

# Appendix E

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## Cultural Resource Assessment

# Raley Boulevard Truck Service and Parking Facility Project

## Cultural Resources Assessment

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the findings of a Cultural Resources Assessment completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the Raley Boulevard Truck Service and Parking Facility Project (project) located at 5221 Raley Boulevard within the city limits of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California. As part of the initial application review, applicants are required to submit a Cultural Resource Assessment for review by the County of Sacramento to ensure compliance with state and local laws and regulations as they relate to cultural resources, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A records search of the Area of Potential Effects (Project Site) and a 0.25-mile radius identified seven previous cultural resource studies. The records search also identified one cultural resource within the search radius but none within the project site itself.

A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicated that there are recorded occurrences of Native American sacred sites and/or human remains in the project site and vicinity.

HELIX archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of the entirety of the project site. Ground visibility was variable, as most of the project site had been modified by prior development and periodic tilling. The survey identified four potentially historic-era structures: two concrete cisterns, one concrete drain, and a concrete tank cradle and pipe. These are associated with a historic-era farm that operated on the project site from before 1947 through 1993.

Based on focused research and field observations, the concrete features identified during the survey do not warrant further investigation or documentation due to a lack of significant historical associations. They have been recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms.

Based on the results of this Cultural Resource Assessment, and contingent upon the implementation of the recommendations contained in this report, HELIX concludes that the following findings are appropriate for the project:

- **No Significant Impact** to Historical or Unique Archaeological Resources under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5; and
- **No Significant Impact to Human Remains** resulting from disturbance.

During any earth-moving activity an SOI-qualified Archaeologist should be present to monitor activity for the presence of historic artifacts. In the unlikely event that archaeological cultural resources, and/or human remains, or funerary objects are discovered during project construction, the provisions contained in Section 7.2 of this report should be implemented to avoid or substantially reduce the severity of impacts to such finds.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the ±5.96-acre Raley Boulevard Truck Service and Parking Facility Project (project) for SHK Group, LLC. As part of the initial application review, applicants are required to submit a Cultural Resource Assessment for review by the County of Sacramento to ensure compliance with state and local laws and regulations as they relate to cultural resources, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located at 5221 Raley Boulevard (assessor's parcel number [APN] 215-0250-061; Figures 1, *Site and Vicinity Map*, and 2, *USGS Topographic Map*) in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. prepared this Cultural Resource Assessment to identify cultural resources that may be subject to impact or disturbance as a result of project implementation.

## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

HELIX understands that the proposed project includes the development of a two-story, 6,090-square-foot truck repair facility with three repair bays, administrative offices, reception area, employee breakroom, and utility/storage. The proposed building would be surrounded by a concrete apron supporting 14 vehicular parking spaces for employees/visitors (12 standard and two Americans with Disabilities Act compliant spaces) and parking/storage for approximately 168 tractor-trailers. The ±5.96-acre proposed facility would be set back from the surrounding streets and/or development per Sacramento City code. Project construction would require the export of approximately 1,890 cubic yards of fill to an unknown location.

Ornamental landscaping is proposed within the set-back area and interior project site. Three stormwater retention basins are proposed in the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners of the parcel. The project site would be institutionally controlled with a concrete masonry block and wrought iron fence security system; a single driveway access point is proposed from Raley Boulevard.

## 1.2 PROJECT SITE

The Project site for the project is defined as the geographic area within which project activities may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The project site for the project is ±5.96 acres in size and includes the area of direct impacts associated with project development (Figure 3, *Aerial Map*). The project site is surrounded by commercial development to the north and east and open fields to the south and west.

## 1.3 PERSONNEL

This CRA was written by HELIX Senior Archaeologist Michael Hoke, MA, RPA. Mr. Hoke meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archeology (36 CFR Part 61) and is a cultural resources project manager with seven years of professional experience throughout California. He has overseen numerous projects for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Resume for Mr. Hoke is included in Appendix B.



## 2.0 PROJECT SETTING

### 2.1 CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background of the City of Sacramento (City) and its environs that provides a general historical context for any cultural resources that might be found in the vicinity of the project site.

#### 2.1.1 Precontact

The Sacramento Valley was probably settled by Native Americans between 13,500 and 8550 years ago. The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1974) is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of Central California. Based on new radiocarbon information (Groza 2002; LaJeunesse and Pryor 1996; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997), the sequence now consists of three broad periods: the Paleo-Indian period (11,550 to 8550 B.C.); the three-staged Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8550 to 5550 B.C.), Middle Archaic (5550 to 550 B.C.), and Upper Archaic (550 B.C. to 1100 A.D.); and the Emergent period (A.D. 1100 to 1769).

The Paleo-Indian period began with the first entry of people into California. These people roamed widely, probably subsisting mainly on big game and to a lesser extent on processed plant foods, with few or no trade networks. Current research, however, indicates more sedentism, plant processing, and trading than previously believed. Human populations during the Paleo-Indian period in the vicinity of the project site were low and probably consisted of small groups moving frequently to exploit plant and animal resources. Few sites date from this period of early occupation.

The Archaic period is characterized by increased use of plant foods, elaboration of burial and grave goods, and increasingly complex trade networks (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994; Moratto 1984). 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).

The Sacramento Valley has had many population movements and waves of cultural influence from neighboring regions; it was probably first occupied at the end of the Pleistocene, as evidenced by core and flake tools (Moratto 1984:214-5). Hokan speakers may have been the early occupants of the Sacramento Valley, eventually displaced by migrating Penutian speakers (ancestral Nisenan) from areas outside California. They most likely entered the Central Valley in several minor waves, slowly replacing the original Hokan speakers, causing them to migrate to the periphery of the valley (Elsasser 1978:41). By about A.D. 300-500, the Penutian settlement of the Sacramento Valley was complete.

