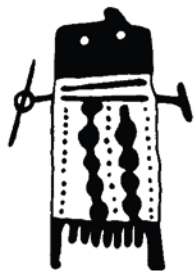

Appendix C:

Cultural Resources Supporting Information

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May 12, 2025 (Revised)



Ms. Karen Massey
Anton Fong Ranch Owners, LLC
1610 R Street STE 250
Sacramento, CA 95811

RE: Cultural Resources Review – In Support of Environmental Clearance for
3625 Fong Ranch Road, Russell @ Truxel Apartments, City of Sacramento
Sacramento County

Dear Ms. Massey,

Please let this letter stand as Basin Research Associates' (BASIN) *Cultural Resources Review* (CRR) of the proposed Russell@Truxel project, 3625 Fong Ranch Road, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County.

This review has been completed to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in regard to cultural resources and City of Sacramento planning requirements. CEQA requires a review by the lead state or local agency to determine if the project will have a significant effect (impact) on archaeological sites or properties of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The information provided by the assessment will allow the City of Sacramento to determine appropriate conditions of approval to address any potential impacts on any significant cultural resources.

This report provides the results of an archival records review conducted by the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central Information Center (CHRIS/NCIC); a review of other archival and literature resources on file with BASIN; the results of a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) review of the *Sacred Lands File*; and, a short management summary and recommendations. A field inspection was not undertaken as a systematic inventory of the project site meeting current archaeological standards had been previously completed for the South Natomas Community Plan in 1978 with negative results. The City of Sacramento is undertaking government to government consultation with local Native American tribes to meet AB 52 requirements as needed. The results of the consultation will be presented in the City's environmental documents.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed residential project site is an approximately 17.39-acre site within an undeveloped 22.81-acre parcel, 3625 Fong Ranch Road, South Natomas Community Plan Area, City of Sacramento. The remaining acreage is anticipated to be developed as a public park. The project is bounded by Truxel Road/Interstate 80 interchange to the west, Interstate 80 to the northwest, a drainage canal and future community park to the north, existing single-family residences to the northeast and east. Discovery High School is to the southeast and Natomas High School to the south (APN 225-0170-064; United States Geological Survey [USGS] Taylor Monument, Calif. 1980; Township 9 North Range 4 East [T9N R4E], part Section 13) [Figs. 1-7].

The proposed project consists of 219 housing units, including 100 single family detached for sale units and 119 multi-family units, as well as associated amenities, utilities and landscaping.

The project site is currently located within the Residential Mixed Use zoning district. Agricultural production ceased on the project site in the 1990s as South Natomas has urbanized. The property was made available for development by the City of Sacramento through the State of California Surplus Land Act in 2021. An application to develop the property with the uses described above has been requested (see Anton Fong Ranch Owners, LLC 2025 for more detail).

REGULATORY

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional and/or cultural importance to various groups. The analysis of cultural resources can provide valuable information on the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations. Cultural resources may be determined significant or potentially significant in terms of national, state, or local criteria either individually or in combination. Resource evaluation criteria are determined by the compliance requirements of a specific project.

This report has been prepared to provide information for the project's CEQA analysis and the City of Sacramento's planning analysis. The City, as the CEQA lead agency, must determine the potential impacts of the project on both historical and unique archaeological resources and identify possible conditions of approval that can minimize adverse impacts on any significant cultural resources that may be affected by the project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Public agencies under CEQA must consider the effects of their actions on both "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) PRC 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether a proposed project would have an effect on "unique" archaeological resources.

Historical resource (see PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)) includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR includes

resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local historic significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be “historical resources” for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC 5024.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2)). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished or has lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not historically or culturally significant, a lead agency should consider the resource a historical resource under CEQA.

In addition to resources listed on the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources as defined by PRC 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(g), the lead agency has discretion to treat an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript as a historical resource for CEQA purposes if the lead agency has substantial evidence showing that such a resource is historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)). Generally, a lead agency considers a resource to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, including the following:

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, or 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 (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)).

The fact that a resource is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey meeting the criteria in PRC section 5024.1(g) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

CEQA also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource, as described above, and “unique archaeological resources.” Under CEQA, an archaeological resource is considered “unique” if it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that the resource meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or,

Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC 21083.2(g)).

CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then an EIR must be prepared and mitigation measures considered. A “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(c)) also provide specific guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources, depending on whether they meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource. If the site is not a historical resource, but meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2 states that if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
- (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
- (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
- (4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC Section 21084.1 controls, and it states that “[a] project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project’s environmental analysis.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) provides protections for tribal cultural resources.¹ All lead agencies issuing a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015, are required, if formally requested by a culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe, to consult with such tribe regarding the impacts of a project on tribal cultural resources prior to the release of any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or draft environmental impact report. Under PRC Section 21074, tribal cultural

1. AB 52 amended Section 5097.94 of, and added Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3 to, the California Public Resources Code

resources include site features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places or objects that are of cultural value to a tribe that are eligible or listed on the CRHR or a local historic register or that the lead agency has determined to be a significant tribal cultural resource.

Tribal consultation is to continue until mitigation measures are agreed to or either the tribe or the lead agency concludes in good faith that an agreement cannot be reached. In the case of agreement, the lead agency is required to include the mitigation measures in the environmental document along with the related Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). If no agreement is reached, the lead agency must still impose all feasible mitigation measures necessary for a project to avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21084.3).

