

**DRAFT**

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY**

**SACRAMENTO AGGREGATES EXPANSION SITE PROJECT  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



**LSA**

May 2019

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SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

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Project No. VMC1601



May 2019

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Vulcan Materials Company (Vulcan) proposes their Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project (Project) in Sacramento County, California. The Project consists of expanding their existing mining operation into an adjacent parcel located to the southwest of the current property (Figures 1 and 2). Since the project would affect waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act; therefore, a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required. The project qualifies as an “undertaking,” as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y), and consequently must undergo review in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 requires that federal agencies “take into account” the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the designated federal lead agency for compliance with Section 106. As such, this cultural resources study conforms to the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District’s 2014 *Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*.

LSA prepared this cultural resources study to: (1) identify cultural resources in the Area of Potential Effects (APE)/Permit Area that may meet the definition of a historic property under the National Historic Preservation Act or historical or unique archaeological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, and that may be affected by the proposed project; (2) identify human remains that may be present, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; and (3) provide recommendations to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on significant cultural resources and/or human remains.

This study consisted of (1) a literature review that consisted of a record search, outreach to historical societies, and a historical map and aerial review; (2) Native American Consultation; (3) a field survey; and (4) an evaluation of a ranch complex for listing in the NRHP and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This evaluation indicates that the ranch complex is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. Please see Appendix C for full documentation and evaluation of this resource.

This study was prepared by LSA Cultural Resources Analyst Mariko Falke and LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager Katie Vallaire, with assistance from LSA Cultural Resources Managers Rhea Sanchez and Ryan Gross, and LSA Paleontologist Tara Redinger. Ms. Falke has a Bachelor of Arts from California State University, Sacramento, and over five years of experience in California archaeology. Ms. Vallaire has a Master of Arts from California State University, Sacramento, and over 13 years of experience in California archaeology and public history. Ms. Vallaire meets Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* for archeology, history, and architectural history; is listed in the Directory of Professionals in Public History; and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #32791044. Please see Appendix D for the professional qualifications of Ms. Falke, Ms. Vallaire, Ms. Sanchez, Mr. Gross, and Ms. Redinger.

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Vulcan owns and operates the Sacramento Aggregates mine and processing plant at 11501 Florin Road, West Sacramento, Sacramento County. The Project involves Vulcan expanding its current mining operations into the expansion of a 160.98-acre area located immediately to the southwest. The expansion site, henceforth referred to as the Carli Property in this document, is located in the southeast quarter of Section 36 of Township 8 North, Range 6 East; and the southwest quarter of Section 31 of Township 8 North, Range 7 East, on the *Elk Grove, Calif.* and *Carmichael, Calif.* United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles (Figures 1 and 2).

Vulcan's operations are currently permitted on 394.32 acres of land to the northeast of the Carli Property. Vulcan operates under Sacramento County Use Permit 01-ZGB-UPB-0107. Their existing operations include an aggregate mining and processing plant. An EIR<sup>1</sup> was approved for the original project in 1997, and a Supplemental EIR<sup>2</sup> was approved in February 2003.

Since the project would affect waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act; therefore, a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required.

### 2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Carli Property is located in the southeast quarter of Section 36 of Township 8 North, Range 6 East and the southwest quarter of Section 31 of Township 8 North, Range 7 East, on the Elk Grove and Carmichael quadrangle maps. Figures 1 and 2 show the project location and regional vicinity.

### 2.2 CARLI PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The proposed Carli Property includes 160.98 acres of private and public land. The Carli Property's southern boundary shares a boundary with the southern boundary of the Florin Road Right-of-Way (ROW), the western boundary is Eagles Nest Road, and the northern and eastern edges bound the existing 338.04-acre Current Active Mining Area.

#### 2.2.1 Non-Disturbance Areas

Non-Disturbance Areas in the Carli Property, totaling 19.76 acres, include a Wetland Avoidance Area (10.69 acres) located in the southeast corner of the Carli Property adjacent to Florin Road; County ROW (6.16 acres) on Florin Road along the southern boundary; and a perimeter area of Undisturbed Setbacks (2.91 acres) along the shoulders of Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road.

<sup>1</sup> Sacramento Aggregates–East Vineyard Community Plan Amendment, Rezone and Use Permit, Control No. 94-CZB-UPB-0715, State Clearinghouse No. 95052078

<sup>2</sup> Triangle Rock Products, Inc. Zoning Agreement and Use Permit Amendments, State Clearinghouse No. 1995050278

### **2.2.2 Proposed Carli Mining Area**

The remainder of the Carli Property contains the proposed 141.22-acre Carli Mining Area. The Carli Mining Area contains two distinct areas that will be implemented in phases: Phase T-1 is 74.58 acres and Phase T-2 is 66.64 acres.

## **2.3 MINE PLAN**

The Sacramento Aggregates sand and gravel mining operation consists of Phases I – X and Expansion Phases E-1, E-2 and E-3 (Florin Road South Expansion). The approved end use for the existing phases is reclamation back to grazing land and in some areas of Expansion Phase E, the end use will also include seasonal wetlands.

The Carli Property will add Phase T to the approved operations and will be implemented in two mining phases: Phases T-1 (74.58 acres) and T-2 (66.64 acres). The site will be mined starting in the northern portion of the site, extending south down and around the existing composting facility, then to the east, and finally back up towards the northeast to excavate the area currently occupied by the composting operation. The Carli Property will be reclaimed back to grazing land consistent with the other approved mining phases.

### **2.3.1 Description of Mining**

Overburden from the Carli Property will be removed with existing equipment used at other Sacramento Aggregate mining areas (e.g., a hydraulic excavator and front-loaders). Aggregate will be mined from the Carli Property using existing equipment, including a hydraulic excavator and front-loaders. Excavated aggregate will be transported to an extendable pit conveyor by loaders or existing haul trucks. Other existing mobile equipment will include bulldozer, motor-grader, water truck, and service truck. No processing will occur on the Carli Property.

### **2.3.2 Overburden and Waste Material Placement Sites**

There is an approximately 2- to 3-foot thick layer of topsoil present in the Carli Property. Topsoil will be removed as a separate layer from each phase by using existing front-loaders or hydraulic excavator. Topsoil is transported by haul trucks, spread at previously excavated areas for use as the final cover for reclamation, or stored separately for such use in later reclamation.

An estimated 6.3 million cubic yards of overburden will be removed during the mining at the Carli Property (Phase T) by using existing hydraulic excavator and will be transported by haul trucks, spread at previously excavated areas for use as fill for reclamation or stored separately for such use in later reclamation.

### **2.3.3 Non-Disturbance Areas**

The proposed excavation setbacks (2.91 acres total) would be the same as for the existing permitted operations (i.e., 30 feet from edge of pavement). For the Carli Property, that includes 30 feet from the Florin Road right-of-way and 30 feet from the Eagles Nest Road right-of-way). The setbacks would be landscaped to match the existing landscaping on the northeast and southeast sides of Florin Road and create a visual barrier between the roads and the mining activities. The landscaping

would include the same native and/or landscape varieties of plants within a 15 feet wide planting area.

The 6.16-acre segment of Florin Road ROW included in the Carli Property stretches from Eagles Nest Road eastward for approximately 2,640 feet (0.5 mile). No project elements are proposed within the Florin Road ROW.

Additionally, a 10.69-acre area in the southeast corner of the Carli Property has been designated for avoidance as a Wetland Avoidance Area. The seasonal wetlands present in this area will be preserved.

## **2.4 RECLAMATION PLAN**

The mined area will be reclaimed to rolling grazing lands. Overburden and rock will be removed to elevations ranging between approximately 50 and 70 feet (approximate depths of 50 to 70 feet below current average site elevation of 120 feet), with side slopes of 1H:1V. This will be a temporary slope that will be partially filled during mine reclamation. Mined slopes meet criteria at 1H:1V for the final pit depth and 1.75H:1V backfilled with engineered fill for the reclaimed pit depth.



### 3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT/PERMIT AREA

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the area within which the Project may directly or indirectly adversely affect cultural resources that may be present within the Project area. The 160.98-acre Carli Property is the APE. The horizontal APE for the project includes the entirety of Assessor Parcel Number 067-0120-073-0000 as well as the Florin Road ROW segment immediately south and is depicted in Figure 2 of Appendix A. The vertical APE is 60 inches below surface, as mining activity within the alluvium reaches maximum depth at C horizon bedrock soils. The U.S. Army Corps Permit Area is consistent with the APE.

No built environment resources were identified adjacent to the APE. Therefore, the project has no potential to interfere with, or compromise, the historical significance of any built environment resources either directly by encroaching upon their setting or indirectly by interfering with their view shed. In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA for which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the designated lead agency, and with the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District 2014 *Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*, LSA finds that this project will pose *No Adverse Effect*.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### 4.1 ENVIRONMENT

The APE is situated in the Sacramento Valley, approximately 3.5 miles from the Cosumnes River, in section 31 of Township 8 North/Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, as depicted on the *Carmichael, Calif.*, and *Elk Grove, Calif.* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles (Figure 2). The APE currently contains a mining operation and nonnative grassland. As early as 1937, but possibly earlier, the central and southwestern portion of the APE was converted to agriculture. Agricultural conversion continued until all but the northwest portion of the APE was converted into irrigated agricultural land uses (circa 1957). Topography of the APE is gentle with slope primarily north to south-southwest, except for the western portion of the site that flows to the south west.

Mapped soils within the APE are comprised of six distinctly mapped units, with the two largest units making up a combined 78% of the site (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2017). From highest to lowest percent, the APE is mapped as (1) Fiddymment fine sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes; (2) San Joaquin Silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes; (3) San Joaquin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; (4) Durixeralfs, 0 to 1 percent slopes; (5) Xerarents-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes; and (6) San Joaquin-Galt complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes. In the northeastern half of the APE, the Fiddymment fine sandy loam consists of shallow, well-drained loam soils that are formed into hills and slopes made out of Residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. The center north/south band of sediment in the APE consists of San Joaquin silt loam from 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil consists of medium depth, moderately well-drained silt loam formed on terraces and is derived from granite bedrock alluvium. From 0 to 28 inches, the sediment is silt to clay loam, and below that mark, the sediments become indurated. On the western side of the APE the majority of the sediments consist of Fiddymment loam, alongside small pockets of Durixeralfs and Xerarents-San Joaquin Complex. Durixeralfs is a well-drained soil comprised of clay and clay loam layers deposited on terraces and derived from granite. From 0 to 6 inches, the sediment is clay, and below that mark, the sediment becomes clay loam and is indurated below 20 inches. The Xerarents-San Joaquin Complex is a well-drained, thick terrace deposit that is variable in composition. From 0 to 60 inches, the profile is described to be variable and consists of Alluvium derived from granite.

The surface geology within the APE is mapped as Laguna Formation (Ti) (Wagner, D.L et.al 1981). The Laguna Formation, along with the related Arroyo Seco gravel, is part of a sequence of predominantly fine-grained, poorly bedded, somewhat compacted continental sedimentary deposits laid down after the major andesitic episode in the late Miocene and early Pliocene, before the last major Sierra Nevada tilting in the Pleistocene (Olmstead and Davis 1961). Highly erosional conditions in the Pliocene allowed for large quantities of Sierra Nevada batholith sediments to be transported out of the uplifting mountains. These eroded materials were carried by waterways and deposited on the Sacramento valley floor, spreading across the valley's floodplains as broad alluvial fans (Staton and Spangler 2014:37). The Laguna Formation is comprised of reddish-brown interbedded layers of sub-rounded pebble conglomerate, siltstone, fine sandstone medium sand, and claystone (Wagner et al. 1981). The mineralogy of the deposits indicates derivation chiefly from granitic and metamorphic rocks of the Sierra Nevada basement complex, although minor quantities of volcanic detritus from the Mehrten and other volcanic formations are present at most places

(Olmstead and Davis 1961). The Laguna Formation is primarily Pliocene in age, but could possibly extend into the lower Pleistocene in some areas (Piper 1939). This formation is most likely the basement rock underlying the alluvial sediments and soils within the APE.

Frye, Deer, and Elder creeks are all small water systems within three miles of the project APE. Frye Creek is the closest, running south-southwest within 0.5 miles of the western edge of the APE. A smaller, unnamed seasonal creek sits just east of the project APE less than 0.2 miles away. Deer Creek and Elder Creek are slightly larger creeks that also flow towards the southwest, approximately two miles north and three miles south of the APE. All of these stream systems discharge into the Morrison Creek, which then deposits into the Sacramento River, just northwest of the Interstate 5 and Laguna Boulevard crossing 15 miles west of the project APE. No other major bodies of water are present in or near the APE.

Native vegetation in the APE is mapped as California Prairie, a dense to somewhat open, medium bunchgrass community (Küchler 1977). Dominant species in this community include needle grasses (*Stipa cernua* and *Stipa pulchra*). Current vegetation at the APE and vicinity includes nonnative grasses and ruderal species, including thistle (*Silybum* sp.), wild oat (*Avena* sp.), and mustard (*Brassica* sp.). Along the southern extent of the APE a row of mixed hardwood trees lines the fence along Florin Road.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge Complex of the Sacramento Valley has a diverse and rich ecology encompassing hundreds of vertebrate species (2012). These includes several hundred species of birds such as eagles (*Accipitridae*), ducks and geese (*Anatidae*); a dozen different reptiles such as the Gopher Snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), Alligator Lizard (*Elgaria* sp.), and Common King snake (*L.g. Californiae*); several amphibians including the Pacific Tree Frog (*Pseudacris regilla*); over three dozen species of fish including the White Sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), Green Sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*), and Steelhead Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), and Crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*); and several dozen species of mammals such as the Free-tailed Bat (*Molossoidae* sp.), Black tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Grey Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*), and Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*). Several of these native species such as the White Sturgeon and Black tailed deer were known to be important food sources for Native Americans who hunted and fished in the Sacramento Valley for thousands of years.

## 4.2 PRE-CONTACT SETTING

The Central Valley has been home to many population movements and waves of cultural influence from neighboring regions. Hokan speakers may have been the earliest occupants of the Central Valley until their eventual displacement by migrating Penutian speakers (ancestral Nisenan, Maidu, Miwok, Costanoan, Wintu, and Yokut) coming from outside of California. The Penutians most likely entered the Central Valley in several minor waves, slowly replacing and causing the Hokan speakers to migrate to the periphery of the valley (Ellasser 1978:41; Shipley 1978:81).

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1973) and recalibrated by Rosenthal, White and Sutton (2007) is commonly used to interpret the precontact occupation of the Central Valley (Milliken et al. 2007). This sequence defines specific cultural conflagrations identified

by economic patterns, stylistic aspects, and temporally constructed regional phases. The recalibrated sequence is broken into three broad periods: the Paleoindian Period (11,550-8550 cal B.C.); the three-staged Archaic Period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal B.C.), Middle Archaic (5550-550 cal B.C.), and Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.- cal A.D. 1100); and the Emergent Period (cal A.D. 1100-Historic) (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Paleo Period began with the first entry of people into California. These first inhabitants have been believed to have subsisted primarily on big game and minimally processed plant foods, and presumably had no trade networks. Current research, however, indicates that these people were more sedentary, and relied more on processed plants and traded more often than previously believed.

The Archaic period in general is characterized by increased use of plant foods, the elaboration of burial and grave goods, and increasingly complex trade networks (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994, Moratto 1984). The three Archaic Periods proposed by Rosenthal, White and Sutton correspond to climatic changes.

The Lower Archaic period is characterized by cycles of widespread floodplain and alluvial fan depositions. Chipped stone crescents, early wide-stemmed points, and bi-pointed “humpies” are distinct markers of the Lower Archaic period in the Central Valley. Presence of marine shell beads and Eastern Sierra Nevada obsidian suggest evidence of trade during this period as well (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Middle Archaic period corresponds to a drier climatic period and two distinct settlement/subsistence adaptations have been identified: the foothills tradition and the valley tradition (Rosenthal et al. 2007:153). The foothills tradition is marked by functional artifact assemblages consisting almost exclusively of flaked or ground stone cobble-based tools. Few trade goods have been identified at Middle Archaic foothill tradition sites; artifacts associated with this period are primarily made from locally sourced materials. Burials marked by cairns have also been identified at Middle Archaic foothill tradition sites. Few valley tradition sites have been identified in the archaeological record. Components associated with valley tradition sites represent more diverse subsistence practices and extended residential settlement, evidenced by specialized tools, trade goods, and faunal refuse associated with year-round occupation (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Upper Archaic period corresponds to an abrupt climatic change that resulted in wetter, cooler environmental conditions. The Upper Archaic period represents a time where the Central Valley experienced greater cultural diversity. Specialized artifacts associated with this time period include bone tools, ceremonial blades, polished and ground stone plummets, *Haliotis* shell ornaments, saucer and saddle Olivella shell beads; as well as groundstone implements such as handstones, milling slabs, mortars, and pestles (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Emergent Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the ascendance of wealth linked social status, and the elaboration and expansion of trade networks, signified in part by the appearance of clam disk bead money (Moratto 1984).

### 4.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The APE is situated in an ethnographically disputed area. According to Kroeber (1925) and Levy (1978), the northern extent of the APE is what was considered the ethnographic territory of the Plains Miwok. However, Wilson and Towne (1978) and Barrett (1908) claim this area was traditionally occupied by Nisenan, or Southern Maidu, which were the northern neighbors to the Plains Miwok. The northern ethnographic territory of the Miwok is highly obscured, according to Kroeber (1925), particularly along the various forks of the Cosumnes River, which consists of multiple sites attributed to different ethnographic groups, based on early Spanish documentation. Kroeber's (1925) map of "Territory and Villages of the Maidu and Miwok" attributes various sites within the region to the Plains Miwok, including *Yumhul*, which would have occupied the area approximately four miles east of the APE between Deer Creek and Cosumnes River, and *Lulimal*, which existed approximately five-and-a-half miles southwest of the APE. These village names, however, are also present in the southern Maidu language, which Kroeber suggests is evidence of the frequent interaction between the two tribal groups. Since the area is ethnographically contested, a discussion for both the Plains Miwok and Nisenan are presented below.