#### 2.1.2 Ethnography

Ethnographically, the area of the project site is attributed to the Nisenan (Southern Maidu) people. Nisenan is a Penutian language with many local dialects, including Valley Nisenan, Oregon House, Auburn, Clipper Gap, Nevada City, Colfax, and Placerville (Shiple 1978:83). The territory of the Nisenan consisted of the drainages of the Feather and American rivers; from the crest of the Sierra Nevada to the east to the Sacramento River to the west; as far south as the Cosumnes River; and north to the divide of the North Fork of the Yuba River and Middle Fork of the Feather River. The nearest ethnographic villages

to the project site were Momol and Sacum'ne (also known as Sekumni), which were located south of the American River (Kroeber 1925, Secrest 2003, Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan lived in semi-permanent settlements on streams and river drainages. Settlements consisted of one village or a number of smaller villages clustered around a large village. Family groups often lived away from the main village and had seasonal camps for resource procurement. The Nisenan settlement system also had quarries, ceremonial grounds, fishing stations, and cemeteries (Wilson and Towne 1978:388-389). The Nisenan lived in conical-shaped houses with coverings of bark slabs, skins, and brush. Skins and tule mats were used for bedding, and deerskins were used as covers (Kroeber 1925:409). Brush shelters were used in the summer and during gathering excursions. Most villages had bedrock mortar sites and acorn granaries (Wilson and Towne 1978:388-389).

The Nisenan relied heavily on acorns, local game, and fish for subsistence. Acorns were gathered communally or individually. Deer, bear, salmon, birds, and rabbits were important in the Nisenan diet, along with insects such as grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts. Freshwater mussels were also eaten, along with a variety of berries, wild plums, and grapes (Kroeber 1925:409-411; Wilson and Towne 1978:388).

Stone tools used by the Nisenan included knives, projectile points, arrow straighteners, scrapers, pestles, mortars, and pipes. The raw materials for these tools included basalt, steatite, chalcedony, jasper, and obsidian (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, fish nets, and 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).

Nisenan people currently live in the Sacramento Valley and, despite more than a century of adverse effects, continue to engage in traditional cultural practice. Additionally, tribal organizations like the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians and the United Auburn Indian Community provide members and the surrounding communities with economic and educational opportunities and seek to preserve their cultural heritage.

### **2.1.3 History**

The area that is now Sacramento was granted by the Mexican government to John A. Sutter in 1841. Beginning with the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill on the American River in January of 1848, the region surrounding Sutter's Fort in Sacramento was inundated with prospectors from Central and South America, Europe, Asia, the Pacific Islands, and the "States." Named Sacramento, after the river named for the Holy Sacrament by early Spanish explorers, the City sprang up seemingly overnight as a boom town in 1848 as a direct response to the discovery of gold in the nearby Sierra Nevada foothills. Located at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers, the City's location provided excellent access to shipping routes to San Francisco, yet was within easy travel of the gold fields, and was an important transportation and trading center for those destined for the northern mines. Passengers and goods were brought into Sacramento by ship or barge and then transported by horse, mule, wagon, or stage to the mining camps in the foothills. In 1854, Sacramento became the capital of California (which had become a state in 1850).

Prior to development, the project site would have been located along the banks of the southern portion of Sutter Lake, and during the mid-1850s, on J Street, between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Street, miners could purchase a variety of goods and services, including dry goods, groceries, fruit, candy, hats, shoes, saddles, liquor, drugs, and doctor's care. On I Street, between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> streets, numerous Chinese stores, gaming houses, a butcher shop, a doctor's office, and lodgings were located there. This location along I Street was seen as undesirable and, in 1852, Sutter Lake was described as "a pool of filth" (Tremaine and Farris 2009:58). By 1870, the majority of Chinese merchants and residents had relocated to the north side of Sacramento (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990:9, 17). Sutter Lake was completely filled in by 1910 with sand dredged from the banks and bottom of the Sacramento River (Tremaine and Farris 2009:58).

Located south of the American River and east of the Sacramento River, Sacramento experienced periodic seasonal flooding from both of those watercourses, a situation that led to the development of a series of levees to provide a line of defense around the burgeoning metropolis. By the early 1860s, a series of levees had been constructed around the downtown core, while an entirely new channel was dug in the American River, bypassing an "S" meander and joining it to the Sacramento River northwest of the project site. During the 1860s, a major street-raising was undertaken to raise the level of the landscape in the downtown corridor by dumping huge loads of rock and gravel in the area (American Society of Civil Engineers 1976). Major floods in the early and mid-twentieth century continued to strain or overwhelm increasingly elaborate flood control efforts involving levees, weirs, dams, and reservoirs. In 1986, a major flood that dropped 10 inches of rain in 11 days led to the formation of the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) three years later (SAFCA 2008). In 1998, due to SAFCA's work raising and rebuilding levees as part of the North Local Project, FEMA certified northern Sacramento's flood protection as being able to withstand a 100-year flood.

Today, Sacramento continues as the capital of the State of California, as well as the seat for Sacramento County. The seventh most populated city in California, Sacramento serves as a commercial transportation and distribution hub and the core cultural and economic center of a four-county metropolitan area within the Central Valley. The Sacramento Metropolitan Area is rich in history and is attractive to tourists and local residents due to its politics, agriculture, culture and arts, climate, sports, and other recreational activities.

## 3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines, are also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.7.

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the historic or prehistoric archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a historical resource, or (2) the historic or prehistoric archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a "unique archaeological resource." A unique archaeological resource is an

archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria (PRC § 21083.2(g)):

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

### **3.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources**

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC § 5024.1(a)). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks (CHL), numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR.