Other California Laws and Regulations

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 “Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites,” and Chapter 1.75 beginning at Section 5097.9 “Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites” for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and PRC Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO

The *City of Sacramento 2040 General Plan* adopted March 22, 2024 (hereafter *General Plan*) includes a *Historic and Cultural Resources* Element in Section 4 that provides the contextual background and local regulatory context. The following goals and policies are applicable to the current project.

GOAL HCR-1 - Historic and cultural resources that enrich our sense of place and our understanding of the City’s prehistory and history

Policy HCR 1.1 - *Preservation of Historic and Cultural Resources, Landscapes, and Site Features.* The City will continue to promote the preservation, restoration, enhancement, and recognition of historic and cultural resources throughout the city.

Policy HCR-1.5 - *Historic Surveys and Context Statements.* Where historic resource surveys are outdated, or for areas that have not been surveyed, the City shall seek funding to conduct new historic resource surveys and/or prepare context statements. In these efforts, the potential eligibility of all properties 45 years and older for listing in National, California, or Sacramento registers shall be evaluated.

Policy HCR-1.6 - *Early Project Consultation.* The City will continue to strive to minimize impacts to historic and cultural resources by consulting with property owners, land developers, tribal representatives, and the building industry early in the development review process as needed.

Policy HCR-1.13 - *Indigenous Cultures.* The City shall seek ways to recognize the peoples who first lived in, traveled, and traded in what is now the Sacramento area, by

working with tribal representatives to preserve their identity, culture, and artifacts. Methods for recognizing tribal history and imagery may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Public art that provides a Native American perspective including works by Native artists;
- Naming of parks and places that reflects local Native American heritage and/or restores tribal names;
- Parks and recreation programming that increases awareness of tribal heritage and culture (including through interpretive displays) and allows opportunities for craft sharing;
- Incorporation of traditional native plants into landscape design palettes.

Policy 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.

Policy 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.

Policy HCR-1.17 - *Evaluation of Archeological 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. These efforts may include the following:

- Consideration of existing reports and studies,
- Consultation with Native American tribes as required by State law,
- Appropriate site-specific investigative actions, and
- Onsite monitoring during excavation if appropriate

HCR-A.8: Conditions for Resource Discovery.

The City shall establish and implement procedures for the protection of historic, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, consistent with the following:

- In the event any materials, items, or artifacts are discovered during excavation at a project site that may have historic, archeological, or tribal cultural resources, the project proponent and/or contractors should cease all work in the vicinity of the discovery, notify the City's Preservation Director or Manager of Environmental Planning Services, and coordinate with the City to determine the appropriate response, including further efforts for discovery and treatment of potential resources.
- In the event any human remains are discovered during excavation, the project proponent and/or contractors shall comply with state law, including notifying the

Sacramento County Coroner and following all procedures required by state law, including notifying the Native American Heritage Commission in the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin.

RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

A prehistoric and historic site records and literature search for the project site and a 0.25 mile radius was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central Information Center, California State University Sacramento (CHRIS/NCIC File No. SCA-22-200 by Rendes dated 10/3/2022). The objective was to determine the presence/absence of recorded cultural resources and their status. In addition, reference material from the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, Basin Research Associates and available information on the web was also consulted. Google Earth “Street Views” of the locations were reviewed. Reference sources included:

National Register of Historic Places listings for Sacramento County, California (USNPS 2022a-c);

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory [BERD] (CAL/OHP 2022a);

Listed California Historical Resources (CAL/OHP 2022b) with the most recent updates of the NRHP; California Historical Landmarks; and, California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation;

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (CAL/OHP 2022c);

California History Plan (CAL/OHP 1973);

California Inventory of Historic Resources (CAL/OHP 1976);

Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California (CAL/OHP 1988); and,

Various regional/local reports, general plan related – especially the *Background Report* (Sacramento 2015) other lists, maps and including the *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment and Screening Soil Sampling/Testing* by Brusca Associates (2022), (see References Cited and Consulted).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 5, 2022 (see Busby 2022b). The NAHC response on November 28, 2022 reported negative results for the SLF review and provided a list of seven Native American tribes and individuals who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area (Torres-Fuentes 2022).

The City of Sacramento is conducting government to government consultation with Native American Tribes in accordance with City protocols for AB 52 as needed. The results and proposed mitigation measures will be reported in the project’s environmental document.

No other agencies, departments or local historical societies were contacted regarding potential archaeological features/sites, landmarks, potential historic sites or structures.

A pedestrian archaeological survey of the project site(s) was not completed due to a previous systematic field inventory of the project site and adjoining areas in 1978 that was completed in

accordance with current archaeological practice(see Dondero 1978).

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Four cultural resource compliance reports are on file that include and/or are adjacent to the project site (see Table 1). These consist of two transportation project reports with negative findings; the South Natomas Community Plan; and, a Rural Historic Landscape Report (see P-34-005251 below). Twelve (12) additional studies were within the 0.25-mile area surrounding the project site.

No prehistoric, combined prehistoric/historic or historic era archaeological sites or built-environment resources have been recorded within the project site or within 0.25 mile of the project site. The project site is included within *Reclamation District 1000 Historic District* (RD 1000) (P-34-005251), a Rural Historic Landscape (RHL).

TABLE 1
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
In or Adjacent						
00249	Dondero, Steven B.	1978	An Archeological Reconnaissance of the South Natomas Community Plan, Sacramento County, California.	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
000333	Chavez, David	1987	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Natomas Area Circulation Improvements Project, Sacramento, California.	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
003440	Lindstrom, Susan	1990	A Preliminary Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Sacramento Regional Transit Systems Planning Study Downtown Sacramento/Natomas/Airport Route: EIR	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
011138	Denise Bradley and Michael Corbett	1995	Rural Historic Landscape Report for Reclamation District 1000 for the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations for the American River Watershed Investigation, Sacramento and Sutter Counties, California	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Field study	District; eligible for NRHP under criterion a	P-34-005251
Within 0.25 Mile						
000214	Peak, Ann S. and Associates	1978	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Meadow Wood Development, Sacramento County, CA.	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
001733	Heipel, Steve	1991	Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for the Proposed Truxel Property Development Sacramento County, California.	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
004194	Chavez, David, Laurence H. Shoup, Cindy Desgrandchamp, William G. Slater	1985	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the North Natomas Community Plan Study Area, Sacramento California	Archaeological, Field study	One resource outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
009209	Richard V. Olson	2007	I-80 Across the Top Bus/Carpool Lane Project, Historic Property Survey Report, FWHA070320E	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Field study	Ten resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
009209A	Andrew Hope	2006	Historic Resource Evaluation Report, for the Interstate-80 High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) and Auxiliary Lanes Project in Sacramento County	Architectural/ Historical, Field study	Ten resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None

TABLE 1, con't
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
Within 0.25 Mile, con't						
009209B	Richard V. Olson	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Interstate 80 High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) and Auxiliary Lanes Project, Sacramento County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Ten resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
009209C	Jeremy Ketchum, Susan Stratton, and Milford Wayne Donaldson	2007	Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Interstate 80 HOV/Auxiliary Lane Project, Sacramento County, CA (FHWA070320E)	Other research OHP Correspondence	Ten resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
009277	Eric Wulf	2008	Historic Property Survey Report For The Proposed Interstate 5 and Interstate 80 Interchange Reconstruction Project, Sacramento County, California	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Field study	Negative	None
009277B	Lupe Jimenez	2008	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Interstate 5 and Interstate 80 Interchange Reconstruction Project, Sacramento County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
010351	Hope, Andrew	2007	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Interstate-80 Bus/Carpool Lane (HOV Lane) Project in Sacramento County 03-Sac-80, PM 0.3 / 10.4 EA 03-379700	Field study	Two resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
011018	EBI Consulting	2011	Cultural Resources Analysis I-80 & Truxel Road/CN 1272-A	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
012278	Margo Nayyar and Nicole Jordan Davis	2017	Cultural Resources Letter Report for the Panhandle EIR Update Project, City of Sacramento, California	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Other research	Negative	None

RECORDED RESOURCES

No prehistoric, combined prehistoric/historic or historic era archaeological sites or built-environment resources have been recorded within the project site or within 0.25 mile. The proposed project site is within RD 1000 Historic District (P-34-005251), a RHL.

Reclamation District 1000 Historic District (P-34-005251) – an 87 square mile RHL bounded by the Sacramento River and the River Levee on the west and south, the Cross Canal Levee on the north, the Pleasant Grove Canal and Levee on the east, and the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal on the east and south. It was among the first and largest of the major reclamation districts in the State of California. The district was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1994 (Peak 1997/HAER/form)² “. . . as significant at the state level of significance for the period from 1911 to 1939 under criterion a; the area of significance is reclamation; the historical context is the flood control and reclamation of the Sacramento River Basin within the Sacramento Flood Control Project.”

The project site, within a non-contributing area of the far southwestern portion of the district, is located just west of a contributor to the district, the Natomas Main Drainage

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2. The district does not appear in the list of NRHP (USNPS 2022a-c) or list of California Resources (CAL/OHP 2022b).

Canal (Bradley and Corbett 1996:60/#011138). Note: this district is referred to as a pending NRHP district although it is not mapped in Figure 6-10 showing Historic Districts and Landmark Parcels in the *Background Report Sacramento 2035 General Plan* (Sacramento 2015) [see Footnote 2 below]. In that the district has been determined eligible under NRHP criteria, it is automatically eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

Archaeological and Historic Sensitivity

There appears to be a low sensitivity for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources based on previous research and a field survey conducted by Dondero (1978, Table 1) as well as research completed in the immediate vicinity for a previous project by Busby (2022a). In addition, there is a lack of recorded or possible prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites in the general area (see Sacramento 2015:6-60–6-63, Fig 6.4-1).

The project site, while within the Reclamation District 1000, is within a non-contributing area of the district boundary and there are no contributing elements in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

Resource	Type	Recorded by	Eligibility NRHP/CRHR	Comment
In/adjacent				
P-34-005251	Historic; District; Reclamation District 1000 Rural Historic Landscape District HAER No. CA-187	1997 - Melinda A. Peak; Peak & Associates; 2019 - Coleman, Talcott; Wolpert, Solano Archaeological Services	Determined eligible – Criterion a at state level of significance	Project site is within this 87 square mile district – however, it is within a non-contributing area of the district and there are no contributing elements in or adjacent to the project site
Within 0.25 Mile				
None				

NATIVE AMERICAN - Ethnographic

No known Native American rancherias (villages) or use areas have been identified in or adjacent to the project. The Native American inhabitants of the general project area and vicinity belonged to a group variously known as the *Nisenan*, *Valley Nisenan* or the *Southern Maidu* who occupied the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River from the Sacramento River on the west to the crest of the Sierra Nevada in the east. The group's northern boundary has not been clearly delineated while the southern boundary extended a few miles south of the American River (Kroeber 1925, 1929; Beals 1933; Bennyhoff 1977; Wilson and Towne 1978). See Dondero (1978) and Busby (2022a) for additional information on Native Americans of the Sacramento area.

HISPANIC ERA

Exploration and Hispanic settlement in what was to become Sacramento County was minimal. Spanish expeditions in the general area were initially along the major waterways. In 1793, Francisco Eliza sailed into the Sacramento River and by 1808 it was known as the Sacramento River. Alferez Gabriel Moraga led the earliest exploration party in 1808 north along the

Sacramento River, as well as along the Stanislaus, Calaveras, Mokelumne, and Cosumnes rivers and crossed the Feather River. Later in 1811, José Antonio Sanchez explored the river a short distance by boat in 1811. The 1817 party of Luis Argüello accompanied by Father Narciso Durán and Father Ramon Abella along the Sacramento River and various channels proceeded past what would become the City of Sacramento. These early Spanish expeditions likely followed aboriginal trails, but none of these expedition trails/routes can be placed in the general project area (Beck and Haase 1974:#17, #20-22; Kyle 2002:301-302).

Mountain Men also trapped in Mexican territory in the 1820s. The opening of the “Sacramento Trail” is credited to Jedediah Strong Smith who with his “company,” arrived overland in California in 1826, returned in 1827 and subsequently left Sacramento about mid-April 1828. Later, some of these Mountain Men, still interlopers in Mexican territory, returned to trade and as escorts/guides for parties of immigrants/settlers. In the 1840s, they also acted as guides for the invading Anglo-American army (Beck and Haase 1974:#43; Hart 1987; Kyle 2002:302).

None of 21 missions established in California were located as far north or east as the project. After the secularization³ of the missions by Mexico in 1834 through 1836, vast tracts of the mission lands were granted to individual citizens. None of the Hispanic Period grants include the project site or adjoining area (Beck and Haase 1974:#19, 28; USGS Rio Linda, CA 1992).

AMERICAN ERA

In 1839 John [Johann] Augustus Sutter (1803-1880) was the first "American" to settle in the Sacramento area. His adobe fort, completed in 1844 on his “New Helvetia” grant (east of the project site), was the center of activity. The January 1848 discovery of gold at Coloma on the American River was disruptive – a loss of employees coupled with an influx of gold seekers and squatters.

“Old Sacramento,” founded in December 1848 by Sutter, consisted of a 10 block waterfront area that functioned as the portal to the central valley and the gold fields. The Sacramento City post office was established in mid-1849 with the city incorporating in 1850 and its importance underscored by becoming the state capitol in 1854. Following the gold rush, commerce and agriculture were facilitated by transportation: steamboats, regional and transcontinental railroads as well as a network rural and urban roads/streets and later, freeways. Residential areas expanded along with the waterfront, the business district and the State Capitol area. The city instituted a levee system in the late 1850s and early 1860s to prevent flooding from the American River. The beginning of the 20th century was a boom time with fruit and vegetable crops replacing wheat as the dominant crop in the Sacramento Valley. The regional economy has thrived due to the presence Southern Pacific rail yards, agriculture and associated processing, manufacturing, military facilities, the expansion of local, state and federal government jobs, higher education and healthcare (Coy 1973; Robertson 1986; Hart 1987; Patera 1991; Bradley and Corbett 1996:60; Peak 1997; Kyle 2002).

3. A program which replaced Franciscan clergy with "secular" (parish) clergy, released Native American neophytes from mission jurisdiction, and converted mission property into pueblos (towns) or grants to individuals (ranchos). Decrees were issued in Spain in 1813 and 1920 and in California in 1826 and 1834 - 10 missions were secularized in 1834, six in 1835, and five in 1836 (Hart 1987:464).

Summary Historic Map Review

Goddard's 1857 Map of the State of California shows the Sacramento and American rivers along roads through Sacramento and into the gold country.

The aerial photographs and Sanborn map series in the *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment* (Brusca Associates 2022:Appendix C) shows the project area on the periphery of the "American Basil[? – incomplete name] in 1902 and within "Bush Lake" in 1911. The project site appears to have been reclaimed and was in agriculture in 1937. An irrigation canal as well as access roads have crossed the project from at least 1937 onward and between 1966 and 1972, Interstate 80 on the north side of the project was constructed. Aerials indicate urbanization in the vicinity was underway by 1984.

INDIVIDUALS, GROUP AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 5, 2022 (see Busby 2022b). The NAHC response on November 28, 2022 reported negative results for the SLF review and provided a list of seven Native American tribes and individuals who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area (Torres-Fuentes 2022). The City of Sacramento's government to government consultation with Native American Tribes in accordance with AB 52 will be reported in the project's environmental document as needed.

FIELD REVIEWS

The project site is included within a systematic intensive pedestrian field survey completed by The Archaeological Study Center, CSU Sacramento (Dondero 1978) for the South Natomas Community Plan. The survey team observed two historic isolates within the project site – two ceramic sherds of "apparently recent origin" (Dondero 1978:Locations #9 and #10) and noted that the area had been "systematically disturbed by agricultural activity for many years." The report concluded that "No archeologically significant cultural materials were observed" (Dondero 1978:10, 16, Map I).

Based on a review of the Dondero (1978) report details, BASIN concluded that the systematic survey was adequate and met current professional standards and there was no reason to re-survey the area in light of the completeness of the previous inventory and the minimal results reported for the project site and adjacent areas.

FINDINGS

This report was prepared to identify known and/or potentially significant archaeological, built environment and/or Native American historic/cultural properties listed or eligible for the CRHR in or adjacent to the proposed project. Based on the results of the records search, archival research, and a field review, the proposed project will not affect any historic properties listed or eligible for the CRHR within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project.

- The CHRIS/NCIC records review was negative for the presence of prehistoric, combined prehistoric/historic, historic era archaeological sites or built-environment resources

within the project site or within 0.25 mile of the project site.

- The proposed project is within P-34-005251, *Reclamation District 1000 Historic District* a Rural Historic Landscape (RHL), determined eligible for the NRHP in 1994 “as significant at the state level of significance for the period from 1911 to 1939 under Criteria a with the area of significance reclamation; the historical context is the flood control and reclamation of the Sacramento River Basin within the Sacramento Flood Control Project.” However, the project site is within a non-contributing area of the far southwestern portion of the district there are no contributing elements in or adjacent to the project site.
- No Native American villages, traditional use areas or contemporary use areas or other features of significance have been identified in or adjacent to the project site.
- No Hispanic era features have been identified in or adjacent to the project site.
- No American Period archaeological sites have been recorded, reported or identified in or adjacent to the project site.
- The archaeological field review that included the project site in 1978 was negative for archaeological sites.
- Research conducted for the project site and surrounding area suggests a very low potential for the discovery of subsurface prehistoric and/or historic deposits within or adjacent to the project site.
- No listed, known significant and/or potentially significant NRHP, CRHR or local cultural resources/historic properties, landmarks, points of interest, etc. have been identified within or adjacent to the project site with the exception of P-34-005251 (RD 1000 Historic District, a RHL. The project site is within a non-contributing area of the district and there no contributing elements in or adjacent to the project site.

CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS AND RESOURCE PROTECTION MEASURES

This section analyzes the impacts related to cultural resources that could result from development activities at the proposed project site and provides resource protection measures.

The following criteria have been established for determining the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, based on Appendix G CEQA Guidelines environmental checklist. The significance of a cultural resource or tribal cultural resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Causes a substantial adverse change to those physical characteristics that account for a resources inclusion in a local register of cultural resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) or its identification in a cultural resources survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g), unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant;
2. Causes a substantial adverse change to those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for

inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA; or,

3. Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
 - (a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or
 - (b) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROTECTION MEASURES

The project site review suggests that the program will have no effect as no cultural resources are present within or adjacent. In addition, potential development will have no effect on the qualities that make a resource eligible for either the NRHP and/or CRHR with reference to P-34-005251 (RD 1000 Historic District, a RHL).

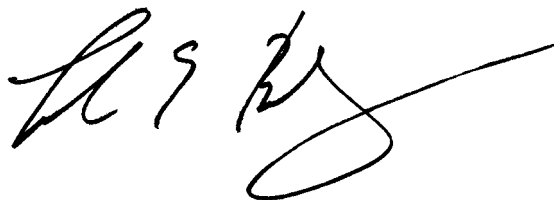
The City of Sacramento received two requests for Tribal consultation under AB 52. Both Tribes requested standard unanticipated discovery resource protection measures (Scott Johnson, City of Sacramento, communication with Karen Massey, Anton DevCo, Inc., 11/4/2022).

The application of the City of Sacramento's standard conditions of approval would result in a less than significant impact on cultural resources.

CLOSING REMARKS

If I can provide any additional information or be of further service please don't hesitate to contact me.

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.



Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

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CHRIS/NCIC is used for archival material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System
(CHRIS), North Central Information Center (NCIC), Sacramento State University, Sacramento.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

- FIGURE 1 General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)
- FIGURE 2 Project Location – T9N R4E Section 13 (USGS Rio Linda, CA 1992; Taylor Monument, Calif. 1980; Sacramento West, CA 1992; Sacramento East, CA 1992)
- FIGURE 3 Project and Future Park with Photo View Locations
- FIGURE 4 Project – view east from the southwest corner
- FIGURE 5 Project – view southwest from the northeast corner
- FIGURE 6 Future Park – view southwest from the northeast corner
- FIGURE 7 Future Park – view east from the northwest parcel boundary

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

- LETTER Request to Native American Heritage Commission

CHRIS/NCIC SEARCH

- SEARCH CHRIS/NCIC File SAC-22-200 (dated 10/3/2022)
[No Confidential Information]



Figure 1: General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)

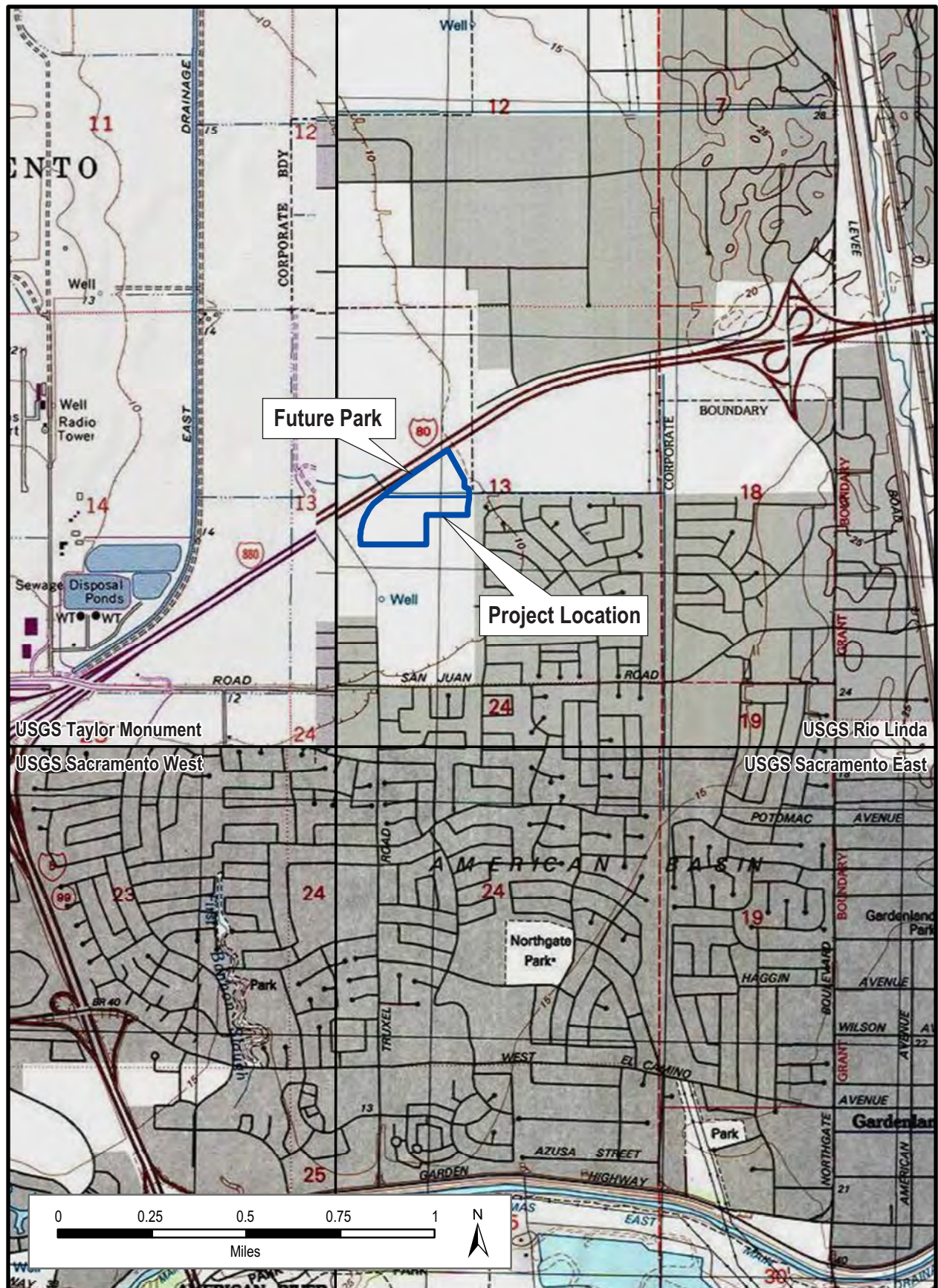


Figure 2: Project Location - T9N R4E Section 13 (USGS Rio Linda, CA 1992; Taylor Monument, Calif. 1980; Sacramento West, CA 1992; Sacramento East, CA 1992)



Figure 3: Project and Future Park with Photo View Locations



Figure 4: Project – view east from the southwest corner



Figure 5: Project – view southwest from the northeast corner



Figure 6: Future Park – view southwest from the northeast corner

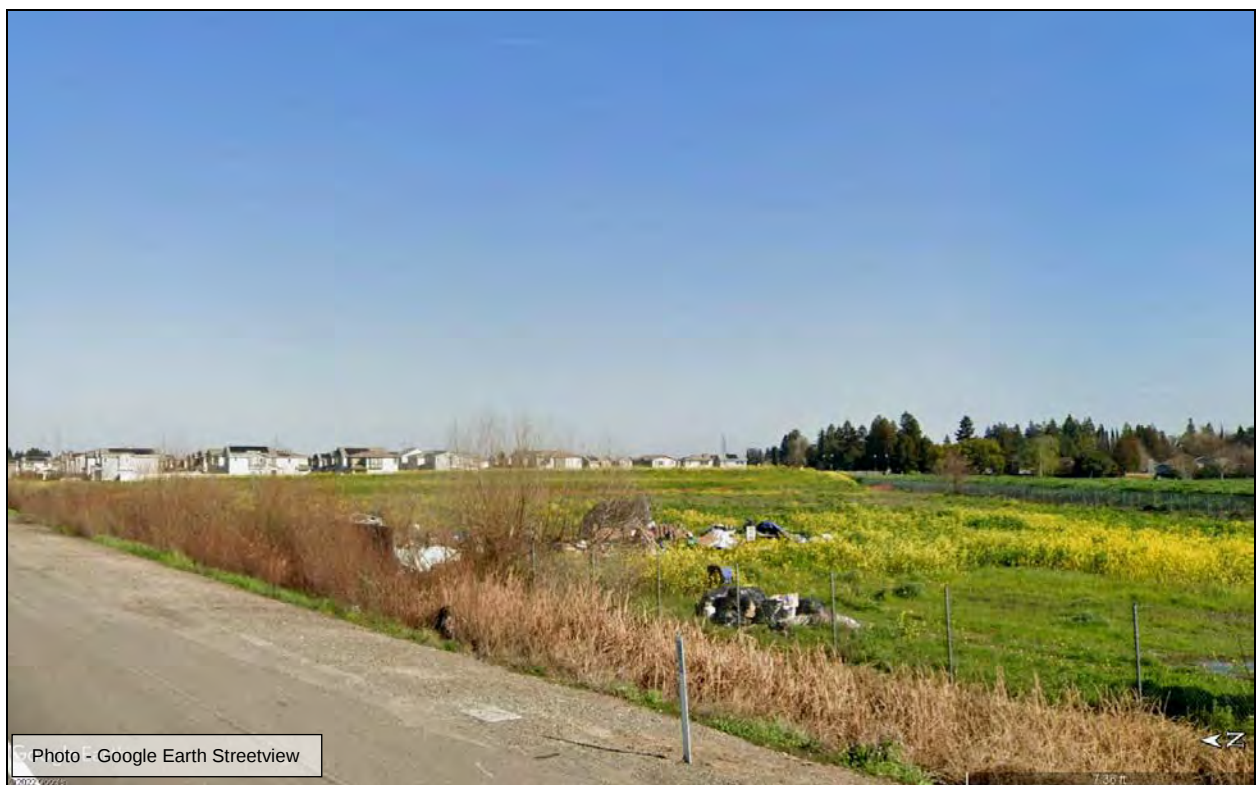


Figure 7: Future Park – view east from the northwest parcel boundary

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1556 Harbor Boulevard, STE 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Russell@Truxel, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County

County: Sacramento

USGS Quadrangle Name: USGSTaylor Monument, Calif. 1980

Address: 3625 Fong Ranch Road, Sacramento

Township: 9 North, **Range:** 4 East, Section 13

Company/Firm/Agency: Basin Research Associates

Contact Person: Colin I. Busby, PhD, RPA

Street Address: 1933 Davis Street, STE 215

City/Zip: San Leandro, CA 94577

Phone: (510) 430-8441 x101

Email: Please send response to basinres1@gmail.com

Project Description:

Project plans to develop an approximately 17.39-acre portion of a 22.81-acre vacant undeveloped infill site, located at 3625 Fong Ranch Road, Sacramento ("Project Site") with 384 units of high-density rental housing, including 96 below market rate ("BMR") units, and associated amenities for working families, young professionals and individuals desiring to live in South Natomas ("Project").

The Project Site is bounded by the Truxel Road/Interstate 80 interchange to the west, Interstate 80 to the northwest, a drainage canal and future community park to the north, existing single-family residences to the northeast and east, Discovery High School to the southeast and Natomas High School to the south. The Project Site is within a transit priority area, adjacent to a high-quality transit corridor, approximately one-third of a mile to an existing high-frequency bus stop and will be conveniently served by Sacramento Regional Transit's future green line.

The Project will be comprised of 12 residential apartment buildings, three stories in height and an approximately 9,000 square feet community building. The community will offer a mix of one, two, three-bedroom units ranging in size from approximately 704 to 1,885 gross square feet to accommodate a wide range of households. Approximately 9,000 square feet of leasing/amenity community space, including but not limited to a fitness center and pool, and approximately 195,150 square feet of common and private open space will be provided to service the needs of the residents. The remainder of the Project Site will be comprised of a bike trail, parking, landscaping and bioretention improvements.

Date: 10/5/2022

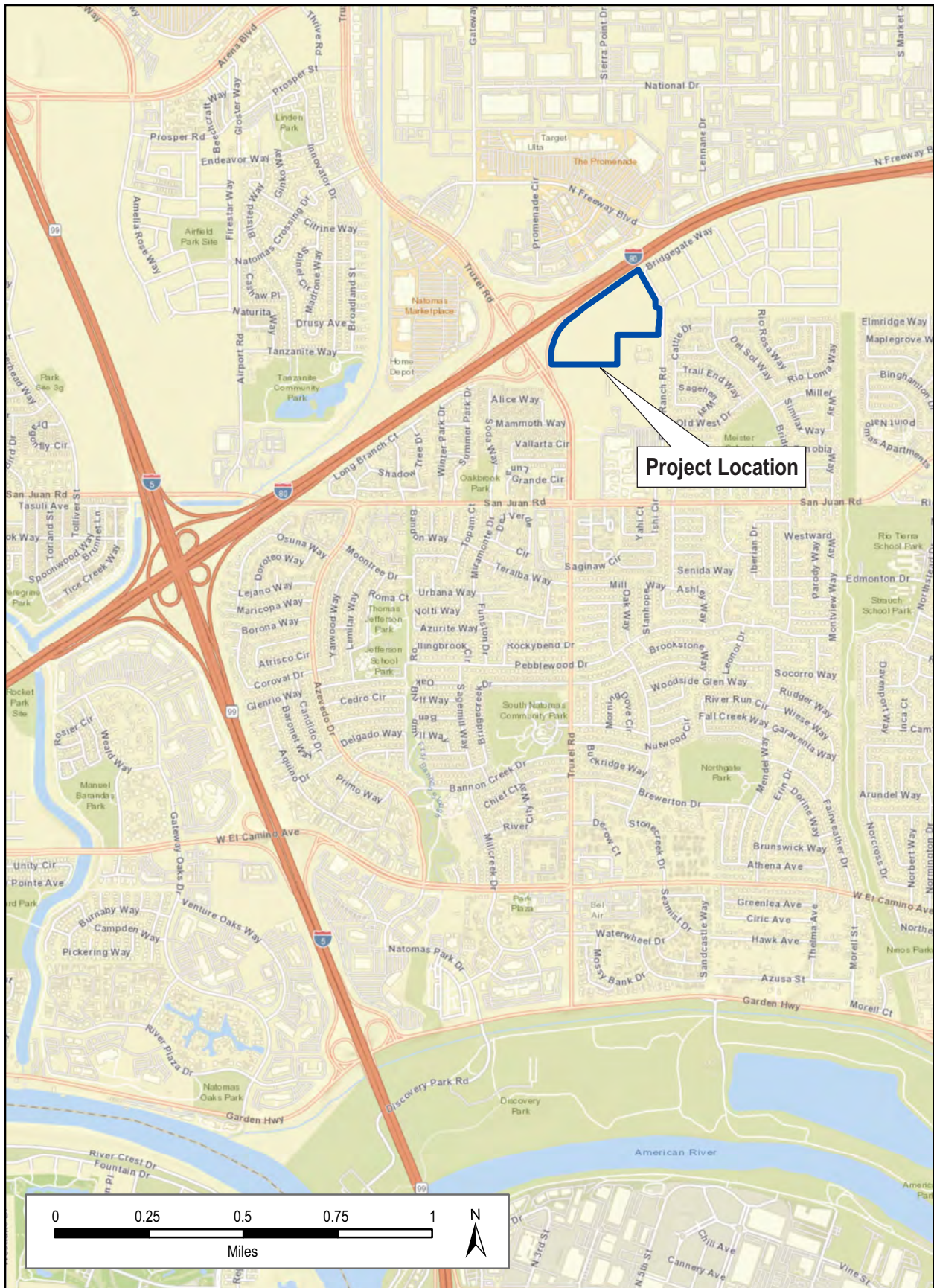


Figure 1: Project Location - T9N R4E Section 13 (ESRI World Street Map)

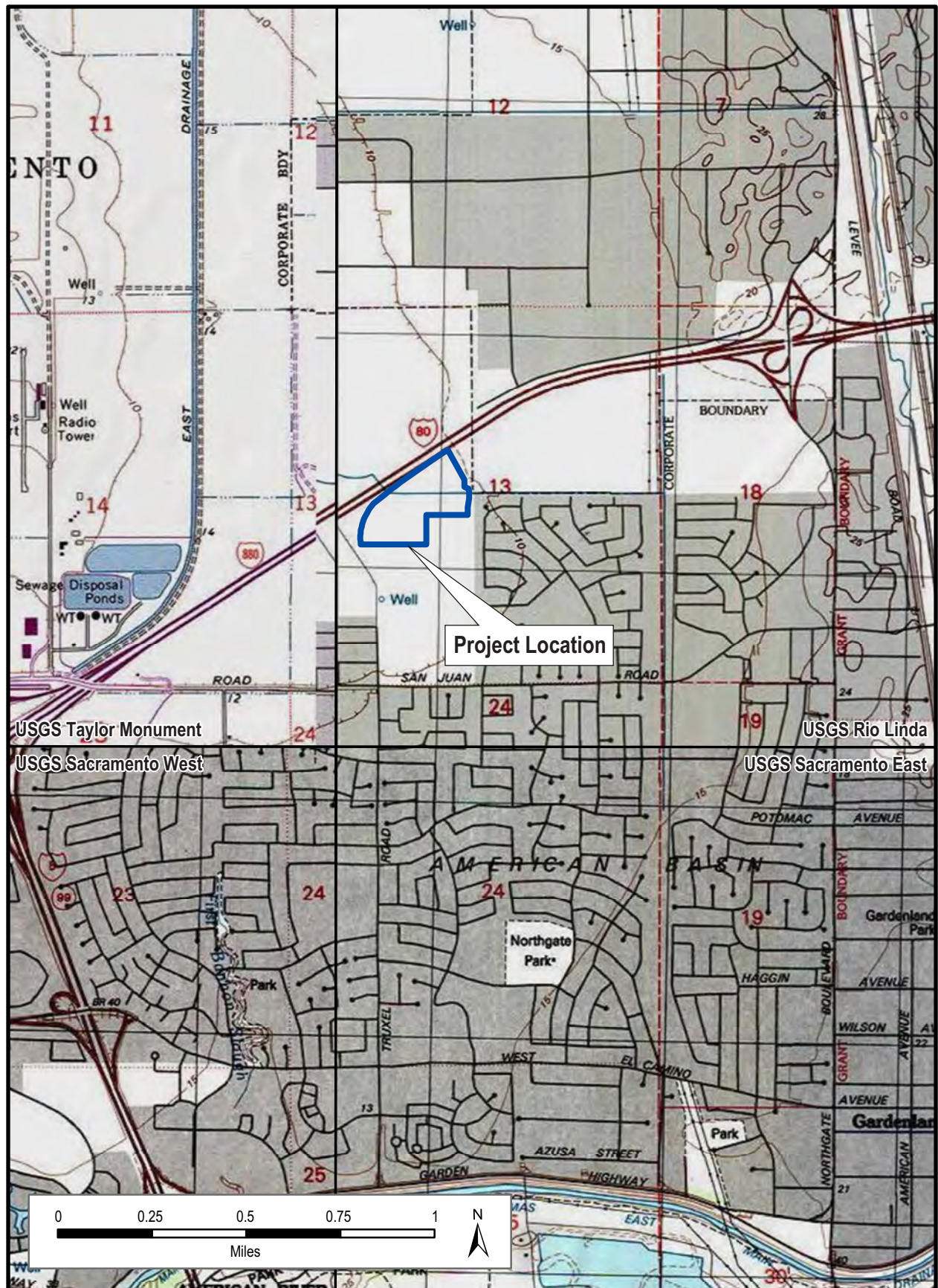


Figure 1: Project Location - T9N R4E Section 13 (USGS Rio Linda, CA 1992; Taylor Monument, Calif. 1980; Sacramento West, CA 1992; Sacramento East, CA 1992)



10/3/2022

NCIC File No.: SAC-22-200

Donna M. Garaventa
Basin Research Associates
1933 Davis Street, Suite 214
San Leandro, CA 94577

Re: Fong Ranch

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 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:	P-34-5251
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	None
Known reports within project area:	249 333 3440 11138
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	214 1733 4194 9209 9277 10351 11018 12278

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 Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

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

<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Local Inventories:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Soil Survey Maps:</u>	☐ 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

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