#### 4.3.1 Plains Miwok

The Plains Miwok are a subdivision of the Eastern Miwok, one of two divisions of the Miwokan language subgroup within the Yok-Utian language family, a distinct branch of Penutian (Golla 2007). Linguistic evidence suggests that the Eastern and Western Miwok diverged approximately 2,500 years ago with a subsequent divergence of the Plains Miwok from the Sierra Miwok approximately 2,000 years ago. The Eastern Miwok are subdivided into five groups: the Bay (or Saclan), the Plains, the Northern Sierra, the Central Sierra, and the Southern Sierra. According to Levy (1978) the Plains Miwok inhabited much of the delta and plains along the lower reaches of the Cosumnes River and Mokelumne River, as well as both sides of the Sacramento River from Rio Vista to Freeport. This ethnographic territory is based on Spanish missionary ethnohistoric documents. However, Wilson and Towne (1978) and Barrett (1908) define the Cosumnes River as the northern extent of Miwok ethnographic territory.

Early divergence from the Sierra Miwok caused the Plains Miwok to be a separate and distinct group among the Eastern Miwok. These cultural differences correlate with differing ecological contexts that influenced subsistence patterns, material culture, and likely sociopolitical organization. Plains Miwok political organization consisted of "tribelets," with each considered an "independent and sovereign nation that embraced a defined and bounded territory" (Levy 1978). Tribelet territories often contained several semi-permanent settlements and seasonally occupied campsites that were used for various subsistence activities including hunting, gathering, and fishing. In addition to tribelets, Miwok held lineage as politically significant, with permanently inhabited settlements based around geographically localized lineages. Therefore, it was common for each tribelet to contain several lineage settlements. Levy (1978) estimates that the average Plains Miwok lineage settlement likely consisted of over 25 people, while the tribelet likely consisted of 300 to 500 people.

The Eastern Miwok utilized four distinct dwelling types. The typical housing structure was conical-shaped and consisted of bark slabs with little to no internal framework or support posts. In areas of

lower elevation, thatched structures were more common. These thatched structure usually exhibited a conical framework with brush, tules, or grass thatch applied to the exterior. Conical tule-matting structures were typically observed in lower elevations as well, but were mostly limited to the Central Sierra Miwok territory. Semi-subterranean, earth-covered dwellings were not as common, but were typically utilized by prestigious men of the Plains Miwok. Each housing structure consisted of a centrally located hearth, usually situated next to an earth oven, and western yellow pine and gray pine needles often used for floor covering. This floor covering formed the base layer for bedding when used in conjunction with mats and deerskins placed on top. The Miwok utilized two forms of assembly housing: a semi-subterranean earth lodge and a circular brush structure. The semi-subterranean lodge served for social or ritual gatherings for the community and was built over a 40- to 50-foot diameter pit with a depth of 3- to 4-feet. The framework consisted of four posts centrally situated to support the conical roof while the edges of the roof were supported by the rim of the pit. The final construction was finished with a brush layer and then a layer of earth. During the summer season, the circular brush structure was used for mourning ceremony. This structure was considerably smaller than the lodge, and the covering was used sparsely to increase cooling air flow. Other typical Miwok structures include a sweathouse, a small hut for young menstruating women and elders, a grinding house, and acorn granaries (Levy 1978).

Generally, the subsistence strategy of the Eastern Miwok consisted of hunting and gathering. Agricultural practices were limited to annual burnings usually conducted in August to ensure an abundance of vegetation and ample foraging for deer, tule elk, and antelope. The Plains Miwok highly valued Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) acorns. Other nuts that were often gathered included buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), hazelnut (*Orylus cornuta* var. *californica*), laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), and sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*). In addition to vegetation, the Plains Miwok regularly hunted Tule elk (*Cervus nannodes*), pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), waterfowl, band-tailed pigeons (*Columbia fasciata*), red-shafted flickers (*Colaptes cafer*), jays, and woodpeckers. The Plains Miwok economy also depended upon fishing for salmon, lampreys, and sturgeon. Animal species that were avoided being used as food by the Plains Miwok included black bear, grizzly bear, fox, skunk, wildcat, dog, coyote, road runner, eagle, great-horned owl, snakes, and frogs (Levy 1978).

Plains Miwok technology included stone tools and basketry, as well as other types of cordage and textiles, and tule balsa for navigating waterways. The bow and arrow was the favored weapon for hunting and warfare. During warfare, armor and protective shields were not utilized. Bows were primarily sinew-backed and usually made of ash, maple, oak, willow, pepperwood, or hazel. Arrows were made for utilitarian purposes. For example, arrows created for warfare or large game hunting were designed to break off within the victim, while headless arrows were often used for small game. Plains and Sierran Miwok arrows usually consisted of a concave base, often with side notches. The Plains Miwok also used laurel leaf points. Obsidian and deer bone or antler tools were often utilized to create and shape the arrow and bow shaft, while an abrasive stone and pieces of scouring rush were used to create the fine finish on both the bow and arrow. Arrow straighteners were often made of maple, manzanita, or stone with a perforation or of steatite construction containing a transverse groove. Baskets were composed of willow, with redbud as wrapping for coiled basketry. The Plains Miwok also exclusively used mats made of two different kinds of tule. This matting was primarily used as floor covering. Cordage was also used frequently and was made of several plants

usually including milkweed and Indian hemp. Tule and willow were also employed in the construction of a tule balsa, which allowed for easy navigation of the local rivers and streams (Levy 1978).

Missionization of the Plains Miwok began in 1811 and continued until the end of the mission period in 1834. Recorded in the Book of Baptisms at Mission San José in 1811, the first baptized Plains Miwok belonged to the Quesnemia tribelet on Sherman Island. Between 1811 and 1834, over 2,100 Plains Miwok were baptized. Most of the Plains Miwok were taken to Mission San José and represented the majority ethnographic group within the mission. Infanticide and the high death rate of infants and children severely reduced the number of neophytes. The Bay and Plains Miwok tribelets quickly dissolved as much of the population was relocated into the missions or suffered from epidemics (Levy 1978). Today, many descendants of the traditional Miwok population have found membership among federally recognized tribes including California Valley Miwok Tribe, Lone Band of Miwok Indians of California, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Wilton Rancheria, and Graton Rancheria. These tribal groups aim to restore and revitalize Miwok cultural identity and language.

#### 4.3.2 Nisenan

The Nisenan, also referred to as Southern Maidu, are one of four related Maiduan languages belonging to the Plateau branch of the Penutian language group, and consist of four major dialects: Valley, Northern Hill, Central Hill, and Southern Hill (Golla 2007; Shipley 1978:83). The territory of the Nisenan included the drainages of the Feather and American rivers, extending west to the Sacramento River; east to the crest of the Sierra Nevada; south to the Cosumnes River; and north to the divide of the North Fork of the Yuba River and Middle Fork of the Feather River (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-388).

The Nisenan were politically organized into tribelets that lived in semi-permanent settlements, typically on ridges and on flats along streams. Major Nisenan villages built two types of permanent structures: the dwelling (*hu*) and the dance house (*kum*) (Beals 1933). Villages of the Valley Nisenan were built along streams and rivers on low natural rises. Their conical-shaped dwellings were situated on the ground and constructed from green oak poles, bark, brush, grass, and earth (Beals 1933). Brush shelters were used in the summer and during gathering missions. Most villages had bedrock mortar sites and acorn granaries (Wilson and Towne 1978:388-389). Social organization within the village was kinship based. The headman provided leadership over political and social situations, organized ceremonial functions, and coordinated group hunts (Wilson and Towne 1978:388). Headmanship was given through group acclaim; if the group lost faith, a new headman was chosen. Settlements consisted of one small village (15-25 people) or a number of smaller villages clustered around one large village (over 500 people) (Wilson and Towne 1978:389).

The Nisenan exploited acorn regularly, but gathered staple foods all year. When the acorn crop was abundant, acorns were stockpiled or traded. Native berries such as grapes, wild plums and Manzanita were gathered. Manzanita berries, in particular, were either traded or made into a cider-like beverage. Roots, rushes, grasses, and herbs were highly desired for food and also used as material for clothing or basketry. Deer, elk, salmon, lamprey eel, trout, mussels, crayfish, rabbits, and other local small game provided plentiful amounts of protein for the Nisenan diet, but some



insects were also consumed when available. Grasshoppers were particularly prized by the Valley Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978:390; Beals 1933).

Stone technology utilized by the Nisenan included: knives, spear and arrow points, scrapers, arrow straighteners, mortars, pestles, charms and pipes. Basalt, steatite, chalcedony, jasper, and obsidian were often materials used for tool manufacturing (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Wooden digging sticks were used for procuring roots and other food resources, and wooden mortars were used for food preparation (Kroeber 1925:413-414). Tule was used for mats, netting, fishnets, and for canoes. Willow and redbud were preferred materials for weaving baskets. Baskets were used for food storage and cooking, cradles, seed beaters, and cages (Wilson and Towne 1978:391).

The Nisenan remained largely isolated from missionization, but were unable to escape the devastating effects of the Gold Rush. Spanish expeditions encountered difficulties navigating through the dangerous California interior. However, when missions ran out of local native peoples to convert in the early 1800s, military expeditions were conducted to explore California's interior as far north as the Russian River near Healdsburg, sweeping northeast to the Sacramento Valley and east to Sierra Nevada foothills (Heizer and Elsasser 1980). The lifeways of the local native tribes were changed drastically. European diseases (e.g., smallpox, cholera, typhus and measles), particularly the epidemic of 1833, claimed thousands of lives and wiped out entire native communities (Cook 1955). Additionally, the discovery of gold within ancestral Nisenan lands caused displacement of the Native American people due to the influx of settlers. The native culture was largely decimated by 1860 (Moratto 1984). Today, many descendants of the traditional Nisenan population have found membership amongst Federally Recognized Tribes including Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Greenville Rancheria, Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Round Valley Indian Tribe, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and Susanville Indian Rancheria, as well as non-federally recognized tribes including Honey Lake Maidu Tribe, KonKow Valley Band of Maidu Indians, Nevada City Rancheria, Strawberry Valley Band of Pagan'yani Maidu, Tsi Akim Maidu Tribe of Taylorsville Rancheria, United Maidu Nation, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe of the Colfax Rancheria, and Nisenan tribe. These tribal groups continue to revive and preserve Nisenan language and cultural identity.

#### 4.4 HISTORY

Spanish explorations of California were driven by religious pursuits. Determined to reduce what was considered heathenism in the world, the Spanish crown set out to convert as many Native Americans as possible to Christianity. From 1769 to 1823, 21 missions were established along the California coast intended to convert and civilize the California indigenous population. Expeditions of California's Central Valley were limited to the retrieval of neophytes. Only five documented expeditions reported to have seen the Sacramento delta before 1800. Spanish explorer Gabriel Moraga first explored the Sacramento region and named the area sometime before 1808. He also named the nearest water source to the APE, Rio de la Llagas, currently known as the American River (Hoover et al. 2002).

When Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government gained control of California and began secularizing the missions by 1834. Mission lands were parceled out in the form



of ranchos and awarded to prestigious Mexican citizens, or Californios. *Rancho Omochumnes* was included in the land grants and awarded to Jared Dixon Sheldon in 1844. The rancho encompassed over 18,600 acres on the northern side of the Cosumnes River, just southeast of the APE. Furthermore, *Rancho Rio de los Americanos*, granted to William Leidesdorff in 1844, is located three miles north of the APE along the southern bank of the American River (Hoover et al. 2002).

Following the Mexican-American War and as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded Upper California and New Mexico to the United States. As part of the Treaty, many previously instated land grants were honored by the U.S. government. In 1848, the discovery of gold on the South Fork of the American River in Coloma caused an influx of settlers into California. Early pioneers passed through this area on their way east into the foothill mining camps. Sacramento County was soon established among the original 27 counties when California achieved statehood in 1850. Between 1848 and 1965, an estimated \$135 million worth of gold was found in Sacramento County (Clark 1970).

During the Gold Rush, enterprising men established ferries and hotels throughout the Cosumnes River region to supply those travelling or settling in the region for mining and ranching (Hoover et al. 2002). In response to the population increase that occurred during the Gold Rush, farms and ranches spread along waterways to address growing agricultural needs of the state. A stagecoach road was established along present-day Jackson Road, just north of the APE, by the late 1940s (Garcia and Associates 1995). Due to a lack of irrigation and California's natural weather patterns, cattle ranching and wheat farming were the Central Valley's predominant agricultural pursuits in the first few decades following the Gold Rush. After devastating droughts and soil exhaustion from mono farming wheat in the 1860s, however, many championed the advancement of irrigation and crop diversification (Caltrans 2000). Additionally, the flumes and ditches built for transporting water for mining purposes changed the region's viewpoint on technological implications of water as a natural resource. As the gold supply dissipated, many miners turned to farming as an economic means (California Department of Water Resources 2016).

Agriculture in the towns of Florin and Elk Grove resulted from the establishment of the Central Pacific railroad line southwest of Sacramento, just west of the APE. The railroad increased access and ease for the transport of goods which promoted large-scale agriculture. In the 1890s, farmers in this region began shifting crops from wheat and hay to strawberry fields and vineyards, which required more intense cultivation. In order to increase cultivation efforts, farmers began replacing Chinese laborers with Japanese immigrants. The Japanese workers were so adept that many white landowners gladly rented their lands to them (Brown 1913). During 1900 to 1910, this area of Sacramento County developed into Japanese agricultural communities. By around 1910, over one thousand acres of Florin was leased or owned by Japanese immigrants and developed into a community known as *Taishoku* (OHP 1988). However, this community, as well as many other agricultural-based Japanese settlements, was largely disrupted by the Alien Land Act of 1913, which prohibited "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning or leasing agricultural land, but permitted leases up to three years.

The APE is situated on a parcel located in an area once known as the Lee Township, established in 1856, which was made up of primarily agricultural land (Willis 1913:330; Draper 1868:292). Samuel Smith, an immigrant from Scotland, owned this property by at least 1880. At that time, he lived on

and farmed the property with his wife and children. Samuel's son William took ownership of the property by 1885 and continued to use it as a farm. Smith owned and farmed the property until at least 1910. By 1920, Smith no longer lived on the property and owned a house on Franklin Boulevard in Sacramento.

Historic-period aerial photographs and topographic maps depict the parcel as agricultural from at least the 1930s through the early 2000s. Egidio Carli owned a farm and a house along Lone Jackson Road by 1930. His son, Ernest, was a cattle rancher and owned this property throughout the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is assumed that the Carli family purchased the parcel from Smith. This parcel remained in the Carli trust until 2008.

## 5.0 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section describes the principal federal, state, and local regulation, laws, and codes that apply to the project.

### 5.1 FEDERAL

#### 5.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that all federally associated projects pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA must consider the effects these undertakings may have on cultural resources. This act was established to enforce at the federal level the protection of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage during the planning of federal projects. According to NEPA regulations, an agency must thoroughly consider, among other things, the geographic area's proximity to historic or cultural resources and the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. All assessments will be in an effort to determine if the action will "significantly affect the quality of the human environment." Similarly, the NEPA regulations also require that agencies fully prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) concurrently with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the NHPA. When Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA are integrated, project impacts that cause adverse effects under Section 106 are usually considered to be significant under NEPA.

#### 5.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470) was enacted by Congress in 1966 to establish national policy for historic preservation in the United States. The NHPA created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as an independent federal agency to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic preservation, as well as to review and be afforded the opportunity to comment on all actions undertaken, licensed, or funded by the federal government that may have an effect on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states:

Preserving historic properties as important reflections of our American heritage became a national policy through passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended . . . The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary to expand this recognition to properties of local and State significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and are worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior [National Park Service 1997a:i].

The NHPA establishes the role and responsibilities of the federal government in historic preservation. Toward this end, the NHPA directs agencies (1) to identify and manage historic properties under their control; (2) to undertake actions that will advance the Act's provisions, and avoid actions contrary to its purposes; (3) to consult with others while carrying out historic preservation activities; and (4) to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties.<sup>1</sup>

#### 5.1.2.1 Section 106

If a project is subject to federal jurisdiction and the project is an undertaking as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y) with the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR §800.3(a)), Section 106 of the NHPA must be addressed to take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (i.e., historic properties). The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. The regulations used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to address Section 106 are at Appendix C of 36 CFR Part 325.

#### 5.1.2.2 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register was authorized by the NHPA as the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture (National Park Service 1997b). Properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register are considered in planning and environmental review, and effects to such properties are primarily addressed under Section 106. The National Park Service, which administers the National Register, developed evaluation criteria to determine whether a cultural resource has significance as a historic property. Cultural resources that meet the significance criteria and retain their historic integrity (i.e., the ability to convey their significance) are eligible for listing in the National Register.

### Historic Property

A historic property is any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register at the local, state, or national level (36 CFR §800.16(l)(1); National Park Service 1997b:Appendix VII:3). The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4. The evaluation of a resource's eligibility for listing in the National Register takes into account the property's age, period of significance, historic context, significance, and integrity.

### Age

Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, states that "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from King (2004).

be considered eligible” unless such properties are “of exceptional importance” (National Park Service 1997a:2).

### **Period of Significance**

The period of significance for a property is “the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics” (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance begins with the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended (National Park Service 1999:21).

