Investigations requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System by the North Central Information Center at California State University, Sacramento to identify any previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources and previously conducted surveys in the PAL and a 0.5 mile radius of it. The NCIC completed the records search on November 17, 2022 (File No.: SAC-22-226). The records search included the following sources:

- National Register of Historic Places: listed properties
- California Register of Historical Resources: listed resources
- Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- Built Environment Resources Directory

- California Inventory of Historical Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- Historical GLO land plat maps

The records search did not identify any previous surveys or previously recorded cultural resources in the PAL, but did identify eleven previous surveys and eleven previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.25 mile radius around it (Tables 1 and 2).

Previous Studies

The CHRIS records search did not identify any previous cultural resource studies in the PAL, but did identify eleven previous studies in the 0.25-mile records search radius of it (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Studies in a 0.25-Mile Radius of the PAL

NCIC Report No. S-	Study	Author and Year
000292	An Archeological Survey of the Arden-Garden Connector Project, Sacramento County, CA.	Kenneth J. McIvers, 1987
000616	Addendum to the Revised Historical Resources Compliance Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 160 to the City of Sacramento; Negative Archaeological Survey Report	Jill Hupp, Raymond Benson, and Kelly Heidecker, 2001
002019	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Proposed Price Club/Costco Facility 46 Acres Near the California Expo Grounds, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California.	Paul M. Holman, 1996
003372	Historic Architectural Survey Report: Arden-Garden Connector Project	Paula Boghosian, 1993
004463	A Cultural Resources Survey and Archival Review for the Arden-Garden Connector Project, Sacramento County	Eleanor Derr, 1992
004464	Historic Property Survey Report, Determination of Eligibility and Finding of no Effect for the Arden-Garden Connector Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County	Paula Boghosian, 1993
004465	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Arden-Garden Connector Project Sacramento County, California	Eleanor Derr, 1993
004466	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Arden-Garden Connector Project Sacramento, California	Eleanor Derr, 1993
007749	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet: FCC Form 621, SCRMCAS042 Channel 31	Carolyn Losee, 2006
009188	Cultural Resources Survey for Right-of-Way Maintenance Along the Western Area Power Administration Transmission Lines Volumes I, II, and II	Wendy J. Nelson and Kimberley Carpenter, 2002
010324	Historic Properties Survey Report of the Del Paso Boulevard Streetscape Project, North Sacramento, Sacramento County, California & Archaeological Survey Report Del Paso Boulevard Streetscape Project, North Sacramento, Sacramento County, California	Mary Maniery and John Dougherty, 2009

Previously Recorded Resources

The CHRIS records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources in the PAL, but did identify eleven previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.25-mile search radius of it (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites in a 0.25-Mile Radius of the PAL		
Primary No. (P-34-)	**Brief Description**	**Recorded By and Year (most recent)**
001663	Historic bridge and road (Highway 160)	Gail St. John, 2007
003427	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants/C. Caesar, 1985
003428	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants/C. Caesar, 1985
003429	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
003836	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
003837	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
003838	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
003839	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
003840	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
003841	Historic building	Historic Environmental Consultants, 1992
005125	Railroad grade	Not available

POTENTIAL FOR BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

The PAL consists of Holocene (11,700 years ago to the present) basin alluvial deposits and Jacktone, Columbia, and San Joaquin series soils that typically date to the Late Pleistocene (22,000-11,500 years ago) (USDA-NRCS 1999:163). The type and date of geologic formations and soils suggest that the PAL is sensitive for the presence of buried deposits of cultural resources. Meyer and Rosenthal (2008) identify the PAL and surrounding area as exhibiting a variable to moderate sensitivity for the presence of buried deposits of cultural resources and the PAL is near, but outside the area of high sensitivity on the City's archaeological sensitivity map. Therefore, the PAL should be considered moderately sensitive for the presence of buried deposits of cultural resources.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Natural Investigations contacted the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a search of their SLF for sensitive cultural resources in or near the PAL on November 17, 2022 and received the results of the search on December 12, 2022. The SLF search was *positive* for sensitive Native American cultural resources in or near the PAL and recommended contacting the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) for additional information regarding the sensitivity of the PAL. The NAHC also provided contact information for other tribal members and organizations affiliated with the region, and recommended that they be contacted for more information on the potential for Native American cultural resources in or near the PAL.

