

Appendix C – Cultural Resources Inventory  
(31 pages)

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
FOR THE SILVER EAGLE ROAD  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

*Prepared for:*

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*May 2024*

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*May 2024*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Silver Eagle Road development project proposes to subdivide and develop approximately five acres on one parcel in North Sacramento. The work would include building an access road and dividing the land into single family residential lots. The project is located within the Del Paso Land Grant, Section 3 as shown on the *Rio Linda*, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The project is subject to permits and approvals from the City of Sacramento (City), requiring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and various City ordinances and planning conditions.

In April 2024, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) was contracted to provide cultural resources services in support of the Project. The scope of work included a records search, an archaeological and architectural surveys of the parcel, and report preparation. Survey investigations identified no archaeological resources within the project.

As part of the record search effort, PAR contacted the Native American Heritage Commission. The NAHC responded on April 23, 2024 and noted a search of their sacred lands files had a positive result. The City is in the process of contacting tribes in compliance with CEQA and will take the lead on tribal consultation. PAR did not contact tribes.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.6 (f) requires the lead agency for a project to ensure that provisions are made for accidentally discovered resources. Upon accidental discovery of an archaeological deposit, it is recommended that work be halted within 100 ft. (30 m) of the discovery until a professional archaeologist has evaluated the find.

According to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the county coroner must be contacted. Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

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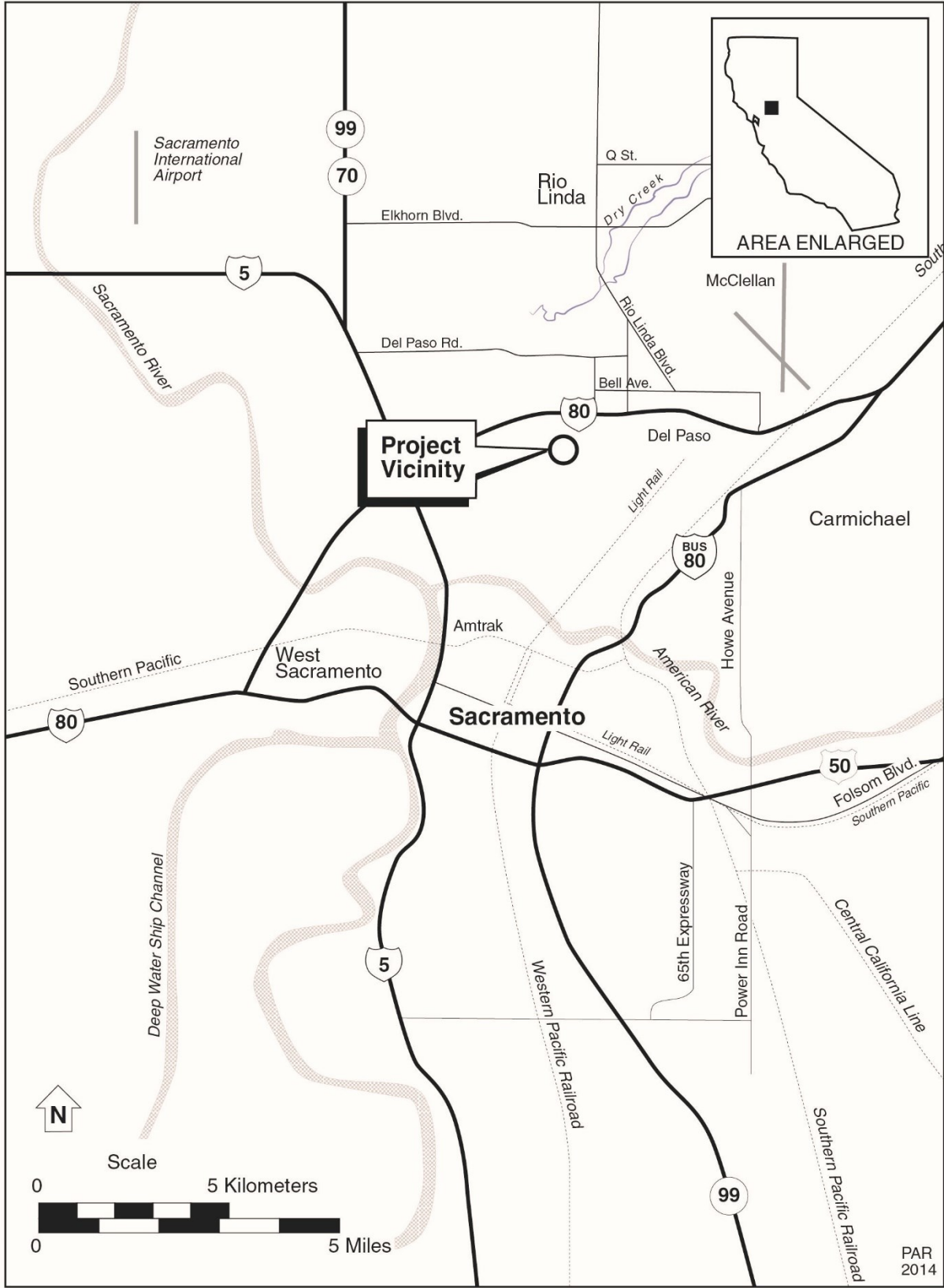
## INTRODUCTION

