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**Cultural Resources Desktop Assessment
3200 Rio Linda Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95815
Assessor Parcel Number
251-0292-016
Sacramento, County, California**

Prepared for

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Soar Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Soar Environmental) has been retained by Sarita Prasad to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment (Desktop) for a property located at 3200 Rio Linda Blvd. Sacramento, California, at Accessor Parcel Number (APN) 251-0292-016, City Project File Number P22-021. The purpose of the cultural resource desktop review is to provide an inventory of the known and potentially significant cultural resources within the project area through a California Historical Records Information search (CHRIS) using the North Central Information Center (NCIC).

The results of the records search indicate eight (8) cultural resources recorded within 0.50-mile of the project area. The records searches indicate no recorded cultural resources within the project area. No Phase 1 survey of the project area is required at the time of this report as required under CEQA, or NEPA. No site testing or mitigation measures are required, unless previously undiscovered cultural resources are detected during construction.



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1.0 Introduction

This report details the results of a Cultural Resources Desktop Assessment in support of the proposed development at 3200 Rio Linda Blvd., Sacramento, California, APN 251-0292-016, City Project File Number P22-021 (Figures 1-3). This Desktop report is prepared pursuant to CEQA, PRC Sections 21082, 21083.2, and 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations 15064.5.

Heather Froshour completed the archival review and prepared this Desktop report. Ms. Froshour is Soar Environmental's Senior Archaeologist who meets the professional standards of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior for archaeology (36 CFR 61) and is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

The archival research for this Desktop report was negative for archaeological sites or historical resources within the project area. No Phase 1 survey of the project area is required at the time of this report as required under CEQA, or NEPA guidelines. As currently designed, the proposed Project will not impact any known archaeological sites or historical resources.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

1.1 Project Description

The Project proposes the rehabilitation of a 0.5 acres Fuel Stop Gas Station on APN 251-0292-016, City Project File Number P22-02 (Figure 3). The property consists of two existing structures, the main building of which has been boarded up for two years. Existing pumps remain on the site. Anticipated soil disturbance will include surface grading and boring and trenching for the rehabilitation of the existing Fuel Stop Gas Station. The City of Sacramento will require a full environmental review in addition to this cultural desktop assessment to be conducted on-site due to the history of a leaking gas tank that was certified as remediated over one year ago.

1.2 Existing Condition

The project area is approximately 0.5-acre parcel at the intersection of Rio Linda Blvd. and Arcade Blvd. in the South Hagginwood neighborhood of Sacramento, California. Arcade Creek is located 78 meters to the north of the parcel with residential properties to the east. The parcel is approximately 1.78 kilometers south from I-80, Dwight D. Eisenhower Highway, and 2.30 kilometers northwest from Highway 160.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING



Federal, State and local governments have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by actions that they undertake or regulate. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are the basic federal and state laws governing preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, regional, State and local significance.

2.1 Federal

Federal regulations for cultural resources are governed primarily by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Council's implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties", are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. The goal of the Section 106 review process is to offer a measure of protection to sites which are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria for determining National Register eligibility are found in 36 CFR Part 60. Amendments to the NHPA (1986 and 1992) and subsequent revisions to the implementing regulations have, among other things, strengthened the provisions for Native American consultation and participation in the Section 106 review process. While federal agencies must follow federal regulations, most projects by private developers and landowners do not require this level of compliance. Federal regulations only come into play in the private sector if a project requires a federal permit or if it uses federal money.

2.2 State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California PRC § 5020.1[j])(State of California 2021). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California PRC § 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). According to California PRC § 5024.1(c) (1- 4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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



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- 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, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
 - 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Health and Safety Code, §7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code, §7050.5, requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code, §7050.5b). California PRC §5097.98, also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the County Coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the County Coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code, §7050.5c) (State of California 2021). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by the NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

Native American Human Remains

State law (California PRC §5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the NAHC.



In the event that Native American human remains, or related cultural material are encountered, §15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC §5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code, §7050.5, defines the subsequent protocol. In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended on the site, or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that the County Coroner or County-approved Coroner represented be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in California PRC §5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5(e))(State of California 2021).

2.3 Local

On September 26, 2017, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors adopted an updated General Plan. The planning horizon of the County's previous General Plan was 1990 to 2010; the updated General Plan's planning horizon looks out to 2030 (County of Sacramento 2017). The Sacramento County General Plan Conservation Element, states under Section VIII, Cultural Resources, the following goal:

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

Cultural Resource Surveys

Objective: Comprehensive knowledge of archeological and historic site locations.

Intent: A survey and inventory cataloging historic structures, old farmsteads, and recorded Native American sites would assist the county in protecting areas of cultural significance while planning for development. The Sacramento Museum and History Center has tried unsuccessfully in the past to obtain grant monies from the State Office of Historic Preservation to initiate a survey of the entire County. This effort should continue. It should be noted that in 2005, the California Public Records Act was amended to permit any state or local agency to deny a public records act request and withhold from public disclosure certain records related to Native American sites (please refer to Government Code Sections 6254 (r) and 6254.10 for further information).

Implementation Measures:

A. In cooperation with the North Central Information Center (NCIC) and cultural resources professionals, conduct:



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- A comprehensive survey to record the location of prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic sites. (PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, REGIONAL PARKS)

Archeological Site Protection During Development

Objective: Attention and care during project review and construction to ensure that cultural resource sites, either previously known or discovered on the project site, are properly protected with sensitivity to cultural and ethnic values of all affected.

Intent: Questionable measures throughout the state have incited Native Americans to strongly protest the disrespectful and improper destruction of their heritage and to seek regulations protecting remnants of their past. In 2004, California Senate Bill 18 was signed into law in order to ensure that local jurisdictions and Native American tribes have meaningful consultations during the early stages of the land use planning process. Under this bill, local jurisdictions work with the State Native American Heritage Commission to obtain Native American Tribal contact information as well as contact information for peoples of Native American Descent that may be able to provide input on proposed projects in the County that involve a General Plan or Specific Plan adoption/amendment or include an Open Space designation. These tribes are then contacted by the jurisdiction with information about the project and, at the tribes' request, can enter into a consultation process to discuss the project and ways to minimize any negative impacts on cultural resources. Throughout this process, local governments must recognize the sensitivity of resources and respect confidentiality requests regarding site specific information. In 2005, the California Public Records Act was amended to permit any state or local agency to deny a public records act request and withhold from public disclosure certain records related to Native American sites (please refer to Government Code Sections 6254 (r) and 6254.10 for further information).

Another important step in protecting cultural resources is to become a member of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program through the California Office of Historic Preservation and the National Park Service. Becoming a CLG member allows local jurisdictions to strengthen decision-making regarding historic places at the local level. The program also offers technical assistance, an opportunity to apply for grant funds and adds credibility to local cultural resource programs and standards.

Paleontology is the scientific study of life forms in the geologic past, which involves detailed analysis of plant and animal fossils. Paleontological resources are useful in education in that they promote the understanding of the history of life and the diversity of the Earth's biota.

Additionally, these resources document evolutionary history of the now extinct biota while helping to reconstruct environmental changes that have impacted life on Earth. Of particular importance, paleontological resources have helped to reconstruct paleoclimatology and the changes in the earth's climate which have occurred throughout history. As these resources are nonrenewable once destroyed, paleontological resources have been afforded protections under CEQA.



There are at least five recorded sites in Sacramento County which have revealed fossil remains dating back to 100,000 years ago. Policies CO-150 through CO-163 help to ensure that future finds of this valuable resource are protected.

Policies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CO-158. As a condition of approval of discretionary permits, a procedure shall be included to cover the potential discovery of archaeological resources during development or construction.