Natural Investigations sent Project information letters and maps to all tribal contacts included on the NAHC list on December 12, 2022 requesting information on the potential for sensitive Native American cultural resources in or near the PAL. If no response was received, follow-up phone calls were made on December 27, 2022. The UAIC responded to the information letter requested the initiation of formal consultation regarding the Project. Natural Investigations informed the appropriate parties of UAIC's request. No other responses have been received regarding the Project. Additional information on Native American outreach efforts undertaken in support of the Project is provided in Appendix A of this report.

FIELD METHODS AND FINDINGS

METHODS

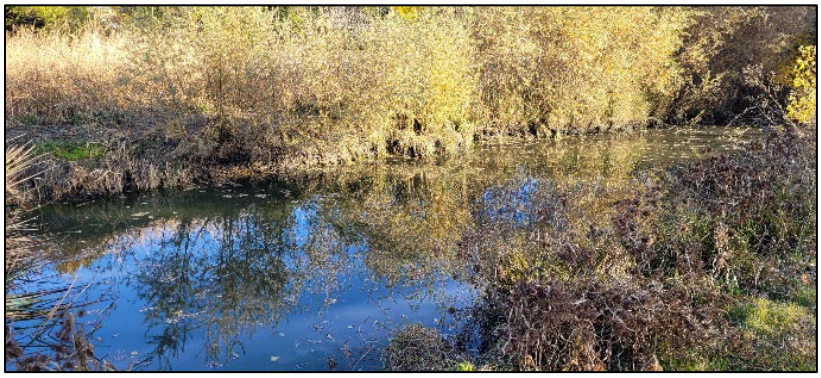
The PAL is 7.3 acres of vacant land that encompasses a drainage canal, an unimproved two track dirt road, and a plowed area surrounded by residential and commercial properties (Photographs 1-7). An intensive pedestrian survey of the PAL was conducted by Natural Investigations archaeologist Dylan Stapleton, M.A. on December 1, 2022 using transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. Surface visibility across the PAL ranged from excellent (75-100%) in cleared areas (e.g., the two track road and plowed area) to poor (1-25%) in other areas that are covered with grasses.

The pedestrian survey inspected the PAL for cultural material (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, and fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes and foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, and ceramics). A digital camera was used to take photographs of the Study Area, a Munsell® Soil Color Chart used to record soil color, and a handheld BE-3300-GPS global positioning system (GPS) unit with sub-meter accuracy used to record locational data.

Photograph 1. Overview of PAL (view north)

Photograph 2. Overview of PAL (view south)

Photograph 3. Overview of west side of PAL (view east)



Photograph 4. Overview of drainage ditch in PAL (view southeast)

Photograph 5. Overview of two track road in PAL (view west)

Photograph 6. Overview of plowed area in PAL (view north)

Photograph 7. Overview of garden area in PAL (view west)

FINDINGS

Pedestrian survey did not identify any prehistoric or historic sites, significant artifacts, or evidence to suggest a potential for buried deposits of cultural resources. Indeed, survey identified that areas of the PAL are previously disturbed (e.g., plowing, gardening, use of a road). Pedestrian survey did identify a broken ceramic jar measuring 2 inches in diameter by 0.5 inches high (Photograph 8). The ceramic jar is not a significant historic artifact and was not formally recorded.