A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria (PRC § 5024.1(c)):

Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

## 3.2 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §7050.5

Section 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 if 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 (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification.

## 3.3 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §5097.98

Section 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 Part 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant 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 the treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

## 3.4 LOCAL POLICIES

### 3.4.1 Sacramento County General Plan

#### Cultural Resources

The *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030* (Sacramento County 2011, as updated in 2017) Conservation Element, states under Section VI, Cultural Resources, the following goal and six objectives:

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

1. Comprehensive knowledge of archeological and historic site locations.
2. Attention and care during project review and construction to ensure that cultural resource sites, either previously known or discovered on the project site, are properly protected with sensitivity to Native American values.
3. Structures with architectural or historical importance are preserved to maintain contributing design elements.
4. Known cultural resources protected from vandalism unauthorized excavation, or accidental destruction.
5. Properly stored and classified artifacts for ongoing study.

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

To implement the primary goal and the objectives, the Conservation Element contains the following policies relevant to the project:

- **Policy CO-150:** Utilize local, state, and national resources, such as the North Central Information Center (NCIC), to assist in determining the need for a cultural resources survey during project review.
- **Policy CO-152:** Consultations with Native American tribes shall be handled with confidentiality and respect regarding sensitive cultural resources on traditional tribal lands.
- **Policy CO-164:** Structures having historical and architectural importance shall be preserved and protected.

## 4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

HELIX conducted background research of the project site and vicinity to identify cultural resources and the sensitivity for such resources. The background research included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, a search of the files maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission, and a review of aerial photographs and historic-era maps. Each source of information, and the results obtained by HELIX, are described below.

### 4.1 CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH

On February 20, 2024, staff at the North Coast Information Center (NCIC) at Sacramento State University, conducted a records search for the project site and a 0.25-mile radius. The records search was done to (1) identify prehistoric and historic-era resources within the search radius; (2) determine which portions of the project site have been previously studied; and (3) ascertain the potential for cultural resources and human remains to occur within the project. The search included a review of USGS archaeological site location maps at the NCIC, resource records, and data from previous studies. The California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory were also reviewed. Historical maps and historical aerial photographs of the area were also examined.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

The NCIC records search identified seven studies that have previously been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site and are discussed briefly below in Table 1, *Previous Studies Conducted Within 0.25 Mile of the Project Site*, below.

**Table 1  
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Includes PROJECT SITE?
000472	1991	Chavez, David	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Raley Boulevard Reconstruction Project, Sacramento California	Chavez, David & Associates	No
001755	1990	Gerry, Robert	Cultural Resources Assessment of Four Bank Protection Projects on Arcade Creek and Magpie Creek, Sacramento County, California	Peak & Associates	No
007980	1993	Neuenschwander, Neal	Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Portions of McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County, California	Peak & Associates	No
009171	2002	Bishop, Debra	Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Magpie Creek Flood Control Project	EDAW, Inc	No
010356	2009	Hatoff, Brian	Robla Site	URS Corporation	No
010874	2010	URS Corporation	Final Cultural Resources Technical Report Levee Geotechnical Evaluation Program Urban Levee: Sacramento River Left Bank at Freeport and Magpie Creek Drainage Canal	URS Corporation	No
014324	2021	Lemke, Susannah, Clinton-Selin, Tatum	Levee Evaluation for the American River Common Feature Project in Sacramento, Sutter, and Yolo Counties	US Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District (USACE)	No

#### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The NCIC records search also identified one previously documented cultural resource within 0.25 mile of the project site, which was not located within the project site itself. This resource is described briefly in Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.25 Mile of the Project Site*, below.

**Table 2  
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Primary	Trinomial	Year	Recorder	Description	Within Project Site?
P-34-000508	CA-SAC-000481H	2002	Blosser, Amanda Walters, Andy	Historic Levees along the American River	No

#### 4.1.3 Aerial Photograph Analysis

HELIX staff examined historic-era aerial photographs of the project site and its immediate vicinity dating from 1947, 1957, 1964, 1966, 1984, 1993, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020, to better understand historic-era development of the project site (NETROnline 2024). The analysis indicates the presence of a farm as early as 1947. The surrounding area remained largely undeveloped,

with the exception of a farm to the southwest of the project site, from 1947 until 1993. The area to the north and northeast were developed for commercial use starting in 1993 and continuing till 2020. The farm and buildings associated with the project site stood from 1947 through sometime before 1984. All buildings associated with the farm that once operated on the project site were removed and are no longer visible from aerial photographs after 1984.

#### **4.1.4 Historic Map Review**

In addition to historic aerials, HELIX archaeologists conducted a review of historic-era maps. The maps reviewed were Plat of the Del Paso Rancho, 1857, California Arcade Quadrangle 1911, and Rio Lina Quadrangle, 1950, 1951, 1967, and 1975. Review of these maps does not provide any additional insight into the project site, and it remains consistent with aerial photographs reviewed earlier.

## **4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On March 4, 2024, HELIX requested that the NAHC conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the project site. A written response received from the NAHC on March 7, 2024, stated that the results of the SLF search were positive. The NAHC is a potential source of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the project site.

Correspondence related to Native American outreach is included in Appendix C of this report.

## **5.0 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY**

HELIX archaeologist Michael Hoke surveyed the project site on April 4, 2024. The pedestrian survey involved the systematic investigation of the project site's ground surface by walking in parallel five-meter transects. During the pedestrian survey, the ground surface was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, prehistoric ceramics), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a prehistoric cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations, wells) or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground surface disturbances, such as landscape modifications and cut banks, were also visually inspected.

Representative survey photographs are found in Appendix D.