The Proposed Silver Eagle Road Development Project (Project) is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 250-0130-030 in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California approximately 1.20 miles south of Interstate 80 (I-80) (Figure 1). The Project site is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, *Rio Linda* quadrangle, Section 3 of the Del Paso Land Grant (Figure 2). The Project is in an urban area, surrounded by single-family homes and undeveloped lots west (Figure 3).

Currently, the parcel includes open land. The proposed project consists of subdividing the parcel into residential lots. The project is subject to permits and approvals from the City of Sacramento; thus, compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Register of Historical Resources is required.

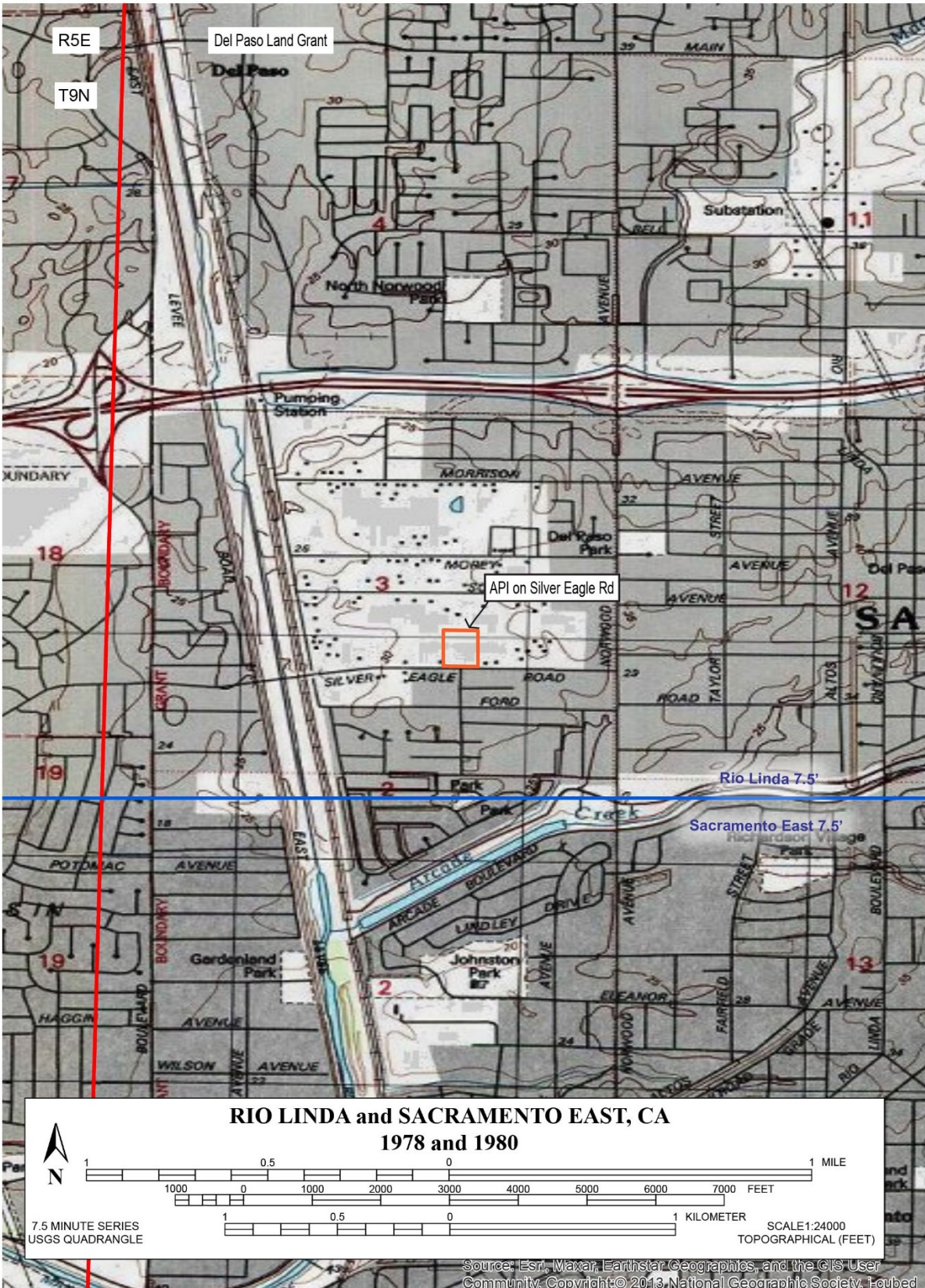
In 2024, Igor Lezhnenko, the property owner, contracted with PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) to provide cultural resources services in support of the proposed project. The scope of work included a records search of the project area, a cultural resources survey of the three-acre project, Native American Heritage Commission coordination, and report preparation.

The cultural resources inventory was completed by James Gary Maniery (PAR Principal Investigator) and Andrea E. Maniery (Field Director). Gary Maniery holds B.A. degree in Environmental Studies and an M.A. degree in Anthropology. He is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 40 years of professional experience and meets Secretary of Interior Professional Standards in Archaeology. Andrea Maniery holds both a B.A. and M.A in Anthropology and is an RPA with over twelve years of experience. She meets Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology.



**Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map**





**Figure 2. Project Location Map**

## Project Description

The Project proposes to subdivide one parcel totaling five acres into smaller lots to facilitate the development of single-family residences (Figure 3). These parcels are located within the Single-Family Residential zone of the City of Sacramento (Rozumowicz-Kodsuntie 2022). The parcels are north of Silver Eagle Road and west of Norwood Road.

## Area of Potential Impacts (API)

The current API encompasses the parcel defined by APN 250-0130-030. All work will occur within the boundary of this parcel, as depicted on Figure 3. Access to the new lots will occur from Silver Eagle Road to the south of the parcel.



**Figure 3. Area of Potential Impacts**

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is located within the Great Valley geomorphic province, an alluvial plain that drains via the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The parcels are on the outskirts of an urban residential neighborhood at an elevation of 34 feet above mean sea level. Currently the Project supports non-native grassland habitat. No trees are on the parcel.

### Geology

The project area is characterized primarily as Quaternary-age alluvium of the Riverbank Formation (Wagner et al. 1981). According to Youngdahl (2020), this formation is Middle to Late Pleistocene in age and consists of Arkosic alluvium that form alluvial terraces, increasing in topographic position with age. In general, most of the area that surrounds the project consists of the Riverbank Formation alluvium.

### Soils

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, (USDA) 2023] soils on site are attributed to San Joaquin Fine Sandy Loam. The parent material is alluvium derived from granite; the unit is moderately well-drained, has a high runoff class, and is not prime farmland. (USDA 2023; Youngdahl 2020).



**Figure 4. Middle of Project site, View Southeast**



**Figure 5. Overview of API facing northeast taken from southwest corner of parcel**

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

The prehistory of California is known to include the entire span of currently identified prehistory in North America. An abbreviated summary of archaeological periods recognized in Central California is presented below (Table 1). Terms used in the summary table are those used in Rosenthal et al. (2007). It should be noted that this summary is not a comprehensive list of known archaeological components in the region, nor does it reflect the full complexity of the archaeological literature. Various authors, notably Beardsley (1954), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Moratto (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007) have provided summaries of California archaeology and prehistory in extensive detail. These sources should be consulted for further information. The discussion below synthesizes information from each of these sources.

Archaeological evidence dating from the late Pleistocene (between 10,000 and perhaps as early as 16,000 years ago) through the protohistoric and ethnographic periods of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries has been recognized throughout the state. A Uranium-series date was acquired on human bone from an early site (CA-KIN-32) from King County within the San Joaquin Valley and yielded an estimated age of 15,696 years (+/- 370 years). A second set of Uranium-series dates, also on human bone from the same site, yielded ages of 11,379 and 11,380 years; (Rosenthal et al. 2007:151). These dates represent some of the oldest dates on human remains in the Americas.

**Table 1 Central Californian Archaeological Periods**

Period	Cultural Patterns	Age Range (cal BCE/cal CE)
Upper and Lower Emergent	Augustine Phase I II	1100 cal CE-Historic
Upper Archaic	Berkeley Pattern	550 cal BCE-1100 cal CE
Middle Archaic	Windmill Pattern (Early Horizon) and earlier unnamed components	5500 cal BCE-550 cal BCE
Lower Archaic	Western Pluvial Lake Tradition	8550 cal BCE-5550 cal BCE
Paleoindian	Various isolated regional artifact finds	11,500 cal BCE-8550 cal BCE

### ***Paleoindian (11,500 – 8550 cal BCE)***

The earliest recognized cultural artifacts found in California are of Paleoindian origin (ca. 11,500 to 8550 cal BCE) and include Clovis-like fluted points estimated to be from 11,000 to 12,000 years in age. Fluted points are thought to be the product of small, band-level societies that hunted now-extinct large Pleistocene mammals including elephant, mammoth, mastodon and bison, in addition to the common small and large game that still lives in the state. These artifacts have usually been found as scattered, isolated fragments and have been identified throughout California. They are rare in archaeological contexts. The best-known examples were found at the Borax Lake Site near Clear Lake in Lake County (Moratto 1984), though numerous

additional examples have been recovered on the edges of pluvial lakes in the Central Valley and elsewhere.

### ***Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal BCE)***

Scattered Early Holocene discoveries, typologically similar to the Western Pluvial Lake Tradition (WPLT) from the Great Basin form the Lower Archaic between 8550-5550 cal BCE. The only archaeological deposit from the Lower Archaic identified in the Central Valley is located at Buena Vista Lake (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977). The relationship to the WPLT tradition is formed primarily through projectile point typologies. Foothill sites from this time period have a large number of milling features which may have been associated with a reliance on acorns or other nuts (Jones and Klar 2007).

### ***Middle and Upper Archaic through Emergent (5500 cal BCE –historic period)***

The Middle and Upper Archaic archaeological periods, (5500 to 1,110 cal BCE) and Emergent (Recent Prehistoric I and II [see Table 1]) archaeological periods (the last 1,100 years) are also well represented throughout the state. Reasonably unambiguous archaeological antecedents of the native, ethnographic cultures of California first appear in a recognizable form during the Emergent period. The bow and arrow, bedrock mortar, and identifiable symbols of ethnographic religious practices are first noted in the archaeological record during this span (Moratto 1984:181-216). A growing economic emphasis on the acorn as a staple food, fishing for anadromous species such as salmon, and the management of biological resources and landscapes through seasonal burning is also noted (Bean and Lawton 1993; Moratto 1984). The concurrent technological changes may or may not have accompanied population movements throughout the region. Economic systems become elaborate and the exchange networks that first appeared during the Late Archaic continue and appear to become more geographically complex. Shell beads, thought of by many researchers to be prehistoric currency, can be confidently identified in the archaeological record by the beginning of the Emergent. Craft specialization and social stratification also appear or become more evident in the archaeological record (Moratto 1984:201-216, 294-304).

### ***Regional Archaeology***

The prehistory of the project region has a diversity of artifacts and features, particularly along Dry Creek. In the 1960s, the area along Dry Creek was surveyed by Patti Palumbo at Sac State (Dougherty and Baker 2015). This study resulted in the recordation of 31 sites and the evaluation of three of these. Her evaluations of sites revealed a prehistoric presence primarily from the Middle and Late Archaic, approximately 3500-1500 rcy BP at CA-SAC-237 near Elverta Road. Later research conducted by PAR extended this particular site's boundaries and overlapped the site occupation with Palumbo's time frame, as PAR analysis revealed obsidian hydration dates between 3000-2000 BP (Dougherty and Baker 2015).

## Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The Native Americans who occupied the project vicinity at the time of Euroamerican contact (ca. 1850s) were speakers of a Maiduan language known as the Nisenan (Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929; Powers 1976:313-345). As a people, they are also referred to as the Southern Maidu (Dixon 1905; Faye 1923; Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978:387). Several ethnographers, including Beals (1933), Faye (1923), Gifford (1927), Kroeber (1976), Powers (1976) and Wilson and Towne (1978), have studied the Maiduan speaking peoples and generally agree that Nisenan territory included the drainages of the Bear, American, Yuba and southern Feather rivers. Their permanent settlements were in the foothills and mountains and were "...generally on the ridges that separated parallel streams, either on crests or on knolls or terraces part way up" (Kroeber 1976:395). Valley dwelling Nisenan tribes tended to occupy high ground near the major streams. Their houses were constructed partially underground with earth or occasionally had tule covered roofs (Kroeber 1929:259-260).

Valley Nisenan lived on the plain between the Sacramento River and foothills, and major villages were concentrated along the Sacramento River ethnographically (Wilson and Towne 1978). They traded actively with foothill Nisenan, as well as for shell beads with the Wintun (Kroeber 1976). Smaller villages were spread throughout the valley along streams and rivers "on gentle slopes with a southern exposure" (Wilson and Towne 1978:388). According to Wilson and Towne (1978:388), the nearest ethnographic villages in the Rio Linda area were *Totola* and *Pusune*. These villages are not indicated on Kroeber's (1976: Plate 37) map of village locations. The only village expressed in the Rio Linda area on Kroeber's map is called *Sutamasina*. Wilson and Towne (1978:388) do not plot *Sutamasina* on their map. The lower foothills and Great Valley were rich in natural resources and the Maidu took advantage of many available foods. Acorns were important to their diet and were supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, herbs, and fruit. A large variety of animal was hunted and/or trapped, including lizards, snakes, and grizzly bears. Maidu were nomadic throughout much of the year, moving from place to place following game and gathering plants (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan hunting and gathering cycle was altered drastically with the discovery of gold in Coloma in 1848. As miners poured into the Roseville and Auburn areas and adjacent streams and tributaries, the Native Americans were forced out of their winter villages, land was fenced, streams were silted, and food resources became increasingly difficult to procure. Stephen Powers, after traveling through the region in the 1870s, noted that the "Nishinam [sic] had the misfortune to occupy the heart of the Sierra mining region, in consequence of which they have been miserably corrupted and destroyed" (Powers 1976:317). By the time of his visit, Nisenan were surviving as best they could, working for whites in mines or on ranches, panning for gold, or adopting even more abstract forms of survival (Wilson and Towne 1978:396-397).

## Historic Context

This property was included in Rancho del Paso, a 44,000+ acre land grant issued by the Mexican government to Elijah Grimes in 1844. Initially, the land was used as a cattle ranch. In 1852, the entire ranch was sold to Samuel Norris. For many years Norris worked with lawyers James Ben Ali Haggin and Lloyd Tevis to claim the land from the US government. After he gained title to the land in 1860 he was deeply in debt to his lawyers. He sold the Rancho to Haggin and Tevis in 1862 (Beck and Haase 1972; Reed 1923)).

Haggin and Tevis grew Rancho del Paso into a nationally known horse breeding and training facility. They established a race track and by the 1880s, the Del Paso horses became known and coveted internationally. The horse ranch shut down in 1905, as Haggin transferred his horse business to his new farm in Lexington, Kentucky. By the end of his tenure in Sacramento, home building was exploding. Haggin formed the Rancho del Paso Land Company in 1891 and began selling plots of land. In 1910 the majority of the ranch was sold in bulk to the Sacramento Valley Colonization Company (SVCC). The SVCC began to subdivide the acreage into neighborhoods, creating small parcels (one to 20 acres each) for sale (Reed 1923). Sales were slow, however, due to the annual flooding of the area.

Between the 1860s and 1910 the area was frequently inundated by the Sacramento River. Reclamation District 1000 was formed after a 50-year movement to control flooding in the Sacramento Valley, natural events that frequently turned the Sacramento Valley into a shallow lake every winter and spring. In 1911, the SAFCA passed legislation to create RD 1000, at the time one of the first and the largest reclamation efforts in the United States (Bradley and Corbett 1996; Dougherty 1999). The district included levees, pump stations, canals, and roads. The creation of these features influenced the future layout of the Natomas and Rio Linda areas. The Natomas east Main Drainage Canal, located west of the project, was constructed by 1914 and is considered a major contributor to RD 1000. It will not be impacted by the project (Bradley and Corbett 1996).

While some parcels and lots sold after the completion of the RD 1000 system, sales remained slow until after World War II. During the 1920s and 1930s, the Project area was used for agriculture (Dougherty and Baker 2015). A 1937 aerial photograph depicts the project as agricultural land. Silver Eagle Road was in place by 1947, providing access to the Project. The aerial photographs from the mid-1950s and after depict continued development of the Project vicinity, likely in response to the growth explosion that occurred in the Sacramento City and County following World War II (NETRonline 2023). This population increase was associated with the expansion of McClellan Air Force Base, founding of Aerojet, and other major businesses that found a home in Sacramento after 1950. The area's crops and orchards were slowly replaced with single family homes, surrounded by open land, similar to what is seen today.



## METHODS

### Record Search

A records search pertaining to the proposed project area and a one-quarter-mile radius was conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on April 10, 2024. The NCIC records search included a review of the following sources (Appendix A):

- NCIC resource records on file as of April 2024;
- NCIC reports on file as of April 2024;
- Office of Historic Property Data File as of April 2024
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976 – obsolete);
- *California State Historical Landmarks* (1996 and updates as of April 2024);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates as of April 2024);
- Historical Maps including United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1911, 1950, and 1967 7.5' Rio Linda, and 1871 Government Land Office plat maps (US Department of Interior [USDI]);
- Historical Aerials 1937-2023 (NETRonline.com);
- *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR). (1996 and Updates as of April 2024); and
- *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). (1996 and Updates as of April 2024).

The record search revealed one resources within one-quarter-mile of the Project (Table 2). A single-family residence, built in 1939 and located just east of the API was evaluated in 2018 as not eligible for the California Register (Appendix A). Historical aerials indicate that the parcel has always been a field, with no structures built within the API. Historic maps support this history, showing no improvements to the land in the last 100 years.

Five projects with reports are documented at the NCIC within the API or within a one-quarter-mile of the Project. The earliest of these occurred in 1981; the latest in 2018. The majority of these projects (four of the five) are related to improvements along Silver Eagle Road: surveys for road reconstruction, bridge crossing, or other road improvements. A list of the reports, authors, and dates is provided in Appendix A.

**Table 2. Resources within or adjacent to the API (one-quarter mile buffer zone)**

Primary No	Trinomial No	Other ID	Age	Notes
P-34-005509		160 Silver Eagle Road	1939	Evaluation of house for HUD; not eligible

## **Native American Coordination**

As part of the effort to identify potentially significant historical and traditional resources that may fall within the project area, PAR submitted a form on April 08, 2024 to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the sacred lands file (Appendix B). The NAHC responded on April 23, 2024 and noted positive results to their search. They provided a list of Native American tribes and recommending contacting tribes for additional information. The City is in the process of contacting tribes in compliance with CEQA and is taking the lead on tribal consultation.

## **Field Methods**

An archaeological survey of the API was completed on April 23, 2024 by Andrea E. Maniery, and Gary Maniery, PAR's Principal Investigators. Intensive survey using 15-20 meter (m)-wide transects was employed for the majority of the API (Figure 6). Fenced private residential areas were not surveyed. The staging area along Silver Eagle Road in the middle of the API was given a cursory survey, given the graveled nature of the API in these areas. The entire Project is covered with non-Native vegetation, interspersed with bare mineral soil. Overall, ground visibility was between 50 and 70-percent. Signs of OHV use was noted in the back of the parcel. Modern vegetation deterrent has been laid down and graded in the center of the parcel.

An architectural survey of the API was completed concurrent with the archaeology work. No buildings, structures, or objects were noted within the API.



**Figure 6. Survey Coverage Showing Complete Coverage Throughout**

## REGULATORY BACKGROUND

For the purposes of identification and mitigation of the effects of projects upon the environment, cultural resources are defined by state statutes, namely CEQA. As part of this process, inventories of cultural resources are conducted where proposed projects may alter or otherwise affect the environment. In California, resources that are identified are then evaluated using the criteria of CEQA to determine whether they may be regarded as potentially eligible for listing as an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Resources that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in either place may require further work to mitigate the project's effects upon the resource.

### California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California State Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 establishes a CRHR that is to maintain a list of historic resources identified within the state. The section further sets out criteria to determine the significance of properties and defines how to determine if a property is eligible. Further, PRC Section 5024.1, paragraphs (b) and (c) explicitly identify the NRHP criteria as the means for determining eligibility of historic properties for listing on the CRHR.

These criteria are enumerated in PRC 5024.1 Section (c) as follows:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA, PRC Division 13 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, and the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5 further regulate and clarify California law respecting historic and archaeological cultural resources.

In addition, historic resources must retain integrity. This property is discussed in CCR Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 (c) as follows:

(c) Integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in [http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/cgi-bin/om\\_isapi.dll?clientID=139553&hitsperheading=on&infobase=ccr&jump=14%](http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=139553&hitsperheading=on&infobase=ccr&jump=14%25)

[3a4852&softpage=Document42 - JUMPDEST 14:4852](#) section 4852 (b) of this chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

The California Register used National Register definitions of integrity to summarize a National Park Service (NPS) bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Shrimpton 2002), the types of integrity are defined as follows:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- Setting is the physical environment of the historic property;
- 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;
- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
- Association is the direct link between an important historic even or person and a historic property.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established is the issue of integrity addressed. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant. A resource must have at least two types of integrity and meet one of the four criteria lists above in order to qualify for the CRHP. Integrity is also important in all evaluations under CEQA.

## RESULTS

The parcel was negative for cultural resources. No artifacts, structures, or cultural materials were noted within the API. Disturbance from equipment staging and off-road vehicle use were noted on the parcel.

## CONCLUSIONS

In April, 2024, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) was contracted to provide cultural resources services in support of the Silver Eagle Road Development Project. The Project proposes to split approximately five acres on one parcel in North Sacramento into new residential lots, to accommodate eventual construction of new single-family residential dwellings on the new residential lots. The project is subject to permits and approvals from the City of Sacramento, requiring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and various City ordinances and planning conditions.

The scope of work included a records search, archaeological and architectural surveys of the three parcels, and report preparation. Survey investigations identified no archaeological resources within the project. No architectural resources were recorded as part of the project.

As part of the record search effort, PAR contacted the Native American Heritage Commission. The NAHC responded on April 23, 2024 with positive results and recommended contacting tribes for additional information. The City is in the process of contacting tribes in compliance with CEQA and will take the lead on tribal consultation. PAR did not contact tribes.

### **Unanticipated Discoveries**

While an archaeological survey is designed to detect resources with surface manifestations, there is always a potential for unidentified subsurface deposits. If archaeological deposits or artifacts (e.g., beads, stone or bone tools, or human remains) are noted, work should stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.6 (f) requires the lead agency for a project to ensure that provisions are made for accidentally discovered resources. These requirements include preserving the find until an archaeologist can evaluate the discovery, providing for the immediate evaluation of the find by an archaeologist, and contingency planning for the time and funding to mitigate project effects upon such accidental discoveries. Upon accidental discovery of an archaeological deposit it is recommended that work be halted within 100 ft. (30 m) of the discovery until a professional archaeologist has evaluated the find.

### ***Human Remains***

According to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the county coroner must be contacted. Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

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**APPENDIX A**  
*Record Search Results*



4/8/2024

NCIC File No.: SAC-24-55

Ellie Maniery  
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.  
1906 21st Street  
Sacramento, CA 95811

Re: Silver Eagle Road 2 (PAR Ref. No.: 24-0004)

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

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

Recorded resources within project area:	None
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	P-34-5509
Known reports within project area:	None
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	631 1749 6390 14232

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Resource Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Built Environment Resources Directory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Archaeological Resources Directory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

- Caltrans Bridge Survey:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Ethnographic Information:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Historical Literature:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Historical Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Local Inventories:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Shipwreck Inventory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Soil Survey Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office via our file transfer system. Please contact NCIC for instructions. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

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

Due to processing delays and other factors, it is possible that not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator  
North Central Information Center

## **APPENDIX B**

*Coordination*

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 23, 2024

Ellie Maniery  
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Via Email to: [aemaniery@parenvironmental.com](mailto:aemaniery@parenvironmental.com)

### Re: Silver Eagle Road 2 (PAR Ref #24-0004) Project, Sacramento County

Dear Ms. Maniery:

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  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

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

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,