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

CO-160. County Planning and Environmental Review staff shall take historical and

cultural resources into consideration when conducting planning studies and documents in preparation of, including but not limited to, areas plans, corridor plans, community plans, and specific plans.

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

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

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

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Average annual rainfall from 2000-2023 is approximately 18.14 inches with summer temperatures having a mean maximum of 106F (July) and winter temperatures with a mean minimum of 27F (December) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2023).

Geological Context

The project area lies within the Sacramento Valley, which is located within the Great Valley Geomorphic Province. The Great Valley is a low, fairly level, alluvial plain approximately 400-miles long by approximately 50-miles wide that is bounded by the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east and south, the Coast Ranges to the west, and the Klamath Mountains to the north. The province consists of tremendously thick sediments dating from the Jurassic period and overlaid by geologically recent alluvial deposits of sand, silt, and clay eroding from surrounding mountain ranges. The sediments in the Great Valley vary between 3 and 6 miles in thickness and were derived primarily from erosion of the Sierra Nevada to the east and to a lesser extent material from the Coast Ranges to the west.

Biological Context

Two main plant communities make up the flora of the area surrounding the Project, the Valley Grassland and Riparian Woodland communities. The Valley Grassland plant community is characterized by native perennial bunch grasses that have been replaced to great extent by introduced xeric grasses. The Riparian Woodland community is identified by deciduous trees, shrubs and herbs that are restricted to the banks of water ways. The Riparian overstory is dominated by sycamore, willows, valley oak, and cottonwoods. The understory is dominated by

poison oak, ferns, blackberries, and mesic grasses (Ornduff 1974).

Before European settlement, the Sacramento area floodplains supported a wide diversity and large numbers of wildlife species associated with its riparian habitats, permanent and seasonal wetlands, and oak woodlands and savannas. Much of this habitat was lost after levees were built to prevent flooding along the rivers and land outside of the levees could be converted to agriculture. More recent land use conversions have been to urban development. As a result, there have been shifts in patterns of wildlife use as land uses and habitats within the project study area have changed. The abundance of species restricted to natural habitats has decreased, and in some cases particular species are no longer found. However, the remnant native habitats along the rivers and creeks that are described above have allowed remnant wildlife populations to persist.

The project area provides suitable habitat for many common birds and other wildlife species that are able to utilize the generally narrow corridors of remnant natural vegetation. Aboriginal wildlife included antelope, elk, deer, various smaller mammals and waterfowl, and numerous species of fish in rivers and sloughs that have been depleted since historic contact (Beck and Haase 1974).

3.2 Cultural Setting

Cultural resources include prehistoric-era archaeological sites, historic-era archaeological sites, Native American traditional cultural properties, sites of religious and cultural significance, and historical buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The importance of any single cultural resource is defined by the context in which it was first created, current public opinion and modern yet evolving analysis. From the analytical perspective, temporal and geographic considerations help to define the historical context of the project area. The importance or significance of a cultural resource is in part described by the context in which it originated or developed. National Park Service Bulletin 16a (1997) describes a historic context as “information about historic trends and properties grouped by an important theme in prehistory or history of a community, state, or the nation during a particular period of time.” A context links an existing property to important historic trends, and this allows a framework for determining the significance of a property. Given this, a major goal of the historian is to determine accurate themes of analysis, a task that can only be undertaken by a thorough review of previous researchers’ thoughts and ideas, as well as reviewing the literature of the resources.

In California, historians have divided the past into broad categories based on climate models, archaeological dating and written histories. Paleontologists divide time into much larger segments, with defined and named periods of time shortening in timespan as the modern era is reached. For the purposes of this analysis, these periods in history have been summarized below.

3.2.1 Prehistoric Setting

Occupation in the Sacramento Valley is estimated to have occurred as early as 12,000 years Before Present (B.P.). However, only a few archaeological sites have been identified that predate 5,000 years B.P. It is possible that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in



this area. It is estimated that as much as 10 meters of sediment accumulated along the lower stretch of the Sacramento drainage system during the last 5,000-6,000 years (Moratto 1984).

The economy of this early period thought to be based on exploitation of large game. Although rare, archaeological remains of this period have been identified in and around the Central Valley (Johnson 1967). Several lithic cores and a flake were identified in late Pleistocene gravels, located in the Mokelumne River area, under what is now Camanche Reservoir. These archaeological remains have been grouped into what is called the Farmington Complex, which is characterized by core tools and large, secondary percussion flakes (Treganza and Heizer 1953).

The taxonomic framework of the Sacramento Valley has been described in terms of archaeological patterns (Moratto 1984). A pattern is a general mode of life characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. Three general patterns of resource use were proposed for the time between 2500 B.C. and A.D. 1500: the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns (Fredrickson 1973).

Early Period/Windmill Pattern (2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.)

The pattern shows evidence of a mixed economy of game procurement and use of wild plant foods. The archaeological record contains numerous projectile points with a wide range of faunal remains. Hunting was not limited to terrestrial animals, as is evidenced by the Windmill toolkit, which included fishing hooks and spears, with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and other fish. Plant resources were also used, as indicated by ground stone artifacts and clay balls that were used for boiling acorn mush. Settlement strategies during the Windmill period reflect a seasonal adaptation. Habitation sites in the valley were occupied during the winter months, but populations moved into the foothills during the summer (Moratto 1984).

Middle Period/Berkeley Pattern (1500 B.C. to 500 A.D.)

The onset of the Middle period represents a specialized adaptation where a reduction in the number of manos and metates and an increase in mortars and pestles of the archaeological record indicate a greater dependence on acorns. Although gathered resources grew in importance during this period, the continued presence of projectile points and atlatls indicate hunting remained an important activity (Fredrickson 1973).

Late Period/Augustine Pattern (A.D. 500-1769)

The Late period reflects a change in subsistence and land use patterns to those of the *Nisenan* tribes. This pattern exhibits a great elaboration of ceremonial and social organization, including the development of social stratification and exchange systems. Intensive use of acorn is evidenced by mortars and pestles and numerous hopper mortars. Other notable elements of the artifact assemblage associated with the Augustine Pattern include flanged tubular smoking pipes, harpoons, clam shell disc beads, and an especially elaborate baked clay industry, which included figurines and pottery vessels (Cosumnes brownware). The presence of small projectile point

types, referred to as Gunther Barbed series, suggests the use of the bow and arrow. Other traits associated with the Augustine Pattern include the introduction of pre-interment burning of offerings in grave pit mortuary rituals, increased village sedentism, population growth, and incipient monetary economy in which beads were used as a standard of exchange (Moratto 1984).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

The project area is within the boundaries of the Penutian-speaking Maidu, more commonly known as *Nisenan* (Wilson and Towne 1978). The Nisenan occupied the drainages to the lower Feather River, the Yuba River, the Bear River, and the American River. The Sacramento River and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada delineated their western and eastern boundaries. Three Nisenan dialects, Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley, were distinguished (Kroeber 1925). Neighboring groups included the Southern Patwin to the west, across the Sacramento River beyond the Yolo Basin, and the Plains Miwok to the south.

The Valley Nisenan generally established semi-permanent settlements or winter villages on low, natural rises along streams and rivers or on gentle, south-facing slopes. Communities comprised of a central village with several outlying smaller villages. The number of houses varied from three to seven in the smaller villages and 40-50 houses in the larger villages. Houses were circular, dome-shaped, or conical earth-covered semisubterranean structures. Structures also included dance houses, sweathouses, and acorn granaries. Village population ranged from 15 to more than 100 individuals. Deceased Nisenan were cremated, and the remains buried in cemeteries (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan hunted, fished, and collected plant foods in an area where natural resources varied seasonally. Like many native Californians, the Nisenan relied on the acorn as a daily source of nutrition. Acorns were collected during the fall and stored in granaries. Other vegetal resources supplemented acorns, such as pine nuts, hazelnuts, buckeye nuts, fruits, berries, underground onions and tubers, and seeds. Salmon and other fish, shellfish, birds, grasshoppers and other insects, and large and small mammals were also consumed. Large animals hunted as prey included deer, elk, antelope, and black bears.