During the survey, most of the surface area within the project site was found to consist of recently tilled, undeveloped land. Ground visibility was wide-ranging. Most of the project site had been mechanically tilled before the survey, revealing high visibility. Smaller portions of the project site had not been tilled, however, reducing the visibility on the ground to near zero percent.

The field survey identified four historic-era structures whose original use has been discontinued. These structures include two concrete cisterns, one concrete drain with a rusted pipe, and a concrete tank cradle with an associated filling pipe, as shown in Appendix E, Figure 4. None of these features is operational and used for their original function. The first cistern is in the direct center of the southern boundary of the project site. The second cistern is located approximately 200 feet northwest of the first, 85 feet from the west boundary of the project site. The concrete drain is in the northwest portion of the



project site, approximately 100 feet from the west boundary and 180 feet south of the northern boundary. The concrete tank cradle and pipe are in the southern portion of the project site, approximately 150 feet from the southern boundary and 230 feet from the western boundary of the project site. No other artifacts were found in association with these concrete features.

Evidence of previous disturbance was observed in the project site in the form of compacted soil, imported gravel, and tilling. The site was freshly tilled at the time of the survey on April 5, 2024.

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 SUMMARY

HELIX conducted a CRA to assist SHK Group, LLC in addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. The CRA was prepared based on background research, Native American outreach, and a field survey.

HELIX concludes that, based on the background research and field survey results, the concrete features identified during this CRA do not warrant any additional documentation or investigation. They have been recorded on DPR 523 series forms, attached to this report. There is no evidence that these features possess significant historical associations; however, it is possible that additional cultural resources not identified during the pedestrian survey (i.e., archaeological deposits) could be present during earth-moving activities. If present, these resources could qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA as a result of containing information important in history, in which case impacts to such resources would need to be avoided or substantially reduced. For these reasons, archaeological monitoring is recommended, as described below.

Based on the results of this CRA, and contingent upon the implementation of the recommendations contained in this report, HELIX concludes that the following findings are appropriate for the project:

- **No Significant Impact** to Historical or Unique Archaeological Resources under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5;
- **No Significant Impact to Human Remains** resulting from disturbance; and

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.2.1 Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities should be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, the retained archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) *Professional Qualifications Standards*, should assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR eligible, additional documentation and analysis, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

## 6.2.2 Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

Although considered highly unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. Once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or their authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project site in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
  - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
  - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
  - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

## 6.2.3 Archaeological Monitoring

A focused archaeological monitoring review shall be conducted after initial grading has occurred within a 100-foot buffer around a polygon that encompasses all four of the historic-era archaeological features. The reviewing archaeologist shall review the exposed subsurface soils for any indication of hollow/fill features or any other such features or deposits that may constitute intact archaeological phenomena. The reviewing archaeologist shall meet the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archeology (36 CFR Part 61) and shall document their observations (if the review is negative) in a brief memorandum for the City’s administrative records.

If archaeological cultural resources are encountered during the focused monitoring review:

1. The on-site archaeologist is authorized to stop work in the vicinity of the find immediately.
2. The on-site archaeologist will notify the Resident Engineer and establish a 60-foot buffer area to prevent further impacts to the resource.

3. SHK Group, LLC will have a qualified archaeologist assess the findings.
4. Further ground disturbances in the immediate area of the find will remain stopped while the qualified archaeologist assesses the findings and coordinates recommendations for treatment of the discovery in consultation with the appropriate Native American tribal representatives, historical societies, Caltrans PQS Archaeologists, and the County.

## 7.0 REFERENCES

American Society of Civil Engineers

- 1976 *Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks of Sacramento and Northeastern California*. American Society of Civil Engineers, Sacramento Section, Sacramento, California.

Bennyhoff, James and Fredrickson, David

- 1994 *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson* Contribution No. 52 Archaeological Research Facility, University of California Berkly, 1994. 115pp

Fredrickson, David A.

- 1974 *Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges*. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1)

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, D.C. (Reprinted 1976 by Dover Publications, New York).

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

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- 2024 *Historic Aerials*. Electronic resource, accessed 05-01-2024.

Owens Valley Paiute.

- In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11: Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp.412-434. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Secrest, William B.

- 2003 *When the Great Spirit Died: The Destruction of the California Indians, 1850-1860*. Quill Driver Books/World Dancer Press, Sanger, California.

Tremaine Kim J., and Glenn Farris

- 2009 *Rediscovering A Legacy: Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Sacramento Regional Transit District Light Rail Extension Project*. Tremaine and Associates, West Sacramento, California.