### **Historic Context**

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Preservation identify the historic context as the cornerstone of the planning process, i.e., the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties (National Park Service 2010). The premise of the historic context is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum, but are part of larger trends or patterns (National Park Service 1997a:7). “Evaluation uses the historic context as the framework within which to apply the criteria for evaluation to specific properties or property types” (National Park Service 2000:15).

Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear” (National Park Service 1997a:7). “A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties, based on a theme, geographic limits and chronological period. A single historic context describes one or more aspects of the historic development of an area, considering history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture; and identifies the significant patterns that individual historic properties represent [National Park Service 2010].

Evaluating cultural resources within their historic contexts requires the construction of a narrative statement which includes a description of the patterns of the area’s prehistory and history, discussion of individuals or events that have shaped the history of the area, and a general chronology of prehistoric and/or historic development (National Park Service 1986:15).

The historic context for an archaeological property is the analytical framework within which the property’s importance can be understood and to which an archaeological study is likely to contribute important information (National Park Service 2000:15). “The nature of important information is linked to the theories or paradigms that drive the study of past societies” (National Park Service 2000:15). A historic context is multi-dimensional; more than one historic context may be appropriate for an archaeological property (National Park Service 2000:14).

Subsequent to identifying the relevant historic context(s), four evaluation criteria are applied to the property in which the property’s significance for its association with important events or persons,

importance in design or construction, or information potential is assessed (National Park Service 1997a:11).

### Significance Criteria

The criteria for determining a resource's significance for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4 and are as follows:

- ...the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
- a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places an emphasis on a resource appearing as it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain (National Park Service 2000:38).

"It is important to note that under Criteria A, B, and C the archaeological property must have demonstrated its ability to convey its significance, as opposed to sites eligible under Criterion D, where only the potential to yield information is required" (National Park Service 2000:22). "The use of Criteria A, B, and C for archaeological sites is appropriate in limited circumstances and has never been supported as a universal application of the criteria. These criteria are seldom applied when evaluating archaeological sites. However, it is important to consider the applicability of criteria other than D when evaluating archaeological properties" (National Park Service 2000:22).

Archaeological sites are generally evaluated under Criterion D. Criterion D encompasses the properties that have the potential to answer research questions by the actual physical material of cultural resources, i.e., configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features (National Park Service 1997a:21). To be eligible under Criterion D *a site need only have the potential* to yield important scientific and cultural data.

### Integrity

In order to be eligible for the National Register, a cultural resource must retain historical integrity, which is the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and its environment, and how these relate to its significance. "The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service 1997a:44).

National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a:2) states that the quality of significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity to consider when evaluating a cultural resource: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association:

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.
- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including topographic features, vegetation, paths or fences, or relationships between buildings and other features or open space.
- *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.
- *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.
- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

"To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" (National Park Service 1997a:44).

Archaeologists use the term "integrity" to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance which the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion D. Under Criterion D, the integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the ability of the site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (National Park Service 2000:35-42).

## Eligibility

National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a:3) states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria for evaluation by:

- being associated with an important historic context, and
- retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

Resources that meet the age guidelines, are significant, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

## 5.2 STATE

### 5.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies. CEQA states that it is the policy of the State of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with... historic environmental qualities... and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history". Under the provisions of CEQA, "A project with an effect 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 requires that historical resources and unique archaeological resources be taken into consideration during the CEQA planning process (14 CCR §15064.5; PRC §21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided or the effects must be mitigated (14 CCR §15064.5(b)(4)). CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (14 CCR §15126.4 (a)(1)).

#### 5.2.1.1 Historical Resources

- The term CEQA uses for significant cultural resources is "historical resource," which is defined as any resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources;
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at PRC §5020.1(k));
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC §5024.1(g); or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (14 CCR §15064.5(a)).

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."



#### 5.2.1.2 Unique Archaeological Resources

As defined in PRC §21083.2 (g), a unique archaeological resource is defined as “an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

#### 5.2.1.3 Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill 52, which became law on January 1, 2015, provides for consultation with California Native American tribes during the CEQA process, and equates significant impacts to “tribal cultural resources” with significant environmental impacts. PRC §21074 states that “tribal cultural resources” are:

Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and are one of the following:

- (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of PRC §5020.1.
- (C) 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 PRC §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC §5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The consultation provisions of the law require that within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency must notify tribes of the opportunity to consult on the project. California Native American tribes must be recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission as traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, and must have previously requested that the lead agency notify them of projects. Tribes have 30 days following notification of a project to request consultation with the lead agency.

The purpose of consultation is to inform the lead agency in its identification and determination of the significance of tribal cultural resources. Consultation may also include a discussion of project

alternatives, significant effects, and mitigation measures, and should be undertaken in good faith by both the tribe and lead agency. If a project is determined to result in a significant impact to an identified tribal cultural resource, the consultation process must occur and conclude prior to adoption of a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or certification of an Environmental Impact Report (PRC §21080.3.1, §21080.3.2, §21082.3).

### **5.2.2 California Health and Safety Code §7050.5**

§7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification.

### **5.2.3 California Public Resources Code §5097.98**

§5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendent or "MLD") it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

### **5.2.4 California Register of Historical Resources**

The CRHR, based upon the NRHP, is a listing of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

1. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
2. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is the authenticity of a property's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance. Properties eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources, and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which properties are proposed for eligibility.

Alterations over time to a property, or historic changes pertaining to use, may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that properties may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP, but may still be eligible for listing on the California Register. Properties that have lost their historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if they maintain the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information, or specific data.

### 5.3 COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Section VIII of the Sacramento County General Plan Conservation Element amended in 2011, addresses the County's Cultural Resource conservation goals which aims to "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 socioeconomical importance." Policies and programs associated with this goal that are relevant to the project are listed below under the County's primary objectives.

- **Objective 1: Comprehensive knowledge of archaeological and historic site locations.**
  - *Implementation Measure A-* In cooperation with the North Central Information Center (NCIC) and cultural resources professionals, conduct:
    - A comprehensive survey to record location of prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic sites.
    - A comprehensive survey to identify historically and architecturally important structures.
- **Objective 2: Attention and care during project review and construction to ensure that cultural resource sites, either previously known or discovered on the project site, are properly protected with sensitivity to cultural and ethnic values of all affected.**
  - **Policy 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.
  - **Policy 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 reinternment shall have priority. The project developer shall provide the burden of proof that off-site reinternment is the only feasible alternative. Reinternment shall be the responsibility of local tribal representatives. Refer to California Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
  - **Policy CO-157.** Monitor projects during construction to ensure crews follow proper reporting, safeguards, and procedures.

- **Policy 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.
- **Policy CO-159.** Request a Native American Statement as part of the environmental review process on development projects with identified cultural resources.
- **Policy 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.
- **Policy CO-163.** Require that a certified geologist or paleo resources consultant determine appropriate protection measures when resources are discovered during the course of development and land altering activities.

## 6.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

LSA conducted background research in an effort to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the APE, as well as previously conducted studies of the APE. The research consisted of a records search, literature review, and map review.

### 6.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A records search (SAC-16-156) was conducted of the APE and a 0.5-mile radius on October 6, 2016, by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, at California State University, Sacramento. The NCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Sacramento County. The records search included a review of the following federal and state inventories:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996);
- *National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service [NPS] 2015); and
- *National Historic Landmarks Listed by State or Territory* (NPS 2016)

The records search found that a small portion of the APE was previously investigated by the following report:

Shapiro, Lisa and Robert J. Jackson

1996 Draft Environmental Impact Report, Sacramento Aggregates - East Vineyard Community Plan Amendment, Rezone and Use Permit. Pacific Legacy, Inc.

This investigation did not identify any resources within the APE.

An additional four investigations have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the Project. These studies have resulted in the identification and documentation of six archaeological cultural resources within 0.5 miles of the Project.

### 6.2 HISTORICAL SOCIETY OUTREACH

On June 14, 2017, LSA sent letters describing the Project as well as associated project maps to the Sloughhouse Area Genealogical Society, Sacramento County Historical Society, and Elk Grove Historical Society asking for any information or concerns they may have regarding the Project. On June 22, 2017, LSA left follow-up messages and voice message for each organization. Copies of the letters and notes are provided in Appendix B.

### 6.3 HISTORICAL MAP AND AERIAL REVIEW

LSA reviewed historical maps and aerials for the project to identify any built environment resources and to assess the potential for buried prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits in the APE. The following maps were reviewed:

- Plat Maps of Township 8 North, Range 7 East (United States General Land Office 1856 and 1868);
- *Official Map of the County of Sacramento, California* (Shepherd 1895);
- *Fair Oaks, Calif.* 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1902 and 1910);
- *Official Map of the County of Sacramento, California* (Phinney 1911);
- *Mills (Carmichael), Calif.* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1911);
- *Carmichael, Calif.* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1950, 1954, 1967);
- *Elk Grove, Calif.* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1909, 1952, 1968);
- *Preliminary Geologic Map of the Sacramento 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California.* (California Geological Survey 2011);

Historic map review results are presented in Table 1, while aerial image review results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 1 Historic Map Review Results**

Map Date and Title	Observed Results
1856 Plat of Township 8 North, Range 7 East	A road crosses just north of the APE, in the northern half of Section 31. There is a house depicted in the NW ¼ of Section 31, and two houses depicted in the SE ¼ of Section 31. <i>Rancho Omochumnes</i> is depicted just east of the APE.
1868 Plat of Township 8 North, Range 7 East	The road from 1856 is still depicted as well as two houses east of the APE in this ¼ of Section 31.
1885 Official Map of Sacramento County	The SW ¼ of Section 31 (entire APE) is depicted as being owned by W.A. Smith in the Lee Township.
1902 <i>Fair Oaks, Calif.</i> USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle	A building (residence of Feature 1) is depicted just 500 feet south from the NW corner of the APE.
1909 <i>Elk Grove, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	This map only depicts the SW ¼ and SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 31. No buildings or structures are depicted in this location.
1911 Official Map of Sacramento County	This map depicts the same ownership information as the 1885 map.
1911 <i>Mills, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	This map depicts the same building (residence of Feature 1) as the 1902 <i>Fair Oaks, Calif.</i> topographical quadrangle.
1950 <i>Carmichael, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	A second building (barn of Feature 1) is depicted approximately 160 ft east of the first. A reservoir (Feature 2) is also depicted, approximately 500 feet west from the

Map Date and Title	Observed Results
	center of the APE. An intermittent stream which meets with Laguna Creek south of the APE is also depicted. It runs from north of the Project towards the southeast, near the center of the APE.
1952 <i>Elk Grove, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	"BM 114" is depicted in the southwest corner of the APE.
1954 <i>Carmichael, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	A second reservoir (Feature 3) is depicted near the NE corner of the APE. The second building which was depicted in 1950 has been removed.
1967 <i>Carmichael, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	Both reservoirs (Features 2 and 3) are depicted, as are the two buildings (Feature 1). A well is depicted SE of the buildings.
1968 <i>Elk Grove, Calif.</i> USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle	"BM 114" is depicted in the same location, and a water conveyance feature (Feature 4) is depicted near the center of the APE

**Table 2 Aerial Image Review Results**

Date	Observed Results
1937	A farm complex with a residence, landscaping, various ancillary buildings, and corrals are depicted in the location of the buildings observed in the 1911 and 1950 USGS topographical quadrangles (as presented in Table 1). Portions of the property are used for crops, as evidenced by plow rows.
1947	The farm complex is still present; however, some ancillary buildings are no longer standing. A rectangular reservoir is depicted approximately 500 feet southeast of the farm complex. A ditch is depicted extending from the northwest corner of the reservoir to the farm complex, and appears to have been a channelization of a natural waterway. Another ditch that has been channelized from a natural waterway meanders from the south of the reservoir to the south of the property. Nearly the entire southwest portion of the property is used for crops, as evidenced by plow rows.
1957	The farm complex and ditches are still present. The reservoir has been expanded. A new reservoir is present in the northeastern portion of the property. A road leading from the southwestern corner of this reservoir across the property to Eagles Nest Road is present. A well-defined ditch is present in the eastern half of the property. Nearly the entire property is used for crops.
1964	No changes from 1957 are observed.
1971	The ditch leading from the southern edge of the westernmost reservoir has been altered. The southwestern portion of the property contains what appears to be a new road.
1981	No major changes from 1971 are observed.
1993	No major changes from 1981 are observed except more trees are present near the residence.
1998	No major changes from 1993 are observed except the southeastern area appears to no longer be used for agriculture.
2005	A structure, parking lot, and storage yard are present approximately 450 feet north of the westernmost reservoir. Evidence of mining operations is present in the eastern half of the property.
2006	No major changes from 2005 are observed.
2009	The farm complex is significantly altered and multiple buildings, corrals, and landscaping are no longer present. A new reservoir is depicted in the southeast corner. A dust control reservoir is located at the northern terminus of the easternmost ditch.
2010	No major changes from 2009 are observed.
2012	No major changes from 2010 are observed.

## 6.4 OTHER LITERATURE REVIEWED

LSA reviewed various publications for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the APE and vicinity. The literature reviewed informed the Project Setting section of this report.

In order to determine the APE's sensitivity for buried archaeological cultural resources, LSA also reviewed current publications and databases pertaining to soils, landforms, and geoarchaeology of the APE. These studies provided the data necessary to determine the archaeological sensitivity for surface or subsurface deposits based on landforms and soil dates.

The potential to encounter subsurface archaeological deposits in the APE is low due to the presence of older Pleistocene (1.9 million to 22,000 years ago) age landforms in the APE. Geologic influences of the region consist of low alluvial fans, floodplains, or terraces located along the margin of the valley (Rosenthal and Meyer 2008: 108). The soils in the APE are Alfisols associated with toeslopes or backslopes, and include San Joaquin silt loam, Fiddymont fine sandy loam, and Fiddymont silt loam (UC Davis 2017).



## 7.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Ms. Vallaire and Ms. Falke surveyed all portions of the APE that were free of mining activity on November 22, 2016. The field survey consisted of walking transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. The visibility was extremely low and ranged 0-10 percent; therefore, mapped locations of former buildings, water conveyance features, and roads were fully inspected to determine the presence or absence of associated archaeological material. Surface scrapes were also conducted in areas of low visibility.

Inspection of the former building locations resulted in negative findings: no structure pads, foundations, or historic refuse was observed. A utility box was identified in this location but appears modern. Fragments of concrete, asphalt, metal, and PVC utility pipes were observed; however, they were found scattered in various areas and did not appear to represent any type of cohesive site or feature. The majority of trees visible in the most recent aerial images have been reduced to stumps. Milk thistle is also present on site. The area also appears to have been recently disturbed by heavy equipment.

Inspection of the mapped historic-period reservoir in the southern half of the APE resulted in negative findings as well. Although the area is elevated, the reservoir has been recently filled with native soil. No associated artifacts were observed near or in the reservoir.

The reservoir in the northeastern portion of the APE is still in use and is well maintained except for the gate platform which has been shoddily repaired by rip rap and plywood supports. The manual gate valve is located on the southwest corner.

The well, as depicted on historic-period maps, is situated next to a concrete standpipe and a modern gas tank enclosure made of cinder blocks and mortar. The enclosure measures six courses high. The well connects to a buried plastic pipe that extends south towards the filled-in reservoir to a concrete standpipe. The concrete standpipe measures 36 inches in diameter, stands 8.5 feet high, contains a wrought-iron ladder, and is situated next to a decomposing wood post and a dirt road.

The earthen ditch is maintained, still in use, and connected to the modern dust control reservoir with a metal, manually operated gate valve. It measures approximately 20 feet wide.

## 8.0 FINDINGS

The property once functioned as a residence and farm from circa 1900 to 2009. This is evidenced through the presence of agricultural ditches, reservoirs, aerial photographs that depict plowed rows, and the fact that the former owners of this property were listed as farmers in the U.S. census. After the Gold Rush, the area received an influx of farming activity, among which the APE would have been one of many farming operations in the region during the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The features still present that were associated with the original farm include the northeastern-most reservoir, the earthen ditch, and the standpipes observed during the field survey. All other resources that were once associated with the farm complex have either been demolished or significantly altered.

## 9.0 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

On September 25, 2016, LSA sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) asking them to review their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be impacted by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE. Ms. Sharaya Souza, NAHC Staff Services Analyst, in a fax dated October 4, 2016, informed LSA that a records search of the Sacred Lands File was completed “with negative results.” Ms. Souza also provided a list of geographically-affiliated Native American contacts.

On June 14, 2017, LSA sent letters with maps depicting the APE to the following Native American contacts on the list provided by the NAHC. On June 22, 2017, LSA made follow-up telephone calls to those who did not respond. The following is a summary of the Native American coordination conducted to date. All correspondence and notes are provided in Appendix B.

- *Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson, Buena Vista Rancheria*: No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Chairperson Pope on June 22, 2017. The receptionist took a message and said that Ms. Pope would call back. On June 23, 2017 Mike DeSpain of Buena Vista Rancheria called on behalf of Ms. Pope, stating that the Buena Vista Rancheria no longer has a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) to review projects, and that he is fulfilling the role. He requested a copy of the project description and maps via e-mail; after receiving the requested materials, Mr. DeSpain referred comments to the Wilton Rancheria and asked that the Buena Vista Rancheria be notified upon any discoveries during the project.
- *Crystal Martinez-Alire, Chairperson, Lone Band of Miwok Indians*: No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Chairperson Martinez-Alire on June 22, 2017. Julie said an e-mail would be the best way to reach Ms. Martinez. LSA Cultural Resources Manager Rhea Sanchez sent an e-mail on June 22, 2017. No response to the email has been received to date.
- *Cosme Valdez, Interim Chief Executive Officer, Nashville-El Dorado Miwok*: No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Mr. Valdez on June 2, 2017. There was no answer. No response to the letter has been received to date.
- *Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians*: No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Chairperson Fonseca on June 22, 2017. There was an automated message saying, “The person you are trying to reach is not accepting calls at this time.” No response to the letter has been received to date.
- *Don Ryberg, Chairperson, Tsi Akim Maidu*: No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Chairperson Ryberg on June 22, 2017. Ms. Sanchez left a voicemail. No response to the letter or telephone call has been received to date.
- *Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu*: No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Mr. Coney on June 22, 2017. Ms. Sanchez left a voicemail. No response to the letter or telephone call has been received to date.