Photograph 8.Ceramic jar

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources investigations for the Project did not identify any prehistoric or historic sites or significant artifacts in the PAL, but identify that it is previously disturbed (e.g., plowing, gardening, use of a road). The SLF search for the Project yielded positive results for the presence of sensitive Native American resources in the area. However, the positive SLF response is probably associated with known sites that include Native American burials along the American River. Geoarchaeological research determined that the archaeological sensitivity of the PAL for the presence of buried deposits of cultural resources is moderate. The SLF search was positive and the archaeological sensitivity of the PAL is moderate, but the area surrounding the PAL is developed, the PAL is previously disturbed, and pedestrian survey did not identify any evidence for the presence of buried deposits of cultural resources. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Project would impact any historical resources or unique archaeological resources

and Natural Investigations recommends a finding of *No Impact* pursuant to CEQA for the Project. Natural Investigations also recommends cultural resources sensitivity training for all Project construction staff prior to any ground disturbing activity due to the positive SLF search and the moderate archaeological sensitivity of the PAL for buried cultural resources. The training may be conducted as part of a Project safety meeting and should inform construction staff of the protocols to follow in case of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Cultural Resources

Regardless of the finding for the Project, it is possible to inadvertently uncover cultural resources during ground disturbing Project activities. In the event that cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during Project activities, work should be halted within 30 feet of the find and a qualified archaeologist (i.e., an archaeologist that meets the qualifications at 36 CFR Part 61) should be retained to assess its potential significance. Construction activities may continue in other areas, but may not resume in the area of the find until the significance of the find is assessed and it is appropriately treated. If the find is not significant no additional cultural resources investigations are necessary and Project work may resume in the area of the find. If the find is determined significant, additional cultural resources investigations, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be determined in consultation with the Project applicant, City of Sacramento, appropriate Tribes, and any other relevant regulatory agencies or interested parties, as appropriate.

Human Remains

The State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 addresses the inadvertent discovery of human remains. This code section states that the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery of any human remains and no further disturbance may occur near the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD must complete an inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A:
Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

December 12, 2022

Cindy Arrington
Natural Investigations Company

Via Email to: Cindy@naturalinvestigations.com

Re: 1976 Edgewater Road Development 1190 Project, Sacramento County

Dear Ms. Arrington:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria and the Wilton Rancheria on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Sacramento County
12/12/2022

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 — Me-Wuk
Sacramento, CA, 95811
Phone: (916) 491 - 0011
Fax: (916) 491-0012
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
9252 Bush Street — Miwok
Plymouth, CA, 95669
Phone: (209) 245 - 5800
consultation@ionemiwok.net

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 — Maidu
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682 — Miwok
Phone: (530) 387 - 4970
Fax: (530) 387-8067
rcuellar@ssband.org

Tsi Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 — Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road — Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95603 — Miwok
Phone: (530) 883 - 2390
Fax: (530) 883-2380
bguth@auburnrancheria.com

Wilton Rancheria
Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street — Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 863-6015
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria
Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration
9728 Kent Street — Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria
Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street — Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 683-6015
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Clyde Prout, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 none — Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 — Miwok
Phone: (916) 577 - 3558
miwokmaidu@yahoo.com

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
P.O. Box 4884 — Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 — Miwok
Phone: (530) 320 - 3943
pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 1976 Edgewater Road Development 1190 Project, Sacramento County.

Natural Investigations Company

December 12, 2022

PROJECT INFORMATION AND COMMENT REQUEST LETTER

TO: Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson, Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians;
Cosme Valdez, Chairperson, Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe;
Regina Cuellar, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians;
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu;
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria;
Jesus Tarango, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria;
Sara Dutschke, Chairperson, Ione Band of Miwok Indians;
Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson, Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians;
Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration, Wilton Rancheria;
Steven Hutchason, THPO, Wilton Rancheria;
Pam Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe;
Clyde Prout, Chairperson, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe.