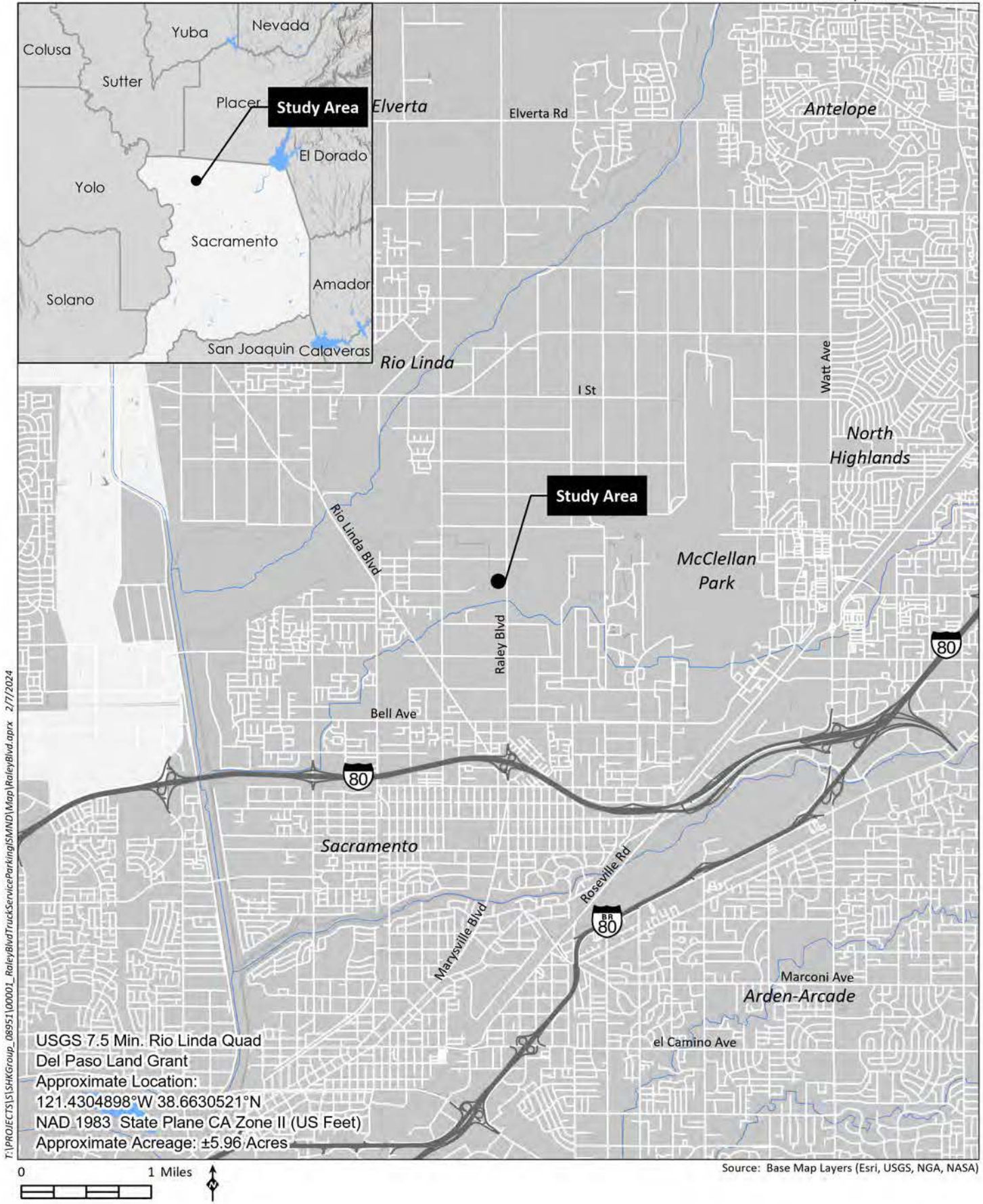
Wilson, Norman L., and Arlean H. Towne

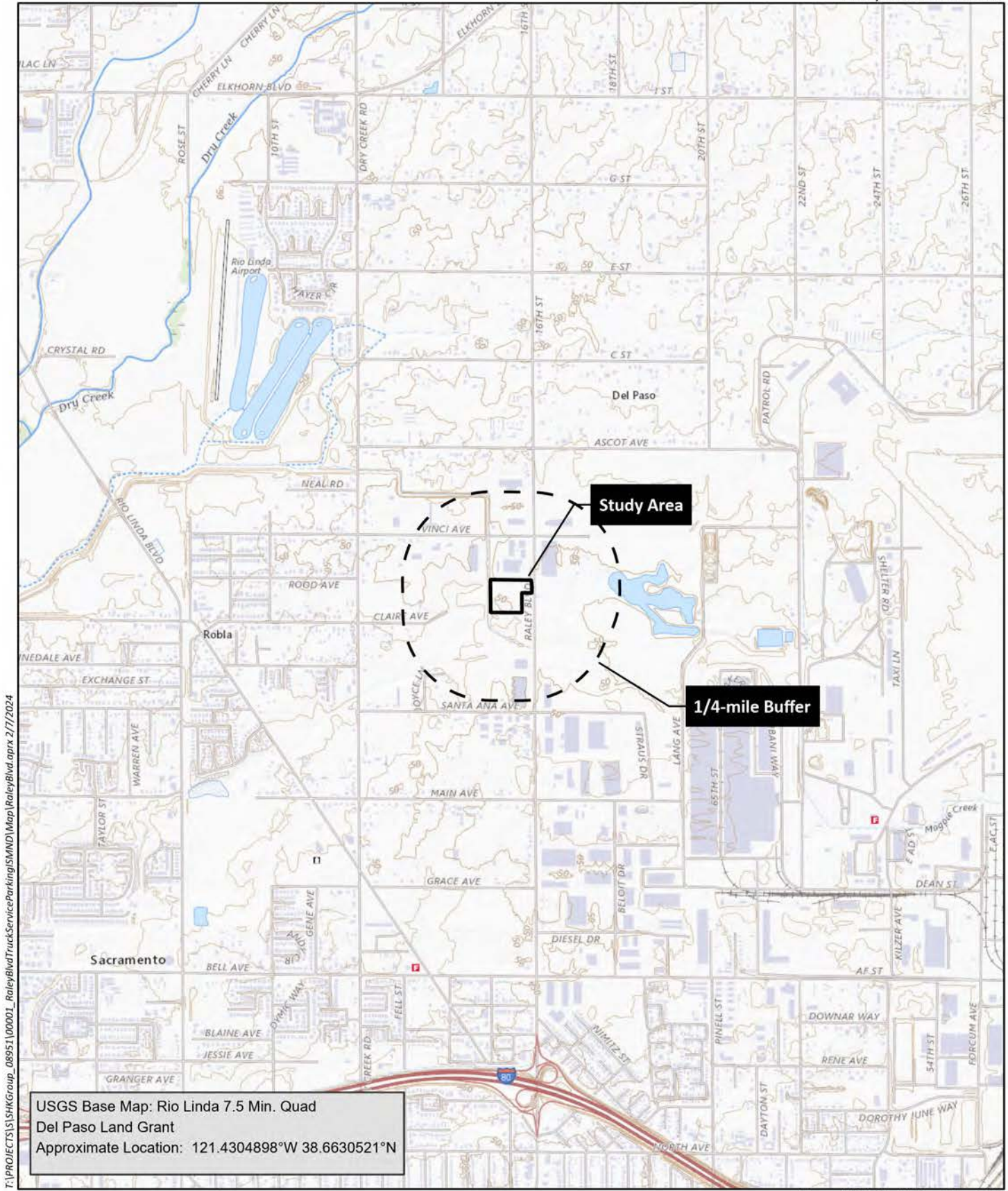
- 1978 *Nisenan*. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 387-397. *Handbook of the North American Indians*, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