- *Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria:* No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Chairperson Whitehouse on June 22, 2017. Ms. Sanchez left a voicemail. No response to the letter or telephone call has been received to date.
- *Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria:* No response to the initial letter was received, so LSA called Chairperson Hitchcock on June 22, 2017. Juanita Flores took a message. No response to the telephone call has been received to date.

## 10.0 ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Background research did not identify the farm complex at 6875 Eagles Nest Road to be associated with an important event (Criterion A/1) or person (Criterion B/2) in history. The features of the farm complex that are still present are not the works of a master and do not exemplify a significant architectural type or design (Criterion C/3). It is unlikely that the property contains any buried deposits (i.e., trash or outhouse sites) that would provide valuable or important new insight into the lifeways or household habits of the residents (Criterion D/4). Furthermore, the integrity of the farm complex has been compromised due to demolition of the buildings, corrals, and landscaping, as well as alteration of the ditches and reservoirs.

Due to a lack of important historical association, the property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, or D; or for the California Register of Historical Resources under Criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4. Additionally, all of the built resources on the property were evaluated in accordance with §15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in PRC §5024.1, and none appear to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Please see Appendix C for the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series record which contains a detailed evaluation of the property.

## 11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the project is unlikely to disturb archaeological deposits or human remains, the following recommendations are provided to minimize impacts to such discoveries.

### 11.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

If deposits of prehistoric or historical archaeological materials are discovered during project activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be redirected. Project personnel shall not collect or move any archaeological materials. A qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the situation and consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the County of Sacramento. The archaeologist should make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery.

Accidental cultural resource discoveries during project construction should be treated in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations. Potential effects to such resources should be evaluated by an archaeologist consistent with the accidental discovery procedures in Appendix C of 33 CFR Part 325. If the deposit does not qualify as a historic property, avoidance is not necessary. If the deposit does so qualify, mitigation may be required to resolve the adverse effect, and such mitigation would be developed through consultation between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Mitigation can include, but is not necessarily limited to, excavation of the deposit in accordance with a data recovery plan and standard archaeological field methods and procedures; laboratory and technical analyses of recovered archaeological materials; preparation of a report detailing the methods, findings, and significance of the archaeological site and associated materials; and, if appropriate, accessioning the historic archaeological material and technical report to an archaeological repository. Educational public outreach may also be appropriate.

Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist should prepare a report documenting the methods and results of resource evaluation and mitigation efforts. The report should be submitted to the North Central Information Center at Sacramento State University.

### 11.2 HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are discovered during project activities the procedures outlined in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code should be implemented. Work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be redirected and the Sacramento County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers cultural resources staff should be contacted to assess the situation and consult with SHPO. Project personnel should not collect or move any human remains and associated materials.

If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

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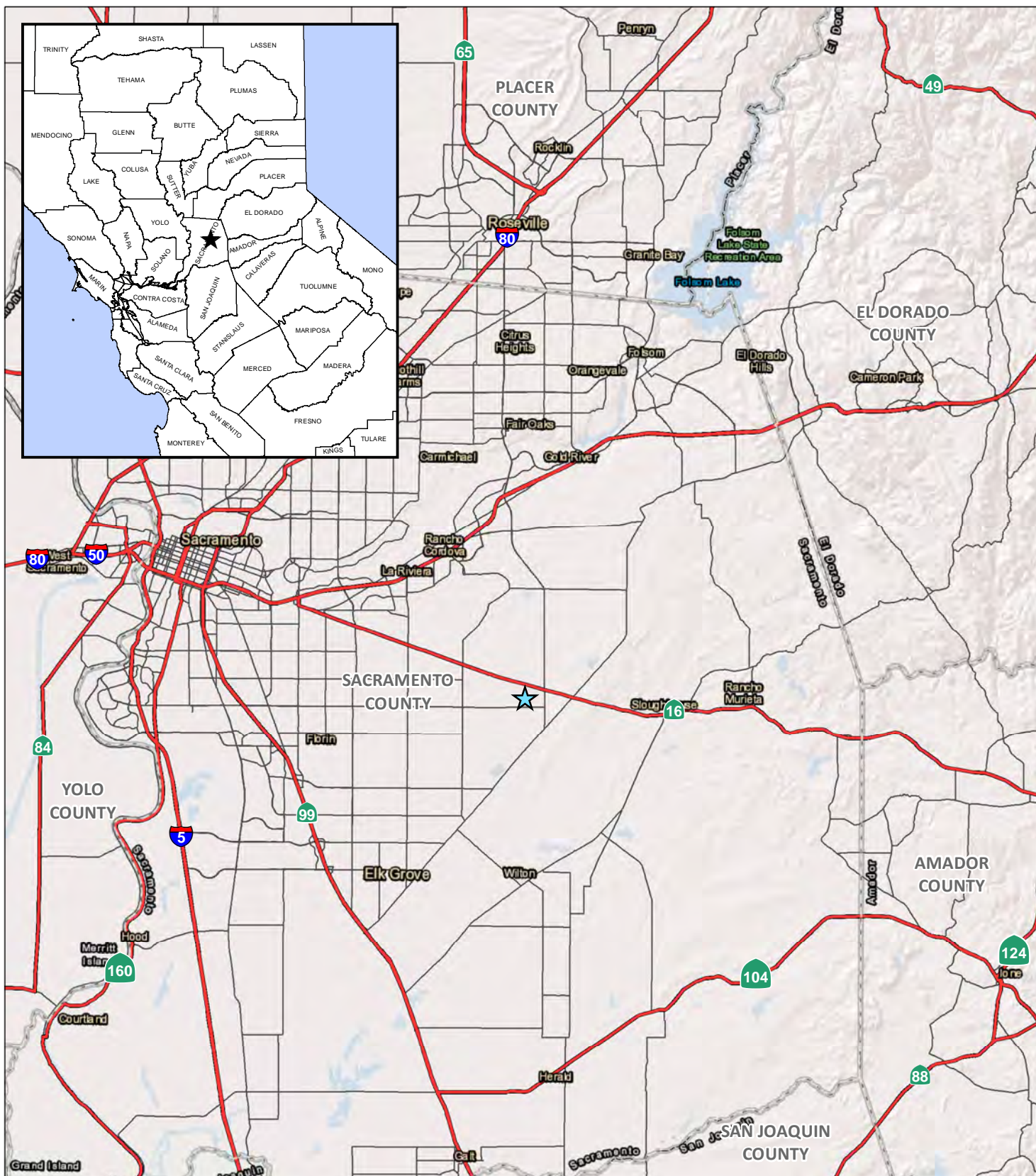
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# **APPENDIX A**

## **FIGURES**

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LSA

LEGEND

★ Project Location



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Miles

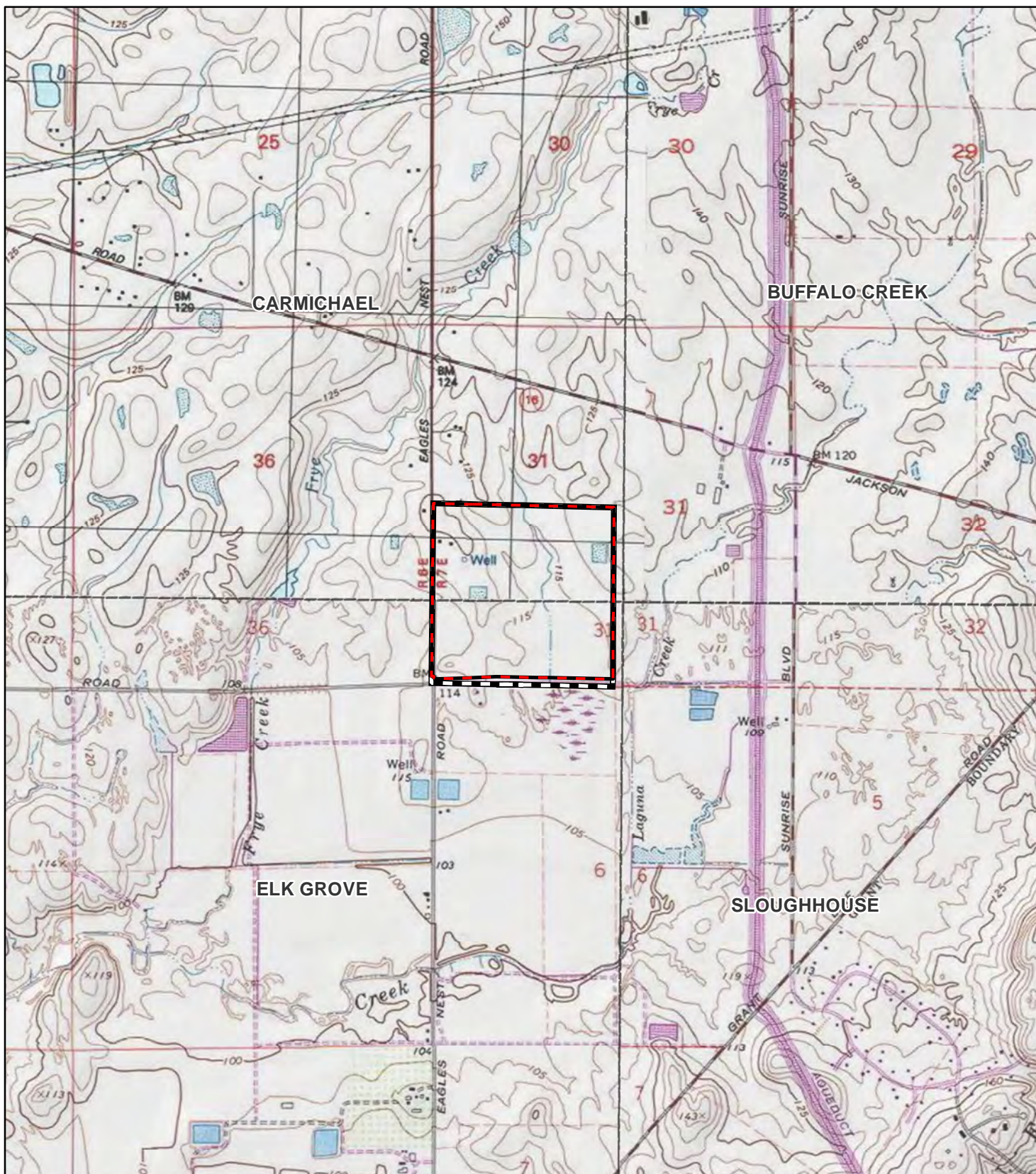
SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)

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FIGURE 1

*Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project  
in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California  
LSA Project No. VMC1601  
Regional Vicinity Map*





LSA

#### LEGEND



Carli Property



Project / Permit Area

FIGURE 2

*Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project  
in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California  
LSA Project No. VMC1601*

**Project/Permit Area**

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles Carmichael (1997); Elk Grove (1980); Buffalo Creek (1980); Sloughhouse (1993)

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**APPENDIX B**

**NATIVE AMERICAN AND INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION**



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## **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Initial Consultation</b>	<b>Results received</b>	<b>Secondary Consultation</b>
Native American Heritage Commission	9/25/2016 Letter with APE Maps	10/4/2016 Fax with negative results and eight NA Contacts	N/A
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson, Buena Vista Rancheria	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: left message with Shania.
Crystal Martinez-Alire, Chairperson, Lone Band of Miwok Indians	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: left message with Julie, who provided e-mail. 6/22/2017 e-mail.
Cosme Valdez, Interim Chief Executive Officer, Nashville-El Dorado Miwok	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: no answer.
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: automated message said "not accepting calls at this time"
Don Ryberg, Chairperson, Tsi Akim Maidu	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: left voicemail.
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: left voicemail.
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: left voicemail.
Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria	6/14/2017 Letter with APE Maps	No response as of 6/22/2017	6/22/2017 Phone call: left message with Juanita Flores.



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SAN LUIS OBISPO

June 14, 2017

Grayson Coney  
Cultural Director  
T'si Akim Maidu  
P.O. Box 1316  
Colfax, CA 95713

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Mr. Coney:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**



Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map



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June 14, 2017

Nicholas Fonseca  
Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

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June 14, 2017

Raymond Hitchcock  
Chairperson  
Wilton Rancheria  
9728 Kent Street  
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

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June 14, 2017

Crystal Martinez-Alire  
Chairperson  
Ione Band of Miwok Indians  
P.O. Box 699  
Plymouth, CA 95669

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Ms. Martinez-Alire:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of Carmichael, Calif. and Elk Grove, Calif.

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Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**



Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map

**From:** [Mike DeSpain](#)  
**To:** [Rhea Sanchez](#)  
**Cc:** [Rhonda Pope](#); [Denean Swenson](#); [Katie Vallaire](#); [Mariko Falke-Grosjean](#)  
**Subject:** RE: VMC1601 Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California  
**Date:** Friday, June 23, 2017 11:32:19 AM

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Have a good day and if the Tribe may assist LSA in any matter Please feel free to contact me

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**From:** Rhea Sanchez [mailto:[Rhea.Sanchez@lsa.net](mailto:Rhea.Sanchez@lsa.net)]  
**Sent:** Friday, June 23, 2017 11:24 AM  
**To:** Mike DeSpain  
**Cc:** Rhonda Pope; Denean Swenson; Katie Vallaire; Mariko Falke-Grosjean  
**Subject:** RE: VMC1601 Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

You're welcome, Mike.

Your answer is greatly appreciated. Wilton Rancheria is indeed among the NAHC contacts to whom we sent letters and maps. As compliance specialists we are happy to facilitate the legal process of this project. Please feel free to call write me if there's anything more I can do for you.

Best,

Rhea

---

**From:** Mike DeSpain [mailto:[mike@buenavistatribe.com](mailto:mike@buenavistatribe.com)]  
**Sent:** Friday, June 23, 2017 11:05 AM  
**To:** Rhea Sanchez  
**Cc:** Rhonda Pope; Denean Swenson  
**Subject:** RE: VMC1601 Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

Thank you Rhea; after review of the letter and the maps attached, I believe that the Tribe will refer comments to the Wilton Rancheria. Notwithstanding the possibilities of either human remains or artifacts that may be of significant to BVR, Please follow all State and Federal statues and notify the Tribe is anything is found or uncovered during the process. Thank you Mike

---

**From:** Rhea Sanchez [mailto:[Rhea.Sanchez@lsa.net](mailto:Rhea.Sanchez@lsa.net)]  
**Sent:** Friday, June 23, 2017 10:29 AM  
**To:** Mike DeSpain  
**Cc:** Katie Vallaire; Mariko Falke-Grosjean  
**Subject:** VMC1601 Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

Hi Mike,

Thank you for your patience with our game of phone tag these last two days and for returning my

call on behalf of Chairperson Rhonda Morningstar Pope. Per your request, I've attached the letter describing and maps depicting the project location that were sent to her. I look forward to conveying any comments you may have to the Army Corps. Please feel free to respond via e-mail or phone call.

**We moved! See below for our new contact information.**

**Rhea Sanchez** | Cultural Resources Manager  
**LSA** | 201 Creekside Ridge Court, Suite 250  
Roseville, CA 95678

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916-772-7450 Tel x133

[Website](#)



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June 14, 2017

Rhonda Morningstar Pope  
Chairperson  
Buena Vista Rancheria  
1415 20th Street, Suite 200  
Sacramento, CA 95811

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Ms. Morningstar Pope:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**



Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map



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June 14, 2017

Don Ryberg  
Chairperson  
T'si Akim Maidu  
11442 Butler Road  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Mr. Ryberg:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

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SAN LUIS OBISPO

June 14, 2017

Cosme Valdez  
Interim Chief Executive Officer  
Nashville-El Dorado Miwok  
P.O. Box 580986  
Elk Grove, CA 95758

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Mr. Valdez:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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**LSA Associates, Inc.**



Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

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June 14, 2017

Gene Whitehouse  
Chairperson  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn  
Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Invitation to Section 106 Consultation for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion  
Project (LSA Project No. VMC1601)

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

Vulcan Materials, in cooperation with Sacramento County, proposes expansion of the Sacramento Aggregates operation onto the approximate 160-acre property previously owned by the Carli family at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection in Sacramento County, California. As depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the Project is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Carmichael, Calif.* and *Elk Grove, Calif.*

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incorporated into the planning phase of the project. If you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your comments and concerns will be important to Vulcan Materials and Sacramento County as they move forward with their project. If you have any questions or concerns with the project, please contact Mariko Falke at [mariko.falke@lsa.net](mailto:mariko.falke@lsa.net) or at the information provided below.

If you have questions regarding review of this project under the California Environmental Quality Act, tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A), or you would like to request consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, you can contact Sacramento County Senior Planner Mark Michelini at [michelinim@saccounty.net](mailto:michelinim@saccounty.net) or 916-874-5648.

Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**



Mariko Falke  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map







## **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



October 4, 2016

Ryan Gross  
LSA

Sent by Email: ryan.gross@lsa.net  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Vulcan Materials Company Expansion, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Gross:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Sacramento County  
10/3/2016**

***Buena Vista Rancheria***

Rhonda Morningstar Pope,  
Chairperson  
1418 20th Street, Suite 200      Miwok  
Sacramento, CA, 95811  
Phone: (916)491-0011  
Fax: (916)491-0012  
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com

***Ione Band of Miwok Indians***

Crystal Martinez-Alire,  
Chairperson  
P.O. Box 699      Miwok  
Plymouth, CA, 95669  
Phone: (209) 245 - 5800  
Fax: (209) 245-3112  
administrator@ionemiwok.org

***Nashville-El Dorado Miwok***

Cosme Valdez, Interim Chief  
Executive Officer  
P.O. Box 580986      Miwok  
Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017  
Phone: (916)429-8047  
Fax: (916)429-8047  
valdezcom@comcast.net

***Shingle Springs Band of Miwok  
Indians***

Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1340      Maidu  
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682      Miwok  
Phone: (530)387-1400  
Fax: (530)387-8067  
nfonseca@ssband.org

***Tsi Akim Maidu***

Don Ryberg, Chairperson  
11442 Butler Road      Maidu  
Grass Valley, CA, 95945  
Phone: (530)210-7743  
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

***Tsi Akim Maidu***

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director  
P.O. Box 1316      Maidu  
Colfax, CA, 95713  
Phone: (530)383-7234  
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

***United Auburn Indian  
Community of the Auburn  
Rancheria***

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson  
10720 Indian Hill Road      Maidu  
Auburn, CA, 95603      Miwok  
Phone: (530)883-2390  
Fax: (530)883-2380

***Wilton Rancheria***

Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson  
9728 Kent Street      Miwok  
Elk Grove, CA, 95624  
Phone: (916)683-6000  
Fax: (916)683-6015  
rhitchcock@wiltonrancheria-  
nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vulcan Materials Company Expansion, Sacramento County, Sacramento County.

---

**From:** Ryan Gross  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 22, 2016 3:18 PM  
**To:** 'nahc@nahc.ca.gov'  
**Subject:** SLF request

Hello,

Please see the attached Sacred Lands File request form and project area map for the  
Vulcan Materials Company's Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site located  
in Sacramento County, CA.

Thank You,

**Ryan Gross, M.A., RPA** | Cultural Resources Analyst  
[LSA](#) | 157 Park Place  
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801  
-----  
510-236-6810 Tel  
[Website](#)

## **Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

### **Native American Heritage Commission**

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project: Vulcan Materials Company - Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site (VMC1601)**

**County: Sacramento**

**USGS Quadrangle Name: Elk Grove and Carmichael, Calif.**

**Township: 8N Range: 1W Section(s): 31**

**Company/Firm/Agency: LSA Associates, Inc.**

**Street Address: 6875 Eagles Nest Road (APN # 06701200730000)**

**City: Sacramento**

**Zip: 95830**

**Phone: (510) 236-6810**

**Fax: (510) 236-3480**

**Email: [ryan.gross@lsa.net](mailto:ryan.gross@lsa.net)**

### **Project Description:**

The Vulcan Materials Company proposes to expand their Sacramento Aggregates operations into an adjacent parcel (APN # 06701200730000).







## **HISTORICAL SOCIETY OUTREACH**



BERKELEY  
CARLSBAD  
FRESNO  
IRVINE  
LOS ANGELES  
PALM SPRINGS  
POINT RICHMOND  
RIVERSIDE  
ROSEVILLE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO

June 14, 2017

Elk Grove Historical Society  
P.O. Box 562  
Elk Grove, CA 95759

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project,  
Sacramento County, California (LSA Project #VMC1601)

Dear Elk Grove Historical Society:

LSA is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project. Vulcan Materials (Vulcan) proposes to expand their Sacramento Aggregates mining operation onto the approximate 160-acre property located to the southwest that was previously owned by the Carli family (Assessor Parcel Number 06701200730000). The Project Site is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the USGS Carmichael, Calif. and Elk Grove, Calif. 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps (see attached maps).

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the Project Site. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that your historical organization may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([katie.vallaire@lsa.net](mailto:katie.vallaire@lsa.net)).

Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**

Katie Vallaire, M.A., RPA  
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map



BERKELEY  
CARLSBAD  
FRESNO  
IRVINE  
LOS ANGELES  
PALM SPRINGS  
POINT RICHMOND  
RIVERSIDE  
ROSEVILLE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO

June 14, 2017

Sloughhouse Area Genealogical Society  
PO Box 674  
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project,  
Sacramento County, California (LSA Project #VMC1601).

Dear Sloughhouse Area Genealogical Society:

LSA is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project. Vulcan Materials (Vulcan) proposes to expand their Sacramento Aggregates mining operation onto the approximate 160-acre property located to the southwest that was previously owned by the Carli family (Assessor Parcel Number 06701200730000). The Project Site is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the USGS Carmichael, Calif. and Elk Grove, Calif. 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps (see attached maps).

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the Project Site. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that your historical organization may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([katie.vallaire@lsa.net](mailto:katie.vallaire@lsa.net)).

Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**

Katie Vallaire, M.A., RPA  
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map





BERKELEY  
CARLSBAD  
FRESNO  
IRVINE  
LOS ANGELES  
PALM SPRINGS  
POINT RICHMOND  
RIVERSIDE  
ROSEVILLE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO

June 14, 2017

Sloughhouse Area Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 674  
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project,  
Sacramento County, California (LSA Project #VMC1601)

Dear Sloughhouse Area Genealogical Society:

LSA is conducting a cultural resources study for the Sacramento Aggregates Carli Expansion Project. Vulcan Materials (Vulcan) proposes to expand their Sacramento Aggregates mining operation onto the approximate 160-acre property located to the southwest that was previously owned by the Carli family (Assessor Parcel Number 06701200730000). The Project Site is located within Township 8 North, Range 7 East, in Section 31 of the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the USGS Carmichael, Calif. and Elk Grove, Calif. 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps (see attached maps).

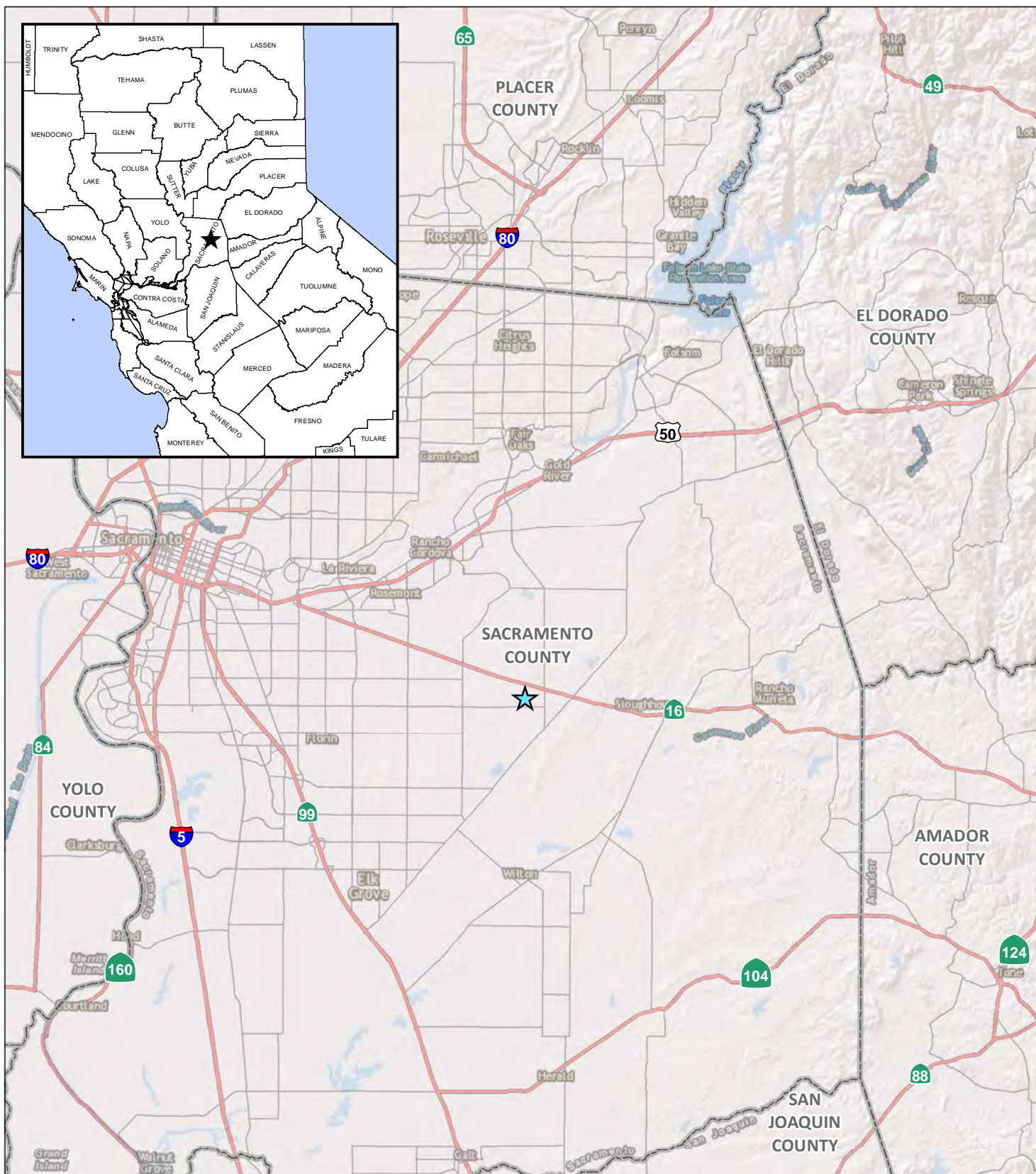
Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the Project Site. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that your historical organization may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([katie.vallaire@lsa.net](mailto:katie.vallaire@lsa.net)).

Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**

Katie Vallaire, M.A., RPA  
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location map  
Figure 2: Draft Project/Permit Area map

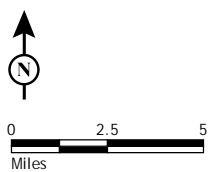


LSA

LEGEND

★ Project Location

FIGURE 1

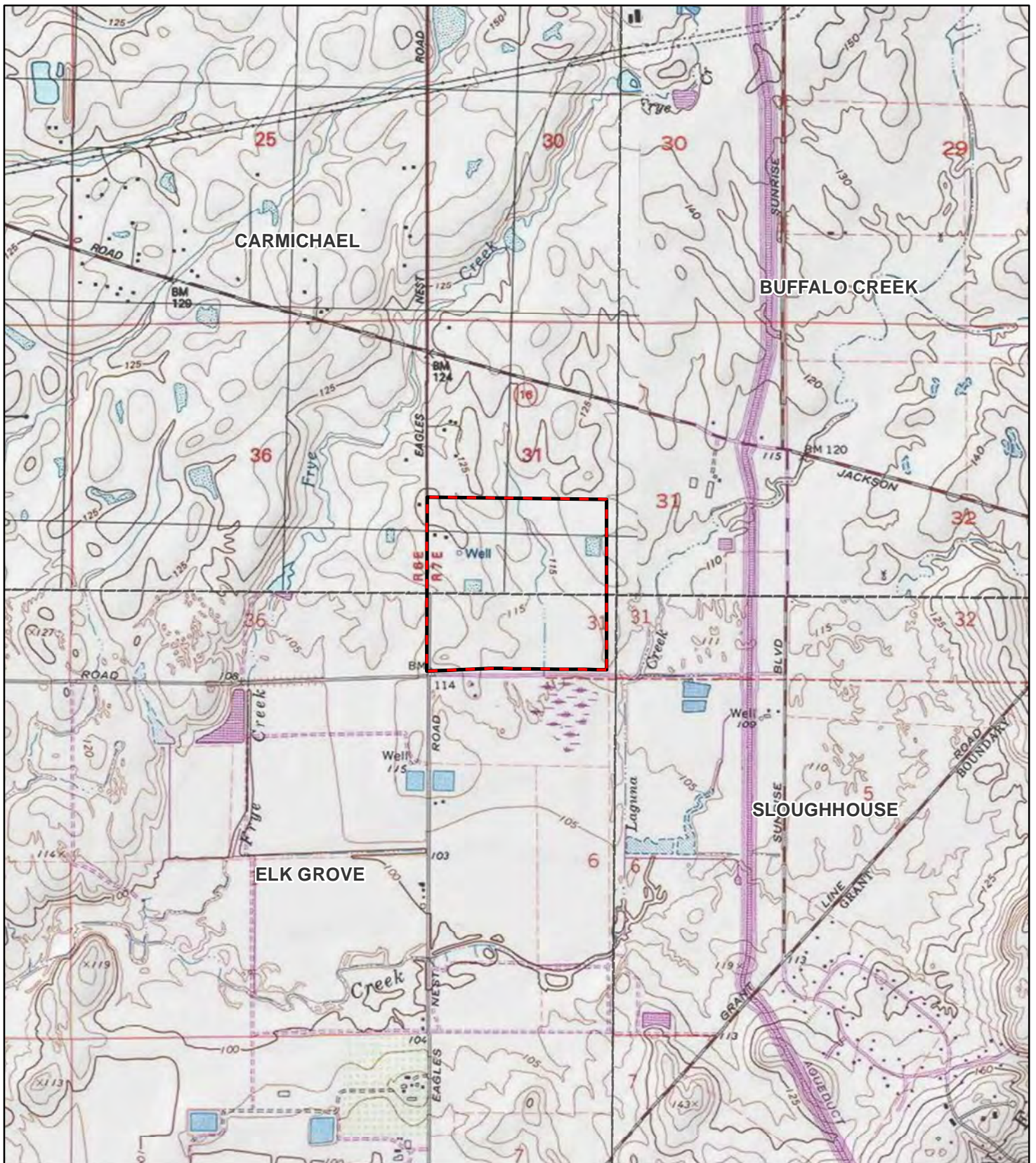


SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)

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*Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project  
in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California  
LSA Project No. VMC1601  
Regional Vicinity Map*





LEGEND

 Project/Permit Area

FIGURE 2

LSA



0 1000 2000  
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles Carmichael (1997); Elk Grove (1980); Buffalo Creek (1980); Sloughhouse (1993)

I:\VMC1601\GIS\Reports\Figure 2\_Project\_Site.mxd (11/4/2016)

*Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project  
in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California  
LSA Project No. VMC1601*

Project/Permit Area

## **APPENDIX C**

### **DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 SERIES RECORD: 6875 EAGLES NEST ROAD**

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State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County Sacramento and

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Elk Grove, Calif. Date 1968 (rev. 1979) and Carmichael, Calif. Date 1992;  
T 8N; R 7E; SW ¼ of Sec 31; M.D. B.M.

c. Address 6875 Eagles Nest Road, Sacramento, CA 95830-9411

d. UTM: Zone   ,    mE/    mN

e. Other Locational Data: The approximately 160-acre property is located at the northeast corner of the Eagles Nest Road and Florin Road intersection, on Assessor's Parcel Number 067-0120-073-0000.

\*P3a. Description:

This resource is a farm complex comprised of five features. Feature 1 consists of historic landscaping (palm and black locust tree stumps, milk thistle) and the remnants of a driveway. Feature 2 is a reservoir located southeast of Feature 1. Feature 3 is a reservoir located in the northeast corner of the property. Feature 4 is an agricultural ditch. Feature 5 consists of two standpipes associated with a buried water conveyance feature and a well on the property. (See continuation.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP33. Farm; AH2. Structure pad; AH3. Landscaping, AH7. Road (Driveway)

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Feature 3 with Feature 1 in far background, view to the NW. Taken 11/22/2016.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

ca. 1900 - ca. 1968/  
Historic aerials and maps

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Tressa Acquisitions, LLC.  
500 North Brand Boulevard  
#500, Glendale, CA 91203

\*P8. Recorded by: Katie  
Vallaire, LSA, 201 Creekside  
Ridge Court, Suite 250,  
Roseville, CA 95678

\*P9. Date Recorded: 12/15/2016

\*P10. Survey Type:  
Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: Vallaire, Katie, and Mariko Falke. 2017. Cultural Resources Study for the Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project, Sacramento County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Roseville, California.

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

B1. Historic Name: N/A  
B2. Common Name: Carli Property  
B3. Original Use: Farm Complex B4. Present Use: Mining Operation  
\*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

**\*B6. Construction History:**

Feature 1 is associated with a residence that was constructed ca. 1900 and removed/demolished by 2009. The barn, corrals, and other ancillary buildings associated with Feature 1 were constructed by 1937 and removed/demolished by 2006. Feature 2 was constructed by 1947, altered by 1957, and filled in by 2016. Feature 3 was constructed by 1954. The metal platform to access the manually operated gate valve of Feature 3 is in poor condition; it is currently supported with rip rap and plywood and is anchored by a large chain attached to concrete blocks. Feature 4 is an earthen agricultural ditch constructed by 1957 and altered between 2006 and 2009 to include a dust control reservoir and gate. Feature 5 consists of two standpipes that were constructed presumably between 1965 and 1971 when the ditches that fed/dained Feature 2 were significantly altered and replaced with a buried pipe.

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*B8. Related Features:**

Feature 1: site of residence, barn, and corrals that includes remnants of a driveway and landscaping; Feature 2: reservoir; Feature 3: reservoir; Feature 4: ditch; Feature 5: standpipes

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown  
\*B10. Significance: Theme Agriculture Area Sacramento County  
Period of Significance N/A Property Type Farm Applicable Criteria N/A

This property is a rural agricultural farm located in central Sacramento County. During the Gold Rush, enterprising men established ferries and hotels throughout the Cosumnes River region to supply those travelling or settling in the region for mining and ranching. Sacramento County experienced an influx of farmers settling the area following the Gold Rush. Many settlers failed to earn an income by gold prospecting, and turned to agriculture to supply the rapidly-growing mid-19th century population. (See continuation).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP33 (farm); AH3 (landscaping); AH7 (driveway)

**\*B12. References:**

See continuation.