EMAIL: cindy@naturalinvestigations.com

PHONE: (916) 765-9381

PROPOSED PROJECT: 1976 Edgewater Road, Sacramento County, California

USGS QUAD: Sacramento East Quadrangle: Unsectioned portion of Township 9 north, Range 5 east of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

ACREAGE: 7.3-acres

Natural Investigations Company, Inc. (Natural Investigations) was retained to provide cultural resource services in support of the 1976 Edgewater Road Housing Development Project (Project) in Sacramento County, California. The APE can be found on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Sacramento East topographic quadrangle, as indicated above (Figure 1).

The Project applicant is proposing to develop single-family home community with attached and detached accessory dwelling units. There will be approximately 20 homes with an additional 20 attached and 20 detached casitas.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) returned the results of a Sacred Lands File search conducted for the Project stating that records were *positive* for the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project vicinity. The NAHC recommended that we contact you for additional information on the potential for Native American cultural resources within or near the Project.

The CHRIS search indicated that no resources or studies were previously recorded within the project area. However, eleven previously identified resources (all historic-9 structures, a railroad, and North Sacramento Freeway) and seventeen previous studies are noted within a 0.25-mile radius.

The pedestrian survey was completed with no new resources identified; however, a historic-era isolate (porcelain cream jar) was noted. The eastern half of the Project Area is a plowed, fallow field and the western half is a low grass and oak leave duff covered ground. The parcel is within a nearly level terrace and alluvial setting. Vegetation consisted of oak and annual grass and forbs.

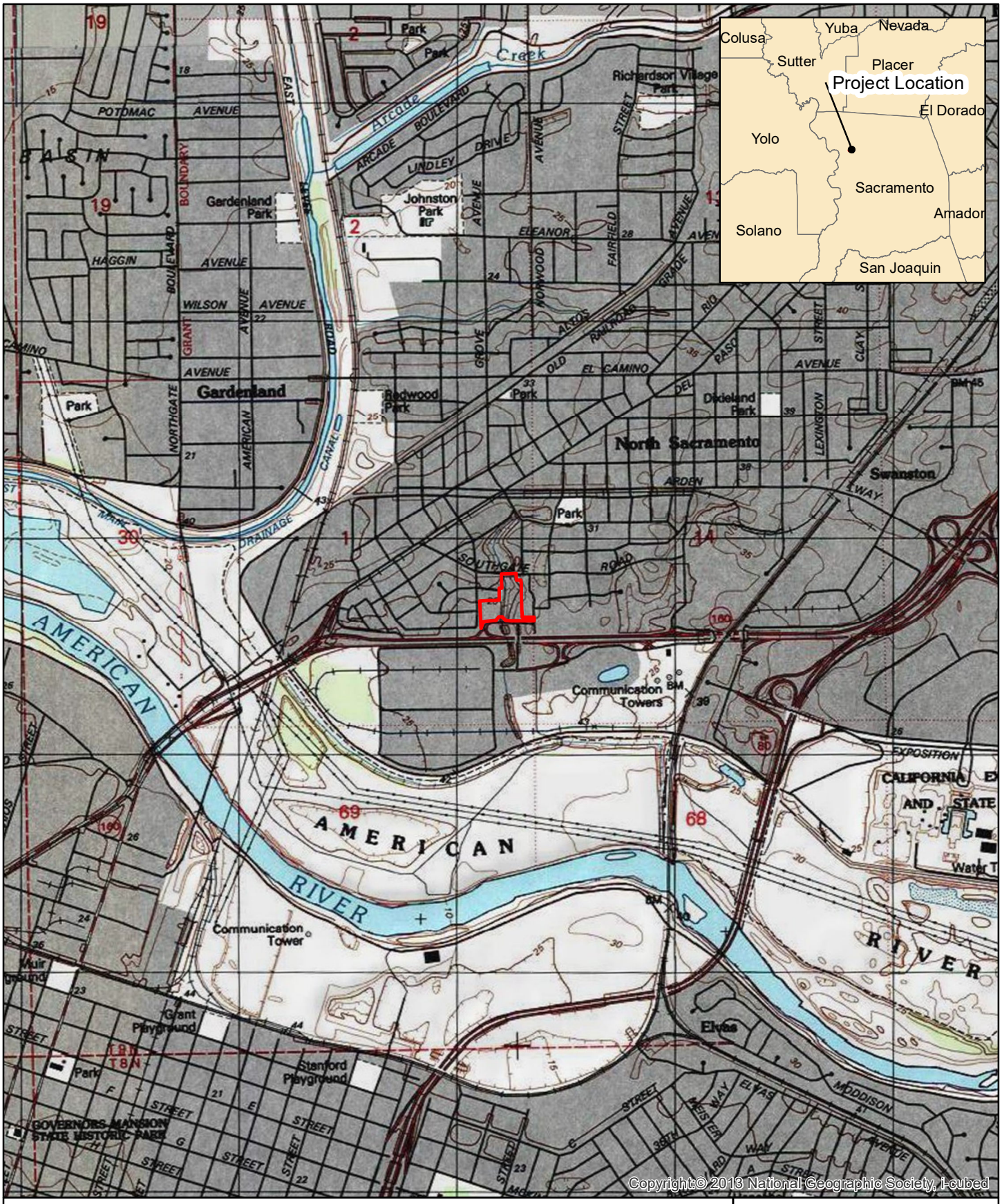
We would greatly appreciate any comments that you may have on potential cultural resources in the area and invite you to raise any other concerns relating to the Project should you have them. All information provided regarding specific sites or Native American cultural resources will remain confidential. Please feel free to contact me by phone or email. We would greatly appreciate a response at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