# Appendix A

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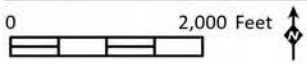
Figures





T:\PROJECTS\ISHKGroup\_08951\00001\_RaleyBlvdTruckServiceParking\ISMND\Map\{RaleyBlvd.aprx 2/7/2024

Source: USGS, The National Map, 2024



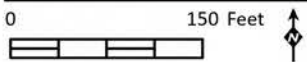
Legend

 Study Area - 5.96 Acres



T:\PROJECTS\ISHKGroup\_08951\00001\_RaleyBlvdTruckServiceParking\ISMND\Map\RaleyBlvd.aprx 2/7/2024

Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/12/2022)





## Appendix B

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Resumes of Cultural Resources Staff

## EDUCATION

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology, San  
Diego State University,  
San Diego, CA, 2022

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology, San  
Diego State University,  
San Diego, CA, 2018

Bachelor of Arts,  
Communications,  
Miramar Community  
College  
San Diego, CA, 2015

## CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist #5285

U.S. SOI Qualified for  
Historic Archaeology,  
Prehistoric Archaeology,  
and History

HAZWOPER 40-hour  
training, 2023

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

# MICHAEL P. HOKE, RPA

## Cultural Resources Project Manager

Mr. Hoke is a professional archaeologist with more than six years of experience in archaeology and cultural resource management in Southern California and 15 years of experience in management. He offers experience in include project management and planning; training; working with volunteers; creating and upholding budgets; health and safety advocate; accounting; serving as laboratory director and technician, field director and technician, archaeological researcher, editor/writer, and contract preparer.

Mr. Hoke has experience working with both the private sector and public agencies including California State Parks, California Fish and Wildlife, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, Indian Health Services (IHS), City of Encinitas, City of El Cajon, City of Calexico, Imperial County, local Tribal Governments, and the Native American Heritage Committee (NAHC). He has knowledge of governing compliance regulations including the California Environmental Quality Act, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Public Resource Code 5024, Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), California Health and Safety Code (HSC) 7050.5, and related regulatory codes. Mr. Hoke has also prepared site forms, reports, and other documents for environmental review and compliance at both the Federal and State levels. In addition, he has several years of computer experience with word processing, spreadsheet programs, geographic information systems (GIS) applications, and data entry and database management procedures.

**City of San Diego Capital Improvements Projects (2017-2023)** - Cultural Resource Monitor and Lead Project Archaeologist for multiple City of San Diego Capital Improvement projects. Duties include project management, archival research, archaeological monitoring recommendations, construction monitoring, artifact identification, laboratory procedures, curation, daily reports, and technical report collaboration. Projects include (but are not limited to) Sewer and Water Group Job (GJ) 955 San Diego, Sewer and Water GJ 721 Ocean Beach, Sewer and Water GJ 778 National City, Sewer and Water GJ 764A Point Loma, Sewer and Water Design Build AC 816 Pacific Beach. Work was performed for the city of San Diego.

**Skyline Elementary School Development 2017-2018-** Skyline Elementary School Archaeological Monitoring, Solana Beach, San Diego County, CA. Archaeologist on elementary school construction project. Responsibilities included archaeological monitoring, artifact identification, daily reports, photo log, GPS, GIS and spatial analysis, laboratory procedures, artifact cleaning and sorting, cataloguing, curation, and collaboration on technical reports. Work was performed for Balfour Beatty.

**Fallbrook Private Residence 2021** - Archaeological Monitoring for a Private Residence, Fallbrook, San Diego County, CA. Cultural Resource Monitor and Senior Archaeologist. Participated in large-scale cultural inventory survey. Recorded cultural resources in field with GPS devices, field forms, and photography. Conducted post-field geospatial analysis and organized data for proper and efficient recordation. Conducted a historic

building assessment of property including cataloging, photographing and reporting of structure.

**Historic Sidewalk Assessment Sewer Water Group Job 952 2023** – Archaeological Studies for City of San Diego Sewer Water Group 952, San Diego, CA. Senior Archaeologist for historic sidewalk marker survey. Participated in survey, data collection, photography and reporting on historic sidewalk markers in the project area. Work was performed for KTA Consturction, Inc.

**KB Homes Prospect II 2023** – Senior Archaeologist on KB homes housing tract construction project. Responsibilities included archaeological monitoring, artifact identification, daily reports, photo log, GPS, GIS and spatial analysis, laboratory procedures, artifact cleaning and sorting, cataloguing, curation, and collaboration on technical reports. Work was performed for KB Homes.

**Sherman Island Whale’s Spout 2023:** Senior Archaeologist on Sherman Island Whale’s Spout. Responsibilities included assisting in archaeological artifact identification, daily reports, photo log, GPS, GIS and spatial analysis, and collaboration on technical reports. Work was performed for Ducks unlimited.