A wide variety of tools, implements, and enclosures were employed by the Nisenan to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings, and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds. Harpoons, hooks, nets, and tule, balsa, and log canoes were used during fishing practices. Atlatls were commonly used to hunt rabbits and hares. Large nets and clubs were used during communal drives. Woven tools-seed beaters, burden baskets, and carrying nets and sharpened digging sticks were used to collect plant resources.

The Nisenan processed food resources with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars bedrock mortars and pestles, anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, wooden mortars, and knives. Unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries. They also traded between Nisenan groups for various resources and implements and with neighboring groups for shell ornaments and money beads, steatite, and obsidian.

Spanish explorers first crossed into Nisenan territory in 1808, but there is no record of Nisenan peoples being removed from their lands to Spanish missions (Wilson and Towne 1978). Trappers entered the Sacramento Valley in the late 1820s and camped in Nisenan territory. Because of the introduction of foreign diseases, an estimated 75 percent of the Valley Nisenan perished during the 1833 Sacramento Valley epidemic. With entire villages wiped out, Valley Nisenan survivors retreated into the hills (Cook 1955). Although Euro-American settlers and trappers crossed through their territory, Hill Nisenan were not affected until after 1848.

The discovery of gold in 1848, at Sutter's Mill near Coloma on the American River, had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and all along the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Coloma was in the heart of Nisenan territory. With the tens of thousands of gold seekers came the mass introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation (Grunsky 1989). Traditional lands of the Hill Nisenan were overrun in the early 1850s, and Nisenan survivors then lived at the margins of foothill towns and worked for agricultural, logging, and ranching industries (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Although few descendants of the Valley Nisenan were recorded in the 1960 United States Census, several Hill Nisenan families resided in El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, and Yuba Counties in the 1970s (Wilson and Towne 1978). As of today, there are approximately 2,500 Maidu people including the Maidu of Plumas and Lassen Counties, the Konkow of Butte and Yuba Counties, and the Nisenan of El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, and Yuba Counties-who live primarily on the Rancherias of Auburn, Berry Creek, Chico, Enterprise, Greenville, Mooretown, Shingle Springs, and Susanville, as well as on the Round Valley Reservation.

3.2.3 Historic Setting

Post-contact history for the state of California is divided into three specific periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), the Mexican Period (1821-1848), and the American Period (1848-present).

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

Despite being sited within the territory claimed by Spain, European exploration between 1529-1769 of Alta (upper) California was limited. During this nearly 250-year span, there were only brief visits by Spanish, Russian, and British explorers. In the spring of 1769, Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra established Misión San Diego de Alcalá in San Diego, Alta California. It was the first of 21 missions that would be built by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823. The newly established Spanish settlement marked the beginning of a devastating disruption of the culture of indigenous Californians.

Portola continued north, reaching San Francisco Bay on October 31, 1769. Later expeditions to Alta California by Pedro Pages (1772), who was seeking a site for a mission, and Juan Bautista de Anza (1776), who was seeking a site for a presidio and mission, explored the land east of San



Francisco Bay and viewed the vast plains to the east (Grunsky 1989).

In 1808, Spanish Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga led the first expedition into the Sacramento Valley and traveled northward along the Sacramento River. The expedition scouted for new mission locations and for runaway Indian neophytes from the coastal missions. Moraga traveled south as far as the Merced River and explored parts of the American, Calaveras, Cosurnnes, Feather, Mokolurnne, and Stanislaus Rivers to the north. In 1817, the final Spanish expedition into the interior of Alta California was led by Luis Arguello, who traveled up the Sacramento River, past the future site of the city of Sacramento to the mouth of the Feather River, before returning to the coast (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period (1821-1848)

With the declaration of Mexican independence in 1821, Spanish control of Alta California ended, although little change occurred. Political change did not take place until mission secularization in 1834, when Native Americans were released from missionary control and the mission lands were granted to private individuals. Researchers hypothesize that mission secularization removed the social protection and support on which Native Americans had come to rely exposing them to further exploitation by outside interests, often forcing them into a marginal existence as laborers for large ranchos.

After the Mexican-Spanish Revolution of 1822, all Spanish holdings in North America (including both Alta and Baja California) became part of the new Mexican republic. With the onset of the Mexican Period, an era of extensive land grants had begun, in contrast to the Spanish colonization through missions and presidios. With the intent to drive Mexican citizens away from the highly concentrated coastal settlements, most of the granted lands were inland.

With the opening by Mexico of California to Americans after the 1822 Mexican revolution, the fur trappers, also known as “mountain men”, began exploring west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The first trapper to enter California was Jedediah Smith, whose small party trapped and explored along the Sierra Nevadas in 1826. His party entered the Sacramento Valley in 1827, traveling along the Cosumnes and American Rivers and camping near Wilton and the Rosemont section of modern-day Sacramento. As a result of the explorations by Smith and other trappers, maps of the Sacramento Valley were created and circulated in the 1830s (Grunsky 1989).

Between 1830 and 1833, large numbers of the indigenous population in the Sacramento Valley died from introduced European diseases. Whole tribes were decimated along the American, Merced, Tuolumne, and Yuba Rivers (Cook 1955). In 1837, the Sacramento Valley was hit by a second epidemic, which further annihilated indigenous Californians. The issuance of numerous land grants, accompanied by population increases, contributed to the continuing introduction of foreign diseases for which Native Americans had no immunity.

Several land grants were issued in the Sacramento area, starting in 1833 with John Rogers Cooper, a British sea captain who married into an established Californio family (Grunsky 1989).



John A. Sutter received the two largest land grants in the Sacramento Valley. In 1839, Sutter founded a trading and agricultural empire called New Helvetia, which was headquartered at Sutter's Fort near the divergence of the Sacramento and American Rivers, in Valley Nisenan territory.

American Period (1848-Present)

The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) resulted in Mexico releasing its northern territories (now the states of California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and part of Utah) to the United States under the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Although California became a territory of the United States, the full impact of "Americanization" would not occur until the discovery of gold in 1848. The discovery of gold on the American River at Sutter's Mill had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians in the Central Valley and all along the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). The mass introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation accompanied the tens of thousands of gold seekers (Grunsky 1989).

One year after the discovery of gold, nearly 90,000 people journeyed to the gold fields of California. A portion of Sutter's Mexican land grant became the bustling Gold Rush boomtown of Sacramento. Largely due to the Gold Rush, California became the 31st state in 1850. By 1853, the population of the state exceeded 300,000 and in 1854, Sacramento became the state capital.

As the surface gold (i.e., placer gold) disappeared along the rivers (including the American River) and other waterways, mining shifted toward more industrialized methods of extraction, including hydraulic and dredge mining. Hydraulic mining was outlawed in the 1880s, although dredge mining continued at a smaller scale in the western Sierra foothills into the 1950s. Extensive dredge tailings along the American River bear witness to this environmentally destructive mining method.

The City of Sacramento survived several early devastating floods and fires. In addition to its central location to the mining district in the foothills, it served as a river transportation hub after Sutter began a steamer service. By 1853, the City of Sacramento had 12 stage transportation lines. Sacramento was also the westernmost point of the Pony Express (1860-1861) and the terminal of the first California railroad, the Sacramento Valley line, which ran 22 miles east to Folsom (Beck and Haase 1974).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands of new settlers and immigrants poured into the state during the second half of the nineteenth century. California was rapidly becoming a national leader in the production of agricultural products. The vast Central Valley's fertile soil, combined with numerous irrigation canals, promoted the growth of large amounts of fruits, vegetables, and nuts, as well as vineyards (introduced early in the Spanish and Mexican Periods), livestock (cattle and sheep), and field crops, such as hay, cotton, rice, and barley.



In the Sacramento area, land-based agriculture and livestock (sheep, beef, and dairy cattle) became the dominant industry. Primary agricultural products included rice, vegetables, and hay, as well as fruits and nuts. This agriculture-based industry promoted the growth of multiple food-processing plants in Sacramento and nearby Yolo County. By the 1940s, several military installations had been located in Sacramento County near the City of Sacramento. Later, some of the leading aerospace industries in the state of California also located in this region.

Since the award of the 44,000-acre Rancho del Paso to Eliab Grimes in 1844, the area experienced a lengthy, although protracted, period of historic development. In 1910, Rancho del Paso was purchased by the Sacramento Valley Colonization Company. After the purchase, subdivision of the rancho lands began.

The project area is in the South Hagginwood residential neighborhood of Sacramento in an area of northwestern Sacramento County that was largely undeveloped until the early twentieth century. One of the most significant historic developments in the area was the construction of the Northern Electric Railway (NERY), the seed of which began from the Chico Electric Railway 5-mile line built to service the Diamond Match Company's Barber mill. Once the NERY purchased the line, they began construction on a larger interurban railway which began service between Oroville and Chico in 1906. The track then soon pushed south to Marysville and reached Sacramento in 1907. This interurban route made the Northern Electric Railway a serious competitor for the Southern Pacific in the upper Sacramento Valley (Groff 2011). The mainstay of the Northern Electric in its earliest years was passenger service into the countryside. By 1918, following their 1914 bankruptcy, the NERY's new investors incorporated the Sacramento Northern Railroad Company and bought the NERY. The railroad provided an efficient way to deliver agricultural produce-fruit, dairy products, rice, beans, and grains-as well as building materials to urban markets. In 1924 the Sacramento Northern Railway began offering a suburban commuter rail service for the 11-mile route from Elverta to Sacramento, but by 1940 passenger traffic had been phased out completely. In the 1950s diesel locomotives replaced electric power, and the line was gradually shut down. The tracks were removed between 1985 and 1990.

4.0 ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

4.1 North Central Information Center Records Search

The project area is located in the USGS Rio Linda 7.5' Series quad (USGS 2022). On January 18, 2023, Soar submitted a records search request to the North Central Information Center (NCIC) located at the California State University, Sacramento (Appendix A). The records search included a 0.5-mile buffer around the project area. The results from the records search indicate no previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the project area. According to the information on file, there has been no recorded resource within the project area. There are eight (8) recorded resources within the 0.5-mile record search radius; P-34-000522, P-34-000638, P-34-000746, P-34-005019, P-34-005512, P-34005513, P-34-005534, and P-34-005535. These resources are identified as a historic levee (P-34-000522), a historic Tabernacle & Pentecostal Church building c. 1939 (P-34-000638), a historic railroad and railroad associated embankment and staging areas (P-34-000746), a historic steel lattice transmission tower c. 1967



(P-34-005019), a historic single story residential building c. 1949 (P-34-005512), a historic single story residential building c. 1953 (P-34005513), a historic single story residential building c. 1926 (P-34-005534), and), a historic single story residential building c. 1951 (P-34-005535). There were nineteen (19) reports identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. There are no recorded cultural resources within the project area or radius that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Inventory of Historic Resources, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

4.2 Historic Aerial Image Review

Review of historic aerial imagery reveals residential structures present in the project area as early as 1947. Railroad tracks running north-south are also visible in the parcels that surround the project area as this time, with the modern road systems, as well as the levee along Arcade Creek to the north, visible by 1949. A structure within the project area is visible in the 1957 historic aerial image, however the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search indicated that no historical resource is present within the project area parcel. The aerial photograph from 1984 is the first to show the main structure and gas pumps first present in the project area (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2020). The year built listed by the Sacramento County Assessor's Office (2023) is 1967.

5.0 PREVIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located within an area that has undergone anthropogenic modifications, primarily from activities related to commercial and residential development. Likewise, the surface of the project area has undergone surface grading trenching (Figure 3). The exact depth of the underground storage tanks (USTs) is unknown at the date of this report; however, the UTSs could exceed 5-7 feet (1.5-2.1 meters) below ground surface.

In summary, the following previous disturbances have occurred within or immediately adjacent to the project area:

- Surface grading and maintenance of current and historic for roadways
- Surface and subsurface utility trenching
- Erosion control activities
- Trenching for UTSs
- Excavator activity for residential and commercial structural construction

While the exact extent of these previous disturbances within and immediately adjacent to the Project area is not known, it is obvious that the entire project area surface has been disturbed to varying depths.

In summary, there have been numerous disturbances immediately adjacent to the project area which includes surface grading and maintenance of roadways and subsurface utility systems. In these locations, no significant *in situ* subsurface archaeological resources were reported or documented. At the project area, there have been various modern surface and subsurface



disturbances related to the construction and maintenance of the Fuel Stop Gas Station, and no *in situ* subsurface archaeological resources were reported or documented.

6.0 Methods

The purpose of this desktop report is to provide Ms. Sarita Prasad and the City of Sacramento, with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historical resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and, therefore, result in significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, Soar Environmental completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of a California Historical Resources Information System data request of the project area and 0.50-mile radius through the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed Project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

7.0 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

There appears to be a low possibility for subsurface cultural resources in the APE, based on the results of the archival research, and the fact that no known resources have been detected during previous disturbances within the project area. There are no recorded cultural resources within the 0.5-mile buffer radius that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Inventory of Historic Resources, or the California State Historic Landmarks. No site testing or mitigation measures are recommended or required, unless previously undiscovered cultural resources are detected during construction.

A potential always exists to encounter previously undetected cultural resources. If cultural materials (prehistoric and/or historic artifacts) are detected during the course of ground disturbances associated with this project, all work in the immediate area of the find shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist can inventory and assess the significance of the find(s). At that point, the resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the procedures set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 21083.2, sections 15064.5 and 15126.4, and the



criteria regarding resource eligibility to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

If a resource cannot be avoided, then the resource must be examined vis-à-vis the provisions in the County Guidelines, and CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 and the eligibility criteria as an “important” or “unique archaeological resource”, as appropriate. In many cases, determination of a resource’s eligibility can only be made through extensive research and archaeological testing.

Human remains are addressed by State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. This code section states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of the origin and disposition of the remains, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric/ethnohistoric Native American remains, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 24 hours of notification, and may potentially recommend scientific removal, reburial, nondestructive analysis of human remains, and/or specific treatment of associated burial goods.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED



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1997 *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms: Part A How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Washington DC.
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2022 *Rio Linda Quadrangle, California*. 1:24,000 scale. United States Geological Survey, Denver. Map on file, California Division of Mines and Geology Library, Sacramento.



Corporate Headquarters

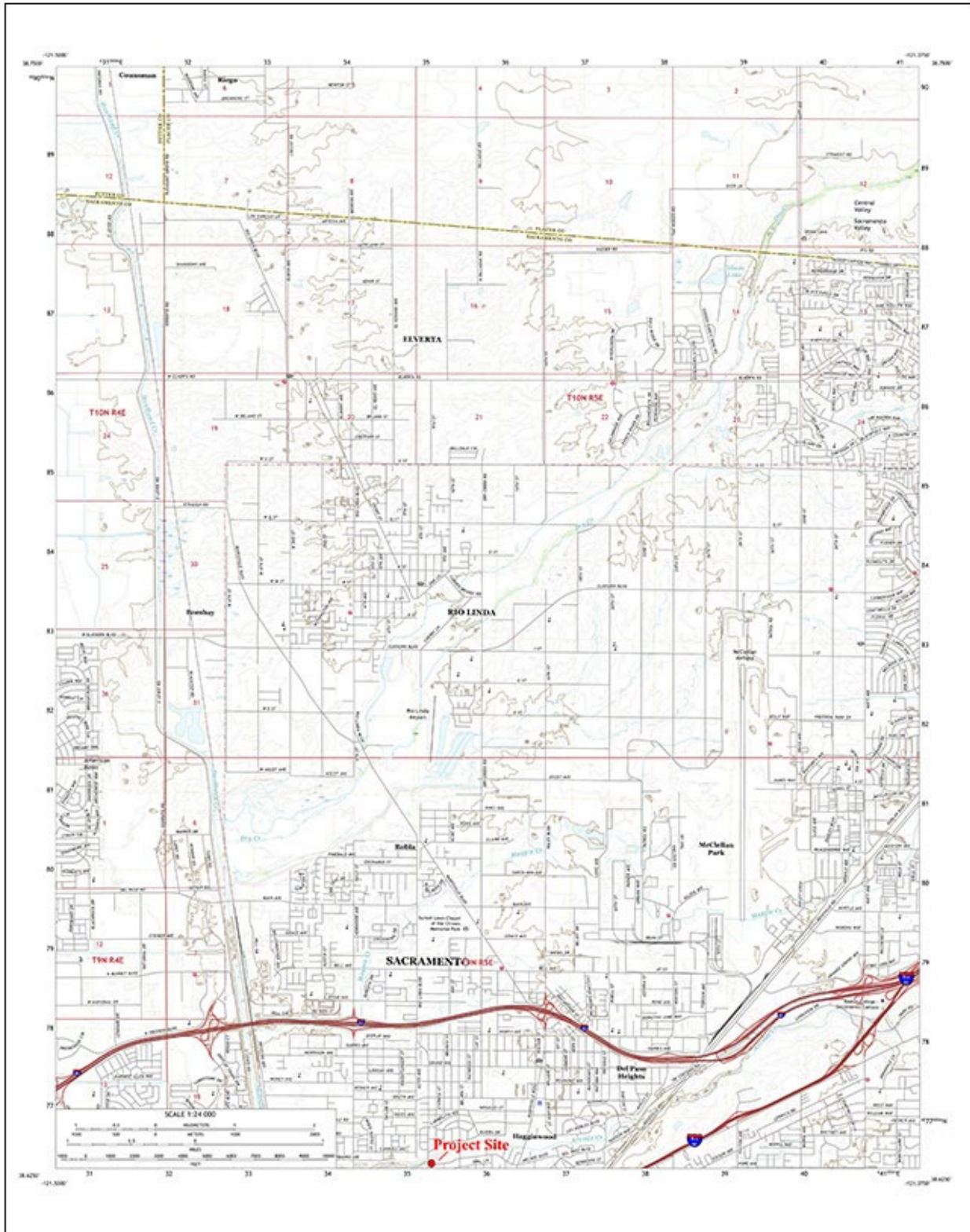
1322 E. Shaw Avenue, Suite 400 Fresno, CA, 93710
www.soarhere.com • 559.547.8884

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FIGURES



Cultural Resources Desktop Assessment
3200 Rio Linda Blvd. Sacramento, CA 95815

Figure 1 - Project Location (adapted from USGS 7.5' Series Rio Linda, California 2022)





Cultural Resources Desktop Assessment
3200 Rio Linda Blvd. Sacramento, CA 95815

Figure 3 - Project Vicinity Map



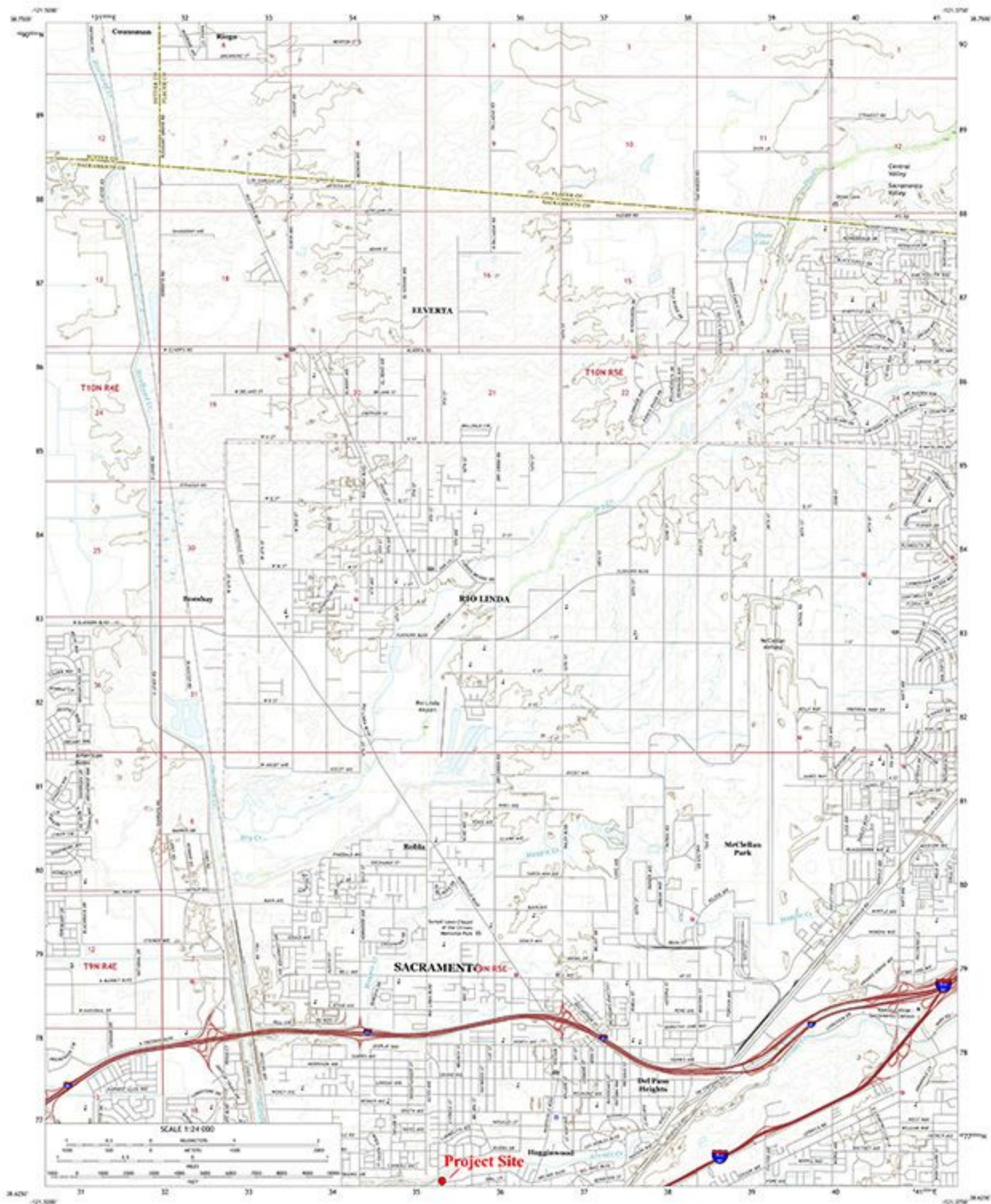


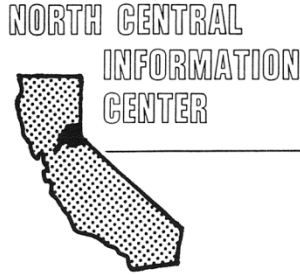




APPENDIX A

Records Search from the North Central Information Center





1/19/2023

NCIC File No.: SAC-23-17

Heather Froshour
Soar Environmental Consulting
1322 East Shaw Ave. S-400
Fresno, CA 93710

Re: CEQA IS Sarita Prasad Sacramento, CA

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Rio Linda USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-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-34-522 P-34-638 P-34-746 P-34-5019 P-34-5512 P-34-5513 P-34-5534 P-34-5535
Known reports within project area:	None
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	See list below

- 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

Caltrans Bridge Survey: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Ethnographic Information: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Literature: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Local Inventories: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Shipwreck Inventory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Soil Survey Maps: enclosed not requested 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

Known reports outside project area, within radius:

000176
000513
001748
001755
002768
002787
003441
003443
004197
004405
006452
006661
008966
009423
011154
011157
011833
013135
013870

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-34-000522	CA-SAC-000495H	Resource Name - Arcade Creek Levee; Other - AMR-17; Other - Arcade Creek Levees	Structure, Site	Historic	HP11	1994 (M. Hale, Dames & Moore); 2001 (Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2014 (Patricia Ambacher, AECOM)	004197, 006452, 013135
P-34-000638		Resource Name - Faith Tabernacle & Pentacostal Church of God; Other - CA-1534A	Building	Historic	HP16	2001 (Lorna Billat, EarthTouch, LLC)	002787, 013870
P-34-000746	CA-SAC-000571H	Other - Northern Electric Railroad; Other - Sacramento Northern Railroad Embankment; Other - Sacramento Northern Electric Railroad; Resource Name - Northern Electric Co.; Other - Staging Areas G, P, Q, KK; Other - Site 1; Other - Sacramento Northern Railroad; Other - SVS-4; Other - WAPA 15; Other - WAPA 7; Other - WAPA 9; Other - 37-H, 43-H	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07	1993 (Eleanor H. Derr, Paula Boghosian, Cultural Resources Unlimited(Derr), Historic Environment Consultants(Boghosian)); 1994 (Robert Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.); 1995 (Eleanor H. Derr, Cultural Resources Unlimited); 1997 (R. Windmiller, D. Osanna, Consulting Archaeologists); 2001 (Rand Herbert, Amanda Blosser, JRP); 2002 (M. Schmidt, L. Compas, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.); 2002 (Amanda Blosser, Andy Walters, JRP); 2006 (Will Shapiro, Brandon Moya, Scott Davis, Marlene Calicher, Pacific Legacy, Inc.); 2010 (Scott Baxter, Past Forward, Inc)	003400, 003490, 004463, 004464, 004465, 004466, 006395, 007130, 009188, 010715, 011447, 013803
P-34-005019		Resource Name - T-Mobile West LLC SC06951A/Marysville & Arcade	Structure	Historic	HP11	2012 (K.A Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	011154, 011157, 011833
P-34-005512		Resource Name - 800 Nogales Street, Sacramento; Agency Nbr - HUD030312J	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Gail Ervin, Gail Ervin Consulting)	
P-34-005513		Resource Name - 805 Nogales Street, Sacramento, CA 95832; Agency Nbr - HUD050509M; OHP Property Number - 154162	Building	Historic	HP02	2004 (Gail Ervin, Gail Ervin Consulting)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-34-005534		Resource Name - 2830 Rio Linda Blvd; Agency Nbr - HUD110901E	Building	Historic	HP02	2011 (Jason Achermann, Community Resource Project Inc.)	
P-34-005535		Resource Name - 2850 Altos Avenue; Agency Nbr - HUD090824P; OHP Property Number - 176676	Building	Historic	HP06	2009 (Paula Boghosian, Historic Environment Consultants)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
000176		1978	Dondero, Steven	An Archeological Reconnaissance of Sewer Alignments for the Natomas Interceptor System, Sacramento, California.	Archeological Study Center, Dept of Anthropology, CSU Sacramento	34-000053, 34-000058, 34-000059, 34-000066, 34-000307, 34-000333, 34-000343
000513		1980	Noble, Daryl	An Archeological Survey of a Portion of Rio Linda Boulevard, Sacramento County, California.		
001748		1997	Derr, E, and P. Boghosian	Del Paso Nuevo: Cultural Resources Report.		
001755		1990	Robert Gerry	Cultural Resources Assessment of Four Bank Protection Projects on Arcade Creek and Magpie Creek, Sacramento County,	Peak & Associates	
002768		2001	Peak, Melinda	Cultural Resource Assessment of SUMP 159 Reconstruction Project, City of Sacramento	Peak & Associates, Inc.	
002768A		2002	Dr. Knox Mellon and Michael Jewell	Sump 159 Reconstruction Project, Sacramento, California (COE020419A)	OHP; USACE	
002787	Other -	2001	Billat, Lorna	Nextel Communications Cellular Facility at 2849 Rio Linda Boulevard	EarthTouch LLC	34-000638
003441		1992		Cultural Resources Survey of the Sacramento Power Project	Ebasco Environmental	34-000743, 34-000744, 34-000745
003443		1974	Peak, Ann S.	Archeological Assessment of the Sacramento City Filtration System Expansion	Consulting Archaeologist	
004197		1994	E. Nilsson, J. Johnson, M.S. Kelly, R. Bevill, A. Huberland, M. Hale, M.E. Scully, and Ken Mclvers	Archaeological Inventory Report - Natomas Locality Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the American River Watershed Investigation	Dames & Moore, Inc., Chico, CA	34-000042, 34-000043, 34-000045, 34-000187, 34-000191, 34-000449, 34-000490, 34-000491, 34-000510, 34-000511, 34-000512, 34-000513, 34-000514, 34-000515, 34-000516, 34-000517, 34-000518, 34-000519, 34-000520, 34-000521, 34-000522
004405		2001	Billat, Lorna	Historical Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility 2849 Rio Linda Blvd.	EarthTouch, LLC	
006452		2002	Windmiller, Ric	Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect for Ueda Parkway project		34-000490, 34-000491, 34-000522, 34-000640, 34-000641, 34-000642, 34-000643, 34-000644, 34-000645, 34-000646, 34-000647, 34-001436, 34-005505, 34-005506
006452B		2001	Ric Windmiller	Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Study Report UEDA Parkway Project, Sacramento		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
006452C		2001	Donald S. Napoli	Bridge Evaluation Report UEDA Parkway Project, Sacramento County, California		
006452D		2001	Donald Napoli	Historic Architectural Survey Report, UEDA Parkway Project		
006452E		2002	Andrew Hope	Supplement to the Historic Property Survey Report for the UEDA Parkway bike trail project	Caltrans	
006452F		2002	Dr. Knox Mellon and Michael Ritchie	UEDA Parkway Bike Trail (FHWA020425C)	OHP; Federal Highway Administration	
006661		2005	Steckling, Monica	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Del Paso Nuevo Phase V Project, City of Sacramento		
008966		2007		Cultural Resources Report for Geotechnical Evaluations Along the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal	URS	
009423		2008	Joanne S. Grant	Cultural Resources Survey for the Urban Levee Project	URS	
011154		2012	Carrie Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SC06951A (Marysville & Arcade), 3175 Callecita Street, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	34-005019
011157		2012	Kathleen Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for the T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SC06951A (Marysville & Arcade), 3175 Callecita Street, Sacramento County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	34-004515, 34-005019
011833		2015	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen Crawford	SC06951A (Marysville & Arcade)	Environmental Assessment Specialists	34-005019
013135		2016	Barry Scott	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, North Sacramento Streams Levee Improvements Project	GEI Consultants, Inc.; AECOM	34-000491, 34-000522, 34-005397
013870		2001	Lorna Billat	Nextel Wireless Telecommunications Facility, CA-1534A/Richardson - FCC010619H	EarthTouch LLC	34-000638



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



March 2019

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 03

Sacramento County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built
24C0085	CRIPPLE CREEK	0.1 MI N ANTELOPE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965
24C0089	AMERICAN RIVER (WATT AVE)	0.6 MI N OF S.R. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961
24C0090	AMERICAN RIVER DRIVE UC	AMERICAN RIVER DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0091	UNION HOUSE CREEK	0.3 MI S OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0092	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI S OF GERBER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0093	ELDER CREEK	0.3 MI N OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958
24C0094	SOUTH BRANCH FLORIN CREEK	50' S OF ORANGE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0095	FLORIN CREEK	50' N OF ORANGE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0096	MORRISON CREEK TRIBUTARY	0.1 MI S OF FOWLER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0097	MORRISON CREEK	0.1 MI N OF FOWLER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0099	NATOMAS EAST MAIN DRAIN CANAL	0.1 MI S OF GARDEN HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0100	AMERICAN RIVER (HAZEL AVENUE)	0.5 MI N OF S.R. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966
24C0105	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	1.8 MI E OF SR 99	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0106	NATOMAS EAST MAIN DRAIN CANAL	1.6 MI W RIO LINDA BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0107L	AMERICAN RIVER (HOWE AVE)	0.4 MI N/O SR 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0107R	AMERICAN RIVER (HOWE AVE)	0.4 MI N/O SR 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0108	K STREET MALL-DOWNTOWN PLAZA	5TH AND K STS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963
24C0112	MARCONI AVENUE OH	0.2 MI W OF SR 51	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984
24C0113	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI S OF FLORIN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955
24C0114	NORTH FORK ELDER CREEK	0.5 MI NORTH OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987
24C0116	LAGUNA CREEK	0.1 MI S OF CALVINE ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1992
24C0118	MORRISON CREEK	0.5 MI N OF ELDER CREEK	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972
24C0121	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI W OF FRANKLIN BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977
24C0122	DOUGLAS DRAIN	2.1 MI W/O RTE 5	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974
24C0124L	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.24mi e/o Truxel Rd.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0124R	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.24mi e/o Truxel Rd.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986
24C0126	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N OF HUDSON WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1994
24C0127	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	AT ACACIA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940
24C0128	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N ARCADE BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989
24C0129	MAGPIE CREEK	0.92 MI N. OF FAI 880	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1937
24C0132	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.1 MI E AIRPORT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965
24C0133	SILVER EAGLE ROAD BOH	BTWN NORTHGATE & NORWOOD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984
24C0135	MAGPIE CREEK	0.1 MI E OF NORWOOD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941
24C0136	RIO LINDA CREEK	1.8 MI N OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990
24C0142L	LA RIVIERA DRIVE UC	0.25 MI N/O US HWY 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0142R	LA RIVIERA DRIVE UC	0.25 MI N/O US HWY 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0143L	UNIVERSITY AVENUE UC	0.6 MI N/O SR. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0143R	UNIVERSITY AVENUE UC	0.6 MI N/O SR. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0144	ELKHORN BLVD OVERHEAD	AT ROSEVILLE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0145	THIRD STREET PUC	K ST PD PATH UNDER 3RD ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0149	AIR BASE DRIVE OH	AT ROSEVILLE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973
24C0150	WATT AVENUE POC	.05 MI N. OF POPLAR BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974
24C0151	DRAINAGE DITCH	50' N LAMBERT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



March 2019

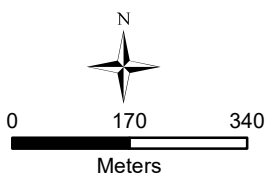
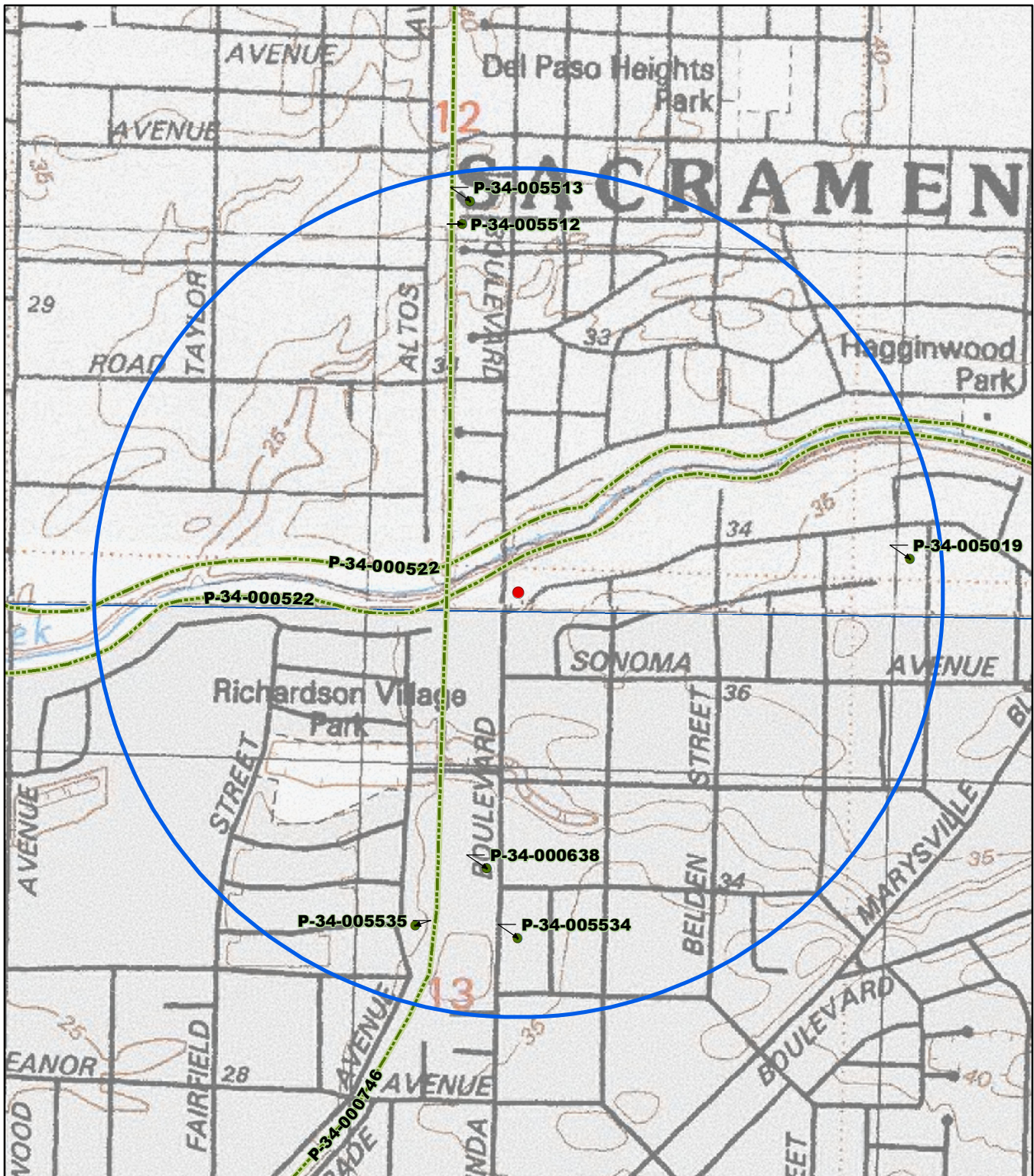
Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 03

Sacramento County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built
24C0208	BRANCH ARCADE CREEK	100' W FAIR OAKS BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935 1974
24C0209	ANDERSON DRAIN	100' W/O 21ST ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0212	ANDERSON DRAIN	0.1 MI E/O WOODBINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0213	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI N TAVERNOR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971
24C0214	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL MP 11.7	0.1 MI W OF SUNRISE BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0215	LAGUNA CREEK	0.4 MI W SUNRISE BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972
24C0216	ARCADE CREEK	0.4 MI N GREENBACK LANE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0217	NATOMAS EAST MAIN DRAIN	1.1 MI W RIO LINDA BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976
24C0218	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	2.5 MI W/O RIO LINDA BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974
24C0219L	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI N OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0219R	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI N OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1978
24C0221	CHICKEN RANCH SLOUGH	0.2 MI S WHITNEY AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976
24C0222	MORRISON CREEK	0.1 MI N ALDER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979
24C0223	MAGPIE CREEK DIVERSION	0.1 MI S OF ASCOT AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0224	MAGPIE CREEK DIVERSION	0.4 MI E OF DRY CR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0225	MAGPIE DRAIN	N/O RTE 80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0226	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	100' E RIO LINDA BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965
24C0227	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	0.05mi n/o Alamos Ave	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964
24C0228	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	0.05 mi n/o Alamos Ave.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964
24C0229	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	BETWEEN ACACIA & ALAMOS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964
24C0231	WALLERGA ROAD OH	OVER ROSEVILLE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0235	FOLSOM BLVD UP	0.2 MI E OF 65TH ST	4. Historical Significance not determined	1928
24C0236	CREVIS CREEK	0.05 MI N LATROBE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979
24C0238	CARSON CREEK	3.7 MI N LATROBE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979
24C0239	COYOTE CREEK	5.7 MI N LATROBE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979
24C0243	LAGUNA CREEK	100 YD SOUTH S.R. 16	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967
24C0244	FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL	0.8 MI S OF US 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971
24C0245	MORRISON CREEK	BTWN 65TH ST AND STKTN BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965
24C0247	NORTH CHANNEL DRY CREEK	0.2 MI W DRY CR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925
24C0248	EAST BRANCH LAGUNA CREEK	0.4 MI N SHELDON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986
24C0249	BADGER CREEK	0.8 MI W COLONY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981
24C0250	BUCKEYE CREEK	0.2 MI S OF MEISS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950
24C0252	MORRISON CREEK	.6 MI W/O FRANKLIN BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1982
24C0253	ARCADE CREEK	0.25 MI N ARCADE BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967
24C0254	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI S DEL PASO BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0256	LAGUNA CREEK	0.3 MI W GRANT LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990
24C0258	LAGUNA CREEK	0.9 MI SOUTH OF ARNO RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950
24C0259	SKUNK CREEK	0.8 MI N SIMMERHORN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987
24C0260	SKUNK CREEK	1 MI N TWIN CITIES RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990
24C0261	PASTURE CREEK	0.9 MI S DILLARD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981
24C0263	DEADMAN GULCH	0.9 MI S TWIN CITIES RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986
24C0264	LINDA CREEK	.3 MI N GOLDEN GATE AV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986
24C0265	RIO LINDA CREEK	0.1 MI N OF E ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986

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Records Search Results

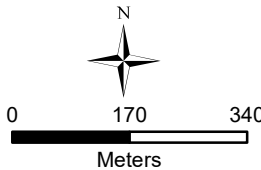
Rio Linda 7.5' Quadrangle

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Findings:

8 resources
19 survey reports

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Records Search Results

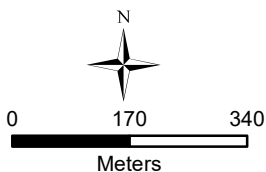
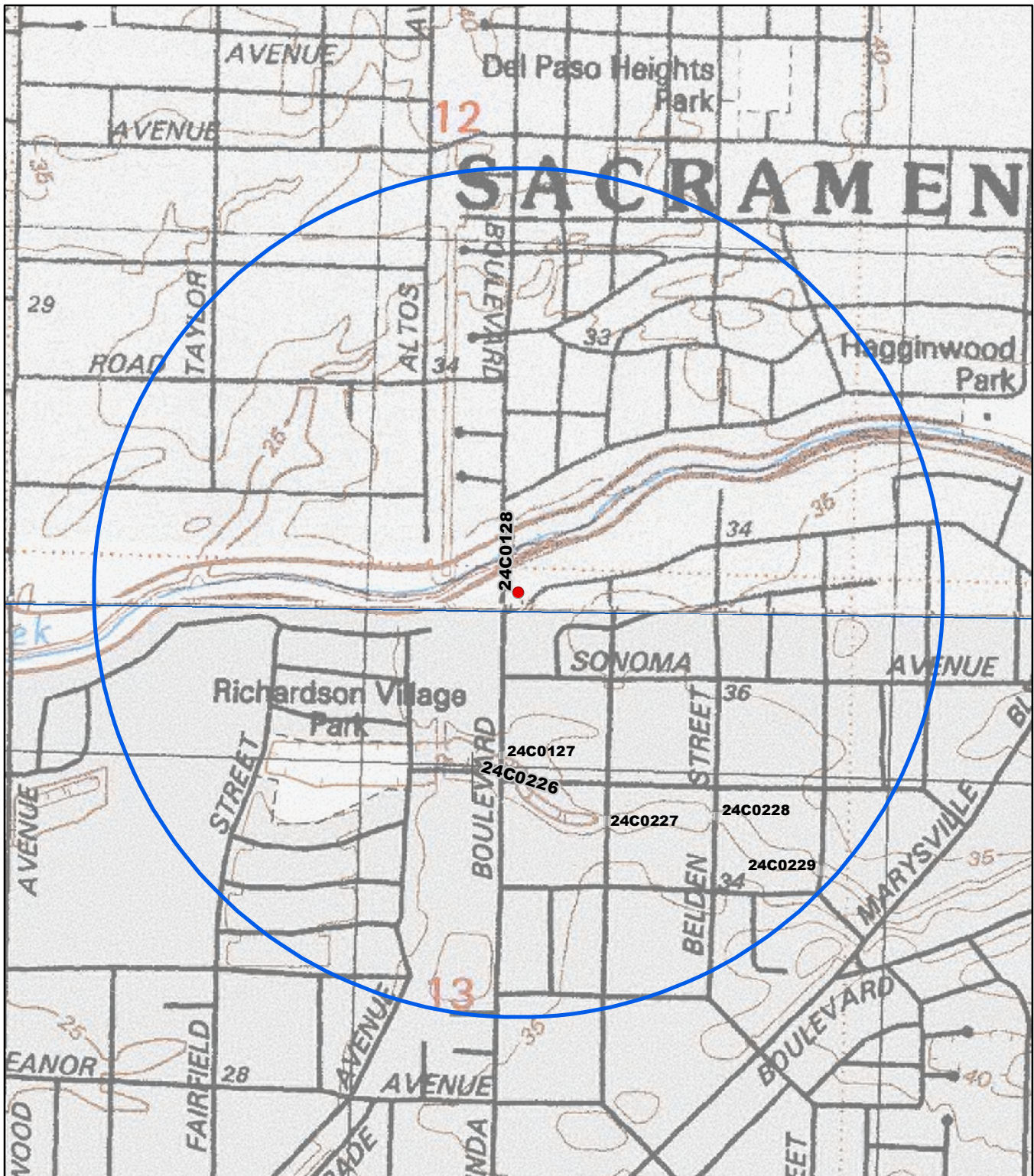
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Caltrans Local Bridges