Cindy J. Arrington, M.S., RPA
Principal
Natural Investigations Company, Inc

Attachments: Figure 1: Project Location Map



Study Area

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

0 0.5 1 Miles

1:24,000

1976 Edgewater Road
Figure 1 - Project Location

Natural Investigations Company

Map Date 11/17/2022

Sacramento East 1992 Quadrangle:Township 9N, Range 5E, Unsectioned Del Paso

Natural Investigations Company

Native American Contact Tracking Sheet
7731 Bradshaw Road Project,
Sacramento County, California

Contact Name	Date Letter Sent	Date Follow Up	Responses
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson 1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA, 95811 Phone: (916) 491 - 0011 rhonda@buenavistatribe.com	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Ms. Pope was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Ione Band of Miwok Indians Sara A. Dutschke, Chairperson 9252 Bush Street Plymouth 95669 (209) 245-5800 (209) 256-9799 consultation@ionemiwok.net	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Ms. Dutschke was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Regina Cuellar, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682 (530) 387-4970 rcuellar@ssband.org	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Ms. Cuellar was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 883-2390 Office bguth@auburnrancheria.com	12-12-2022	12-13-2022 12-27-2022	An email was received from Anna Starkey and stated that they are requesting formal consultation as they believe the project is near a burial area. Mr. Whitehouse was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Wilton Rancheria Jesus G. Tarango Jr., Chairperson 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 683-6000 Office jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Mr. Tarango was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Wilton Rancheria Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Mr. Brown was not available. A voice message was left asking if the

9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624 Phone: (916) 683-6000 dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov			Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Tsi Akim Maidu Grayson Coney, Cultural Director P.O. Box 510 Browns Valley, CA, 95918 Phone: (530) 383 - 7234 tsi-akim-maidu@att.net	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Mr. Coney was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Wilton Rancheria Steven Hutchason, THPO 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 683-6000 Ext. 2006 shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Mr. Hutchason was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Clyde Prout, Chairperson P.O. Box 4884 none Auburn, CA, 95604 Phone: (916) 577 - 3558 miwokmaidu@yahoo.com	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Mr. Prout was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604 Phone: (530) 320 - 3943 pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com	12-12-2022	12-27-2022	Ms. Cubbler was not available. A voice message was left asking if the Tribe had any questions or concerns regarding the project and if so, to please contact Natural Investigations.

Thank you for consulting with the UAIC

Please complete one form for each notification.

How to submit a consultation notification or project update:

1. **One form must be completed for each project.**
2. **Forms cannot be saved and completed at a later time.**
3. Include all relevant project information.
4. Upload file attachments. Multiple files can be attached.
5. Submit form.
6. You will receive a submission receipt via email when submission is complete. UAIC prefers our online submission form over certified or hard copy letters.

Contact the Tribal Office at (530) 883-2390 for questions or concerns. Ask for Tribal Historic Preservation or use the contact form located on our website.

Contact Information

Consulting on Behalf of *
Consulting Firm (Natural Investigations)
Lead Agency, Consulting Firm, Tribe

Mailing Address
Street Address
3104 O St
Address Line 2
#221
City
Sacramento
State / Province / Region
California
Postal / Zip Code
95816

Point of Contact for Consultation *
Phil Hanes
Primary Contact Name

Point of Contact Email *
phil@naturalinvestigations.com

Second Point of Contact
☐ Yes
Is there more than one point of contact for this project?

Regulatory

Consulting Under *
This project fall under the following regulatory requirements:

○ Federal ◉ State of California ○ Federal and State
○ Other

California Regulations *

Select all that apply

- [ ] Assembly Bill 52 (PRC §21080.3.1)
- [ ] Senate Bill 18
- [x] Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- [ ] Forest Practice Rules
- [ ] CalNAGPRA
- [ ] Assembly Bill 168
- [ ] Other

Project Notification Information

Project Name *

1976 Edgewater Road

Please include Name and Reference Number (if applicable)

This is a *

- (•) New Project
- ( ) Public Hearing
- ( ) Request for Information
- ( ) Notice of Preparation (NOP)
- ( ) Notice of Availability (NOA)
- ( ) Other

Project Description

The Project applicant is proposing to develop single-family home community with attached and detached accessory dwelling units. There will be approximately 20 homes with an additional 20 attached and 20 detached casitas.

Please include a brief project description

Project/Construction Year *

Unknown

Please select the year your project will initiate

Project/Construction Season

Please select the season your project will initiate (if applicable)

Environmental Document Timeline

Please share when your final environmental document is planned for public review

Location

1976 Edgewater Road, Sacramento County, California

Please include county, city, and address (if available)

Project Documents

Documents uploaded to this form are secure and only accessible by the Tribal Historic Preservation team

Notification *

Attach notification letters or announcement

Tribal_Outreach_Letter_Edgewater.docx 493.54KB

50mb maximum upload size (per file)

Reports

Attach project reports, project descriptions, or supporting documents. Please add the following if available: Cultural, Biology, Arborist

50mb maximum upload size (per file)

Location Map

Attach maps and location files. Shape files are preferred

1976 Edgewater Road Location Map.pdf 1.78MB

File extensions allowed: pdf, jpg, png, kmz, lpk, dbf, prj, shp, abn, sbx, xml, shx, cpg, .zip. NOTE: 50mb maximum upload size (per file).

Send Submission Receipt To

- [x] Primary Contact
- [ ] Secondary Contact
- [ ] Different Email

***This form submission page is offered for the convenience of consulting agencies, developers, and their respective

From: Phil Hanes
To: Cindy Arrington
Subject: Fwd: 1976 Edgewater Road
Date: Tuesday, December 13, 2022 3:07:44 PM

Begin forwarded message:

From: Anna Starkey <astarkey@auburnrancheria.com>
Date: December 13, 2022 at 2:53:20 PM PST
To: phil@naturalinvestigations.com
Subject: 1976 Edgewater Road

Good afternoon,
I reviewed the project location in our THRIS database and it is near a large burial area. Who is the lead agency for this and do you know when we would be expecting official tribal consultation notification?

Thank you,
Anna

<image001.jpg>