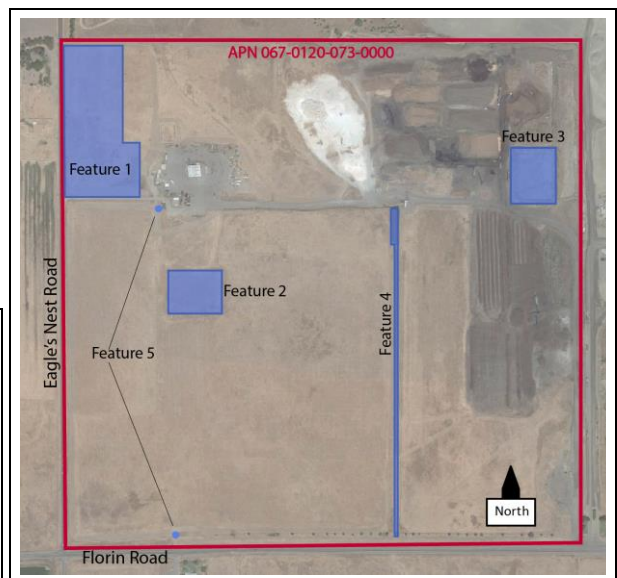
B13. Remarks: None.

**\*B14. Evaluator:**

Katie Vallaire and Angelique Theriot, LSA

\*Date of Evaluation: 12/15/2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 3 of 10

### \*P3a. Description (continued):

Feature 1: This feature consists of a cluster of black locust stumps, milk thistle, and the alignment of a driveway, associated with the former residence, barn, and corrals that once stood at this location. No intact structure pads, foundations, or historic refuse was observed. A utility box was identified in this location but appears modern. Fragments of concrete, asphalt, metal, and PVC utility pipes were observed; however, they were found scattered in various areas and did not appear to represent any type of cohesive site or feature. The area also appears to have been recently disturbed by heavy machinery.

Feature 2: This feature is a historic-period earthen reservoir located in the southern half of the parcel. This feature measures approximately 250 feet east-west by 200 feet north-south. Although the area is elevated, the reservoir has been recently filled with native soil. No associated artifacts were observed near or in the reservoir. Historic maps and aerials depict two ditches that once were connected to this feature; however, these ditches are no longer extant. The area surrounding this feature has been recently disturbed with heavy machinery.

Feature 3: This feature is a historic-period earthen reservoir located in the northeastern portion of the parcel. This feature measures approximately 200 feet east-west by 250 feet north-south, and is approximately 10 to 15 feet high. It is still in use and is well-maintained except for the gate platform which has been shoddily repaired by rip rap and plywood supports. The manual gate valve is located on the southwest corner.

The well, as depicted on historic maps, is situated next to a concrete standpipe and a modern gas tank enclosure made of cinder blocks and mortar. The well connects to a buried PVC pipe that extends south past the filled-in reservoir to a concrete standpipe at the southern edge of the parcel. The concrete standpipe measures 36 inches in diameter, stands 8.5 feet high, contains a wrought-iron ladder, and is situated next to a decomposing wood post and a dirt road.

The earthen ditch is currently well-maintained, still in use, and has been altered at its northern terminus to include a modern dust control reservoir with a metal, manually operated gate valve. The ditch measures approximately 20 feet wide (east-west) by approximately 1,460



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 4 of 10

feet long north-south, and the dust control reservoir at its northern terminus measures an additional 200 feet north-south by 35 feet east-west.

### **\*B10. Significance (continued):**

**Sacramento County.** Sacramento County is located on the Sacramento River, which has historically supported a major agricultural industry in the area. Sacramento County incorporated in 1850 following a large wave of Gold Rush immigration in 1848. The county was one of the original 27 counties established in California, and the City of Sacramento was named state capital and county seat in 1854. The county's location along the Sacramento River made it an important regional trade center and a terminus for wagon train routes (Sacramento County 2016). During the Gold Rush, enterprising men established ferries and hotels throughout the Cosumnes River region to supply those travelling or settling in the region for mining and ranching (Hoover et al. 2002). Many who did not find fortune in gold turned to agriculture. The water conveyance systems they built for transporting water for mining purposes changed the region's viewpoint on technological implications of water as a natural resource. As the gold supply dissipated, many miners turned to farming as an economic means (California Department of Water Resources 2016). Lee Township, where this farm complex is located, was incorporated in 1856 and was comprised of nearly all agricultural land (Willis 1913; Draper 1868). Agriculture in the area, specifically in the towns of Florin and Elk Grove, flourished after the establishment of the Central Pacific railroad line southwest of Sacramento, just west of the resource. The railroad increased access and ease for the transport of goods which promoted large-scale agriculture. In the 1890s, farmers in this region began shifting crops from wheat and hay to strawberry fields and vineyards, which required more intense cultivation. In 1900, the county's population had grown to over 45,000 residents (University of Virginia Library 2016). During the early-to-mid 20th century, major industries in Sacramento County included airplane manufacturing, military services, and agriculture and orchard cultivation (Sacramento County 2016). By 1930, the population had grown to over 141,000 residents (University of Virginia Library 2016).

**Project Site Ownership.** William A. Smith was a farmer who owned this property in 1885. Smith was born in 1848 in Indiana. He lived in Lee

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 5 of 10

Township, Sacramento County, California, with a boarder by 1900. Smith died in Sacramento on March 8, 1926 (Ancestry.com 2016).

Ernest Dominico Carli was born in Lee Township, Sacramento County, California, in 1916. By 1940, he lived with his parents, who immigrated to Lee Township from Italy, and worked as a farmer. Carli died in Sacramento on June 27, 2006 (Ancestry.com 2016).

**National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation.** The following section presents an evaluation to assess whether the property at 6875 Eagles Nest Road is historically significant and sufficiently retains the character-defining features that would qualify it as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) thereby qualifying as a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Criterion A/1. Research indicates that the property at 6875 Eagles Nest Road is associated with rural agriculture in Sacramento County, California in the late-19th and 20th century. A farm on the property was constructed circa 1911, however; the buildings are no longer extant. The property is typical of similar farm development during the period statewide. No evidence was identified to elevate the farm complex in associative stature. It does not possess specific, important associations with the context to distinguish it from other properties with a similar construction history and use. For these reasons, the property at 6875 Eagles Nest Road does not appear significant under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2. Background research did not identify an association with any persons important in our past. The farm's architect and builder were not identified. The property's previous owners, William A. Smith and Ernest D. Carli, did not appear to make significant contributions to the history of Sacramento County, California, or nationwide. For these reasons, the property at 6875 Eagles Nest Road does not appear significant under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3. The property's architect and builder were not identified. The extant features of the farm are not the works of a master and do not exemplify a significant architectural type or style. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C/3.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 6 of 10

Criterion D/4. It is unlikely that any buried deposits (i.e. trash or outhouse sites) would provide valuable or important new insights into the lifeways or household habits of the residents. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion D/4.

**Integrity Assessment.** Integrity refers to the ability of a resource to convey its significant historical associations. Integrity is a critical component of historical resources that are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP or CRHR. A property's integrity is assessed only after its significance is established. This property does not appear significant under any criteria and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR; therefore, its integrity was not assessed; however, the property has undergone major changes within the last 10 years and any integrity it may have had has been compromised.

**Conclusion.** The property lacks historic significance and integrity; therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, or D or the California Register of Historical Resources under Criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4. Additionally, the resource was evaluated in accordance with §15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC §5024.1 and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

**\*B12. References (Continued):**

Ancestry.com

2016 Electronic resource <http://www.ancestry.com/> accessed December 2016.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

2000 *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historical Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California and Cultural Studies Office, Division of Environmental Analysis, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, California.

California Department of Water Resources

2016 "History of Water Development and the State Water Project." California State Water Project. Sacramento, CA, <http://www.water.ca.gov/swp/history.cfm>, accessed December 2016.

Draper, Robert E.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 7 of 10

1868 *Sacramento City and County Directory for 1868*. H.S. Crocker & Co., Steam Printers and Stationers. Sacramento.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, Ethel Rensch, and William N. Abeloe

1990 *Historic Spots in California*. Fourth edition, revised by Douglas E. Kyle. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California

Sacramento County

2016 "County History." Electronic document,  
<http://www.saccounty.net/Government/Pages/CountyHistory.aspx>,  
accessed December 19, 2016.

United States General Land Office (US-GLO)

1856 Plat Map, Township 8 North, Range 7 East.

1868 Plat Map, Township 8 North, Range 7 East.

University of Virginia Library

2016 Historical Census Browser. Electronic document,  
<http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/>, accessed December 19, 2016.

Willis, W.L.

1913 *History of Sacramento County, California with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been Identified With Its Growth and Development From the Early Days to the Present*. Historic Record Company. Los Angeles, California.

Wagner, D.L., C. W. Jennings, T.L. Bedrossian, and E.J. Bortugno

1981 Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, Regional Geologic Map No. 1A. California Geological Survey. State of California Department of Conservation. Sacramento, California.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 8 of 10

### Photographs:



6875 Eagles Nest Road, overview of Feature 1. View to the northeast.  
1/22/16.



6875 Eagles Nest Road, overview of Feature 2. View to the northeast.  
5/10/17.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

Page 9 of 10



6875 Eagles Nest Road, Feature 3. View to the northeast. 11/22/16.



6875 Eagles Nest Road, Feature 4. View to the south. 11/22/16.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6875 Eagles Nest Road

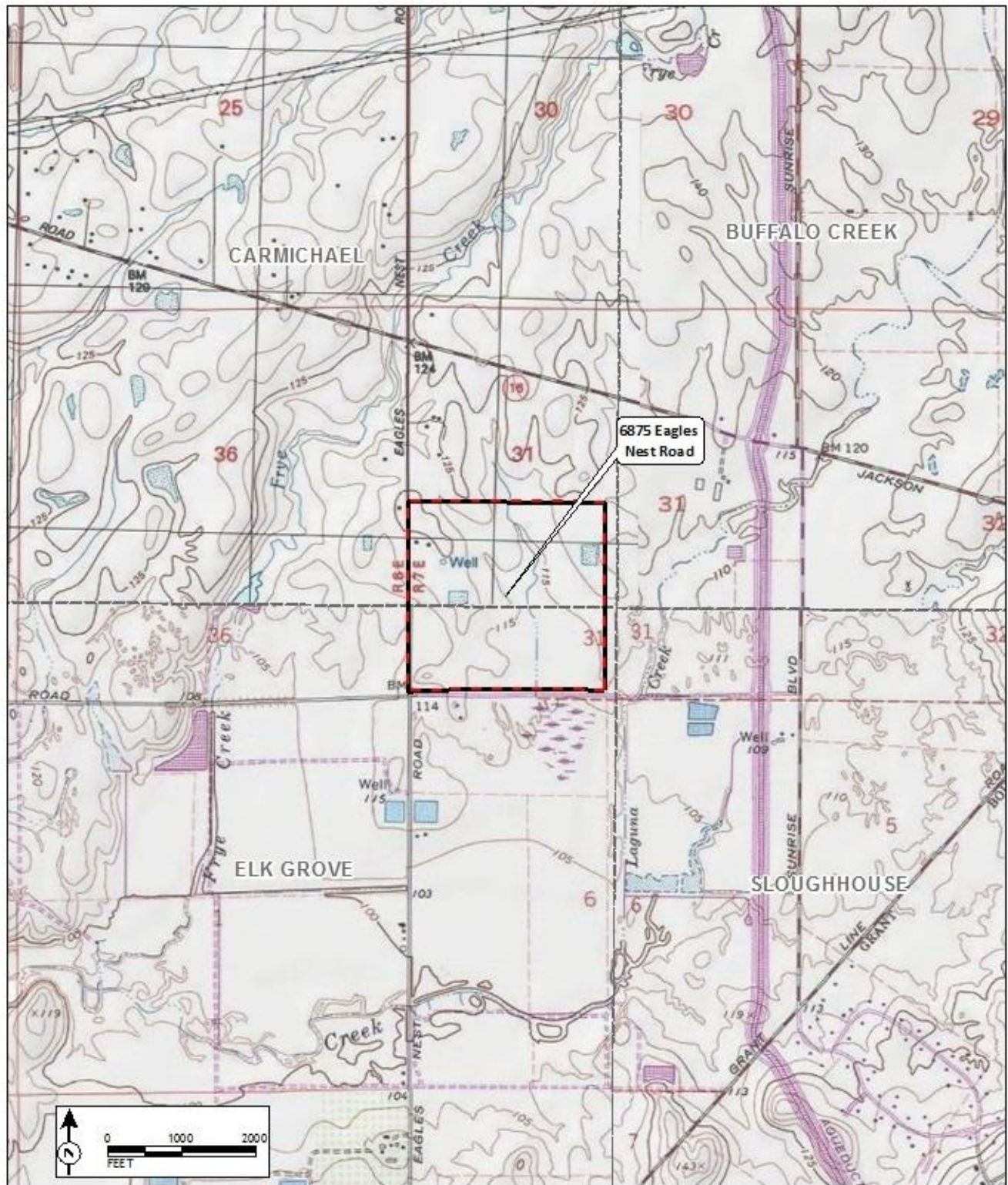
Page 10 of 10



6875 Eagles Nest Road, Feature 5,  
northern standpipe. View to the  
south. 11/22/16.



6875 Eagles Nest Road, Feature 5,  
southern standpipe. View to the  
south. 11/22/16





## **APPENDIX D**

### **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

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**PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE (continued)**

Cultural Resources Manager  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
July 2013 – Oct. 2014

Artifact Reproduction  
Specialist  
Millennia Molding and  
Casting Company  
Oct. 2005 - June 2015

Staff Archaeologist  
Far Western  
Anthropological Research  
Group  
Jan. - Nov. 2011

Curator Assistant (Intern)  
California State Museum  
Resources Center  
Sep. 2010 - June 2011

Archaeologist  
Solano Archaeological  
Services  
Aug. 2008 - Sep. 2010

Cultural Resource Specialist  
Pacific Legacy, Inc.  
Sep. 2005 - Aug. 2008

Archaeological Technician  
Archaeological Research  
Program, CSU, Chico  
June 2004 - Aug. 2005

**PRESENTATIONS**

2017: *A Diachronic Analysis of Personal Adornment among Populations that Lived within the Ethnolinguistic Territory of the Patwin People of Central California*. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Yosemite, California.

2015: *Creating Space: Historic Infill of Slough Lots in Downtown Marysville, California*. Society for California Archaeology Annual

**PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)****North County Corridor New State Route 108 Project  
Stanislaus County, California**

The North County Corridor Transportation Expressway Authority, in conjunction with Caltrans, as assigned by FHWA, proposed relocating State Route 108, which runs through the cities of Riverbank and Oakdale. Ms. Vallaire supervised the field survey, conducted archival and background research, consulted with tribes and interested parties, evaluated numerous built environment resources, and contributed to the Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER).

**North Beale Road Improvements Project, Linda  
Yuba County, California**

The County of Yuba, in coordination with Caltrans, and in partnership with FHWA, proposed the North Beale Road Improvements Project, which consisted of constructing a median, reconstructing sidewalks and crosswalks, improving existing bicycle lanes, planting vegetation and installing new light posts along North Beale Road. Ms. Vallaire conducted field studies that included archaeological presence/absence excavations and trench monitoring for this project. Two archaeological cultural resources were identified, and Ms. Vallaire co-authored the XPI Report for this project.

**Hinton Road Realignment/Hirschdale Road Bridges Removal Project,  
Hirschdale****Nevada County, California**

The County of Nevada, with funding administered through FHWA and in coordination with Caltrans, proposed constructing a new road between Boca Quarry Road and Hinton Road, improving Hinton Road, and removing the Truckee River Bridge (17C0045) and the Hinton Overhead (17C0046) in Hirschdale, California. For this project, Ms. Vallaire conducted archival research, consultation with interested parties, a field survey, and prepared a supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and HRER to evaluate the Truckee River Bridge and the Hinton Overhead Bridge for their association with the Lincoln Highway. Both bridges were found not eligible for listing on the National Register, and received SHPO concurrence.

**High Speed Rail: Fresno to Bakersfield Section: Bakersfield F Street  
Station Alignment (BFSSA)****Kern County, California**

Pursuant to a Settlement Agreement between the City of Bakersfield and the High-Speed Rail (HSR) Authority, the BFSSA was proposed as a new alternative of the Fresno to Bakersfield Section of the HSR Project. Ms. Vallaire was responsible for managing the archaeological and

**PRESENTATIONS  
(continued)**

Meeting, Redding,  
California.

2013: *The Central California  
Archaeological Foundation:  
What we can Learn from  
their Archival Records and  
their Role in the History of  
California Archaeology.*  
Society for California  
Archaeology Northern Data  
Sharing meeting, Trinidad,  
California.

**VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE**

Jan. 2016, 2017: Sutter's  
Fort Environmental Living  
Program.

Sep. 2015, 2016:  
Preservation Sacramento  
annual home tour docent.

May 2010: Archaeological  
Excavation at Garrapata  
State Park, Carmel, CA.  
Department of Parks and  
Recreation.

2006 - 2012, various -  
Archaeological excavation  
at Ca-CCo-548, Marsh  
Creek. Department of Parks  
and Recreation.

2004 - 2005, various:  
Archaeological survey and  
excavation at Ca-Col-267,  
Thompson Canyon  
Watershed. Archaeological  
Research Program CSU,  
Chico.

2004: Flint Knapping  
Workshop Instructor at the  
Indian Youth Environmental  
Camp, Lake Berryessa.  
Cortina Indian Rancheria.

**PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

traditional cultural property (TCP) studies for this project. Ms. Vallaire supervised and/or conducted field survey, archival research, literature and map reviews, archaeological sensitivity analyses, and APE mapping for the BFSSA. Ms. Vallaire also prepared the supplemental ASR, FOE, chapter 3.17 (Cultural Resources) of the Supplemental EIR/EIS, and reviewed the Traditional Cultural Resources Study and Historic Property Survey Report.

**West of Devers Project****Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California**

Southern California Edison Company proposed the West of Devers project to upgrade transmission facilities between Vista and San Bernardino Substations and Devers Substation. This upgrade included replacing existing 220-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines with new, higher-capacity 220 kV transmission lines and structures and modifications and replacement of ancillary facilities. Ms. Vallaire reviewed and contributed to the cultural resources report, as well as the built environment cultural resource evaluations and records.

**Aldridge Road Bridge over Putah South Canal Replacement Project  
City of Vacaville, Solano County, California**

The city of Vacaville, in coordination with Caltrans and in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration, proposed replacing the Aldridge Road over Putah South Canal Bridge. Ms. Vallaire coordinated with Caltrans, Solano Irrigation District, and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to delineate an APE, conduct field surveys, and to determine the effects the project would have to historic properties identified within the APE. For this project, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation granted LSA Field Authorization Permit No. 16-CCAO-033. An HRER, ASR, and HPSR were prepared for this project to meet both Caltrans and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation standards.

**Truckee Railyard Extension Project****Truckee, Nevada County, California**

Truckee Development Associates proposed redeveloping the Truckee Railyard with residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings in Truckee, Nevada County, California. The project is located on approximately 35 acres adjacent to Truckee's historic downtown. Ms. Vallaire prepared the Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the project, which included a research design, an archaeological sensitivity assessment, a discussion of archaeological monitoring procedures, and a discussion on the appropriate treatment of Native American human remains.

**SELECTED REPORTS**

- 2016 *Archaeological Test Excavations Near CA-YOL-27, Washington District Sustainable Community Infrastructure Project, City of West Sacramento, Yolo County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2016 *Cultural Resources Study, Washington District Sustainable Community Infrastructure Project, City of West Sacramento, Yolo County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2016 *Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Truckee Railyard Extension Project, Truckee, Nevada County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2016 *Cultural Resources Study and Eligibility Evaluations for the Grant Line Road Corridor Project, in Tracy and Banta, San Joaquin County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2016 *California High-Speed Rail Authority Fresno to Bakersfield Project Section Archaeological Survey Report for the Bakersfield F Street Station Alignment Alternative.* California High-Speed Rail Authority and Federal Railroad Administration, Washington D.C.
- 2016 *California High-Speed Rail Authority Fresno to Bakersfield Section Locally Generated Alternative Findings of Effect.* California High-Speed Rail Authority and Federal Railroad Administration, Washington D.C.
- 2016 *Extended Phase I Report, Little Dry Creek Bridges Replacement on Millerton Road Project, Fresno County, California (Draft).* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2015 *Extended Phase I Report, North Beale Road Improvements Project, Near Linda, Yuba County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study, 4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project Rocklin, Placer County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2015 *Archaeological Survey Report, Little Dry Creek Bridges Replacement on Millerton Road Project, Fresno County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2015 *Archaeological Survey Report, Gilbert Road over Turlock Irrigation District Ceres Main Canal Bridge Replacement, Stanislaus County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2014 *Historical Resources Assessment for the Orange Mutual Citrus Association Packing House, City of Orange, Orange County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Riverside, California.
- 2014 *6201 Horseshoe Bar Road, Updated Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Loomis, Placer County, California.* Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist. Auburn, California.

**SELECTED REPORTS (CONTINUED)**

- 2014 *Archaeological Data Recovery at CA-MRN-67, Larkspur, Marin County, California.* Holman & Associates. San Francisco, California.
- 2014 *Results of Archival Research and Evaluation of Thirty-Nine Resources, West of Devers Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.* LSA Associates, Inc. Carlsbad, California.
- 2014 *Orr Creek Reservoir Project Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Placer County, California.* Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist. Auburn, California.
- 2014 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the North County Corridor New State Route 108, Stanislaus County California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California.
- 2014 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Pitt Street Bridge Replacement Project, City of Jackson, Amador County, California.* Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist. Auburn, California.
- 2013 *Jackson Township Specific Plan, Background Report on Paleontological, Archaeological and Historic Resources.* Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist. Auburn, California.
- 2013 *Supplemental Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Hinton Road Realignment/Hirschdale Road Bridges Removal Project, Nevada County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California
- 2011 *Digitizing and Transcribing the Blanchard Brothers' Civil War Letters,* unpublished M.A. Thesis on file at CSU, Sacramento Library.
- 2010 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Excavation Analysis and Evaluation for two Historic Sites conducted for the Rideout Memorial Hospital Project. Marysville, California.* Schwitalla Archaeological Services. Sacramento, California.
- 2010 *Oral History of Nai Saevang, Sacramento Refugees Oral History Project.* On file at Special Collections, CSU, Sacramento Library.
- 2010 *Report of Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of the TowerMart Site (CA-SOL-364) Solano County, California.* Solano Archaeological Services. Suisun City, California.
- 2009 *Finding Aid for "Ray Takata Business Records" archival collection.* On file at the Center for Sacramento History.
- 2008 *Cultural Resources Survey, Inventory, and Evaluation for the Montana Bureau of Land Management Lewiston District Field Office in Fergus, Petroleum, and Phillips Counties.* Solano Archaeological Services. Suisun City, California

## MARIKO FALKE

CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST

LSA



### EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Testing

Cultural Resources  
Construction Monitoring

California History and Prehistory

Geographic Information System (GIS)

### EDUCATION

ESRI Udemy Online,  
Certificate of Completion in  
Going Places with Spatial  
Analysis, 2015

California State University,  
Sacramento B.A.,  
Anthropology, Biology  
Minor, 2013

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

Society of American  
Archaeology

### PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Ms. Falke has six years of experience in cultural resources management including research, fieldwork, data collection, artifact analysis, and museum curation. Ms. Falke meets the Secretary of Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* in History. She spent four years working in archaeological curation and artifact analysis at CSU, Sacramento's Archaeological Curation Facility and the prestigious American Museum of Natural History's North American Archaeology Laboratory. Her experience includes Native American consultation and coordination; conducting background and archival research, as well as in-field analysis for projects throughout California; assisting with project proposals; and preparing CEQA/NEPA documents. Within the last year, Ms. Falke has also gained basic GIS graphic design experience.

### LSA PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### **California High-Speed Rail: Fresno to Bakersfield Locally Generated Alternative (F-B LGA)**

##### **Kern County, California**

Ms. Falke co-authored the Seventh Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report (sASR) and the Addendum to the Seventh sASR, as well as assisted with the Geographic Information System (GIS) maps for cultural resource sections by creating digital representations of archaeological sensitivity and built environment resources within the proposed Area of Potential Effects.

#### **Cochrane-Borello Residential Development Project Morgan Hill, California**

The City of Morgan Hill proposed a 244-lot subdivision on a 122-acre parcel. Ms. Falke assisted with Phase III: Data Recovery for the project by collecting GPS data, conducting in-field reduction, identification, collection and preliminary artifact analysis.

#### **Washington District Sustainable Community Development Project West Sacramento, California**

The City of West Sacramento proposed roadway and utility improvements to improve the City's infrastructure. Ms. Falke conducted testing, coordinated with Native American representatives, and collected GPS data for the Project. Additionally, Ms. Falke created GIS maps depicting areas of cultural sensitivity as well as testing locations.

#### **Little Dry Creek Bridges Replacement on Millerton Road Project Fresno County, California**

The County of Fresno, in coordination with Caltrans and in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration, proposed four bridge replacements on Millerton Road under the Federal Highway Bridge



**PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE**

Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA, Rocklin, CA  
August 2015- Present

Field and Lab Cultural  
Resources Specialist II  
Pacific Legacy, Inc., El  
Dorado Hills, CA  
June 2014-August 2015

Cultural Resources  
Specialist  
Sub-Contractor for Thad  
Van Bueren, Westport, CA  
March 2015

Cultural Resources  
Technician  
Aspen Environmental  
Group, Sacramento, CA  
April 2014-March 2015

Lab Technician  
California State University,  
Sacramento Archaeological  
Curation Facility,  
Sacramento, CA  
August 2011- June 2013

Program. Ms. Falke prepared the ASR as well as conducted Extended Phase I (XPI) testing for the project. In preparation for the ASR, she conducted background and archival research as well as spoke with local landowners regarding the local history. She also prepared GIS exhibits depicting site boundaries and testing locations in relation to the project's APE.

**Grant Line Road Corridor Project in Tracy and Banta  
San Joaquin County, California**

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works proposes the Grant Line Road Corridor Project to improve roadway operations. Ms. Falke delineated the Archaeological Study Area via GIS as well as conducted the field survey for the Project. She also prepared a DPR record for a prehistoric isolate identified during the survey.

**Dowd Road over Markham Ravine Bridge Replacement Project  
Placer County, California**

The Placer County Department of Public Works, in coordination with the California Department of Transportation and in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration, proposed the replacement of the Dowd Road Bridge over Markham Ravine due to structural deficiency. Ms. Falke conducted background and archival research, field survey for preparation of the Supplemental ASR.

**4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project  
Placer County, California**

Thomas Properties proposed to construct a new retail space that will include general commercial buildings, a car wash, and several fast food restaurants with parking areas southwest of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Interstate 80 in Rocklin, Placer County, California. Ms. Falke conducted background and archival research, a records search, and Native American consultation in preparation of the proposed project. She directed pedestrian survey of the area and documented a 1958 homestead according to OHP standards. The homestead was found not eligible under NRHP or CRHR.

**OTHER PROJECT EXPERIENCE****Willits Bypass Project  
Mendocino County, CA**

The California Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration proposed construction of a new segment of Route 101 to bypass the City of Willits, in Mendocino County, California. Ms. Falke was an archaeological field technician for two years and conducted archaeological construction monitoring as well as Phase I identification, Phase II testing, Phase III recovery for a number of sites within the

Willits Valley.

**Albion River Bridge Improvements  
Mendocino County, CA**

The California Department of Transportation proposed improvement of the existing bridge and construction of a new bridge over Albion River. Ms. Falke conducted Phase II archaeological excavations on the prehistoric component, near Route 1.

**Highway 1 Seaside Creek Storm Damage Repair Project  
Mendocino County, CA**

The California Department of Transportation proposed realignment of State Route 1, near Westport, Mendocino County, California. Ms. Falke conducted Phase III data recovery and cataloged the CA-MEN-1818/H collection as part of the Project's mitigation measures.

**Recycled Water Project in the City of Ukiah  
Mendocino County, California**

The City of Ukiah, CA proposed to install new pipeline as part of a water conservation plan. Ms. Falke conducted pedestrian survey and co-authored the Archaeological Survey Report as well as produced site record updates for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

**Indian Creek County Park Rehabilitation Project, in Philo,  
Mendocino County, CA**

The City of Philo proposed rehabilitation of the recreational campground. Ms. Falke conducted archaeological survey and identified a prehistoric medicinal mortar and pestle which was later repatriated to the local Pomo tribe. She updated the site record as well as co-authored the Archaeological Survey Report for the project.

**Senate Bill 4 Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatments  
in California**

This California Department of Conservation Project consisted of a programmatic EIR for all the counties in California that contain active oil and natural gas wells and project-level case studies of three active oil fields in order to produce recommendations for regulations of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation. Ms. Falke co-authored the project-level cultural resources inventory for the Sespe and Inglewood fields as well as co-authored the cultural resources section of the programmatic EIR and produced the administrative record for the reports.

## **EXPERTISE**

Cultural Resources  
Management

Prehistoric and Historical  
Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Preservation

## **EDUCATION**

California State University,  
Chico. MA, Anthropology,  
2009.

University of California,  
Davis. BA, Anthropology,  
2002.

Solano Community College,  
Fairfield, CA. AA, Social  
Science, and AA, Liberal  
Arts, 2000.

## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Cultural Resources  
Manager, LSA Roseville,  
California. March 2017-  
present.

Staff Archaeologist. Pacific  
Legacy Inc. Faunal analysis  
for various historic and  
prehistoric sites in the San  
Francisco Bay area,  
Monterey Bay area, and  
Napa Valley. Survey for San  
Luis Transmission Line  
spanning 80 mi. between  
Tracy and Los Banos, CA.  
May 2014–March 2017.

Archaeological Technician.  
Garcia and Associates.  
Faunal analysis, monitoring,  
and excavation at the San  
Francisco Presidio;  
monitoring for the Sonoma-  
Marin Area Rail Transit  
(SMART) train. March 2013-  
March 2014

## **PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

Ms. Sanchez has over 14 years of experience in cultural resources management and historic preservation primarily in California, but also in Utah, Oregon, and Missouri. She specializes in analysis of faunal remains in both prehistoric and historic sites using her personal comparative collection, published bone atlases, accredited electronic resources and utilizes the comparative collections at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley and the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. Other professional abilities include inventory survey, excavation, monitoring both small and large-scale construction, GPS and hand-drawn sketch mapping, site recording, historical significance evaluations and reporting. Additionally, she has provided assistance with GIS mapping and production tasks using ESRI ArcGIS.

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE**

### **Pic-n-Pull Project City of Moss Landing, California**

The Pic-n-Pull Project proposed comprehensive changes to the existing stormwater management systems at the Pic-n-Pull location on Dolan Road in Moss Landing, in the expectation that they will yield significant improvements of the quality of stormwater discharges. Improvements involved an expected excavation depth of 10 feet for the installation of bioretention basins and the proposed cut of approximately 8,774 cubic yards of soil. Ms. Sanchez was responsible for conducting the archival and records search, requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC, contacting Native American stakeholders, performing pedestrian inventory survey and presenting results in a letter report to Terraphase Engineering Inc. in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106.

### **Sky Self Storage and Solar Array Projects City of Monterey, California**

The Monterey Regional Airport projects of (1) the Sky Self Storage Project and (2) the Solar Array Project (the Projects) involved the expansion of an existing storage facility and the construction of solar panels. Ms. Sanchez was responsible for conducting the archival and records search, requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC, contacting Native American stakeholders, performing pedestrian inventory survey and presenting results in a letter report to Monterey Regional Airport consistent with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, AB52, and in compliance with Monterey County regulations governing cultural resources.

**PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE (CONT.)**

Lab Manager/Senior Archaeologist. William Self Associates, Inc. Orinda, California. Faunal analysis and report writing, excavation, human exhumation. 2011-2013.

Field Technician. Solano Archaeological Services, Suisun, CA 94585. Intensive pedestrian survey in Sequoia National Forest, California, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, and Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon; lab processing of artifacts; letter report writing for proposed cell phone tower locations. 2009-2010

Field Technician. Far Western Archaeological Research Group, Inc. CalTrans excavation crewmember. Summer 2008.

Faunal specialist volunteer. Butte County Search and Rescue. Field analysis to verify non-human remains discovered with coroner's search and rescue team. Fall 2007.

Archaeological Technician. Archaeology Research Program, Chico State University. Field excavation and lab processing of faunal remains and artifacts. Wrote faunal analysis component for Shasta State Historic Park report. 2006-2007.

**PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

**San Luis Transmission Line Project  
Tracy to Los Banos, California**

The San Luis Transmission Line Project was a cultural resource inventory for Western Area Power Administration, Sierra Nevada Region. Ms. Sanchez helped conduct pedestrian surveys for a segment of transmission line spanning 85 miles from Tracy to Los Banos in Alameda, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced Counties. This survey identified seven previously recorded sites, 20 newly identified archaeological sites, and 17 isolated finds. Ms. Sanchez provided support in field recording and later digitizing the site records to be included in the survey report.

**Pleasanton Gateway Project  
Pleasanton, California**

During salvage excavation of CA-ALA-554 near Pleasanton, in Alameda County, a total of 187 prehistoric individuals and 24 features, including myriad artifacts (e.g., modified stone, bone, and shell) and other remains (e.g., faunal, botanical, etc.) associated with site habitation were expectedly uncovered during development of a Safeway grocery center. CA-ALA-554 was a large occupation or small village site was inhabited for at least 600 years beginning from approximately A.D. 1000. Ms. Sanchez was part of a team of archaeologists and Native American monitors who exhumed and later repatriated the human remains and their associated burial goods after conducting lab processing and analysis under the supervision of Native American monitors. Ms. Sanchez collected faunal data, conducted faunal analysis, and authored the faunal component of the cultural resources report. Additionally, Ms. Sanchez presented the unmodified faunal remains at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting in San Diego, California.

**Bureau of Land Management, National Forest, and National Park:  
Various projects  
Nevada, California and Utah**

Ms. Sanchez wrote the Survey Report: Bitner Ranch Archaeological Survey of Area B of Badger Creek Meadow, Washoe County, Nevada for the Bureau of Land Management, Cedarville, Nevada. She also consolidated survey information for field projects conducted for the Bureau of Land Management in Susanville, California. As a GS-05 she was part of a team that surveyed, excavated, monitored, and recorded historic and prehistoric sites for the Almanor Ranger District, Lassen National Forest. As a GS-07, Ms. Sanchez surveyed, monitored, recorded and excavated historic and prehistoric sites using Trimble GPS and helped with data entry using ArcMap for Mendocino National Forest. Ms. Sanchez designed and constructed the Zion National Park Historic Site Database using Microsoft Access.

**PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE (CONT.)**

Guest Lecturer. Shasta Community College. Gave guest lectures on Zooarchaeology, Taphonomic processes, and thesis research using specimens from the CSU Chico comparative collection to Introduction to Archaeology class. 2007-2008.

Graduate Teaching Assistant. CSU Chico. Assisted in teaching professional guidelines for field proficiency, survey, and site recordation for both prehistoric and historic sites. Assembled lab practicum, midterm and final. Consolidated survey information for field projects conducted for the Bureau of Land Management in Susanville, California. Fall 2007.

GS-07 Archaeological Technician. Mendocino National Forest. Excavation, survey, monitoring and recording historic and prehistoric sites using Trimble GPS and ArcMap. Map production, data entry and writing short survey reports. 2006 field season.

GS-05 Archaeological Technician. Lassen National Forest. Excavation, survey, monitoring and recording historic and prehistoric sites. 2005 field season.

**PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

**Arizona Hohokam Project  
Eagle Lake, California**

An Arizona Hohokam excavation produced faunal remains that were sent to California State University, Chico, for analysis. Ms. Sanchez, as the sole recipient of that assemblage, provided faunal identification as an independent project using the comparative collections maintained by CSU Chico.

**Sacramento City Hall Project  
Sacramento, California**

Ms. Sanchez participated in the project that resulted in the underground parking structure for the construction and relocation of Sacramento City Hall. She assisted in many stages of this massive project from surface survey to months of excavation as soils were well below street level. Ms. Sanchez collected soil samples, drew unit wall profiles, and provided artifact illustrations of projectile points, bifaces, groundstone, worked bone and beads. Additionally, Ms. Sanchez assisted osteologists in the exhumation of human remains. In the last stages of fieldwork, Ms. Sanchez served as a monitor of construction crews. She was retained as a lab technician for cleaning, preparation and sorting of faunal and lithic materials for analysis, cataloguing, and data entry. Two of Ms. Sanchez's artifact illustrations were published in the Sacramento Bee on July 13, 2003.

**The Sand Canyon Archaeological Project: Site Testing  
Cortez, Colorado**

Through a program at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for teaching field excavation and laboratory techniques and methodology Ms. Sanchez participated in excavation of a kiva, and laboratory processing, cleaning, identification and archiving of Southwestern ceramics. Ms. Sanchez passed an exam worth two graduate school credits awarded by Colorado State University.



## EXPERTISE

Prehistoric Archaeology  
Cultural Resources Management  
Museum Collections  
Management

## EDUCATION

M.A., Museum Studies, 2011  
San Francisco State University,  
San Francisco, California  
  
B.A., Anthropology, 2007  
California State University,  
Chico, California

## PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist #41587912

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology, member

## PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. Gross has 5 years of experience in cultural resources management throughout California and the Great Basin. He conducts archaeological research and assists in fieldwork including survey, testing, excavation and construction monitoring.

## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

#### **Clovis Left Hand Turn Lane California**

Mr. Gross conducted a survey and performed site recording for a proposed road widening project.

#### **Caldwell Creek Rehabilitation Project Alturas, California**

Mr. Gross performed test excavations at a multicomponent site along CA 299 for proposed shoulder widening.

#### **Whiskey Creek Survey Whiskeytown, California**

Mr. Gross assisted with a ten-mile roadside survey along CA 299 for proposed shoulder widening.

#### **Cole Creek Bridge Replacement Lake County, California**

Mr. Gross processed collections recovered during construction monitoring and cataloged artifacts for analysis and curation.

#### **Onyx Ranch Kern County, California**

Mr. Gross surveyed and recorded sites in an off-highway vehicle recreation area to facilitate protection of sites.

#### **Aspen Fales Bridgeport, California**

Mr. Gross assisted with test excavations along Highway 395 for proposed shoulder widening.

### UTILITIES PROJECTS

#### **Grayson Creek Trunk Sewer Project Pleasant Hill, California**

Mr. Gross led construction monitoring efforts during installation of a large trunk sewer project for a county water authority.

#### **Phoenix Lake Survey Sonora, California**

Mr. Gross assisted in survey efforts for reservoir maintenance activities for a county water authority.



## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA, Point Richmond, California  
September 2015-present

Cultural Resource Specialist  
Pacific Legacy, Inc.,  
Berkeley, California  
September 2014-May 2016

Archaeological Technician  
Far Western Anthropological  
Research Group,  
Davis, California  
August 2014-May 2016

Paleontology Preparator  
North Carolina Museum of  
Natural Sciences,  
Raleigh, North Carolina  
August 2013-August 2014

Museum Registrar – Archaeology  
and Osteology  
Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of  
Anthropology, UC Berkeley,  
Berkeley, California  
June 2012-August 2013

Anthropology Collections  
Management Assistant  
Field Museum of Natural History,  
Chicago, Illinois  
January 2010-June 2012

Cultural Resource Specialist  
Pacific Legacy, Inc., Santa Cruz,  
California  
May 2008-July 2009

Assistant Curator  
Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum,  
San Jose, California  
September 2007-April 2008

Archaeological Survey  
Crewmember  
National Park Service, Redding,  
California  
June 2007-September 2007

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

### **Los Gatos Creek Survey Santa Cruz, California**

Mr. Gross field directed a survey at proposed maintenance sites in a watershed for a private water company.

### **Vallecitos Creek Survey Sunol, California**

Mr. Gross field directed and drafted a report for survey of a watershed for a municipal water agency.

### **Excavations at CA-SCL-677 Milpitas, California**

Mr. Gross assisted with the recovery of human remains encountered during a PG&E gas line repair project.

### **Paradise Intertie Lake County, California**

Mr. Gross directed test excavations at pre-recorded sites and monitored installation of a water main along Highway 20.

### **San Luis Transmission Project Merced County, California**

Mr. Gross surveyed and recorded sites in a proposed transmission line corridor.

### **Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project Kern County, California**

Mr. Gross digitized field forms and assisted with preparation of report appendices.

### **Ruby Pipeline Winnemucca, Humboldt and Elko Counties, Nevada**

Mr. Gross surveyed and recorded sites in a proposed natural gas pipeline corridor.

### **South of Palermo Yuba and Butte Counties, California**

Mr. Gross surveyed and recorded sites for a proposed transmission line corridor.

### **Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Kern and San Bernardino Counties, California**

Mr. Gross processed collections recovered during construction monitoring and cataloged artifacts for analysis and curation.

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

### **OTHER PROJECTS**

#### **Point Molate IR Site III Remediation Project**

Mr. Gross led construction monitoring at the site of a proposed wetland in an archaeologically sensitive area.

#### **Vallejo Manufactured Gas Plant Vallejo, California**

Mr. Gross field directed a survey and drafted a report to assist in remediation of a former gas production facility.

#### **Omaha Way Homes Fremont, California**

Mr. Gross performed background research, field directed survey, and drafted report for a private 20-unit residential development.

#### **Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada**

Mr. Gross performed test excavations at more than 30 prehistoric sites on Naval bombing ranges in Churchill County.

#### **Napa Valley Vine Trail Yountville, California**

Mr. Gross performed construction monitoring in a culturally sensitive segment of the proposed trail.

#### **Summit Estates Development Project Porterville, California**

Mr. Gross field directed and drafted a report for the survey of a proposed 70-acre housing development.

#### **Feather River West Levee Project Yuba and Butte Counties, California**

Mr. Gross assisted in excavation of sites impacted by levee construction and processed collections in a field laboratory.

#### **Vine Trail Project Napa County, California**

Mr. Gross monitored construction activities for construction of a bike path in Napa County.

#### **Summit Estates Development Project Porterville, California**

Mr. Gross surveyed a proposed 70-acre housing development in Porterville.

#### **Mineta San Jose Airport Expansion San Jose, California**

Mr. Gross monitored construction activities for new road and terminal construction.

#### **1201 Tennessee Street San Francisco, California**

Mr. Gross monitored construction of a commercial/residential development.



## **EXPERTISE**

Paleontological Monitoring and Review

Extraction, Identification, and Curation of Fossils

Paleontological Stratigraphic and Geophysical Map Compilation

Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training

## **EDUCATION**

California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.  
B.A., Earth Sciences, 2014

Mount San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
A.A., Natural Science, 2010

## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Paleontologist  
LSA, Point Richmond, CA  
January 2017-present

Paleontologist  
Paleo Solutions, Monrovia, CA  
November 2014-January 2017

Paleontologist  
SWCA, Pasadena, CA  
June 2014-February 2015

Paleontology Laboratory Intern  
John D. Cooper Archaeological and Paleontological Center, Santa Ana, CA  
January 2013-June 2014

## **PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

Ms. Redinger is a paleontologist with 4 years of experience in the field of paleontology mitigation and consultation. Her experience includes public/private sector consultation; field, archival, and laboratory research on projects throughout northern central and southern California; and CEQA cultural resource evaluations and preparation. Since July 2014, Ms. Redinger has worked on paleontological projects in numerous counties in California, including Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Fernando, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz. She also has worked on paleontological projects in Colorado and Wyoming. Ms. Redinger joined LSA in January 2017 and has been the lead paleontologist for the Point Richmond office through the present day.

Ms. Redinger has worked in a number of significant formations in California, including: Quaternary Alluvium and valley deposits, the Fernando, Pico, Purisima, and Santa Margarita, Puente, Monterey, Topanga, Panoche, and Coalmont formations.

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE**

### **LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**

#### **Warm Springs-Fremont Project Fremont, California, March 2017-present**

Ms. Redinger conducted paleontological monitoring of all excavation that exceeded 10 ft. depth and worked closely with the project managers and the field crews in order to ensure proper protection and mitigation of paleontological specimens if found during construction in accordance with CEQA guidelines for cultural resources.

#### **Borello Estates Project Morgan Hill, California, February 2017-present**

Ms. Redinger conducted a geologic profile of the project site in order to determine the stratigraphy of the sediments below the archaeological features, as well as determine the provenance of the rocks and materials that make up the artifacts. Ms. Redinger used her geologic expertise and mapping skills on the site, and then completed an extensive report detailing geologic data about the site.

### **EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**

#### **Build Group Menlo Park Project Menlo Park, California, December 2016**

Ms. Redinger provided WEAP training to the excavation crew at the Build Group Menlo Park Project in Menlo Park, California. During the training, Ms. Redinger explained the importance of fossil preservation, what the crew is expected to do if fossils were found, and what to look for if a paleontological monitor is not present.

## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

Museum Intern  
San Bernardino County Museum,  
Redlands, CA  
June 2012-August 2012

Science Technician  
Mount San Antonio College,  
Walnut, CA  
July 2007-June 2011

## **SPECIALIZED TRAINING**

Trained for specialized electrified  
project areas (Red Rope Training)

Trained to give Workers  
Environmental Awareness  
Program training (WEAP)

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Geological Society of America

Society of Vertebrate  
Paleontology

Southern California Earthquake  
Center

Western Association of  
Vertebrate Paleontology

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

### **HDR Caltrans SR 99 Project Fresno, California, December 2016**

The HDR Caltrans SR 99 Project is an ongoing phase of the Caltrans expansion of the 99 Highway in Fresno, California. Ms. Redinger conducted paleontological monitoring during the replacement of a septic system that ran next to the highway. Fossiliferous Quaternary rock layers such as the Riverbank Formation were exposed during excavation and Ms. Redinger was able to safely and effectively monitor during excavation for fossils.

### **Trammell Crow LA Plaza Cultural Village Project Los Angeles, California, November-December 2016**

Ms. Redinger performed paleontological monitoring on this project near Los Angeles's Chinatown District. She monitored two separate work areas where heavy equipment such as large bulldozers and excavators were being used. She was tasked with compiling stratigraphic and geophysical maps and data logs and extracting and identifying multiple fossils that came out of the fossiliferous unit. Her stratigraphic notes helped determine the extent of the fossiliferous unit and during her tenure at the site several exciting new plant and bivalve fossil species previously unseen in this geological unit were expertly excavated from the site.

### **ESA Treasure Island Project San Francisco, California, November 2016**

Ms. Redinger was sent to present the crew and clients with the Paleontology WEAP training and then performed paleontological monitoring as the primary paleontologist for the project. The ESA Treasure Island project was completing grading and electrical pads for a new expansion of the residential and commercial land on Yerba Buena Island. During excavation Ms. Redinger monitored all heavy machinery earth-moving, took photographs of the construction, and was used as the contact between the office and the project leads.

### **Garney Kings River Pipeline Project Fresno, California, October-November 2016**

Ms. Redinger performed paleontological monitoring on the City of Fresno project to install new water lines within the city limits of Fresno, California. She worked around heavy equipment including excavators and bulldozers and worked within safety guidelines next to the deep trenches being excavated. No fossils were observed during Ms. Redinger's time on the project; however, several historic ceramic fragments were found during excavation and Ms. Redinger took the proper steps to get the historic artifacts to the appropriate monitor.

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

### **LSA Magunden Road Grading Project Bakersfield, California, September 2016**

Ms. Redinger performed paleontological monitoring during the LSA Magunden Road Grading project for one week during September 2016. This project involved a Magunden grading crew working on fixing access roads for a transmission line in the northeastern hills of Bakersfield, California. Paleontological monitoring was required during road grading within sections that exposed Santa Margarita Formation bedrock. Ms. Redinger was able to effectively monitor, work with the crew and other monitors, and collect fossils.

### **PG&E Stockton-Weber Project Survey Stockton, California, August 2016**

Ms. Redinger conducted a one-day survey of the PG&E Stockton-Weber Project area in Stockton, California. During the survey Ms. Redinger took photo points, looked for legal and safe access to future work sites, observed outcrops to check for fossils, and recorded information about the formation and terrain.

### **ERG WAPA Basin to Worland 115kV Transmission Line Rebuild Monitoring Project Big Horn County, Wyoming, August-September 2016**

Ms. Redinger was sent to Big Horn County, Wyoming as the solo paleontologist during the ERG WAPA Basin to Worland Transmission Line Rebuild Project. The project was monitored by Ms. Redinger during all excavations including bulldozing, scraping, and drilling along the transmission line route. During the project Ms. Redinger found several very well-preserved Eocene mammal fossil assemblages that she collected, identified, and mapped for future scientific research. Working with the BLM, Ms. Redinger effectively performed mitigation monitoring duties in accordance with the BLM's requirements.

### **XDR Xcel Energy Structure Pre-construction Survey Garfield County, Colorado, July 2016**

Ms. Redinger was one of two field paleontologists who were sent to Garfield County, Colorado, to conduct a geophysical survey of private land for a future project by XDR during which an electrical line will be refitted and fixed. Ms. Redinger was in charge of mapping the extent of the survey, conducting the survey, making geologic cross-section illustrations, and writing the survey report.

### **Enercon Petersons Ranch and Rabbit Ears 3D Geophysical Survey Jackson County, Colorado, July 2016**

Ms. Redinger was one of four field paleontologists who were sent to Jackson County, Colorado, to conduct a geophysical survey of BLM land for a future Enercon project. During the survey the crew hiked about 10 miles a day alone, taking notes on bedrock, fossil localities, and any hazards for future monitoring and construction. Ms. Redinger and the other crew members used GPS and geologic maps to navigate the terrain in separate parts of the site, then would regroup and combine the data into a database to be sent to the client. The crew were able to complete the survey a few days earlier than expected due to their teamwork and skill sets.

### **Albion Polo Ranch Project Santa Cruz, California, June 2016**

Ms. Redinger performed paleontological monitoring on this residential development project for its final phase of slope-grading. She worked around heavy equipment including excavators, scrapers, and bulldozers and worked within safety guidelines next to the large building pads being constructed. Ms. Redinger was able to collect and recognize fossils safely from the significant paleontological layers including fish and plant material.

## KATIE VALLAIRE

SENIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER



### EXPERTISE

Cultural Resources  
Management

Prehistoric and Historical  
Archaeology

Architectural History

Historic Preservation

### EDUCATION

California State University  
Sacramento, M.A., Public  
History, 2011

California State University  
Chico, B.A., Anthropology,  
Cultural Resource  
Management Certificate,  
2005

### PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists (#32791044)

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Council for the  
Promotion of History

Society for Historical  
Archaeology

Society for California  
Archaeology

Preservation Sacramento

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Senior Cultural Resources  
Manager  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
June 2015 - present

Archaeologist/Architectural  
Historian  
Ric Windmiller Consulting  
May 2013 - June 2015

### PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Ms. Vallaire has over 13 years of experience in cultural resources management and historic preservation throughout California. Her principal professional abilities include, but are not limited to, identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources; and preparation of technical documents as required for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Her expertise includes archival research, field survey, archaeological excavation, collections management, HABS/HAER documentation, tribal consultation, built environment and archaeological resource evaluations, artifact reproduction, and oral history. Ms. Vallaire's current responsibilities include managing client contacts, tracking project budget and staff hours, and writing proposals.

Ms. Vallaire is a Registered Professional Archaeologist, is listed on the Directory of Professionals in Public History, and is qualified under the Secretary of Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* as a Historian, Architectural Historian, and Archeologist.

### PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### **Washington District Sustainable Community Infrastructure Project, West Sacramento, California**

The City of West Sacramento proposed to make several infrastructure improvements to its historic Washington District including pedestrian/bicycle paths, parking, streetscape, utilities replacements, and sewerage and water lines. Known environmental constraints consist of buried cultural resources within the project area. Ms. Vallaire was responsible for preparing the Cultural Resources Study, Archaeological Work Plan, the Archaeological Test Excavation report of findings, and the Cultural Resources section in the focused EIR. She also assisted the City with their AB 52 consultation.

#### **Little Dry Creek Bridges Replacement on Millerton Road Project Fresno County, California**

The County of Fresno, in coordination with Caltrans and in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposed four bridge replacements under the Federal Highway Bridge Program. Ms. Vallaire consulted with tribes and interested parties; conducted background research and a records search; supervised field surveys and investigations; prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), and directed the Extended Phase I (XPI) investigation.