**Marsh Creek Bridge Replacement 2023:** Archaeologist assisting in daily archaeological monitoring, artifact analysis, photo log, GPS, GIS and spatial analysis and collaboration on technical reports. Work preformed for Contra Costa County.

**Benevento Family Park Renovation 2023:** Senior Archaeologist for preparation of a CEQA and Section 106-compliant cultural resource assessment report and pedestrian survey for the Benevento Family Park Project located in the City of Folsom. The project consists of a park with parking lot, multiple fields and minor landscaping on a 20.4-acre site. Work performed for The City of Folsom.

**Callison Road Lot Split 2023:** Seinor Archaeologist for preparation of a CEQA and Section 106 compliant cultural resource assessment report and pedestraian survey for the Callison Road Lot Split project, located in the City of Placer. This project consists of a 11.6 acre lot but focuses on the 2.6 acre southern portion being split from the larger lot. This work was preforced for Dean Arrington with the City of Placer as the Lead agency.

**Tuolumne County Broad Band EIR 2023:** Seinor archaeologist responsible for preperation of Cultural Resource, Tribal Cultural Resource and Paleontological Resource sections of programatic EIR for future broadband installtion projects in Tuolumne County. This work was preformed for the County of Tuolumne.

## Appendix C

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Native American Correspondence

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 7, 2024

Michael Hoke  
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Via Email to: [Michael.Hoke@helixepi.com](mailto:Michael.Hoke@helixepi.com)

### Re: Raley Blvd Truck Stop Project, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Hoke:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710

<b>County</b>	<b>Tribe Name</b>	<b>Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>
Sacramento	Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
	Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	N	Clyde Prout, Chairperson
	Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	N	CTVCT Preservation, Cultural Preservation Dept.
	Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	N	Pamela Cubbler, Vice Chairperson
	Ione Band of Miwok Indians	F	Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	James Sarmento, Executive Director of Cultural Resources
	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Malissa Tayaba, Vice Chairperson; Director of TEK
	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Kara Perry, Director of Site Protection
	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Krystal Moreno, TEK Program Manager

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	F	Dustin Murray, Tribal Administrator
Tsi Akim Maidu	N	Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	F	Matt Moore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	F	Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
Wilton Rancheria	F	Dahlton Brown, Executive Director of Administration
Wilton Rancheria	F	Herbert Griffin, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation
Wilton Rancheria	F	Cultural Preservation Department,
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	James Kinter, Tribal Secretary
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Anthony Roberts, Chairperson
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Leland Kinter, Tribal Treasurer

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Yvonne Perkins, THPO, Cultural Resources Chairman
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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native An



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Sacramento County  
3/7/2024**

<b>Contact Address</b>	<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Fax #</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA, 95811	(916) 491-0011	(916) 491-0012	rhonda@buenavistatribe.com
P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604	(916) 577-3558		c.prout@colfaxrancheria.com
P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604	(530) 320-6032		ctvctpreservation@gmail.com
P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA, 95604	(530) 320-3943		pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com
9252 Bush Street Plymouth, CA, 95669	(209) 245-5800		consultation@ionemiwok.net
5281 Honpie Road Placerville, CA, 95667	(530) 698-1559		jsarmento@ssband.org
P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA, 95682	(916) 468-2730		matayaba@ssband.org
5281 Honpie Road Placerville, CA, 95667	(530) 698-1400	(530) 387-8067	info@ssband.org
5281 Honpie Road Placerville, CA, 95667	(530) 363-5123		kperry@ssband.org
			kmoreno@ssband.org

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Sacramento County  
3/7/2024**

P.O Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA, 95682	(530) 957-8925		dumurray@ssband.org
P.O. Box 510 Browns Valley, CA, 95918	(530) 383-7234		tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA, 95603	(530) 883-2390		THPO@auburnrancheria.com
10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA, 95603	(530) 883-2390	(530) 883-2380	TribalChairman@auburnrancheria.com
9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		hgriffin@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 908-7564		jkinter@yochadehe.gov
P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 796-3400		thpo@yochadehe.gov
P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 908-2902		lkinter@yochadehe.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Sacramento County  
3/7/2024**

P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 796-3400		thpo@yochadehe.gov
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of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, and the Native American Heritage Commission with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Raley Blvd Truck Stop Project, Sacramento County.

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Me-Wuk	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba	3/28/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba	3/28/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba	3/28/2023
Miwok	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	7/13/2023

Maidu Miwok	Amador,El Dorado,Placer,Sacramento,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	7/13/2023
Maidu	Butte,El Dorado,Lassen,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacram ento,Sierra,Yuba	
Maidu Miwok	Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sa n Joaquin,Sierra,Solano,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	12/13/2023
Maidu Miwok	Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sa n Joaquin,Sierra,Solano,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	12/13/2023
Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Stanislaus,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	8/7/2023
Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Stanislaus,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	8/7/2023
Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Stanislaus,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	8/7/2023
Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023
Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023
Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023

Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023
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Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2024-001314  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Sacramento  
NAHC Group: All

## Appendix D

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### Representative Survey Photographs



Photo 1 View of Eastern APE Facing South





Photo 2 RBTS 001 Facing East



Photo 3 RBTS 002 Facing West



Photo 4 RBTS 003 Facing West



Photo 5 APE over view from South West corner, facing North East



Photo 6 Overview of APE facing South East from North West Corner



Photo 7 Overview of APE facing North from South East Corner of APE



Photo 8 APE facing West from East Border



Photo 9 RBTS 003 Facing North





Photo 10 RBTS 003 Facing South



Photo 11 RBTS 001 Facing East

# Appendix E

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Department of State Parks 523 Series  
Forms

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

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Sacramento and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Rio Linda Date 2018 T 09N, R 05E;  of  of Sec 4; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 5221 Raley Blvd City Sacramento CA 95660 Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10s, 636601.07 mE/ 4280216.84 mN for RBTS 001

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

RBTS 002 636570.94 mE/ 4280446.99mE RBTS 003 636497.79mE/ 4280484.70mN RBTS 004 636512.28mE/ 4280553.44mN

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Four features were identified within this site. RBTS 001 is a concrete tank cradel and associated metal pipe measuring approximately 3 feet tall, with a base of 1.5 feet by 2 feet. RBTS 002 and RBTS 003 are concrete cisterns measuring approximately 12 feet by 12 feet with an approximate depth of 6 feet. RBTS 004 is a concrete drain with iron drain pipe approximately 2 feet by 4 feet, with an approximate depth of 6 feet.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH5 (Wells) AH6 (Water Convince)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo 1 RBTS 001 Facing East

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Michael Hoke RPA  
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc  
1180 Iron Point Rd, Folsom, CA 95665

\*P9. Date Recorded: 4/4/2024

Reconnaissance Survey

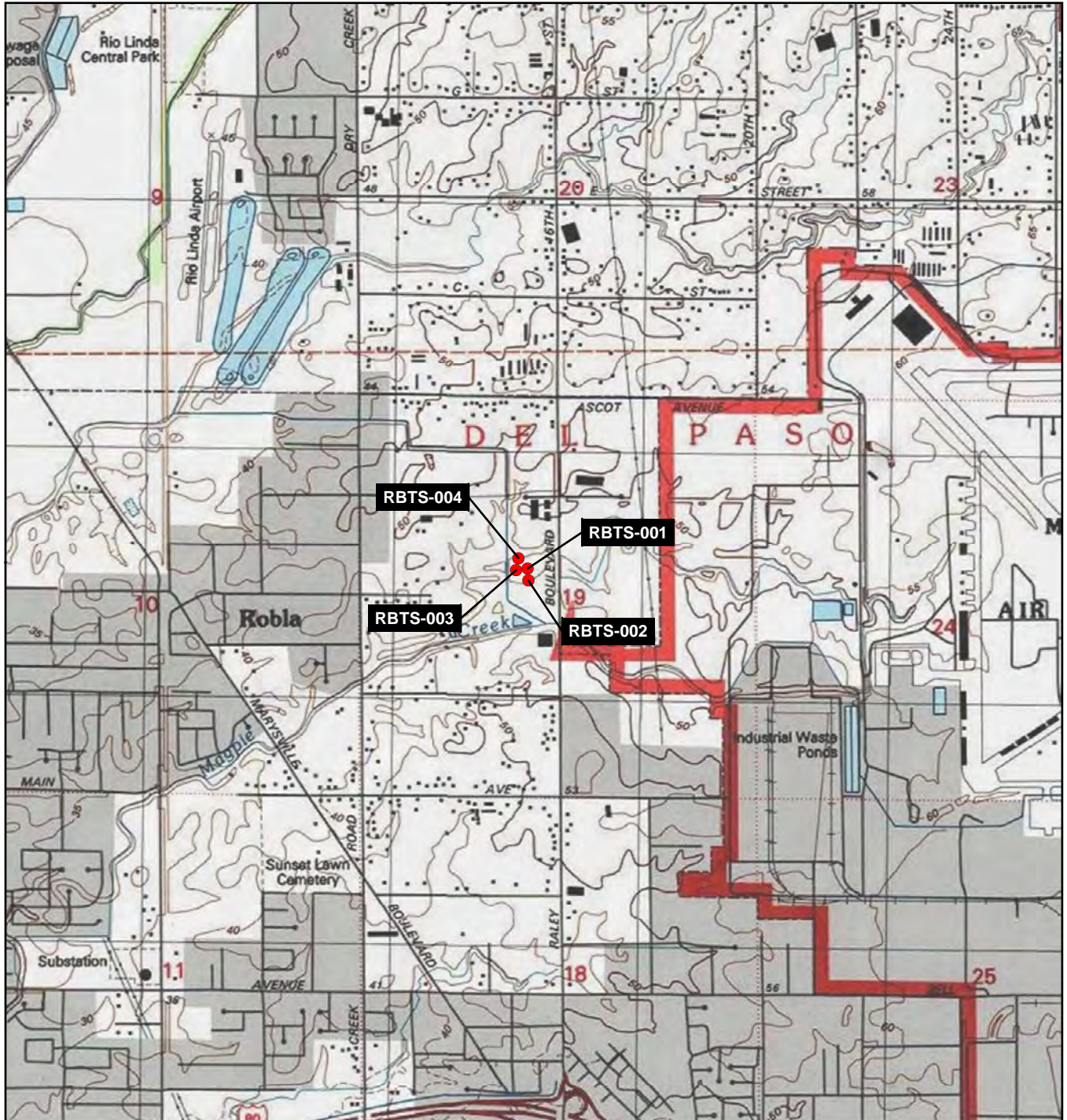
\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

2024 Hoke, Michael Raley Boulevard Truck Service And Parking Facility Project

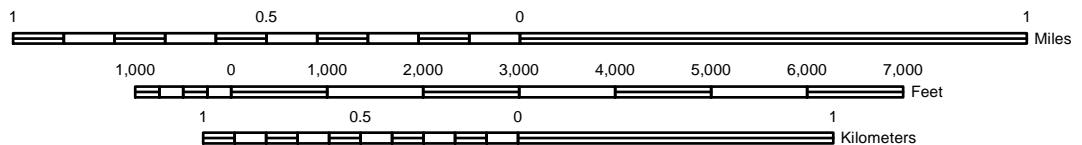
\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

# LOCATION MAP



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH