

Appendix D
Cultural Resources Inventory

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ramona Opportunity Industrial Project City of Sacramento, CA



Prepared by: Mike Taggart, RPA

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NOTICE:

This report may contain confidential information including the nature and location of archaeological resources, tribal cultural sites, or other significant resources. Public disclosure of confidential cultural resources information may cause harm to resources or impede traditional use. The authority to withhold sensitive cultural resources information varies depending on the source of the information, content, and the applicable regulatory context. Such authorities include, but may not be limited to:

- California Public Resources Code §21082.3, which requires project applicants to maintain the confidentiality of information on tribal resources shared by a Native American tribe during AB 52 communication and consultation.
- California Government Code §6254(r), which exempts records of Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.
- National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC §307103), which provides authority for withholding public disclosure of information about the "location, character, and ownership" of historic properties.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC §470hh), which provides authority to limit information on the "nature and location" of archaeological resources on federal land.

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Section 1 | Introduction

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report presents the scope and results of a cultural resources inventory for planning entitlements related to the proposed Ramona Opportunity Industrial Project (Proposed Project) in the City of Sacramento, California (see **Figure 1**). The Proposed Project would construct a warehouse and office building, parking, and a detention basin across approximately 5.75 acres. The area of potential impacts (API) assessed here is composed of two contiguous parcels (APNs 079-0281-031-0000 and 079-0281-030-0000) covering approximately 7.9 acres. The API is located on Ramona Avenue near the western terminus of Cucamonga Avenue. Prior land uses within the API include agricultural, industrial, and residential. A site plan for the Proposed Project is provided in **Appendix A**.

The API is situated in Township 8 North, Range 5 East, Section 15 as depicted on the *Sacramento East*, CA United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. A topographic map and an aerial photograph of the API are shown in **Figures 2** and **3**, respectively.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

This study was performed consistent with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Sacramento 2040 General Plan (Dyett and Bhatia 2024). The following sections provide a summary of the applicable regulatory frameworks.

1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Projects in California requiring discretionary approval from public agencies are subject to CEQA, which requires consideration of potential impacts to historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21083.2). As applied in CEQA, historical resources are defined as “buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance” (PRC Section 50201).

The CEQA Guidelines, found in Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations, serve as administrative regulations that oversee the execution of CEQA. These guidelines align with the stipulations outlined in the Public Resources Code, in addition to court rulings that provide interpretation of the law, and pragmatic factors related to planning.

Under the CEQA Guidelines, an effect is considered significant if a project will result in a substantial adverse change to the resource (PRC Section 21084.1). Actions that would cause a substantial adverse change to a historical resource include demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation. When it is determined that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a historical resource, alternative plans or measures to mitigate effects to the resource must be considered.

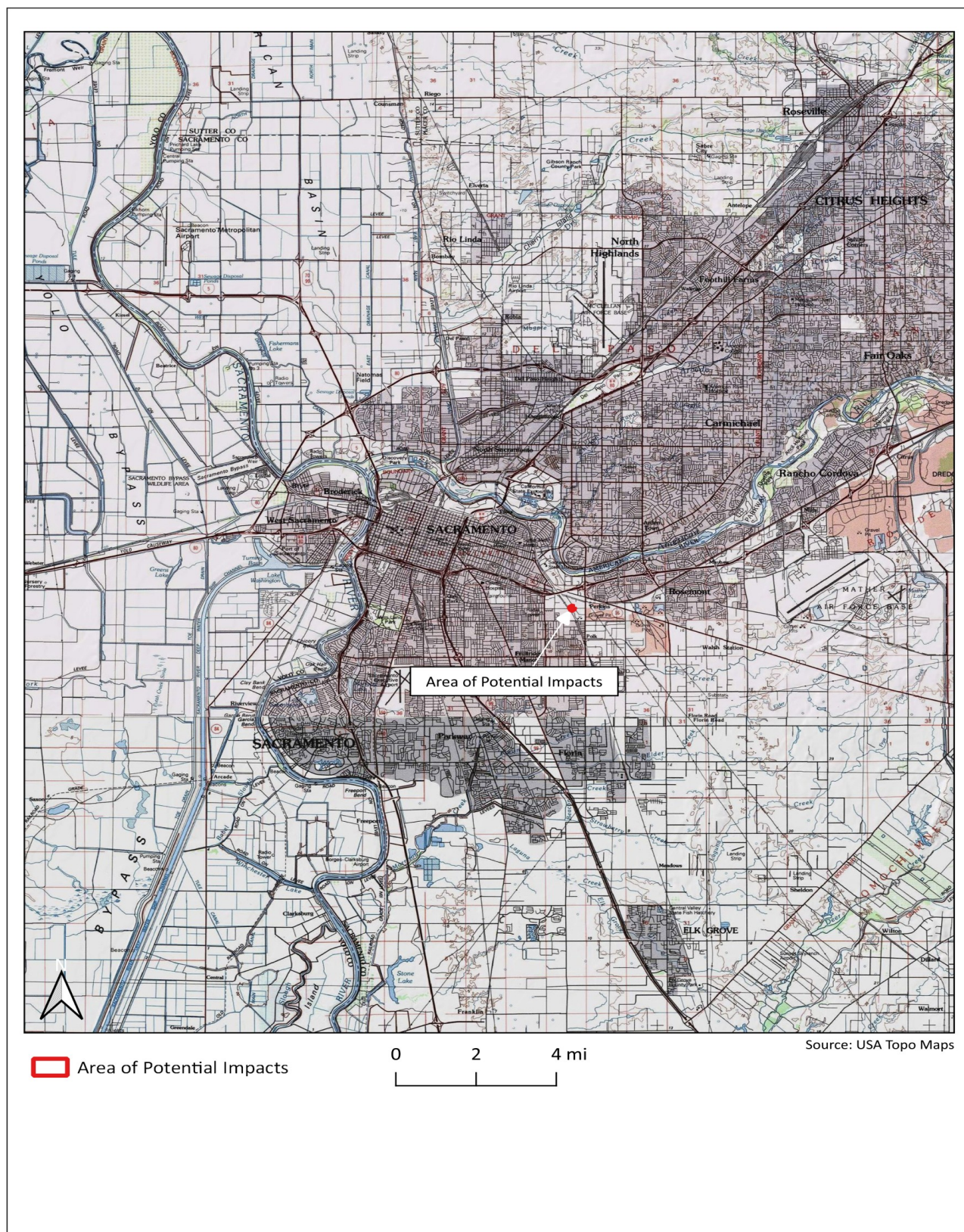


Figure 1: Regional Vicinity Map.

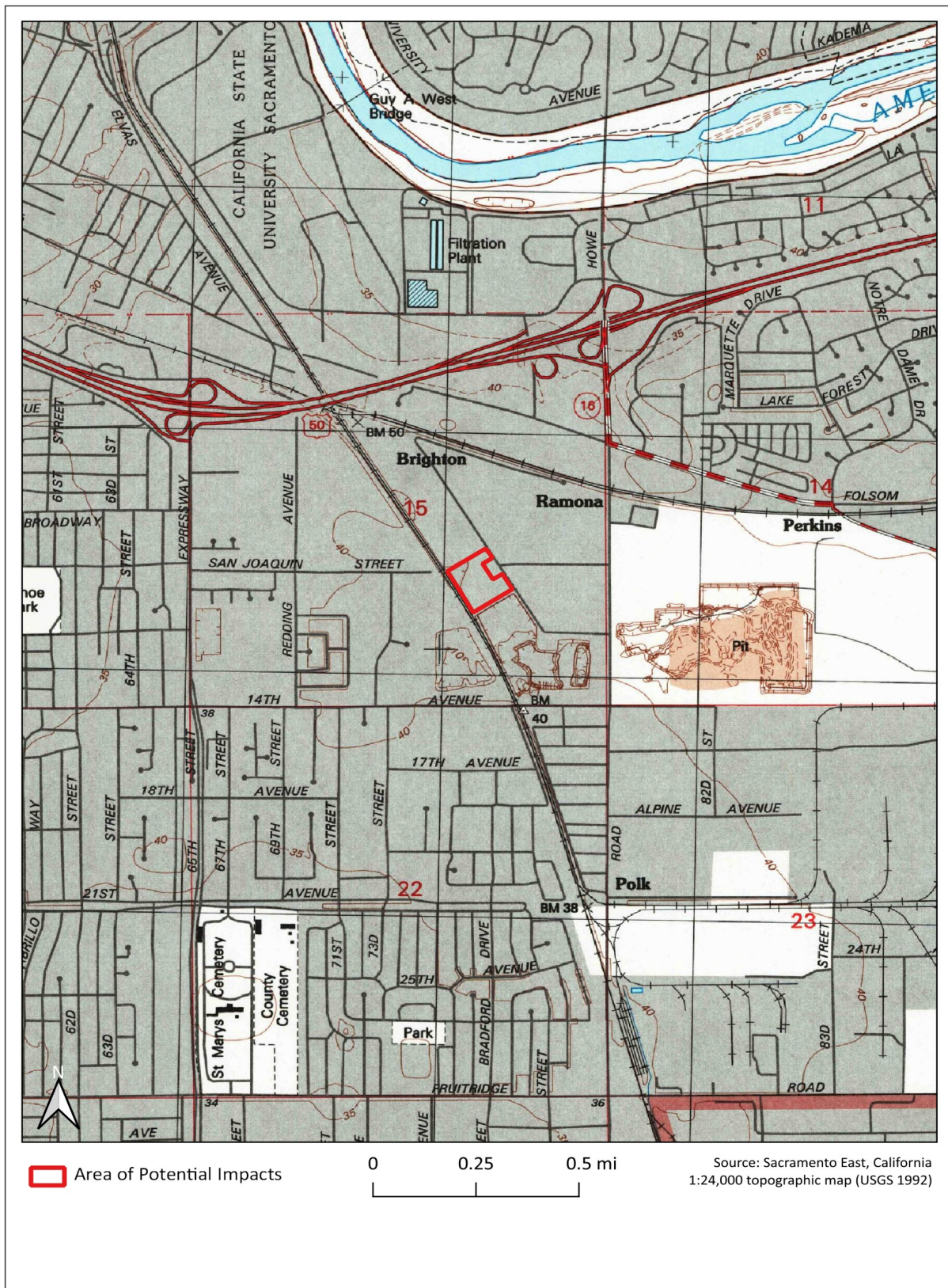


Figure 2: Location Map.



Figure 3: Aerial Overview Map.

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) define four cases in which a cultural resource may qualify as a significant historical resource for the purpose of CEQA review:

- The resource is listed in or determined eligible for the listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Section 5024.1 defines eligibility requirements and states that a resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:
 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources must retain integrity to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. Resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, and thus are significant historical resources for the purpose of CEQA (PRC Section 5024.1[d][1]).

- The resource is included in a local register of historic resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or is identified as significant in a historical resources survey that meets the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC (unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant).
- The lead agency determines it is a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1, as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.
- The resource is found to be a *unique archaeological resource*, defined as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated" as meeting 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 example of its type.
 3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

1.2.2 Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September of 2014, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) established Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as a new category under CEQA and mandated a more rigorous process for consultation among

California Native American Tribes and CEQA lead agencies. The law also requires noticing and consultation with affected Native American tribes for projects filing a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration or Notice of Negative Declaration on or after July 1, 2015 (Stats. 2114, ch. 532, § 11 (c)).

TCRs are defined in PRC 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or is listed in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- 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 [of the PRC]. 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.

A project that has potential to impact a TCR such that it would cause a substantial adverse change constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

1.2.3 Sacramento 2040 General Plan

The Sacramento 2040 General Plan includes 26 policies designed to preserve historic and cultural resources by encouraging the City to actively identify, protect, and maintain these assets. Policies that could apply to the Proposed Project include:

- HCR-1.14 Archaeological, Tribal, and Cultural Resources. The City shall continue to comply with federal and State regulations and best practices aimed at protecting and mitigating impacts to archaeological resources and the broader range of cultural resources as well as tribal cultural resources.
- HCR-1.15 Treatment of Native American Human Remains. The City shall treat Native American human remains with sensitivity and dignity and ensure compliance with the associated provisions of California Health and Safety Code and the California Public Resources Code. The City shall collaborate with the most likely descendants identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.
- HCR-1.17 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources. The City shall work in good faith with interested communities to evaluate proposed development sites for the presence of sub-surface historic, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources that may be present at the site.
- HCR-1.18 Evaluation of Potentially Eligible Built Environment Resources. The City shall continue to evaluate all buildings and structures 50 years old and older for potential historic significance prior to approving a project that would demolish or significantly alter the resource.

Section 2 | Natural and Cultural Setting

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The API is located in urban Sacramento within the lower Sacramento Valley. This section of the valley is bound on the north by the American River, on the east by the Sierra Nevada, and on the west by the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The topography of the lower Sacramento Valley is markedly flat, having been shaped by flooding of the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The underlying bedrock of the valley is concealed beneath extremely deep alluvium that has been washed out of the Sierra Nevada for millennia. Prior to the 20th Century, the Sacramento Valley was distinguished by the predominance of vast grasslands, oak savannas, scrub lands, vernal pool complexes, valley oak woodlands, riparian forests, and fresh water wetlands (Vaghti 2003).

The lower American River lies approximately one mile north of the API. At approximately 40 feet above sea level, the API was historically connected to a vast riparian ecosystem to the north. Frequent flooding of the lower American and Sacramento rivers produced a number of landscape features such as a maze of distribution channels, sloughs, and ephemeral lakes with freshwater marshes (Vaghti 2003). Locally, Sutter Slough was located a half-mile north of the API prior to being filled in. The slough ran for several miles roughly paralleling the American River as it stretched west towards McKinley Park.

The valley floor is underlain by a mass of granite known as a batholith. Glacial outwash and more recent alluvium capping the batholith is miles thick in some locations. Alluvial fans spreading from the large rivers exiting the lower Sierra Nevada have shaped the drainage patterns of the eastern Sacramento Valley. Regional sediment deposits are composed of recent alluvium from granitic, volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock sources. Soils within the API are exclusively San Joaquin-Urban land complex, which forms on alluvial fans derived from granite (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2025).

The climate of the region is generally characterized as Mediterranean with mild, wet winters, and dry, hot summers. The mean annual precipitation is 18 – 20 inches per year, nearly all of which falls as rain. Prevailing winds are from the southwest.

Prior to significant landscape modifications related to reclamation and agriculture, the lower Sacramento Valley supported a large riparian vegetation community. The present vegetation within the API is largely ruderal. Current animal populations in the urban Sacramento environment are substantially altered in density, composition, and distribution from prehistoric populations. The grasslands and riparian corridors in the region supported a diverse array of fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species. Prior to the introduction agriculture in the valley and mining in the foothills, the American River and tributaries formed a productive salmon fishery with spring and fall runs of Chinook (Yoshiyama et al. 2001). Wildlife commonly observed along the riparian corridor include rabbits, hares, ground squirrels, gophers, and mice. Common birds of prey are present in the Sacramento Valley including Red-shouldered hawks, Red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, Black-shouldered kite, and American kestrel. Larger. The regional bird population is vast given the API's location near the Pacific Flyway. Other common birds include quail, crow acorn woodpecker, barn owl, dove, black-crowned night heron, green heron, northern flicker, ring-necked pheasant, vulture, and songbirds. Medium sized mammals include skunk, bobcat, kit

fox, and coyote. Prior to extirpation during the Gold Rush and subsequent agricultural development, large mammals roamed the valley floor including grizzly and black bears, tule elk, pronghorn, and black-tailed deer (Schoenherr 1992).

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

The chronological framework for human habitation in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys used here follows Rosenthal et al. (2007). The refined chronology builds on Fredrickson (1974 and 1994) and includes the following periods, which are detailed in the paragraphs below: Paleoindian (13,550 – 10,550 B.P.), Lower Archaic (10,550 – 7,550 B.P.), Middle Archaic (7,550 – 2,550 B.P.), Upper Archaic (2,550 – 850 B.P.), and Emergent (900 B.P. - historic period).

2.2.1 Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian period was characterized by small, highly mobile groups occupying broad geographic areas. Evidence of human occupation of northern California during this period is limited, but known tool assemblages point to the Fluted Point Tradition (FPT). Sites in California that have yielded artifacts attributed to the FPT include Tulare Lake (Riddell and Olsen 1969), Borax Lake (Harrington 1948; Meighan and Haynes 1970), China Lake (Davis 1978), Ebbetts Pass (Davis and Shutler 1969), and Tracy Lake (Beck 1971), among others. While a FPT variant within the Sacramento or Delta regions has not been defined, the Post Pattern is the regional manifestation in the adjacent North Coast Ranges. It is characterized by the use of Clovis-like fluted points and stone crescents. Based on landscape associations, the Post Pattern is presumed to represent a subsistence economy focused on lacustrine environments, such as those found on the margins of Clear Lake (White et al. 2002).

2.2.2 Archaic Period

The Lower Archaic period, stretching from approximately 10,550 – 7,550 B.P., is not well documented in the Delta region (or Central Valley) due to inferred low population density and taphonomic processes that tend to deeply bury archaeological deposits from the early and middle Holocene. Sites in the Central Valley corresponding to the Lower Archaic are primarily isolated artifacts such as stemmed projectile points and lithic crescents (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Localities attributed to Lower Archaic occupations occur primarily along the valley's margin, where it meets the Sierra foothills, as well as within the Tulare Lake Basin.

The second half of the Holocene is better represented in the archaeological record. The Middle Archaic period in the Central Valley is marked by the onset of an extended period of warm and dry climatic conditions, the expansion of the Delta, and marked changes in human adaptation. Roughly 7,500 years ago central California experienced the onset of a warm and dry period resulting in Delta growth as rising sea levels pushed the tidal waters deeper into the Central Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007: 152). The Middle Archaic also witnessed rapid deposition on alluvial landforms early on, followed by an extended period of landscape stability. Rosenthal et al. (2007:153) observe that the "...late Middle Archaic record reveals a distinct adaptive pattern reflecting the emergence of logistically organized subsistence practices and increasing residential stability along river corridors of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys." Fishing grew in importance as indicated by the appearance of gorge hooks, composite bone hooks, spears, and abundant fish bone in archaeological deposits. The riverine focus of people in the Central Valley mani-

fested in extended residential stays, the development of specialized tool assemblages, and exotic trade items.

During the Upper Archaic Period, regional cultural traditions emerged throughout the Central Valley, Sierra Foothills, and Coast Ranges. This period benefited from late Holocene environmental conditions with a relatively cool, wet, and stable climate. Water flow to the Delta increased, as did the rate of sedimentation, which capped the previously stable surfaces. Regional expressions of culture developed and are evident in the archaeological record marked by specific burial postures, artifact styles, and diversifying material culture (Rosenthal 2007:156). The Upper Archaic period saw the rise of large village mounds around the Delta and rivers of the lower Sacramento Valley. Subsistence practices reflect bulk harvest of plentiful resources in the Delta region including acorns, salmon, and deer.

2.2.3 Emergent Period

The Emergent Period corresponds to the lifeways that were present at the time of Spanish contact with Central California native people. It was a time of increasing social complexity while some of the technologies and practices of the Archaic traditions were shed. Burials show more diversity in posture and grave offerings. Settlements host semi-sedentary populations, which are focused on streams, rivers, and sloughs. The hallmark technological change during this period is the introduction of the bow and arrow between roughly 900 – 650 B.P. During this period the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (ca. 1,150 – 600 B.P.) presented a “...long-term, low-frequency global warming pattern” that has been correlated with higher incidence of health stress on people (Schwitalla 2013:1). The Emergent Period saw the establishment of “populous towns” at significant salmon weirs in the northern Sacramento Valley and more modest mound villages around the Delta. The Lower Phase of the Emergent is distinguished by banjo-like Halio-tis ornaments, bird bone whistles, soapstone pipes, and rectangular Olivella sequins (Rosenthal et al. 2007:158). The Stockton serrated projectile point was developed in the Delta during the Lower Emergent, becoming an icon of period. Diagnostic artifacts of the Upper Emergent include small Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood series projectile points, Olivella lipped and clam disk beads, magnesite cylinders, hopper mortars, and house pits associated with ethnographic settlements.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The API lies within the traditional territory of the Nisenan. The Nisenan, together with Maidu and Konkow, are part of a subgroup of the California Penutian linguistic family (Wilson and Towne 1978). The Nisenan linguistic group is further subdivided based on dialect into Northern Hill Nisenan, inhabiting the Yuba River drainage; Southern Hill Nisenan, living along the American River; and Valley Nisenan, occupying Sacramento River Valley. The information in this section is derived from a variety of sources including, Gifford (1927), Kroeber (1925), Littlejohn (1928) and Wilson and Towne (1978). Additional Resources on Nisenan ethnography include: Faye (1923), Gifford (1927), Powers (1976), Ritter and Schulz (1972).

South of the American River the Nisenan’s neighbors were the Plains Miwok. Levy (1978) describes the Plains Miwok as one of five Eastern Miwok language groups that also include Bay Miwok, Northern Sierra Miwok, Central Sierra Miwok, and Southern Sierra Miwok. The Eastern Miwok are part of the Utian language family of the Penutian stock (Shipley 1978).

Traditionally, Nisenan territory extended west into the Sacramento Valley to encompass the lower Feather River drainage, north to include the Yuba River watershed, south comprising the whole of the Bear and American River drainages, the upper reaches of the Cosumnes River, and east to the crest of the Sierra Nevada (Wilson and Towne 1978). The western limit of Nisenan territory was, for the most part, bounded by the west bank of the Sacramento River. The village of Nawe, a major settlement located on the east side of the river below the confluence with the Feather, was an exception (Wilson and Towne 1978). The following discussion focuses on selected traits of Valley Nisenan ethnography that may manifest archaeologically.

Politically, the Nisenan were organized by triblet, each triblet being composed of several large, semi-autonomous villages. Headmen were not powerful, but acted as advisors for major decision making, communal hunts, and ceremonies. Triblet centers were composed of several large villages or a cluster of smaller settlements around a large village. Nisenan villages varied greatly in size, ranging from 3 to 7 houses up to 40 to 50 houses, with the largest valley triblets inhabited by more than 500 people (Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1982). Villages in the lower valleys tended to be located along low rises and mounds adjacent to streams and rivers.

The basic subsistence strategy of the Nisenan was seasonally mobile hunting and gathering. Acorns from the California Black Oak, the primary staple, were gathered in the fall and stored in granaries for use during the rest of the year. Other plant resources included seeds, buckeye, wild onion, wild sweet potato, Indian potato, wild garlic, wild carrot, many varieties of berries and fruit, grasses, herbs, and rushes. During the warmer months people moved to mountainous areas to hunt and collect food resources particular to higher elevations. Runs of salmon in the spring and fall provided a regular supply of fish, while other fish such as suckers, pike, whitefish, and trout were caught with hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, snares, fish traps, or with various fish poisons such as soaproot. Birds were trapped with nooses or large nets, and shot with bow and arrow. In the fall, acorns were gathered and stored in granaries for use during the coming year (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade and exchange networks were established with neighboring groups for food and other items, both practical and ornamental, that were not available within Nisenan territory. Clam shell disk beads, used as a mode of currency, were acquired from Patwin and other outside sources. Obsidian was highly valued and imported. Nisenan informants stated that obsidian only came from a place to the north, outside of Nisenan territory (Littlejohn 1928:32). Nisenan commodities to neighboring groups included, salmon, deer, and acorns (Davis 1961).

2.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.4.1 Early Exploration

Following the settlement of San Diego in 1769, the Spanish made steady progress in the exploration and settlement of the coastal regions of Alta California. The northern Sacramento Valley and points north, however, remained largely uncharted. Spaniards made occasional forays into the lower Sacramento Valley in pursuit of natives who had fled the forced labor imposed on them at coastal missions. Between 1772 and 1828 the Spanish made numerous trips from the south and west prospecting for new mission sites, attempting to recover stolen horses and cattle, or making punitive raids on the local natives believed responsible for the theft of livestock.

Between 1808 and 1821, Spanish expeditions ventured into the Sacramento Valley. These expeditions, led by Gabriel Moraga in 1808 and Luis Antonio Argüello in 1817 and 1821, are documented in various diaries. Moraga's diary from 1808 records his decision to name the river now known as the Sacramento River "Jesús María." In 1817, a member of Argüello's expedition, Fray Narciso Duran, made what is often considered the initial recorded observation of Mt. Shasta, describing it as a "high snow-covered hill" alongside a river named "Jesús María." The expedition diaries from 1821, authored by Argüello himself and Padre Blas Ordaz, mention "Los Quates" or "the Twins," possibly in reference to Mt. Lassen, Mt. Shasta, or other nearby mountains. However, these brief Spanish expeditions had little effect on the local people compared to coastal lands in central and southern California.

Newcomers to the Sacramento Valley spread in the decades after Jedediah Smith blazed an overland trail in 1826. With Smith's opening of a route to the interior of California, additional trappers and pioneers ventured into California's interior. In 1828, Smith led his company of trappers and 300 head of livestock north from Mission San Jose with the intent of heading back east via a northern route. At the head of the Sacramento Valley the party turned westward into the Trinity Alps for a nearly 2-month ordeal before reaching the coast. While the exact route taken by Smith, known as the Trinity Trail, is not known, the success caught the attention of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company. Following the Siskiyou Trail from their outpost at Fort Vancouver, the Hudson's Bay trappers were working the Sacramento Valley by the late 1820 (Bearss 1969). These early fur traders likely introduced malaria into the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in 1833, resulting in an epidemic that killed tens of thousands of native people by 1846 (Hurtado 1988). Disease spread rapidly into the foothills and significantly affected local indigenous people. Subsequent Euroamerican settlement of the region was enabled, in large part, by the introduction of exotic diseases that decimated the native populations of California.

The Sacramento area was not permanently settled by non-Natives until 1839 when John Sutter landed on the south bank of the American River, in what is now Sacramento, just north of B Street between 28th and 20th Streets. He was granted eleven leagues of land by the Mexican Government and called his rancho New Helvetia. In 1844, Sutter constructed an adobe and over the next five years developed an independent colony known as Sutter's Fort. He built a flour mill, a lumber mill, raised livestock, and grew crops. Sutter also provided supplies, shelter, and information to immigrants and travelers stopping in the valley on their way elsewhere, and Sutter's Fort, as it quickly became known, was a popular destination (Manieri 1987: 5-7).

2.4.2 American Period

Shortly after the establishment of Sutter's Fort, the Bear Flag Revolt took place in June 1846, marking the beginning of the American period. The revolt occurred at Sonoma during the Mexican-American War, when California was still part of Mexican territory. Tensions between American settlers and Mexican authorities had been rising, and a group of about 30 American settlers, led by William B. Ide, sought to assert their independence. The settlers, adopting a homemade flag with a bear and a star, declared the short-lived California Republic. They captured the Mexican commandant, Mariano Vallejo, and raised the Bear Flag over the Sonoma Barracks, symbolizing their revolt against Mexican authority. The Bear Flag Revolt lasted only a few weeks.

Shortly after the revolt, American forces under the command of John C. Fremont arrived in California. They supported the American settlers and helped solidify their control over the region. The Bear Flag Re-

volt, though relatively brief, played a crucial role in California's transition to American control. With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, California was officially ceded to the United States.

John Sutter hired carpenter James Marshall to build a sawmill on the American River at Coloma on land purchased from the local Nisenan band with clothing, flour, and trinkets (Holden 1988:110). By January 1848 the mill was nearly complete, with Marshall and his crew making final adjustments to the tail race before it became fully operational. In the course of deepening the tail race channel which funneled water back to the river, Marshall discovered placer gold nuggets and set off a chain of events that would change California and the West irrevocably. Word of the discovery spread quickly and by the fall of 1848 gold seekers began to trickle into the veritable wilderness. By 1849 the trickle of emigrants had surged into a full-blown rush with thousands of miners pouring in from all over the world. The ensuing California Gold Rush further fueled the decline of indigenous people throughout the state. As thousands of emigrants came to California, the native people were overwhelmed, displaced, abused, and murdered. Newcomers from around the world transformed the region's demographics and economy. This period of rapid growth and migration paved the way for California's admission to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850.

The town of Sacramento emerged around Sutter's Fort, primarily after John A. Sutter, Jr., took over his father's indebted holdings in 1848. By December of that year, Sutter Jr. and Samuel Brannan hired Captain William H. Warner, Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman, and Lieutenant Edward O. Ord to survey the land around Sutter's Fort to the Sacramento River for the planned Sacramento City. Construction in the area quickly progressed, and by 1849, Sacramento had become a central hub for those heading to the gold fields, with a burgeoning population of residents and transient miners. Officially incorporated in 1850, the city's rapid development attracted settlers who anticipated free homesteads, leading to a clash with established landowners purchasing lots from Sutter (Hoover et al. 2002).

The original town of Brighton was founded in 1849 by Sacramento speculators who developed a town site along the south bank of the American River. The speculators established a town plat, laid out lots, and built structures including a race track and the Pavilion Hotel, which served as a central landmark until its destruction by fire in 1851. Ultimately, land title disputes and other issues led to the town's abandonment (Willis 1913).

In 1861, a settlement that came to be known as Brighton Junction (eventually just Brighton) emerged at the intersection of the Sacramento Valley Railroad (SVRR) and Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR), immediately west and northwest of the API. However, this second iteration of Brighton saw limited growth and by 1866 there were few traces of a permanent town left in the area (Davis 1890:211). The former town site is located roughly where Highway 50 passes over the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, extending to the south on the west side of the Southern Pacific tracks. The former town site, as plotted on the 1911 *Brighton, California* USGS topographic map, extended towards the API on the west side of the railroad tracks in a neighborhood now known as East Tahoe Park.

The settlement of Perkins, located roughly 0.75 mile east of the API, was confusingly also known as Brighton until the early 1880s (Willis 1913: 320). The settlement was renamed for Thomas C. Perkins, who arrived in California in 1850 and began farming after a brief stint in the mines. Perkins settled along Jackson Road at its intersection with Folsom Boulevard around 1861. As the local population grew, Perkins opened a general store (Willis 1913). Perkins gained a Post Office in 1886 when the Brighton office moved there (EIP Associates 2000).

The API lies within the New Ramona Colony, a semi-rural residential subdivision begun circa 1890 with lots ranging between four and six acres on land formerly owned by Peter Beckendorff (Shepherd 1885). The 1884 novel *Ramona* by Helen Hunt Jackson was source of the land colony's name, as well as its streets (EIP Associates 2000).

The south side of the American River was a well traveled route out of Sacramento to the mines in the Sierra foothills. The SVRR began construction in 1854 as a much needed transportation link from Sacramento to Folsom. Theodore Judah engineered the route which was the first railroad west of the Mississippi when completed in 1856. The 22-mile line, built with rails and ties transported by sea around Cape Horn to Sacramento, played a crucial role in shaping the layout of Folsom and establishing Sacramento as a key railroad center in California (Mikesell 1993). The SVRR was later acquired by the CPRR in 1865, which merged into the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) in 1910, continuing limited freight services until the 1970s (Baker 2010). The alignment of the former SVRR lies roughly 0.25-mile due north of the API and is recorded as P-34-000455.

Bounding the API on the west is the CPRR and the SPRR - Niles & Sacramento line (currently operated as Union Pacific Railroad). The line is documented as the Western Pacific in the North Central Information Center (NCIC's) database, reflecting the name of the predecessor company acquired by the Central Pacific, who ultimately constructed the line (Robertson 1998). The CPRR constructed the line in 1869 as its main route from Sacramento to Niles, located near Alameda. Construction was completed to the Alameda Wharf by September 8, 1869. In 1885, the Southern Pacific Railroad began leasing this line, maintaining that lease until it initiated acquisition of the company around 1900. By 1902, the USGS Sacramento Quadrangle map identified the line as the SPRR Niles and Sacramento Line. In 1928, the Southern Pacific Railroad collaborated with the State Department of Public Works on a project to eliminate the at-grade crossing at the intersection of the railroad and Folsom Boulevard. This effort involved the complete removal of the original road bed and the lowering of Folsom Boulevard's bed to create a grade separation. The original railroad grade also served as a levee, and the upgraded underpass included a flood gate to maintain the levee's protective function (PAR 2009).

The short-lived Pony Express passed north of the API as it threaded its way into Sacramento and beyond from St. Joseph, Missouri. The route ran down the South Fork American River through Placerville, Rescue, and Folsom on its way to the Sacramento Valley. The Pony Express ran for 18 months before it was rendered obsolete by the completion of the transcontinental telegraph in October 1861. California Historical Landmark 697 on the CSUS campus marks the location of the former Five Mile House along the route where riders changed horses.

A short distance to the north, Folsom Boulevard forms a primary east-west arterial road in Sacramento County, extending from Alhambra Boulevard in East Sacramento to Greenback Lane in Folsom. The road continues toward Auburn in Placer County, with various name changes along its route, including Capitol Avenue, Folsom-Auburn Road, and Auburn-Folsom Road. Running parallel to U.S. Route 50 for much of its course, Folsom Boulevard originally served as the alignment for this highway until the completion of the U.S. Route 50 freeway in the 1970s. The route is flanked by residential, commercial, and light industrial uses along its path.

Power Inn Road to the east follows an old country road connecting the south bank of the American River to the settlement of Florin. The road was so named following the construction of the Brighton Substation in 1909 by the Great Western Power Company. The substation, located on the corner of Folsom

Boulevard and Power Inn Road, was fed by the Big Bend Powerhouse on the North Fork Feather River (EIP Associates 2000).

Section 3 | Methods and Results

A full accounting of cultural resources occurring within the API was achieved by conducting a records search, review of published and gray literature, examining historic maps, contacting the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to Native American representatives, and an intensive field survey on March 21, 2025. As a result of these efforts, no cultural resources were identified within the API.

3.1 PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

Mike Taggart, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator and field director for this study. Mr. Taggart is a seasoned cultural resource manager and Registered Professional Archaeologist (No. 12572), with 25+ years of experience in northern California. He has conducted cultural resource investigations in support of compliance with CEQA, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and various local regulations.

3.2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORDS SEARCH

3.2.1 Sources

A record search was completed on March 11, 2025, at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at California State University, Sacramento (File SAC-25-54; **Appendix C**). A 0.25-mile search radius was used for the records search, which is large enough to capture any previously recorded resources and prior studies in proximity to the API to establish the cultural setting.

Cultural resource site maps and records, survey reports, and other pertinent materials were reviewed as part of the records search. The records search included the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources (DPR 1976).

Additional sources of information were consulted as part of the literature review including archaeological, ethnographic, and historic sources in the public domain and the author's library. Such sources include the *National Register of Historic Places* (NPS 2025), *California Historical Landmarks in Sacramento County* (OHP 2025), *An Illustrated History of Sacramento County* (Davis 1890), *History of Sacramento County with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County* (Willis 1913), *Sacramento Register of Historic & Cultural Resources* (City of Sacramento (2020), *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 2002), *Historical Atlas of California* (Beck and Haase 1974), *California Place Names* (Gudde 1998), *California Ranchos* (Shumway 1998), *Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8: California* (Wallace 1978), *California Gold Camps* (Gudde and Gudde 1975), *Gold Districts of California* (Clark 1970), *California Heritage* (Caughey and Caughey 1962), and *California* (Caughey 1940). Other sources and historical references are cited in the Natural and Cultural Setting sections above.

Several historic maps and aerial photographs were examined, including:

- *Original Survey Plat of Township 8 North Range 5 East* (General Land Office [GLO] 1865)
- *Official Map of Sacramento County* (Shepherd 1885)
- *Sacramento, California* 1:125,000 topographic map (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1891, 1892)
- *Fair Oaks California* 1:62,500 topographic map (USGS 1902, 1954a)
- *Brighton, California* 1:31,680 topographic map (USGS 1911)
- *Sacramento, California, United States* 1:250,000 topographic map (Army Map Service 1947, 1954b)
- *Sacramento East, California* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1949, 1954b, 1967, 1992)
- Commercial aerial photography:
 - Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1:14,400 (1928)
 - Laval Company Inc. 1:20,000 (1937)
 - Pacific Air Industries 1:20,000 (1952)
 - Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1:20,000 (1961)
 - Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1:12,000 (1971)

3.2.2 Results

Literature Review Results Summary

The literature review informed expectations for the field survey and supported interpretation of observations in the field. The sources cited above did not identify any locations of historical or cultural significance within the API. Locations of historical interest identified within 0.5 mile of the API include the former settlement of Brighton, railroads, and the Great Western Power Company Substation.

The archaeological sensitivity of the API is low. The low potential for precontact archaeological sites to occur at or near the surface within the API is based on the environmental positioning, distance to a perennial water source, a dearth of documented archaeological sites nearby, and significant prior ground disturbance that would have displaced any surface material. The nearest reliable water is the American River located roughly one mile to the north and Morrison Creek two miles to the south.

The potential for buried archaeological sites to occur within the API is very low given the landform age and geologic setting. The parent landform around the API is classified as older Pleistocene (1.9 million – 22,000 years before present) by Meyer and Rosenthal (2008). More specifically, the API falls within the Riverbank geologic formation, estimated to be greater than 100,000 years old, which long precedes human occupation of the region (Shelmon 1967; Meyer and Rosenthal 2008). The API was not subject to regular alluvial deposition, thus precluding the rapid, episodic, and deep sedimentation that characterizes areas to the north and west that were influenced to a greater extent by the flooding of the American and Sacramento rivers. Thus, precontact archaeological deposits are not expected in buried contexts within the API.

The review identified past land uses within and adjacent to the API, which have included rural residential, small-scale agriculture, industrial activity, and gravel mining between 1920 and the recent past. There are no signs of gravel mining within the API, but former quarries are common in the vicinity, including immediately to the south.

Review of available historic maps and historic aerial photographs shed light on the history of land within the API and surrounding region beginning in the mid-1860s through the late 1990s. The 1865 GLO plat depicts a road, the Sacramento Valley Railroad, two houses, a telegraph line, and multiple fences within a mile of the API, the closest being roughly 0.25 mile distant (see **Figure 4**). The 1872 GLO plat does not depict any cultural features within Section 15.

The 1885 *Official Map of Sacramento County* depicts land ownership and primary settlements, but does not depict any improvements within the API (Shepherd 1885). The 1885 map indicates that the API falls within land then owned by Peter Beckendorff (see **Figure 5**). Beckendorff's name does not appear in either of the early county histories by Davis (1890) and Willis (1913). The 1891 *Sacramento, California* USGS topographic quadrangle shows the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, Brighton, Perkins, and the road that would eventually be named Power Inn Road.

The 1902 *Fair Oaks, California* USGS topographic map depicts the Southern Pacific (Niles and Livermore Line), and Ramona Avenue next to the API, but no structures or other improvements nearby. Likewise, the 1911 *Brighton, California* USGS topographic map depicts the Southern Pacific Railroad (Niles and Sacramento Line) and Ramona Avenue but no other cultural features near the API (see **Figure 6**).

A 1928 aerial photograph depicts a single house and outbuilding immediately adjacent to the API that corresponds to the existing house at 3304 Ramona Avenue (see **Figure 7**). According to property records the house was constructed in 1924 (Zillow 2025). While the house lies outside of the API, the land surrounding the house on three sides appears to be cultivated with food or feed crops. A 1937 aerial photograph includes the same house, now with outbuildings behind the house, row crops, and orchards on three sides (see **Figure 8**). The 1949 *Sacramento East, California* USGS topographic map still shows just one house on Ramona Avenue where Cucamonga intersects (see **Figure 9**).

A 1952 aerial photograph depicts a small post-War boom on Ramona Avenue, with three additional houses constructed (see **Figure 10**). The photograph shows the row of four houses surrounded by row crops and orchards. While most of the agriculture was on lands now within the API, only the house at 3316 Ramona Ave. fell within the API. Property records on Zillow.com indicate one structure (a duplex) was constructed in 1946 (3308/3312 Ramona Ave.) and the other two were built in 1950 (3300 and 3316 Ramona Ave.). Three of the four homes remain, with 3316 Ramona Ave. having been recently demolished.

The California Youth Authority (CYA) Northern California Youth Reception Center is under construction on the north side of Ramona Ave. in the 1952 aerial. The facility would begin operation in 1954 (Hanes 2021). A 1954 *Sacramento East, California* topographic map depicts the recently completed CYA Reception Center (see **Figure 11**). An aerial photograph taken nine years later in 1961 depicts the CYA facility in operation and the four houses surrounded by row crops and orchards, with no significant changes within the API.

A change is noticeable in a 1971 aerial photograph as the orchards are no longer visible and the outbuilding behind 3304 Ramona Avenue had been expanded (see **Figure 12**). The surrounding land looks like pasture, with an apparent livestock trail leading from the expanded outbuilding. By 1999 the API was being used for some industrial purposes, possibly solid waste management, as depicted in an aerial photograph.



Figure 4: 1865 General Land Office plat for T 8N R5E.

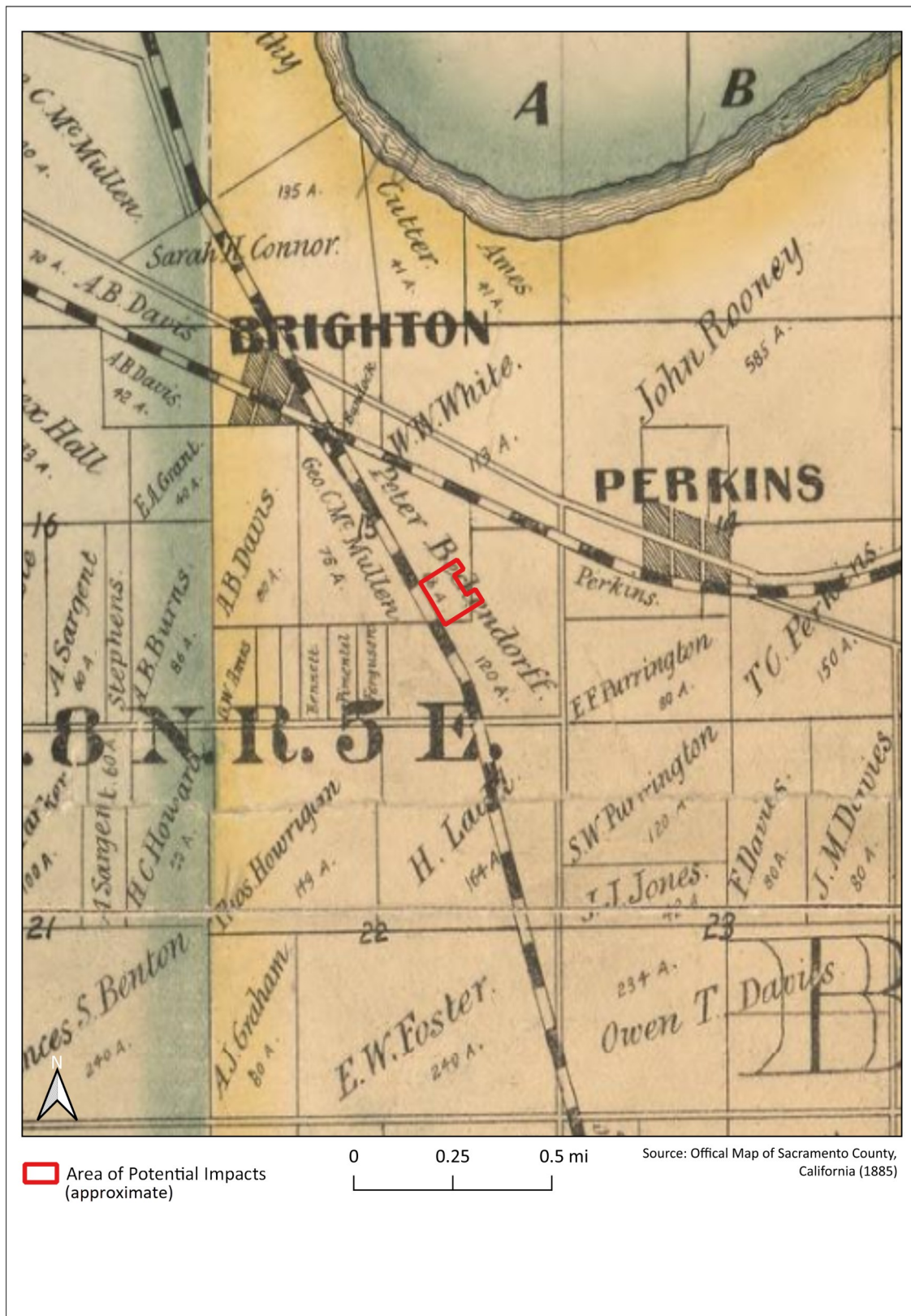


Figure 5: 1885 Official Map of Sacramento County (Shepherd 1885).

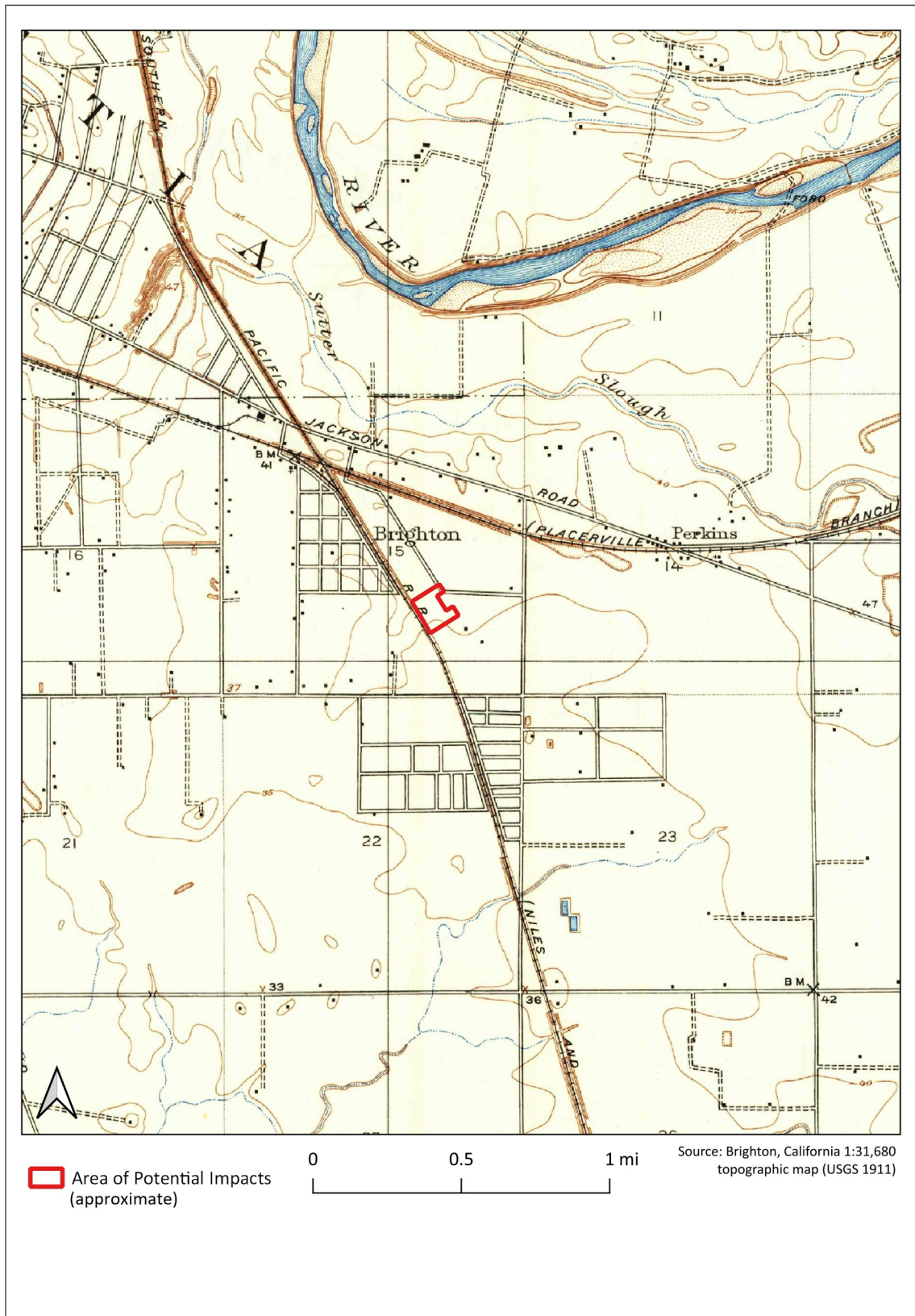


Figure 6: 1911 Brighton, California 1:31,680 topographic map (USGS 1911)



Figure 7: 1928 Aerial Photograph 1:14,400 (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1928)



Figure 8: 1937 Aerial Photograph 1:10,400 (Laval Company Inc. 1937)

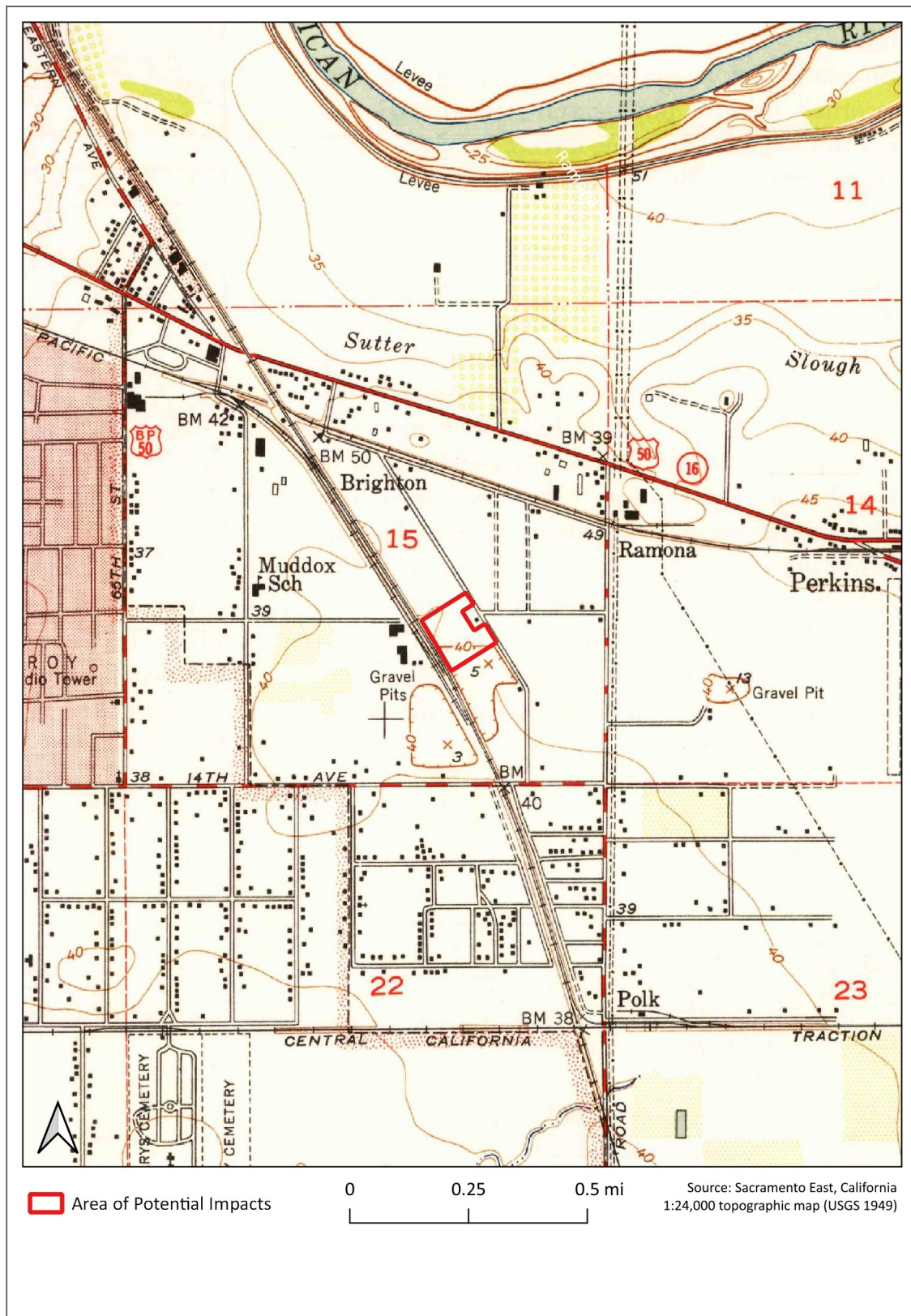


Figure 9: 1949 Sacramento East, *California* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1949)



Figure 10: 1952 Aerial Photograph 1:20,000 (Pacific Air Industries 1952)

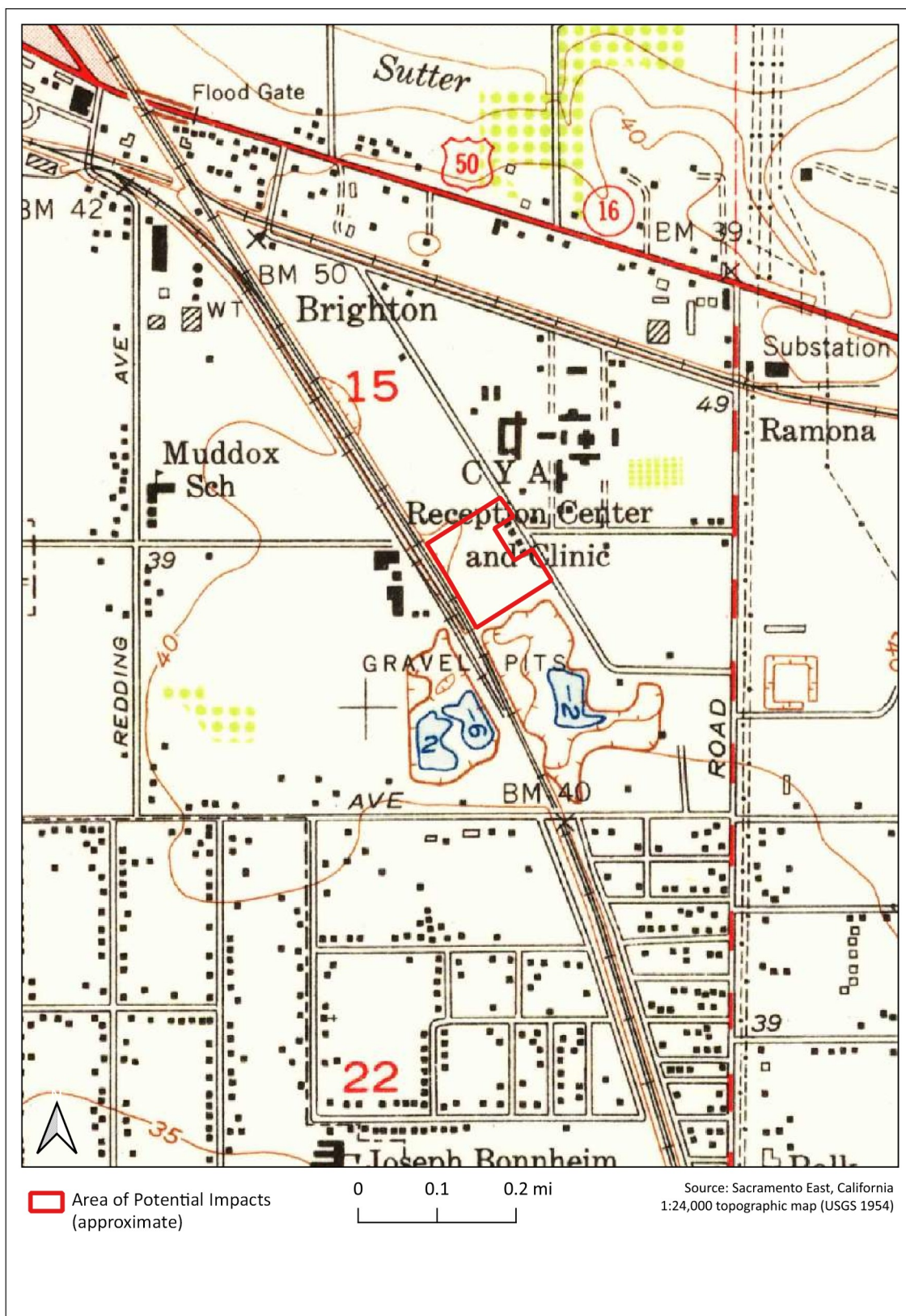


Figure 11: 1954 Sacramento East, California 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1954)



Figure 12: 1971 Aerial Photograph 1:12,000 (Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1971)

More than 100 large metal bins are visible, along with piles of earth-colored materials. The 1999 photograph suggests significant ground disturbance across a large portion of the API.

In summary, changes visible over time through maps and aerial photographs mirror the changes in the adjoining parts of Sacramento as the vicinity transitioned from rural residential with small scale agriculture to industrial uses through the second half of the 20th century.

Records Search Results

A record search was completed on March 11, 2025, by the NCIC located at CSUS (File No. SAC-25-54). A 0.25- mile search radius was used to capture any previously recorded resources and prior studies in proximity to the API. The confidential records search results are provided as **Appendix C**.

Cultural resource site maps and records, survey reports, and other pertinent materials were reviewed as part of the records search. The records search included the California OHP *Built Environment Resources Directory*, the *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility*, and the *California Inventory of Historic Resources*.

The records search found that two prior studies intersect the API. The two prior studies are summarized in **Table 1** below and depicted in **Figure 13**. The portion of the API that fronts on Ramona Ave. was surveyed by Dougherty in 2010 (NCIC-10446), who did not identify any resources within the API. In 2012 the API was covered by a historical resources survey and evaluation for the Sacramento Center for Innovation (Mead & Hunt 2012; NCIC-12205). The 2012 study included documentation of the house formerly located within the API, 3316 Ramona Ave., and recommended that it is not eligible for the CRHR or the Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources. The 2012 study included a desktop review of archaeological sensitivity but did not include an archaeological field component (Mead & Hunt 2012).

An additional 17 cultural resource studies have been completed within a 0.25 mile radius of the API between 1999 and 2021. These studies include archaeological surveys, archaeological monitoring, architectural field study, and resource evaluations. These additional studies are summarized in **Table 2** below and also shown in **Figure 13**.

Table 1: Prior Cultural Resource Studies Intersecting the API.

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation
NCIC-10446	John W. Dougherty	2010	Archaeological Survey Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-12205	Mead & Hunt and ECORP Consulting, Inc.	2012	Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation Technical Report: Specific Plan for the Sacramento Center for Innovation	Mead & Hunt; ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Table 2: Prior Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.25 Mile of API

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation
NCIC-00488	Ann S. Peak	1980	Cultural Resource Assessment of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Project A, Phase II 230kV Transmission Line, Hurley to Hedge-Pocket Tap, Sacramento County, California.	Peak & Associates
NCIC-02761	Waechter, Sharon	1999	Historic Properties Survey Report Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project	JRP Historical Consulting Services; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
NCIC-02761	JRP and Far Western	1999	Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey Report for the Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project	JRP Historical Consulting and Far Western Anthropological Research Group
NCIC-03853	Nelson, Wendy, Maureen Carpenter, and Kimberley L. Holanda	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WP04: Sacramento to Redding	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
NCIC-03853	Ann Munns, Rhonda R. Turner, and Dustin Kay	2000	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report, Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS04 Sacramento to Cosumnes River, California	Chambers Group, Inc.
NCIC-03853	Denise Furlong and Kim Tremaine	2001	Archaeological Monitoring for WS04 Long Haul Fiber Optic Segment, Between Sacramento and Bakersfield, California	Tremaine & Associates, LLC
NCIC-05814	Munns, Ann and Turner, Rhonda R.	1999	Cultural Resources Survey Report Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project.	Chambers Group, Inc.
NCIC-06092	Jones & Stokes	1993	Archaeological and Architectural Inventory and Determination of Eligibility and Effect of the Butterfield to Mather Field Light Rail Extension and Brighton Bridge Double Tracking Project.	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.
NCIC-10446	Baker, Cindy	2010	Historic Property Survey Survey Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-10446	Cindy Baker	2010	Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation
NCIC-10446	Maniery, Mary	2010	FINDING OF EFFECT FOR FOLSOM BOULEVARD WIDENING AND RAMONA AVENUE EXTENSION PROJECT, CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	PAR Environmental Services, Inc
NCIC-13785	Dana Supernowicz	2019	Cultural Resources Survey for CRAN_RSFR_SACS5_032 and CRAN_RSFR_SACS5_037 ROW Adjacent to 8775 Folsom Boulevard and 7401 San Joaquin Street	EBI Consulting; Historic Resource Associates
NCIC-13879	EIP Associates	2000	Historic Property Survey Report for Southeast Area Transportation Study Phase 1, Power Inn Road/Folsom Boulevard Intersection Area Improvements Project, FHWA000731A	EIP Associates
NCIC-13879	Rand Herbert and Christopher Mc-Morris	1999	Historic Architectural Survey Report Southeast Area Transportation Study Phase 1, Power Inn Road/Folsom Boulevard Intersection Area Improvements Project	JRP Historical Consulting Services
NCIC-13879	Lynn Compas	1999	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Southeast Area Transportation Study Phase 1, Power Inn Road/Folsom Boulevard Intersection Area Improvements Project	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-14172	Tim Spillane and Phil Hanes	2021	Cultural Resources Assessment for The Hub, Sacramento State Research Park Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California	Natural Investigations Company
NCIC-14232	Robin Hoffman	2018	Cultural Resources Inventory Report, City of Sacramento Accelerated Water Meter Program Individual Meter Retrofits and Water Main Replacements Project Z14010093	ESA

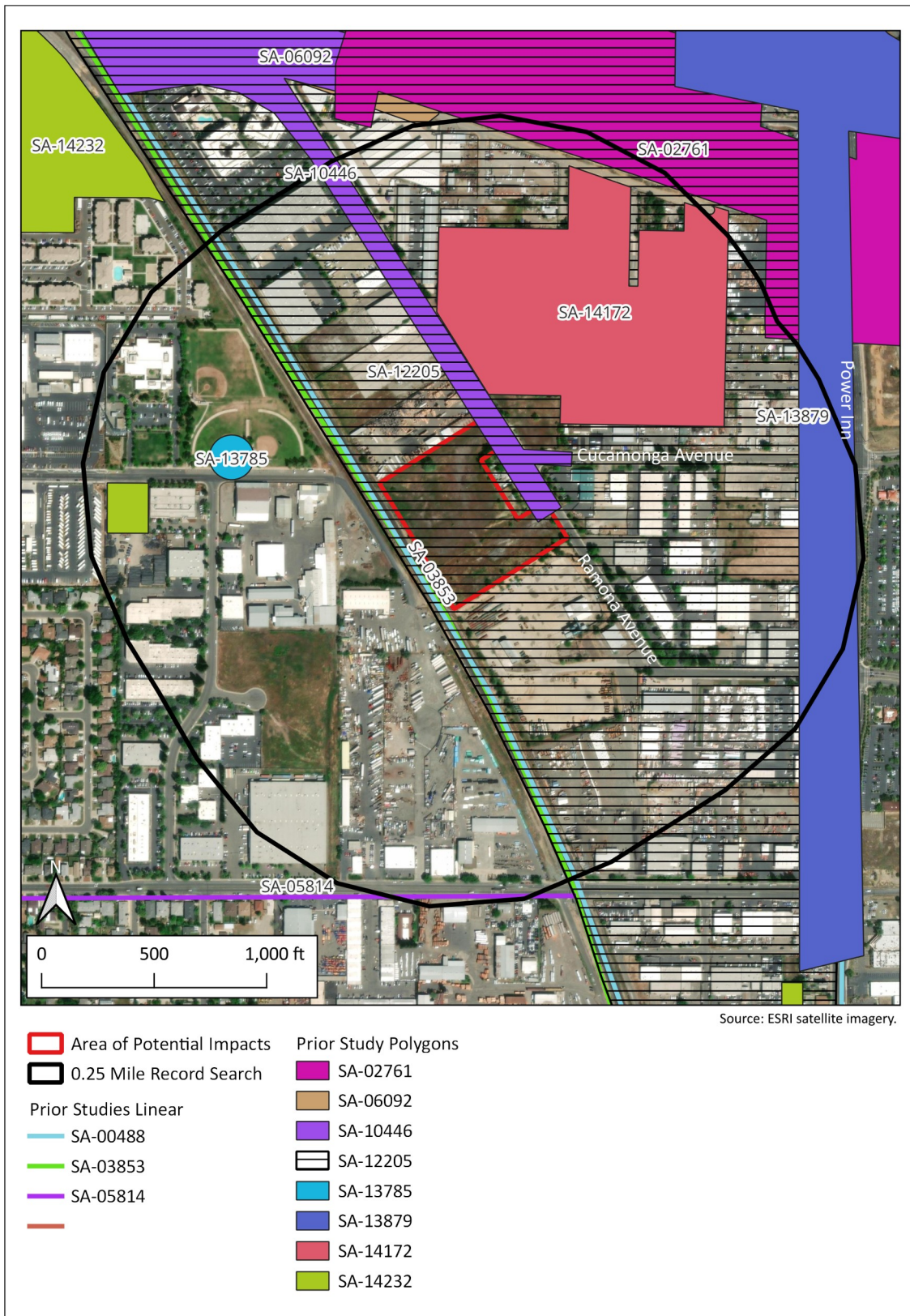


Figure 13: Records Search Results Map – Previous Studies.

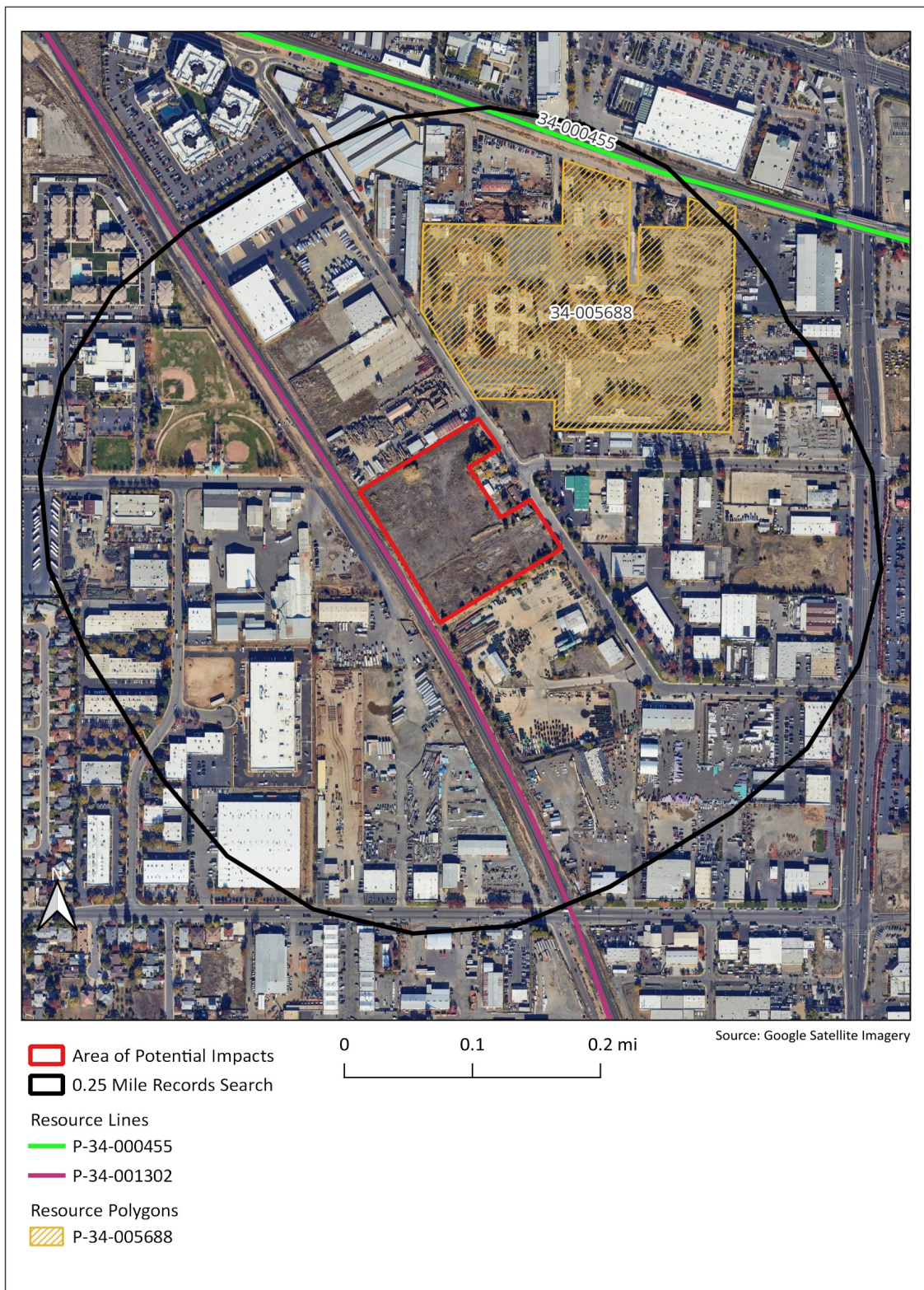


Figure 14: Records Search Results Map – Previously Documented Resources.

Three previously documented cultural resources lie within 0.25-mile of the API: Sacramento Valley Railroad (P-34-000455), the Central Pacific Railroad (P-34-001302), and CYA Northern California Youth Reception Center (P-34-05688) (**Table 3**). A brief summary of resources within the records search radius is provided below. Refer to **Figure 14** for a map of previously recorded resources in relation to the API.

Table 3: Cultural Resources Previously Documented Within 0.25 Mile of API.

Primary	Trinomial	Name(s)	Description	Age
P-34-000455	CA-SAC-000428H	Sacramento Valley Rail Road	California's First Passenger Railroad running 22 miles between Sacramento and Folsom. The line has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B (Mikesell 1993).	1854
P-34-001302	CA-SAC-001230H	Central Pacific / Western Pacific Railroad	Constructed by Central Pacific Railroad in 1869. Associated with Western Pacific (acquired by CPRR prior to construction), San Joaquin Valley Mainline, and Union Pacific Railroad. Southern Pacific Railroad began operating this as Niles & Sacramento line in 1885 and purchased the line c. 1900. This segment recommended not eligible to the CRHR and NRHP (Baker 2009).	1869
P-34-005688	N/A	California Youth Authority Northern California Youth Reception Center (NIC-2021-Ramona-01)	The facility was built in 1952 and became operational in 1954. Eventually grew to a total of 21 structures. It operated until 2004 and all remaining buildings were demolished in 2010. Only building pads, hardscaping, and limited landscaping remain. Previously recommended ineligible to the CRHR (Spillane and Hanes 2021).	1952

The Sacramento Valley Railroad (SVRR) (P-34-000455; CA-SAC-000428H) connected Sacramento to the American River mining area, facilitating freight and passenger access to the northern mines. Constructed between 1854 and 1856, the SVRR was the first railroad line completed west of the Mississippi River. The 22-mile line, built with rails and ties transported by sea around Cape Horn to Sacramento, played a crucial role in shaping the layout of Folsom and establishing Sacramento as a key railroad center in California. The condition of the line between downtown Sacramento and Folsom is highly variable. Near the API, some segments are still visible, while some have been repurposed for the SacRT Lightrail tracks, and some segments have been paved or otherwise covered. The line has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B (Mikesell 1993).

The Central Pacific Railroad (Western Pacific; Southern Pacific; P-34-001302; CA-SAC-001230H) was constructed in 1869. It is located immediately adjacent to the API on the west. Southern Pacific Railroad began operating this as Niles & Sacramento line in 1885 and purchased the line c. 1900. The line is associated with Western Pacific (acquired by CPRR prior to construction), San Joaquin Valley Mainline, and Union Pacific Railroad. Folsom Boulevard crosses the line via the Brighton Underpass and Flood Gates.

Baker (2009) recommended that the Central Pacific Railroad segment in proximity to the API is not eligible for the CRHR and the NRHP.

The California Youth Authority (CYA) Northern California Youth Reception Center (P-34-005688) was located on Ramona Ave., opposite the API. The facility was built in 1952 and became operational in 1954. Eventually the facility grew to a total of 21 structures. It operated until 2004 and all remaining buildings were demolished after a fire in 2010. Only building pads, hardscaping, and limited landscaping remain. The remains of the CYA facility were previously recommended ineligible to the CRHR (Spillane and Hanes 2021).

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 11, 2025, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of local Native American contacts that may have information regarding the project area. Ms. Pricilla Torres-Fuentes of the NAHC responded via email on March 13, 2025, and stated that the SLF search for the API was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 18 representatives from five Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources near the API (**Appendix B**):

“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. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.” (Torres-Fuentes 2025)

Outreach to Native American tribes was initiated by contacting all representatives of the five tribes identified: Colfax Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and Wilton Rancheria.

The initial communication on March 11, 2025, introduced the Proposed Project, provided maps of the API (vicinity, location, and aerial), and disclosed that the Sacred Lands File was positive (refer to **Appendix B** for correspondence). The letter and maps were sent via email to contacts for most and hard copy letters were mailed to Richard Cunningham and Ben Cunningham. After two weeks passed without a response a follow-up email or hard copy letters were sent on March 31, 2025. To-date has responded. On March 30, 2025, Ms. Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation for Wilton Rancheria, responded by letter. The Tribe determined that the API falls within their ancestral territory and requests “that the lead agency for this project contact us for further engagement...” In addition, the Tribe recommended a CHRIS records search and contacting the NAHC for an SLF search.

3.4 FIELD SURVEY

The API was subject to a thorough pedestrian survey on March 21, 2025. The survey did not identify any archaeological or historic resources. See **Figure 15** for a map of the survey area. Representative photographs are presented in **Figures 16** through **20**.



Figure 15: Survey Coverage Map.

The survey was conducted by Mike Taggart, RPA (No. 12572). The survey used transects spaced 15 meters apart (intensive) across the API, focused on identifying artifacts, ecofacts, features, and landforms associated with pre-contact Native American occupation and historic uses. Ground surface visibility was variable. Dense grass and other vegetation growing within the API obscured the surface in places. Likewise, large stockpiles of asphalt and dirt also hindered visibility of the native surface. Large expanses of gravel and asphalt were observed. Periodic surface scrapes with a hoe (05.x0.5 meter) were used to more closely inspect the surface for signs of archaeological material in areas where vegetation obscured visibility.

Contemporary detritus was observed throughout the API. Items noted include plastic water bottles and food packaging, glass bottle fragments, tires, fencing material, corrugated metal, milled wood, a mattress, cut utility poles, plastic sheeting, scrap metal, etc. Abandoned utility poles (standing) were noted within the API, along with decrepit chain link fencing within the central portion of the property. None of the contemporary trash or features warranted documentation.

The former residence located at 3316 Ramona Ave. had been recently demolished at the time of survey, with much of the debris left on site. The house was previously evaluated and recommended not eligible to the CRHR or Sacramento Register (Mead & Hunt 2012).

The field survey did not identify any archaeological or historic resources.



Figure 16: Photograph - Northern Corner of the API Looking Southwest.



Figure 17: Photograph – Western Margin of the API Looking East/Northeast.



Figure 18: Photograph – Southern Corner of the API Looking East/Northeast.



Figure 19: Photograph – South-Central Portion of the API Looking East/Northeast.



Figure 20: Photograph – Debris From 3316 Ramona Ave. in the Background Looking East/Northeast.

Section 4 | Findings and Recommendations

4.1 FINDINGS

The study did not identify any cultural resources in the API. A full accounting of cultural resources occurring within the API was achieved by conducting a records search, review of published and gray literature, examining historic maps and aerial photographs, contacting the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to local Native American tribal representatives, and a field survey.

A Sacred Lands File search by the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. The Commission provided a list of 18 Native American contacts, representing five tribes, who may have knowledge of the sacred site reported in the vicinity of the API. Letters were sent to all representatives (**Appendix B**). The outreach introduced the proposed project, provided maps, and sand disclosed that the Sacred Lands File was positive. Follow-up correspondence was sent to all tribal contacts identified by the NAHC. To-date, only Wilton Rancheria has responded. The Tribe determined that the API falls within their ancestral territory and requests consultation with the lead agency.

The records search found that two prior studies intersect the API. The portion of the API that fronts on Ramona Ave. was surveyed by Dougherty in 2010, who did not identify any resources within the API. In 2012 the API was covered by a historical resources survey and evaluation, which documented a house within the current API at 3316 Ramona Ave. The 2012 study recommended that the house is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or the Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources (Mead & Hunt 2012). An additional 17 cultural resource studies have been completed within a 0.25 mile radius of the API between 1999 and 2021.

There are no previously documented resources identified within the API according to the records search. However, three previously documented cultural resources lie within 0.25-mile of the API: Sacramento Valley Railroad (P-34-000455), the Central Pacific Railroad (P-34-001302), and CYA Northern California Youth Reception Center (P-34-05688), although none extend into the API or would be affected.

A thorough pedestrian survey was conducted on March 21, 2025. The survey did not identify any archaeological resources or historic features.

In conclusion, no historical resources are present within the API and there is a low potential for buried archaeological deposits to be present.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Thorough study of the API failed to identify any significant cultural resources and further investigation is not warranted.

In the unlikely event that suspected or confirmed human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, immediate action is required. Removal or possession of any Native American human remains or artifacts from a grave or cairn is a felony unless otherwise permitted by law (PRC 5097.99). In compliance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, implement the following:

1. Stop all ground disturbing work in the vicinity and secure the discovery location from damage.
2. Immediately contact the Sacramento County Coroner through the Sheriff's Office.
 - The coroner has two working days to examine human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
 - The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased individual(s).
3. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition of the human remains and grave goods.
 - If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours the owner shall re-inter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance, or:
 - If the landowner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission.

Likewise, if buried artifacts or features are encountered during construction, work should stop in the vicinity of the discovery until an archaeologist can make an assessment. Examples of archaeological material and features that occur in buried contexts within Shasta County include darkened (midden) soil; milling tools such as handstones, millingstones, portable mortars or pestles; flaked stone tools and flakes made of obsidian, basalt, or chert; shell and bone.

Section 5 | References Cited

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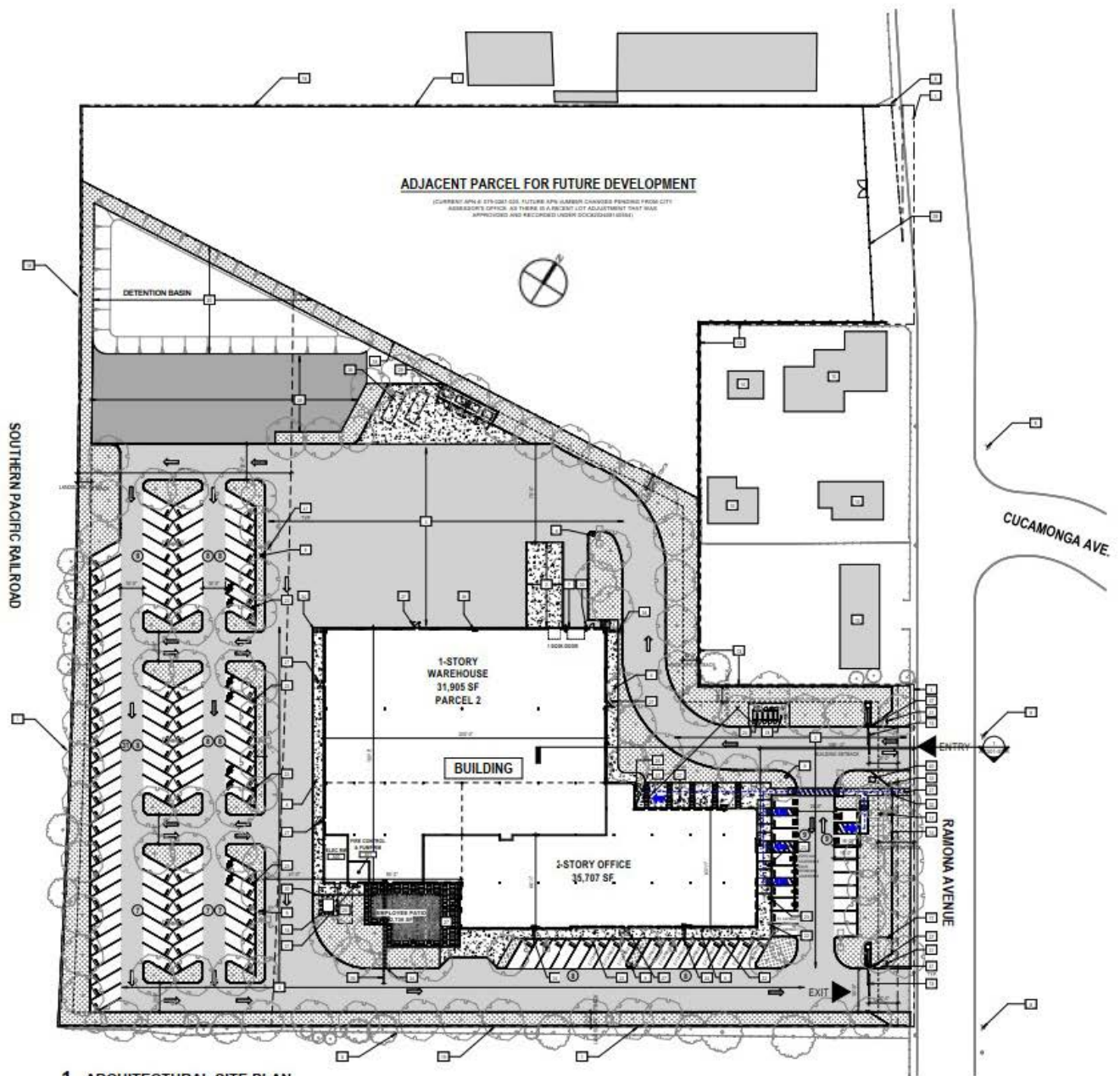
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Appendix A: Site Plan



LEGEND			
	LANDSCAPE: SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.		PROPERTY LINE
	HARDSCAPE		SHEET NOTES
	DRIVE AISLE		ACCESSIBLE ROUTE
	TRUNCATED DOMES		ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALL (9' X 18') + 5' W/ ACCESSIBLE AISLE
	GRAVEL		ACCESSIBLE PARKING (VAN) STALL (9' X 18') + 8' W/ ACCESSIBLE AISLE
	PARKING STALLS		STANDARD DIAGONAL PARKING STALL 60° ANGLE (9' X 18')
	STANDARD PARKING STALL 9' X 18'		
	STANDARD PARKING STALL 9' X 18' + 2' OVERHANG		
	CONDUIT STUB FOR FUTURE EV CHARGER		
	EV CAPABLE		
	EV WITH EVSE		

Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

Native American Outreach Log
Ramona Opportunity Industrial Project

Organization / Tribe	Contact	Initial Outreach	Follow Up	Response / Comments
Native American Heritage Commission	Prcilla Torres-Fuentes	3.11.25	N/A	NAHC responded via email on March 13, 2025, and stated that the Sacred Lands File search for the project site was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 18 representatives from 5 Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the study area. The representatives identified by the NAHC were then contacted. Initial emails were sent to representatives on March 16, 2025, with a brief letter attached and a 3-map set of the project location. Hard copy letters were sent to two individuals that lacked an email address.
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	CTVCT Preservation, Cultural Preservation Dept.	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	Pamela Cubbler, Vice Chairperson	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	Clyde Prout, Chairperson	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	James Sarmento, Executive Director of Cultural Resources	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Kara Perry, Director of Site Protection	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Malissa Tayaba, Vice Chairperson; Director of TEK	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Krystal Moreno, TEK Program Manager	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Dustin Murray, Tribal Administrator	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Regina Cuellar, Chairperson	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	James Moon Jr, Tribal Member	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Richard Cunningham, Vice Chairman	3.17.2025	3.31.2025	Hard copies mailed 3.17.25 and 3.31.25. No response received to date.
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member	3.17.2025	3.31.2025	Hard copy mailed 3.17.25 and 3.31.25. No response received to date.

Organization / Tribe	Contact	Initial Outreach	Follow Up	Response / Comments
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Donald Ryberg, Chairman	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Josef Fore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	3.16.2025	3.30.25	No response received to date.
Wilton Rancheria	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	3.16.2025	3.30.25	On March 30, 2025, Ms. Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation for Wilton Rancheria, responded by letter. The Tribe determined that the API falls within their ancestral territory and requests “that the lead agency for this project contact us for further engagement...” In addition, the Tribe recommended a CHRIS records search and contacting the NAHC for an SLF search.
Wilton Rancheria	Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	3.16.2025	3.30.25	See above.
Wilton Rancheria	Cultural Preservation Department,	3.16.2025	3.30.25	See above.

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

March 13, 2025

Mike Taggart
Taggart & AssociatesVia Email to: taggart.mike@gmail.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansCOMMISSIONER
VacantACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710**Re: Ramona Opportunity Industrial Project, Sacramento County**

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

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. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	N	CTVCT Preservation, Cultural Preservation Dept.	P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604	(530) 320-6032	ctvcipreservation@gmail.com	Maidu Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba	3/28/2023
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	N	Pamela Cubbler, Vice Chairperson	P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604	(530) 320-3943	pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com	Maidu Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba	3/28/2023
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	N	Clyde Prout, Chairperson	P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604	(916) 577-3558	cprout@colfaxrancheria.com	Maidu Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba	3/28/2023
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	James Sarmento, Executive Director of Cultural Resources	5281 Honpie Road Placerville, CA, 95667	(530) 698-1559	jsarmento@ssband.org	Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Kara Perry, Director of Site Protection	5281 Honpie Road Placerville, CA, 95667	(530) 363-5123	kperry@ssband.org	Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Malissa Tayaba, Vice Chairperson; Director of TEK	P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA, 95682	(916) 468-2730	matayaba@ssband.org	Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Krystal Moreno, TEK Program Manager			kmoreno@ssband.org	Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Dustin Murray, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA, 95682	(530) 957-8925	dummurray@ssband.org	Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Regina Cuellar, Chairperson	5281 Honpie Road Placerville, CA, 95667	(530) 698-1400	info@ssband.org	Nisenan Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo , Yuba	7/13/2023
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	James Moon Jr, Tribal Member	342 American Hill Road Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 913-7257	wemoons@yahoo.com	Maidu	Alpine, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacram ento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	4/3/2024
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor	4933 Ponderosa Way Medpines, CA, 95345	(209) 966-8062	brtctn@stl.net	Maidu	Alpine, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacram ento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	4/3/2024
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Richard Cunningham, Vice Chairman	P O. Box B-111 Greenville, CA, 95947	(530) 250-9584		Maidu	Alpine, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacram ento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	4/3/2024
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member	P O. Box 577 Greenville, CA, 95947	(530) 249-7692		Maidu	Alpine, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacram ento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	4/3/2024
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Donald Ryberg, Chairman	17886 Oak Way Grass Valley, CA, 95945	(530) 955-5998	Siakumne@gmail.com	Maidu	Alpine, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacram ento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	4/3/2024
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	F	Josef Fore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	10720 Indian Hill Road Attn: Tribal Preservation Auburn, CA, 95603	(530) 492-9508	THPO@auburnrancheria.com	Nisenan (Southern Maidu)	Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacram ento, San Joaquin, Sierra, Solano, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	9/5/2024
Wilton Rancheria	F	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000	mstclair@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacrame nto, San	2/12/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Wilton Rancheria	F	Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000	shutchason@wilton rancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacrame nto,San	2/12/2025
Wilton Rancheria	F	Cultural Preservation Department,	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 313-4493	cpd@wiltonrancher ia-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacrame nto,San	2/12/2025



To: Acorn Environmental

RE: **Ramona Opportunity Industrial Project**

Dear Mr. Taggart,

Thank you for your letter dated March 16, 2025, regarding the proposed project. Wilton Rancheria ("Tribe") is a federally recognized Tribe as listed in the Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 132, p. 33468-33469, as "Wilton Rancheria of Wilton, California". The Tribe's Service Delivery Area ("SDA") as listed in the Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 176, p. 55731, is Sacramento County. The Tribe's Trust Lands are in Sacramento County however, the Tribe's ancestral territory spans from Sacramento County to portions of the surrounding counties. The Tribe is concerned about projects and undertakings that have potential to impact resources that are of cultural and environmental significance to the tribe.

After reviewing your letter, we have determined the project lies within the Tribe's ancestral territory. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this and any other projects within the Tribe's ancestral territory. The proposed project may directly or indirectly negatively impact cultural or environmental resources of the Tribe. **The Tribe supports the United States Government to Government Consultation Process with Tribes (see below) and respectfully requests that lead agency for this project contact us for further engagement on this Project:**

Executive Orders

- Executive Order 13175 (2000), Consultation and Coordination with Tribal Government
- Executive Order 13007 (1996), Indian Sacred Sites
- Executive Order 12898 (1994), Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations.

Legal Requirements and Directives to Consult with Indian Tribes

- The Federal Trust Responsibility towards Indian Tribes.
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1996 (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. 302706 (a), 54 U.S.C. 302706 (b), and Section 106.
- The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).
- The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA).
- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).



- The United Nations Declarations on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Secretarial Orders

- Secretarial Order #3206: American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and Endangered Species Act (June 5, 1997).

Furthermore, we support the States Consultation Policies as follows:

State Laws

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- Assembly Bill 52 (AB52)
- Assembly Bill 978 (AB978) - California Native American Graves Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA)
- Assembly Bill 275 (AB275) – Native American Cultural Preservation
- Executive Order B-10-11
- Executive Order N-15-19

Resource Codes

- (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subd. (b)).

Government Code

- (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).

The Tribe requires the inclusion of a review and the results of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF). If the results are negative, the Tribe may require its own review at the Tribes discretion. Please forward our contact information and this response to the lead agency. We can be contacted via email at cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov to set up a meeting with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

Michelle St. Clair, MA, RPA

Executive Director of Cultural Preservation

Appendix C: Records Search Results

CONFIDENTIAL



3/11/2025

NCIC File No.: SAC-25-54

Mike Taggart
Taggart & Associates
2027 Sloat Way
Sacramento, CA 95818

Re: Ramona Opportunity Industrial Project

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Sacramento East USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mi radius.

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ GIS data

Recorded resources within project area:	None
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	P-34-455 P-34-1302 P-34-5688
Known reports within project area:	12205
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	488 2761 3853 5814 6092 10446 13785 13879 14172 14232

Resource Database Printout (list): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Resource Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Database Printout (list): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Built Environment Resources Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Archaeological Resources Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Local Inventories:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Soil Survey Maps:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to 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. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

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.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the records search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Resource Detail: P-34-000455

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-34-000455

Trinomial: CA-SAC-000428H

Name: Sacramento Valley Rail Road

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Resource Name	Sacramento Valley Rail Road
	Other	California's First Passenger Railroad
	CHL	526
	CHL	558
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad
	Other	CIHR 169
	Other	CIHR 197
	Other	Southern Pacific R Street Railroad, 13th to 16th streets, Sacramento
	Other	SPRR R Street Track and Siding, 13th to 16th streets
	Other	Southern Pacific R Street Railroad Track and Siding 16th to 18th streets, Sacramento
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad, Fair Oaks Spur
	Other	LAR-15
	Other	REF 48-H
	Other	WAPA 20

Cross-refs: Subsumes 34-004936

Subsumes 34-005117

Attributes

Resource type: Structure, Object

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey, Analysis

Attribute codes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP18 (Train)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

have associated historical literature in PDF library

Recording events

<i>Date</i>	<i>Recorder(s)</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
9/27/1991	Keith Syda, Will Shapiro	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	
9/1/1998	Eleanor Derr	Cultural Resources Unlimited	
9/9/1998	Robert Gerry	Peak & Associates, Inc.	
1/4/1991	K. Syda, L. Shapiro	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	
10/15/1993	Stephen D. Mikesell	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
10/9/1979	Jim Arbuckle		CHL form
8/1/2013		PAR Environmental Services, Inc	
2/24/2009	Mary L. Maniery	PAR Environmental Services, Inc	Update
7/9/1999	John W. Dougherty	PAR Environmental Services	update
3/22/1995	S. Flint, M. Kelly	Dames & Moore	
5/23/2002	Amanda Blosser, Toni Webb	JRP	update
12/10/2001	Rand Herbert, Amanda Blosser	JRP	update
8/21/2006	Carol Roland	Roland-Nawi Associates	Update

Resource Detail: P-34-000455

Associated reports

<i>Report No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
NCIC-00786	1998	Historic Properties Survey Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Folsom Boulevard Project between Blue Ravine Road and Natoma Street, City of Folsom, California.	Peak & Associates, Inc.
NCIC-01847	1992	Cultural Resource Evaluation Of The Lake Natoma Shores Project Folsom, Sacramento Co. Calif	
NCIC-02557	2000	Finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Proposed Folsom Widening Project, Sacramento County, California	
NCIC-02594	2000	Historic Property Survey Report Folsom Boulevard Widening Project, Sacramento County, California..	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-03828	1991	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Hazel Avenue and State Route 50 Interchange Improvement Project (03-SAC-50-15.6/15.9) Sacramento County, California	PAR Environmental Services, Inc
NCIC-04509	1991	Cultural Resources investigation for the American River Bridge Crossing Project, City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California	PAR Environmental Services, Inc
NCIC-04520	1992	Historic Survey Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Sixteen Sites, Highway 50 Interchange Project Post Mile 18.8 TO 23.1, Sacramento County, California	PAR Environmental Services, Inc
NCIC-06092	1993	Archaeological and Architectural Inventory and Determination of Eligibility and Effect of the Butterfield to Mather Field Light Rail Extension and Brighton Bridge Double Tracking Project.	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.
NCIC-07130	2002	Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources	URS
NCIC-09188	2002	Cultural Resources Survey for Right-of-Way Maintenance Along the Western Area Power Administration Transmission Lines Volumes I, II, and III	Far Western Anthropological Group
NCIC-10322	2009	Historic Property Survey Report for R Street Market Plaza Improvement Project 16th to 18th Streets, City of Sacramento, California with Appendices B & C:Historical Resources Evaluation Report& Archaeological Survey Report & Attachment C: Late Discovery	PAR Environmental
NCIC-10550	2010	FINDINGS OF EFFECTS FOR R STREET MARKET PLAZA IMPROVEMENT PROJECT 16TH TO 18TH STREETS, CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-11585	2014	Historic Property Survey Report for R Street Phase III Improvement Project, 13th to 16th Streets City of Sacramento, California	PAR Environmental Services, Inc
NCIC-13352	2019	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the American River Common Features Project, Sacramento River East Levee, Reach D, Stability Berm	GEI Consultants, Inc.
NCIC-13820	2019	National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Historic Properties Technical Memorandum for the Folsom Light Rail Modernization Double Track Project	AECOM
NCIC-13883	2008	Finding of Effects for the R Street Improvement Project 10th to 13th Streets	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-13890	1993	Historic Report for the Southern Pacific Transportation Company Abandonment	Southern Pacific Lines

Resource Detail: P-34-000455

NCIC-14301	2019	Exemption in Sacramento County Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, American River Common Features 2016 Project, Sacramento River East Levee, Contract 1 Phase	GEI Consultants
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Location information

County: Sacramento
USGS quad(s): CARMICHAEL, CITRUS HTS, FOLSOM, SACRAMENTO EAST, SACRAMENTO WEST
Address:
PLSS: T R Sec. MDBM
UTMs: Zone mE mN NAD27 (see resource record for individual locations)

Management status

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 11/13/2006	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i> 9/13/2023	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1/17/2008	wilson	Imported data from site record-Machiel Van Dordrecht
1/5/2017	paulrendes	Removed two site records that are not railroad segments. P-34-3289 and P-34-5118
1/5/2017	paulrendes	Incorporated one site record from P-34-507/SAC-480H
1/5/2017	paulrendes	Subsumed P-34-4936
1/5/2017	paulrendes	Plotted Sacramento Valley Rail Road line from Sacramento to Folsom
1/5/2017	paulrendes	Removed three segments because they are part of the Placerville & Sacramento Railroad. They are now part of P-34-5120
1/20/2017	paulrendes	subsumed P-34-5117/SAC-1233H
11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
2/19/2018	paulrendes	corrected resource type
4/20/2009	kate	plotted in GIS
10/19/2018	paulrendes	entered 5/23/2002 and 12/10/2001 recordings
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Resource Detail: P-34-001302

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-34-001302

Trinomial: CA-SAC-001230H

Name: Western Pacific Railroad

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Resource Name	Western Pacific Railroad
	Other	SPM-1 thru SPM-35
	Other	SPRR San Joaquin Valley Mainline
	Other	Central Pacific, Southern Pacific Niles, and Sacramento Line
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad Segment
	Other	Railroad Corridor
	Other	Railroad Corridor
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad Corridor
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad Segment
	Other	EGWS-2
	Other	Southern Pacific Railroad spur
	Other	WAPA 22
	Other	Union Pacific Railroad segment
	Other	Former Central Pacific Railroad/Southern Pacific Railroad Alignment
	Other	CPRR/SPRR
	Other	UPRR
	Other	10000 Waterman Road Spur

Cross-refs: Subsumes 34-003868

Subsumes 34-003870

Subsumes 34-005115

Subsumes 34-005116

Attributes

Resource type: Structure, Site, Other

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH06 (Water conveyance system); AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); AH16 (Other) - Railroad; HP11 (Engineering structure)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Only some segments have been evaluated as of 2/8/2017

Recording events

<i>Date</i>	<i>Recorder(s)</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
4/15/1994			
1/9/2009		PAR Environmental Services, Inc	
9/21/2005	MR Bowen	Jones & Stokes	
3/21/2011		Mead & Hunt, Inc	
6/27/2005	Ric Windmiller	Consulting Archaeologist	
9/28/2005	MR Bowen	Jones & Stokes	
12/11/2001	Amanda Blosser	JRP	update
6/23/2008	Ric Windmiller		
11/1/2021	Kelly Morgan	Jacobs Engineering Group	update
2/1/2020	Melinda Pacheco Patrick	Far Western	update

Resource Detail: P-34-001302

and Naomi Scher

Anthropological Research Group,
Inc

Associated reports

<i>Report No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
NCIC-06154	1995	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project	Woodward-Clyde; Far Western Anthropological Research Group; JRP Historical Consulting Services; ICF Kaiser
NCIC-06465	2005	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Elk Grove Water Service Pipeline Project	
NCIC-09188	2002	Cultural Resources Survey for Right-of-Way Maintenance Along the Western Area Power Administration Transmission Lines Volumes I, II, and III	Far Western Anthropological Group
NCIC-09989	2008	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Freeport Regional Water Project, Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties, California	Jones and Stokes
NCIC-10446	2010	Historic Property Survey Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
NCIC-10890	2011	Cultural Resources Technical Report Old Florintown Streetscape Project	Mead & Hunt
NCIC-13850	2008	Elk Grove Water Service Pipeline Project: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Elk Grove	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
NCIC-14399	2021	Cultural Resources Assessment, Milepost 92.12 Bridge Project, Martinez Subdivision, Sacramento County, California (UPPRBR96; PPS0729210852DEN)	Jacobs Engineering Inc
NCIC-14579	2020	Cultural Resources Study of the Vulcan Aggregate and Asphalt Plant, Elk Grove, Sacramento County, California	FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, INC

Location information

County: Sacramento

USGS quad(s): ELK GROVE, FLORIN, SACRAMENTO EAST

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

Florin

065-0010-001

Florin

065 0010 001

10000 Waterman Road

Elk Grove

95624

PLSS: T7N R6E Sec. MDBM

T7N R5E Sec. 2 MDBM

T7N R5E Sec. 11 MDBM

T6N R6E NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 6 MDBM

T6N R6E SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 6 MDBM

T9N R5E Sec. 32 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 10 640304mE 4260477mN NAD83

Zone 10 642940mE 4252100mN NAD83

Zone 10 643080mE 4251800mN NAD83

Zone 10 643100mE 4251660mN NAD83

Zone 10 639851mE 4260022mN NAD83

Zone 10 634965mE 4272211mN NAD83 (11/2021 recording)

Zone 10 634982mE 4272947mN NAD83 (11/2021 recording)

Management status

Resource Detail: P-34-001302

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 11/13/2006	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i> 7/10/2024	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions: Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
6/2/2021	paulrendes	corrected resource type
6/22/2021	paulrendes	added additional database info
1/3/2017	paulrendes	Plotted route of Western Pacific Railroad. Subsumed P-34-3868. Also incorporated incorrectly recorded segments from P-34-507/CA-SAC-480H, and P-34-505/CA-SAC-478H.
4/27/2022	paulrendes	6/23/2008 recording
1/20/2017	paulrendes	subsumed P-34-5115/SAC-1231H and P-34-5116/SAC-1232H
4/29/2008	Machiel	Imported data from site record
2/9/2017	paulrendes	subsumed P-34-3870
11/1/2023	paulrendes	11/2021 recording
7/10/2024	paulrendes	2/1/2020 recording
11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
3/27/2009	Ellen	Edited Identifiers & Location Data
10/19/2018	paulrendes	entered 12/11/2001 recording
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Resource Detail: P-34-005688

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-34-005688

Trinomial:

Name: NIC-2021-Ramona-01

Other IDs: Type

Name

Resource Name

NIC-2021-Ramona-01

Other

California Youth Authority Northern California Youth
Reception Center

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH02 (Foundations/structure pads)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
5/18/2021	P. Hanes	Natural Investigations Company	

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
NCIC-14172	2021	Cultural Resources Assessment for The Hub, Sacramento State Research Park Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California	Natural Investigations Company

Location information

County: Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

3262 Ramona Avenue

Sacramento

95826

PLSS: T8N R5E Sec. 15 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 10 638270mE 4267670mN NAD83

Management status

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/24/2023

ncic-student01

Last modified: 4/24/2023

paulrendes

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/24/2023

ncic-student01

plotted in gis

4/24/2023

paulrendes

imported to gis main set

Record status:

Report Detail: NCIC-00488

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-00488

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Ann S. Peak

Year: 1980 (Mar)

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Project A, Phase II 230kV Transmission Line, Hurley to Hedge-Pocket Tap, Sacramento County, California.

Affiliation: Peak & Associates

No. pages: 14

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 28 miles linear (est. 150

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): CARMICHAEL, SACRAMENTO EAST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
	<i>Entered:</i> 8/30/2000	Erin Snyder	
	<i>Last modified:</i> 8/23/2017	wagner	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	7/22/2009	Machiel	Survey plotted in GIS
	8/23/2017	wagner	Verified
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: NCIC-02761

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-02761

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Waechter, Sharon

Year: 1999 (Apr)

Title: Historic Properties Survey Report Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project

Affiliation: JRP Historical Consulting Services; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

No. pages: 99

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size: linear (7th & K in downto

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Sub-design.: A

Author(s):

Year: 1999 (Apr)

Title: Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey Report for the Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project

Affiliation: JRP Historical Consulting and Far Western Anthropological Research Group

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/Historical

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

General notes

Descriptions of surveyed areas unspecific; plotted most likely boundaries of the "contractor's yard" (Park & Ride near Sunrise Blvd.) and the Aerojet maintenance/storage yard.

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-34-000889	CA-SAC-000667H	Brigthon Substation
P-34-001004		Southern Pacific Railroad Sacra
P-34-002364		Merchants National Bank of Sacr
P-34-002370		Sacramento City Library
P-34-002371		Sacramento Hall of Justice
P-34-002382		United States Post Office, Court
P-34-003208		National Gold Bank of D.O. Mills
P-34-003209		Capital National Bank
P-34-003229		Pacific States Savings Bank
P-34-003230		Ancil Hoffman - Saloon
P-34-003231		Paul's Bargain Center
P-34-003232		Ochsner Building
P-34-003233		Capitol Marble Works
P-34-003235		Hale Brothers and Company
P-34-003236		Montgomery Ward Company
P-34-003290		Sullivan Building
P-34-003292		Station A
P-34-003300		Lucas Tamale Parlor
P-34-003307		Pioneer Hall
P-34-003450		Chorich Residence
P-34-003451		Perkins Residence

Report Detail: NCIC-02761

P-34-003452	Perkins Station
P-34-003478	Perkins Lumber Company (& Su
P-34-004206	Hotel Windsor
P-34-004218	National Dollar Store
P-34-004219	Comics & Comix
P-34-004220	Tower Records
P-34-004221	Gensler-Lee Jewelry Store
P-34-004222	Leroy's Jewelry
P-34-004223	Togo's
P-34-004224	Mountain and Surf Pro Shop
P-34-004225	Casablanca Furniture
P-34-004226	Noack Jewelers
P-34-004247	Joe Sun Annex
P-34-004248	Dr. Lew, optometrist
P-34-004249	John Short Bldg. / Arthur Murray
P-34-005344	21st & R Self Storage Building
P-34-005617	727 K St.
P-34-005618	809 8th St
P-34-005619	818 K St.
P-34-005620	1009 8th St
P-34-005621	1113 7th St
P-34-005622	1800 23rd Street
P-34-005623	7430 Brighton Avenue
P-34-005624	8354 Folsom Blvd
P-34-005625	8361 Jackson Road
P-34-005626	8377 Jackson Road
P-34-005627	8385 Jackson Road
P-34-005628	8393 Jackson Road
P-34-005629	8500 Keifer Blvd
P-34-005630	8510 Kiefer Blvd
P-34-005631	Alder Creek Trestle
P-34-005632	SPRR Platform Amenity Structur
P-34-005633	Sacramento Valley Railroad Abu
P-34-005634	Teichert Warehouse (8811 Keife

No. resources: 55

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): BUFFALO CREEK, CARMICHAEL, FOLSOM

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 8/15/2001	Doniella Maher	
Last modified: 5/18/2022	madisonlevesq	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
2/27/2012	Machiel	Survey plotted in GIS - see notes
2/22/2018	wagner	Verified
5/18/2022	madisonlevesqu	Added additional citation, plotted additional survey locations according to citation

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: NCIC-03853

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-03853

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Nelson, Wendy, Maureen Carpenter, and Kimberley L. Holanda

Year: 2000 (Jun)

Title: Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WP04: Sacramento to Redding

Affiliation: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

No. pages: 251

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Sub-design.: A

Author(s): Ann Munns, Rhonda R. Turner, and Dustin Kay

Year: 2000 (Jan)

Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report, Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS04 Sacramento to Cosumnes River, California

Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.

Report type(s): Literature search

Inventory size: 294.5 km (184 miles)

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

Sub-design.: B

Author(s): Denise Furlong and Kim Tremaine

Year: 2001 (Aug)

Title: Archaeological Monitoring for WS04 Long Haul Fiber Optic Segment, Between Sacramento and Bakersfield, California

Affiliation: Tremaine & Associates, LLC

Report type(s): Archaeological, Monitoring

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

General notes

See report for certain areas not surveyed along Sacramento to Bakersfield segment - entire project plotted in GIS

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-000121	CA-SAC-000094	
P-34-000122	CA-SAC-000095	
P-34-000238	CA-SAC-000211	
P-58-000045	CA-YUB-000027	

No. resources: 4

Has informals: No

Report Detail: NCIC-03853

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento, Yuba

USGS quad(s): ELK GROVE, FLORIN, GALT, LODI NORTH, NICOLAUS, OLIVEHURST, PLEASANT GROVE, RIO LINDA, SACRAMENTO EAST, YUBA CITY

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/15/2002	Kris Berry	
<i>Last modified:</i> 3/27/2018	wagner	
<i>IC actions: Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
8/20/2008	Machiel	Report plotted in GIS
1/28/2009	Monica	GIS
6/21/2011	kate	Pleasant Grove portion missed, plotted in GIS
3/20/2018	paulrendes	added additional database info
3/27/2018	wagner	Verified

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: NCIC-05814

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-05814

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Munns, Ann and Turner, Rhonda R.

Year: 1999 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project.

Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.

No. pages: 26

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size: no area given

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST, SACRAMENTO WEST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	5/9/2005	Gabe Aeschlim	
<i>Last modified:</i>	4/4/2018	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	9/25/2008	Machiel	Report plotted in GIS
	3/28/2018	joshuaadams2	Verified GIS
	4/4/2018	paulrendes	added additional database info
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: NCIC-06092

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-06092

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 1993 (Nov)

Title: Archaeological and Architectural Inventory and Determination of Eligibility and Effect of the Butterfield to Mather Field Light Rail Extension and Brighton Bridge Double Tracking Project.

Affiliation: Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 55

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size: no area provided

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-000455	CA-SAC-000428H	Sacramento Valley Rail Road
P-34-000462	CA-SAC-000435H	
P-34-002435		Mills Station
P-34-003387		Old Mills Winery
P-34-003687		Routier Station

No. resources: 5

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): CARMICHAEL, SACRAMENTO EAST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 6/15/2005	Gabe Aeschlim	
<i>Last modified:</i> 4/17/2018	nathan.hallam	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
11/16/2009	Machiel	Survey plotted in GIS
3/20/2018	paulrendes	added additional database info
4/11/2018	joshuaadams2	Verified GIS
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Report Detail: NCIC-10446

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-10446

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Baker, Cindy

Year: 2010 (Mar)

Title: Historic Property Survey Survey Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

No. pages: 140

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: ~35 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Sub-design.: A

Author(s): Cindy Baker

Year: 2010 (Mar)

Title: Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Report type(s): Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure:

Collections:

PDF Pages: -

Sub-design.: B

Author(s): John W. Dougherty

Year: 2010 (Mar)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

Report Detail: NCIC-10446

Sub-desig.: C

Author(s): Maniery, Mary

Year: 2010 (Jul)

Title: FINDING OF EFFECT FOR FOLSOM BOULEVARD WIDENING AND RAMONA AVENUE EXTENSION PROJECT,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services, Inc

Report type(s): Evaluation, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

PDF Pages: -

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-001302	CA-SAC-001230H	Western Pacific Railroad
P-34-004120		6948 Folsom Blvd
P-34-004121		Brighton Underpass & Flood Gat

No. resources: 3

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 4/5/2010	Ellen	
<i>Last modified:</i> 3/20/2018	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
4/5/2010	Ellen	digitized
4/5/2010	Ellen	scanned
9/26/2017	paulrendes	verified gis
3/20/2018	paulrendes	added additional database info

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: NCIC-12205

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-12205

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Mead & Hunt and ECORP Consulting, Inc

Year: 2012 (Nov)

Title: Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation Technical Report: Specific Plan for the Sacramento Center for Innovation

Affiliation: Mead & Hunt; ECORP Consulting, Inc

No. pages: 100

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST

Address:

PLSS: T8N R5E Sec. 15, 22 MDBM

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 11/17/2016	paulrendes	
<i>Last modified:</i> 4/12/2021	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/17/2016	paulrendes	scanned and GIS
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Report Detail: NCIC-13785

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-13785

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Dana Supernowicz

Year: 2019 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Survey for CRAN_RSFR_SACS5_032 and CRAN_RSFR_SACS5_037 ROW Adjacent to 8775 Folsom Boulevard and 7401 San Joaquin Street

Affiliation: EBI Consulting; Historic Resource Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Field study

Inventory size: 0.4 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST

Address: Address

8775 Folsom Blvd

7401 San Joaquin Street

PLSS: T8N R5E Sec. 13, 15 MDBM

City

Sacramento

Sacramento

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

95826

95826

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/13/2022

madisonlevesq

Last modified: 4/14/2022

paulrendes

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/13/2022

madisonlevesqu

Plotted in GIS

4/14/2022

paulrendes

verified gis

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: NCIC-13879

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-13879

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 2000 (Jun)

Title: Historic Property Survey Report for Southeast Area Transportation Study Phase 1, Power Inn Road/Folsom Boulevard Intersection Area Improvements Project, FHWA000731A

Affiliation: EIP Associates

No. pages: 71

No. maps:

Attributes: Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: A

Author(s): Rand Herbert and Christopher McMorris

Year: 1999 (Nov)

Title: Historic Architectural Survey Report Southeast Area Transportation Study Phase 1, Power Inn Road/Folsom Boulevard Intersection Area Improvements Project

Affiliation: JRP Historical Consulting Services

Report type(s): Architectural/Historical

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

Sub-design.: B

Author(s): Lynn Compas

Year: 1999 (Dec)

Title: Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Southeast Area Transportation Study Phase 1, Power Inn Road/Folsom Boulevard Intersection Area Improvements Project

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No. *Trinomial*

P-34-005589

Name

12 Transmission Line Towers

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST

Address:

Report Detail: NCIC-13879

PLSS: T8N R5E
New Helvetia

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 5/11/2022	madisonlevesq	
<i>Last modified:</i> 5/11/2022	madisonlevesq	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
5/11/2022	madisonlevesqu	Plotted in GIS

Record status:

Report Detail: NCIC-14172

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-14172

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Tim Spillane and Phil Hanes

Year: 2021 (May)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for The Hub, Sacramento State Research Park Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

Affiliation: Natural Investigations Company

No. pages: 46

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-005688		NIC-2021-Ramona-01

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): SACRAMENTO EAST

<i>Address:</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Assessor's parcel no.</i>	<i>Zip code</i>
	3001 Ramona Avenue	Sacramento	007-060-01	

PLSS: T8N R5E Sec. 15 MDBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/24/2023	ncic-student01	
<i>Last modified:</i>	4/24/2023	paulrendes	

<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/24/2023	ncic-student01	imported shapefile
	4/24/2023	paulrendes	imported to gis main set

Record status:

Report Detail: NCIC-14232

Identifiers

Report No.: NCIC-14232

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robin Hoffman

Year: 2018 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, City of Sacramento Accelerated Water Meter Program Individual Meter Retrofits and Water Main Replacements Project Z14010093

Affiliation: ESA

No. pages: 140

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Literature search

Inventory size: 748.1 acres (0 acres surv

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-000502	CA-SAC-000475H	
P-34-000722	CA-SAC-000551H	CalPERS Headquarters Building
P-34-002358		Sacramento's Buried Cultural La
P-34-004497		

No. resources: 4

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Sacramento

USGS quad(s): CARMICHAEL, CLARKSBURG, FLORIN, RIO LINDA, SACRAMENTO EAST, SACRAMENTO WEST, TAYLOR MONUMENT

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

Sacramento

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 7/7/2023

paulrendes

Last modified: 7/7/2023

paulrendes

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

7/7/2023

paulrendes

imported given shapefile to gis

Record status: