

Appendix E

Cultural Resources Assessment

Natoma Senior Housing

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 4.86-acre Natoma Senior Housing (project) located within Folsom City, Sacramento County, California, within assessor's parcel number (APN) 071-0320-042. The project would be located in a portion of Sections 30, 31, Township 10 North, Range 8 East on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Folsom California* 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Because this project will likely require issuance of a permit by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), it is USACE's responsibility to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and to consult with California's State Historic Preservation Officer. Cultural resources investigations conducted in support of this project are also subject to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as defined by Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, with the City of Folsom acting as the Lead Agency. This report also documents HELIX's efforts to assess the potential of ground disturbances associated with this project to affect historical resources (i.e., prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources that meet the criteria of significance under CEQA).

As part of this Cultural Resource Assessment, HELIX Archaeologists requested a records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) on January 21, 2022, which revealed that ten studies have previously been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE), and that two of these studies included the proposed APE as part of their survey areas. Two of these surveys overlapped with the currently proposed APE but did not identify any resources within the APE.

The records search also revealed that eight previously recorded cultural resource have been documented within 0.5-mile of the current APE. These resources include prehistoric lithic scatters and isolates; historic period remnants of mining activities, including water conveyance systems, roads/trails/grades, dams and standing structures; and a PG&E lattice tower built in the 1960s. The proposed project is not anticipated to affect any of these resources.

The NCIC records search also indicated that elements of the Folsom Mining District (resource P-34-000335 / CA-SAC-000308H) may be present within the currently proposed APE. Records indicate that the Folsom Mining District taken as a unified entity has been determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR, but that individual elements within the district may be eligible for listing and should be evaluated as eligible or ineligible on a case-by-case basis. As a result, determining the presence or absence of elements of the Folsom Mining District and examining the qualities of any extant elements was a focal point of HELIX's pedestrian survey of the APE.

On January 21, 2022, HELIX requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (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 proposed project area. On February 9, 2022, HELIX received a response from the NAHC that indicated the SLF search returned negative results but that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources within the project area. As a result, the letter recommended that HELIX reach out to 10 Native American tribal representatives who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. HELIX sent letters to these tribal representatives on February 10, 2022. As of the date this report, no responses have been received.

HELIX Staff Archaeologist, Jentin Joe, surveyed the APE on February 8, 2022. The surveyor encountered limited surface visibility (less than 10 percent) and found considerable evidence of ground disturbance. The exceptions to this poor visibility consisted of shallow excavations and short earthen works apparently intended for use as a mountain bike trail/obstacle course extending across the APE. Ultimately the pedestrian survey did not reveal traces of the Folsom Mining District (resource P-34-000335), nor did it identify any other prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources or built-environment resources within the APE.

The results of HELIX's records searches combined with the results of HELIX's pedestrian survey suggest that there are no cultural resources inside of, or within 0.5-mile of, the currently proposed APE that might suffer effects from the proposed undertaking, which leads HELIX to recommend that there would be no effect on historic properties, including archaeological and built-environment resources, as a result of project implementation. No additional studies, archaeological work, or construction monitoring are recommended. However, in light of the presence of prehistoric resources (resources P-34-000016 and P-34-000017) within 0.5-mile of the APE and the potential presence of elements of district P-34-000335 within the study area, HELIX does recommend that a Worker Awareness Training Program and Inadvertent Discovery Procedures (outlined in Section 6.2 of this report) are implemented to prepare the project team for the unlikely event that human remains or cultural resources are encountered during excavation and construction activities.

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the 4.86-acre Natoma Senior Housing (project), on behalf of Vintage at Folsom, LP (the Applicant). The project would be located at 103 East Natoma Street, approximately 350-feet northeast of the intersection of Fargo Way and Natoma Street in the City of Folsom, within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 071-0320-042. Because development of this project will likely require issuance of a permit by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), it is USACE's responsibility to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and to consult with California's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This process normally involves a four-step procedure described in detail in the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The following is a summary of the basic requirements of the process:

- Identify and evaluate historic properties in consultation with the SHPO and interested parties.
- Assess the effects of the project on properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- Consult with the SHPO, other agencies, and interested parties to develop an agreement that addresses the treatment of historic properties and notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- Proceed with the project according to the conditions of the agreement.

HELIX has conducted this Cultural Resources Assessment to identify historic properties that could potentially be affected by the proposed project. Under federal regulations, where there is a federal undertaking on non-federal land, a consultant may gather the information necessary for the federal agency to meet its responsibilities under Section 106, although the agency official remains legally responsible for all required findings and determinations [36 CFR Part 800.2(a)(3)].

Cultural resources investigations conducted in support of this project are also subject to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as defined by Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, with the City of Folsom (City) acting as the Lead Agency. This report documents HELIX's efforts to assess the potential of ground disturbances associated with this project to affect historical resources (i.e., prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources that meet the criteria of significance under CEQA). The City must determine the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to historical resources and must consider mitigation measures and alternatives to avoid those impacts as part of their decision-making process.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Natoma Senior Housing would be an affordable, 136-unit senior (i.e., age-restricted) rental housing building with a mix of one-and two-bedroom units with an estimated footprint of 109,608-square feet. This three-story building will be located on APN 071-0320-042, a 4.86-acre site located at 103 East Natoma Street, northeast of the intersection of Fargo Way and Natoma Street in the City of Folsom. The

project includes surfaced driveways and 144 parking stalls surrounding the proposed building. Project designs also include 28 bicycle parking spaces, landscaping, and indoor and outdoor amenities that would include an estimated 2,500-square foot community center, outdoor seating and dining areas, perimeter walkways, a dog park, a bocce ball court, picnic tables with umbrellas, outdoor barbeques/kitchens, and benches. Landscaped areas with various trees and shrubs would surround the parking area and the proposed building. A leasing office would be adjacent to the south building entry. Primary vehicle access to the site would be from a proposed main access driveway/bridge located on East Natoma Street across from Prison Road. The entrance would also add a signal to the existing stoplight at the intersection of East Natoma Street and Prison Road. Refer to Figure 1 for the project location and Figure 2 for the APN and parcel boundaries on an aerial photograph (all figures are located in **Appendix A**). The property is owned by the Applicant.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is defined as the geographic area where project activities may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties of prehistoric or historic age, if any such properties exist. The APE for the current project includes the entire 4.86-acres of the proposed project area which is located at 103 East Natoma Street approximately 350-feet northeast of the intersection of Fargo Way and Natoma Street in the City of Folsom (Figure 3). Maximum building height, at the roofline, would be less than 41-feet from grade. At this stage in the planning the depth of the APE below the ground surface is not yet known. The APE is surrounded by residential development to the west, south, east, and northeast. To the northwest of the property (and across Natoma Street) is undeveloped land, associated with the nearby Folsom Prison. There is also the Class I designated Oak Parkway Trail which currently runs through and to the east of the APE. The APE's terrain consists of undulating hills with wetlands and drainages that have been disturbed considerably.

1.4 PERSONNEL

Senior oversight for this Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted by Clarus Backes, RPA. Mr. Backes is an archaeologist and cultural resources manager with 21 years of professional experience throughout California and the western Great Basin. He has conducted and supervised numerous projects support of compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, CEQA, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). He has participated in a wide range of projects involving archaeological survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, laboratory analysis, and the development of mitigation and treatment plans, and has over 17 years of experience in a decision-making capacity on cultural resources projects in California. His training and background meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

The report was written by Benjamin D. Siegel, RPA. Mr. Siegel has over 12 years of private sector cultural resource management and technical report writing experience for regulatory compliance. He has directed cultural resource management projects across the United States, has authored or co-authored cultural resource and interdisciplinary impact assessments associated with development projects that have required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NEPA, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulations, and has helped guide numerous projects through SHPO and THPO review processes in several states and jurisdictions. Mr. Siegel meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Resumes for Mr. Backes and Mr. Siegel are provided in **Appendix B**.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA and its supporting federal regulations establish certain requirements that must be adhered to for any action “financed, assisted, conducted or approved by a federal agency.” In making a decision on the issuance of federal grant monies or a permit to conduct work on federal lands for components of the proposed action, the federally designated lead agency pursuant to NEPA is required to “determine whether the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.” NEPA requires the systematic evaluation of potential environmental impacts of a proposed action and alternative actions, the identification of adverse effects, and consultation with any federal agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. With regard to cultural resources, NEPA states, “It is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means . . . to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” (42 USC 4331). The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources, must be considered [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.27(b)8].

2.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470)

The NHPA of 1966 (16 USC 470) declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes in preserving their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

2.1.3 Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment on such undertakings through a process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800. The Section 106 process involves the identification of significant historic and archaeological resources (“historic properties”) within an APE, the determination of whether the undertaking will cause an adverse effect on historic properties, and the resolution of those adverse effects through execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. In addition to the ACHP, interested members of the public—including individuals, organizations, and agencies (such as the California Office of Historic Preservation)—are provided with opportunities to participate in the process.

2.1.4 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the NHPA as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2).

The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years old to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

2.1.5 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the inadvertent discovery and/or intentional removal of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

2.1.6 American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 was enacted to protect and preserve the traditional religious rights and cultural practices of Native Americans. These rights include, but are not limited to, access of sacred sites, freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rights and use, and possession of objects considered sacred. The AIRFA requires that federal agencies evaluate their actions and policies to determine if changes are needed to ensure that Native American religious rights

and practices are not disrupted by agency practices. Such evaluations are made in consultation with native traditional religious leaders.

2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 California Register of Historical Resources

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 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.

2.2.3 Native American Heritage Commission

Section 5097.91 of the PRC established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Under Section 5097.9 of the PRC, a State policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner.

2.2.4 Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

2.2.5 Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052

Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbance must cease and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

2.2.6 Penal Code, Section 622.5

Section 622.5 of the Penal Code provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands, but specifically excludes the landowner.

3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background of the project area intended to provide a historical context for cultural resources that might be found in the vicinity of the APE. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview of human occupations and uses of the general project vicinity. Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950, 1954, 1977), Fredrickson (1973 and 1974), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

3.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Early archaeological investigations in central California were conducted at sites located in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The first published account documents investigations in the Lodi and Stockton area (Schenck and Dawson 1929). The initial archaeological reports typically contained descriptive narratives, with more systematic approaches sponsored by Sacramento Junior College in the 1930s. At the same time, University of California at Berkeley excavated several sites in the lower Sacramento Valley and Delta region, which resulted in recognizing archaeological site patterns based on variations of inter-site assemblages. Research during the 1930s identified temporal periods in central California prehistory and provided an initial chronological sequence (Lillard and Purves 1936; Lillard et al. 1939). In 1939, Lillard noted that each cultural period led directly to the next and that influences spread from the Delta region to other regions in central California (Lillard et al. 1939). In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Beardsley documented similarities in artifacts among sites in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta and refined his findings into a cultural model that ultimately became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a uniform, linear sequence of cultural succession (Beardsley 1948 and 1954). The CCTS system was challenged by Gerow, whose work looked at radiocarbon dating to show that Early and Middle Horizon sites were not subsequent developments but, at least partially, contemporaneous (Gerow 1954, 1974; Gerow and Force 1968).

To address some of the flaws in the CCTS system, Fredrickson (1973) introduced a revision that incorporated a system of spatial and cultural integrative units. Fredrickson separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (10000 to 6000 B.C.); Lower, Middle and Upper Archaic (6000 B.C. to A.D. 500), and Emergent (Upper and Lower, A.D. 500 to 1800). The suggested temporal ranges are like earlier horizons, which are broad cultural units that can be arranged in a temporal sequence (Moratto 1984). In addition, Fredrickson defined several patterns—a general way of life shared within a specific geographical region. These patterns include:

- Windmiller Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 B.C.);
- Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500); and,
- Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (A.D. 500 to historic period).

Brief descriptions of these temporal ranges and their unique characteristics are presented below.

Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 B.C.)

The Windmill Pattern, or, the Early Horizon culture, was centered in the Cosumnes district of the Delta and emphasized hunting rather than gathering, as evidenced by the abundance of projectile points in relation to plant processing tools. Additionally, atlatl, dart, and spear technologies used typically included stemmed projectile points of slate and chert. Obsidian projectile points, however, are sparingly found on Windmill sites. The large variety of projectile point types and faunal remains suggests exploitation of numerous types of terrestrial and aquatic species (Bennyhoff 1950; Ragir 1972). Burials occurred in cemeteries and intra-village graves. These burials typically were ventrally extended, although some dorsal extensions are known with a westerly orientation and a high number of grave goods. Trade networks focused on acquisition of ornamental and ceremonial objects in finished form rather than as raw material. The presence of artifacts made of exotic materials such as quartz, obsidian, and shell indicate an extensive trade network that may represent the arrival of Utian populations into central California. Also indicative of this period are rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads, and charmstones that usually were perforated.

Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

The Middle Horizon is characterized by the Berkeley Pattern, which displays considerable changes from the Early Horizon. This period exhibited a strong milling technology represented by minimally shaped cobble mortars and pestles, although metates and manos were still used. Dart and atlatl technologies during this period were characterized by non-stemmed projectile points made primarily of obsidian. Fredrickson (1973) suggests that the Berkeley Pattern marked the eastward expansion of Mi-Wuk groups from the San Francisco Bay Area. Compared with the Early Horizon there is a higher proportion of grinding implements at this time, implying an emphasis on plant resources rather than on hunting. Typical burials occurred within the village with flexed positions, variable cardinal orientation, and some cremations. As noted by Lillard, the practice of spreading ground ochre over the burial was common at this time (Lillard et al. 1939). Grave goods during this period are generally sparse and typically include only utilitarian items and a few ornamental objects. However, objects such as charmstones, quartz crystals, and bone whistles occasionally were present, which suggest the religious or ceremonial significance of the individual (Hughes 1994). During this period, larger populations are suggested by the number and depth of sites compared with the Windmill Pattern. According to Fredrickson (1973), the Berkeley Pattern reflects gradual expansion or assimilation of different populations rather than sudden population replacement and a gradual shift in economic emphasis.

Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (A.D. 500 to Historic Period)

The Late Horizon is characterized by the Augustine Pattern, which represents a shift in the general subsistence pattern. Changes include the introduction of bow and arrow technology; most importantly, acorns became the predominant food resource. Trade systems expanded to include raw resources as well as finished products. There are more baked clay artifacts and extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms. Burial patterns retained the use of flexed burials with variable orientation, but there was a reduction in the use of ochre and widespread evidence of cremation (Moratto 1984). Judging from the number and types of grave goods associated with the two types of burials, cremation seems to have been reserved for individuals of higher status, whereas other individuals were buried in flexed positions. Johnson (1976) suggests that the Augustine Pattern represents expansion

of the Wintuan population from the north, which resulted in combining new traits with those established during the Berkeley Pattern.

Central California research has expanded from an emphasis on defining chronological and cultural units to a more comprehensive look at settlement and subsistence systems. This shift is illustrated by the early use of burials to identify mortuary assemblages and more recent research using osteological data to determine the health of prehistoric populations (Dickel et al. 1984). Although debate continues over a single model or sequence for central California, the general framework consisting of three temporal/cultural units is generally accepted. Having said that, the identification of regional and local variation remains a major goal of current archaeological research.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The cultural groups that occupied the project area at the time of Euro-American contact around 1845 are the Southern Maidu, sometimes called the Nisenan. This group speaks a language related to the Penutian stock, and it is generally agreed that they entered the region sometime after 1750 AD, and that their territory included the Bear River, American River, Yuba River, and southern portions of the Feather River drainages (Wilson and Towne 1978:387). Southern Maidu settlements were often located on ridges that separated parallel streams, or terraces located part way up slopes (Kroeber 1925).

The Southern Maidu village of Yodok was thought to have been originally located on the south side of the American River, in the approximate vicinity of the current town of Folsom (Kroeber 1925:394). Later ethnographers however, depict the village on the north side of the river (Bennyhoff 1977:125, 165; Wilson and Towne 1978:388), close to the present-day location of the Cliff House Restaurant (located at 9900 Greenback Lane). It is suspected that additional large settlements existed in the region prior to Euroamerican contact which went undocumented due to the speed with which the Southern Maidu way of life was impacted by white settler colonialism.

Ethnographic descriptions of the Southern Maidu suggest a varied subsistence strategy based on the exploitation of available resources. They hunted a variety of large and small mammals, (including deer, bear, elk, antelope, and rabbit), fish (salmon, trout, and eel), and birds (waterfowl, crows, and pigeons), and gathered numerous edible seeds, nuts, berries, herbs, and native fruits (Kroeber 1925). The Maidu were nomadic throughout the year, following game and gathering plants. Population movements were predicated upon the changes of seasons in an effort to make subsistence gathering easier. Winter villages were formed along drainages at elevations below 2,500-feet (Johnson 1982:74-75). Spring, summer, and early fall were spent at higher elevation camps, where resources were gathered, prepared, and stored for winter (Wilson and Towne 1978:388).

Maidu dwellings include a conical structure built out of poles thatched with bark, sticks, leaves, and pine needles. These structures were often built on top of shallowly excavated pits, with dirt built up around their perimeters. These structures measured between 10- and 15-feet in diameter. Larger Maidu villages often included dance houses, which measured between 20- and 40-feet in diameter, as well as other larger structures which functioned as sweat houses and lodges. These larger structures extended down into the subsurface, with 10- to 20-foot high posts used to support a domed roof which consisted of poles and thatched sticks, bark, and pine needles. An outer layer of earth, measuring roughly 1-foot thick, was used to seal the structure against the elements (Kroeber 1925:407-408).

The epidemic of 1833, which was brought by Euroamericans into the Folsom area, had terrible impacts on local Maidu populations. Thought to be malaria, this epidemic is estimated to have killed up to 75 percent of the Sacramento Valley native population, Maidu included. Another major impact to the Maidu way of life came with the discovery of gold in Coloma in 1848. This prompted thousands of miners to move into the region and stake claims for mining operations. This carving up of territory on maps was quickly followed by the removal of trees, and the diversion of rivers and creeks from their natural beds, resulting in the siltation of local streams. Beyond the environmental degradations these activities caused, mining operations radically reduced the hunting and gathering territories of the Maidu and other native American groups all but extinguishing their means of maintaining self-sufficient levels of food collection/production as well as their capacity to collect materials used in the crafting of tools, structures, trade goods, and medical supplies (Levy 1978, Wilson and Towne 1978). By the 1870s, the surviving Maidu were largely working in Euro-American owned mines and ranches or working as day laborers in industrial or agricultural settings (Powers 1975). Still, Maidu people continue to live in the region to this day, and are striving to maintain, reinvigorate, and safeguard their cultural heritage and traditional practices.

3.3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The first Europeans to visit the interior of California were Spanish expeditions launched to recapture Native Americans who had escaped from the rule of coastal missions (Heizer and Almquist 1971, McGruder 1950, Napton 1997:6). Catholic missions were the hallmark of the Spanish Period (1796-1822) in California, during which time 21 missions were established by the Franciscan Order along the coast between San Diego (among the earliest of missions) and San Francisco. Among the first Europeans to formally explore the Central Valley was Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga, who led excursions in the area between 1806 and 1808 to examine the area's main water ways including what we today call the American, Calaveras, Cosumnes, Feather, Merced, Mokelumne, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus rivers. In 1813, Moraga again ventured into the Central Valley, this time focusing on the south, and coined the name of the San Joaquin River (Hoover et al. 2002:369). Luis Arguello led the last of the Spanish expeditions into the Central Valley in 1817 when he traveled up the Sacramento River, past current day Sacramento, and into the mouth of the Feather River before turning back to the coast (Beck and Haase 1974:18, 20, Grunsky 1989:3-4).

The Mexican Revolution, which took place between 1810 and 1821, resulted in the end of Spanish rule in modern day California and ushered in Mexican governance in the area, which was marked by an extensive issuance of land grants, mostly of lands in the interior of the state. Californios (or Mexican Citizens in California who were given land grants) were given locations by the Mexican Republic in the interior, with the goal of increasing populations in areas further from the coast where Spanish era settlements had already been established and developed into bustling areas of commerce.

Settlement of the Sacramento area began by late 1830s and early 1840s, when entrepreneurs such as John Sutter and Jared Sheldon obtained land grants from the Mexican government in exchange for an agreement to protect Mexican interest in these remote regions. In 1839, John Sutter built the earliest Euro-American settlement within Sacramento County. Named Sutter's Fort, it was well known outpost that brought with it an increase in Euro-American trappers, hunters, and settlers to the Sacramento area. John Sutter also founded New Helvetia, a trading and agricultural outfit, that was based out of Sutter's Fort, close to the location where the Sacramento and American rivers split, near today's City of Sacramento (Hoover et al. 2002).

The Mexican period was also characterized by exploration of the western Sierra Nevada mountain range by American fur trappers and later, miners. Jedediah Smith, an American trapper, is known to have explored the Sierra Nevadas in 1826 and 1827, entering the Sacramento Valley and traveling along the American and Cosumnes rivers and through the San Joaquin Valley. Soon after other trappers ventured into the area, including those involved with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1832 (Hoover et al. 2002:370). Colonel J. Warner is also known to have traveled with the Ewing-Young trapping expedition which passed through the Central Valley in 1832 and 1833 (Gilbert 1879:11).

The American period in California began in 1848 with the end the Mexican American War (1846 – 1848), and the ensuing Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which officially made California a territory of the United States. Soon after, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, located along the American River in Coloma. By 1849 over 80,000 people had emigrated to try and stake their claims and strike it rich in the California Gold Rush. Due to this population boom, and the industries that popped up as a result, California was made the 31st state of the United States in 1850, and by 1854, the bustling town of Sacramento was made the state capital.

3.4 LOCAL HISTORY

The city of Folsom was named after Captain Joseph Libbey Folsom, a West Point graduate who arrived in California in 1847 to serve as Quartermaster in San Francisco. In 1848 Captain Folsom purchased a 35,000-acre Mexican land grant located just to the east of John Sutter's land grant and hired Theodore Judah, a railway engineer and surveyor, to lay out a town initially named Granite City. After Captain Folsom's death in July 19, 1885, his executors changed the town name to Folsom (Gudde 1998). The history of the city is steeped in the development of the mining and transportation industries, and later was heavily influenced by the development of the Folsom Prison and hydroelectric dams.

Mormon Bar, located just a few miles east of Folsom, was the second major gold find within California and by the spring of 1848 a group of Mormons had developed mining operations in the area (Hoover et al. 1990, The Telegraph 1966:8). These efforts were soon followed by the exploration of the other gravel bars along the American River; by 1849 mining works were established between Mormon Island and Mississippi Bar, including Alabama Bar, Slate Bar, Beam or Bean's Bar, and Sailor Bar. Other nearby mining camps included Texas Hill, just south of present-day Folsom and Big Gulch mining camp, north along the American River (Hoover et al. 1990:289). Negro Bar was also located on the American River, near present day Decatur and Reading streets, and was first mined by Afro-Americans in 1849. The community that sprang up around Negro Bar began within the current townsite of Folsom and extended almost a mile downstream. These works, camps, and residences housed some 700 inhabitants as of 1851, and the settlements included two general stores and two hotels (Gudde 1975:235, Hoover et al. 1990:289). In 1852, however, a massive flood on the river forced a relocation of the community onto the bluffs above the bar (Gudde 1975).

In 1851, check dams were built by the Natomas Water and Mining Company on the South Fork American River two miles above Salmon Falls to facilitate the supply of water for mining operations in the growing Folsom Mining District. By 1854 these dams diverted water across 20-miles of ditches and sluice gates that supplied the Folsom area, and included a main canal that reached Prairie City to the south (Barrows 1966, Reed 1923:130, Thompson and West 1880). The area saw an infusion of Chinese immigrants around 1850, with many of them hired to help build the ditches and dams for the Natomas Company. Some also established themselves in the Folsom area by reworking abandoned claims and tailings piles

(Barrows 1966:70-71, Thompson and West 1880). By the mid-1850s there were over 1,200 Chinese living in the area, primarily working as miners.

Mining in the area persisted through the 1960s, though to a far lesser extent than the mining boom in the 1850s. These efforts included placer and drift mining ventures near Alder Creek and Willow Springs, at the Golden Treasure Mine close to Leidersdorff Street, at the White and Donnelly Gravel Mine between Leidersdorff and Sutter Street, and at Wool and Reading streets (Maniery and Syda 1991:25). Dredge mining the American River was first attempted by W. P. Bonright and Company when they obtained title and rights to the Mississippi Bar (Barrows 1966:54-55). By the 1900s and 1910s several companies seeking to emulate the successes of the Bonright dredging endeavor moved into the region, with some working the gravels at Sailor Bar and Texas Hill (The Telegraph, May 30, 1903). Mining remained the primary focus on the Folsom economy until the 1940s, when the federal government placed a moratorium on the mining of non-essential metals as a result of the outbreak of World War II. Though mining/dredging operations resumed after the war in 1946, the returns proved to be not nearly as profitable as they had in earlier years. The last mining enterprise in the region halted operations in 1962 (Barrows 1966).

In 1852 the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company (SVRR) was developed to build a rail line between Sacramento and Negro Bar. The route was surveyed and laid in 1854. Construction began in 1855 and completed by 1856, making it the first line completed in California (Barrows 1966:16, Reed 1923:130). A terminus for the SVRR was built in Folsom near already established hotels and stores. The railway opened on February 22, 1856 and quickly made Folsom a transportation center for freight and passengers who needed to push further into the California interior, or to arrive in Sacramento for shipment by boat to San Francisco and then elsewhere. Many would arrive in Folsom to stage voyages to Sonora, Placerville, Auburn, and Marysville (Thompson and West 1880:223). As a result Folsom grew along with the railroad traffic, with the years between 1856 and 1865 characterized by the development of hotels, houses, churches, an academy, and businesses including a flour mill, and the Folsom Telegraph building (Thompson and West 1880:223). A series of fires (two in 1871, one in 1872, and another in 1886) destroyed a tremendous amount of property in the area, but each time the city's business district found ways to quickly bounce back with the construction of larger and grander buildings.

In the 1870s Folsom also saw an increase in agricultural activity as the Natoma Water and Mining Company began renting out large swaths of their property for use as vineyards, gardens, and orchards (Reed 1923:130). Chinese, Native Americans, Portuguese, Italians, and African Americans worked in these agricultural fields and took on the roles of cooks, laborers, and handymen in the Folsom area. Growth in the area was also spurred in the 1870s and 1880s by the opening of Folsom State prison in 1878. This prison remains a major employer for the town through the present day.

Originally intended to house the surplus of criminals held at San Quentin prison, construction began on the Folsom Prison in 1874, with the efforts largely supplied by local Folsom businesses. The prison was built on land owned by the Natoma Water and Mining company. In exchange for the state gaining possession of the land, convict labor was to be used to construct a dam for the company (Barrows 1966:77). A railroad spur intended to supply the new prison facility was built along the south bank of the American River and extended to the intended dam site. The first cell block was completed in 1880 prompting the first transfer of 44 convicts from San Quentin. These men were soon put to work building an additional cellhouse and the dam for the Natoma Company. These buildings were made with granite quarried from the prison grounds, and as the prison was expanded, so was the prisoner population. The prison was unique in that it had an electric power plant on the grounds to power interior lighting and

the arc-lights that illuminated the boundaries of the prison grounds (Barrows 1966:78). Convict labor from the prison was used to build the Folsom dam as intended, which led to the development of the nearby hydroelectric plant.

The dam and the first half-mile of the associated canal were completed in 1893. Soon after log booms were constructed so that logs could be floated through the power canal and to a milling pond and sawmill near Folsom. These logging businesses were operated by the American River Land and Lumber Company which were affiliated with the Natoma Company (Barrows 1966). By 1895, a hydroelectric system consisting of a two-story powerhouse, intake gates, penstocks, McCormick turbines, and GE generators was completed. Once operational, this powerhouse brought electric current through transmission lines to Sacramento, forming the longest transmission line in the world at the time (Barrows 1966:23). This hydroelectric system was continuously upgraded and remained in use until 1952 when the Folsom Dam was demolished in anticipation of the construction of a new dam further upstream.

In the latter half of the 20th century the City of Folsom continued to expand and grow. The new Folsom Dam project began in 1952 and was completed by 1956. This new dam was built to control flooding in Sacramento and to provide hydroelectric power to nearby cities. In the 1960s, musician Johnny Cash brought fame to the city and the Folsom Prison, with his hit single “Folsom Prison Blues” and the subsequent recording of an album on the prison grounds in 1968. In 1982 Intel Corporation, the computer hardware company, made Folsom its home and purchased 234 acres to set up offices, warehouses and manufacturing center. Today the 1.5 million square foot Intel campus employs over 6,000 employees and is the single largest employer in the city. In more recent decades, especially the 1990s, Folsom has been the site of rapid expansion, as the suburbs of Sacramento spread out into the Folsom city limits. As of the 2020 census, Folsom is home to some 80,454 residents. This recent growth has spurred the development of numerous residential neighborhoods, apartment complexes and shopping centers.

4.0 RECORDS SEARCHES

On January 21, 2022, a records search addressing the APE and a 0.50-mile radius beyond the APE boundaries was conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University, Sacramento. The purpose of the records search was to: (1) identify prehistoric and historic resources previously documented in the APE and within 0.5-mile of APE boundaries; (2) determine which portions of the APE may have been previously studied, when those studies took place, and how the studies were conducted; and, (3) ascertain the potential for archaeological resources, historical resources, and human remains to be found in the APE. This search also included a review of the appropriate USGS topographic maps on which cultural resources are plotted, archaeological site records, building/structure/object records, and data from previous surveys and research reports. The California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory listings were also reviewed to ascertain the presence of designated, evaluated, and/or historic-era resources within the APE. Historical maps and historical aerial photographs of the area were also examined (NETROnline 2022).

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The cultural resources records search identified 10 studies that have previously been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Table 1). Of these, two studies overlapped with the current APE for at least part of their survey area; these include report numbers 004508 (Maniery 1993) and 004509 (Maniery and Syda 1991). Brief summaries of the reports pertaining to surveys that overlapped with the current APE are provided below **Table 1**.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN 0.5-MILE OF THE APE

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Includes APE?	Affiliation
004508	1993	Maniery, Mary L.	Determination of Effect, American River Bridge Crossing Project, City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California	Yes	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
004509	1991	Maniery, Mary L. and Keith A. Syda	Cultural Resources Investigation for the American River Bridge Crossing Project, City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California	Yes	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
000155	1977	Greenway, Gregory	An Archaeological Survey of the Oak Avenue Parkway, Ashland Water Transmission Main and Storage, Blue Ravine Water Transmission Main, and the Lew Howard Memorial Park for the City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California	No	Archaeology Study Center, CSU Sacramento
001837	1997	Waechter, Sharon	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Natoma Pipeline Expansion, Folsom Dam to the City of Folsom Water Treatment Plant	No	Sharon Waechter
003761	2001	Billat, Lorna Beth	Nextel Communications (on-air) CA-0205A / West Folsom Entrance Road to Folsom State Prison	No	EarthTouch, LLC
006933	1998	Maniery, Mary L. and Cindy Baker	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Folsom Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation Project-Phase 1 Folsom, CA	No	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
011288	2013	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Johnny Cash Class 1 Bicycle Trail, City of Folsom, California Federal Project No. 5288 (025)	No	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
011533	2014	Wills, Carrie D. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SC 14633A (East Natoma & Randall), 235 Marchant Drive, Folsom, Sacramento County, California	No	Environmental Assessment Specialist, Inc.
011755	2015	Allen, Josh	Cultural Resources Survey of Folsom Zoo, Sacramento County, California	No	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
013383	2015	Wills, Carrie	Oak Parkway Trail Undercrossing, Draft Initial Study & Environmental Evaluation	No	HELIX Environmental Planning Inc.

Report 004508 – *Determination of Effect, American River Bridge Crossing Project, City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California* was written by Mary L. Maniery in 1993. The American River Bridge Crossing Project APE consisted of four linear alignments or alternatives that extended (east to west) from near the current Folsom Dam, to downstream of the existing Rainbow Bridge. Intersection improvements and road widening activities were also planned as part of the project. The survey area covered for this effort encompassed four possible alignments (referred to in the report as “alternatives”) for a bridge that would be built across the American River. The records searches and surveys conducted for these alternative alignments encountered 10 historic period cultural resources including Folsom’s “Chinatown” district (CA-SAC-426-H), the Sacramento Valley Railroad (CA-SAC-428-H), the Folsom Hydroelectric System (CA-SAC-429-H), the Folsom Powerhouses (National Historic Landmark/CHL #633), Rainbow Bridge (Bridge #246-67), and several individual built resources on APNs 070-0113-001, 070-0105-012, 070-0010-019, 070-0010-019 and 070-0091-007. However, none of the identified resources fall within the currently proposed APE, nor are any of these resources anticipated to be affected by the currently proposed undertaking.

Report 004509 – *Cultural Resources Investigation for the American River Bridge Crossing Project, City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California*, was written by Mary L. Maniery and Keith A. Syda in 1991. Similar to report 004508, this cultural resource investigation examined four linear alignments or alternatives for a proposed bridge that would cross the American River, as well as associated road improvements that extended (east to west) from near the current Folsom Dam to downstream of the existing Rainbow Bridge. The investigation identified 13 archaeological sites, five isolated artifacts, and 55 historic structures. None of the resources identified during the records searches or pedestrian surveys covered within this report fall within the currently proposed APE, and none of the resources mentioned in the report are anticipated to be affected by the current undertaking.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The records search revealed that elements of one cultural resource, the Folsom Mining District (P-34-000335 / CA-SAC-000308H) may be present within the APE, and that eight previously recorded cultural resources lie within 0.5-mile of the APE. A brief description of resource P-34-000335 (CA-SAC-000308H) is provided below **Table 2**.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 0.5-MILE OF THE APE

Primary	Trinomial	Year	Recorder	Description
P-34-000335	CA-SAC-000308H	1969	K. G. S.	Historic period district- Folsom Mining District, several incorporating elements including foundations and structure pads, a water conveyance system, mines, quarries, and tailings
P-34-000016	n/a	1990	Syda, K., and C. Thomas	Prehistoric period isolate - Mano
P-34-000017	n/a	1990	Syda, K., and C. Thomas	Prehistoric period isolate - Pestle
P-34-000018	n/a	1990	Syda, K., and C. Thomas	Historic period site- Concrete rubble and 3 quarried granite blocks

Primary	Trinomial	Year	Recorder	Description
P-34-000451	CA-SAC-000424	1990	Syda, K., and C. Thomas	Historic period site - Water conveyance system, associated with Folsom Mining District
P-34-000452	CA-SAC-000425	1990	Syda, K., and C. Thomas	Prehistoric period site - Lithic scatter
P-34-000456	CA-SAC-000429H	1989	Gerry, R., and M. Peak	Historic period site - Water conveyance system, roads/trails/railroad grades, dams, and standing structures
P-34-005017	n/a	2014	Crawford, K. A.	Historic period site – 1960s PG&E Tower constructed with bolted steel L-shaped profiles and cross arms
P-34-005119	CA-SAC-000426	2011 (year of publication)	Appleby, Richard Allen	Historic period site - Folsom State Prison Railroad, no longer extant, plotted route appears on 1892 USGS topo map

P-34-000335 (CA-SAC-000308H): Most recently updated by Coleman, Talcott, and Wolpert of Solano Archaeological Services, this resource, known as the Folsom Mining District, is comprised of a variety of elements from the region’s historic mining period (spanning from the 1840s through the mid-twentieth century) including mines, quarries, tailings, mining equipment, habitation sites, roads, railroad grades, water conveyances, and structural foundations. The results of HELIX’s records search indicated that elements of this historic district could be present within the currently proposed APE. NCIC records suggest that the Folsom Mining District taken as a unified entity has been determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR, but that individual elements within the district may be eligible for listing and that they should be evaluated as eligible or ineligible on a case-by-case basis.

4.1.3 Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs examined for this review include plat maps from 1857 and 1866; Folsom USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps from 1914, 1944, 1954, and 1967; and a series of aerial photographs dating from 1952 through 2018 (NETROnline 2022). The plat maps and USGS quadrangle maps reveal no signs of development of the APE through 1967. The aerial photograph series of the APE reveals the development of Natoma Street by 1952 and several dirt roads to the southwest of the APE. By 1964, the area adjacent south of the APE has been further developed with paved roads and the construction of a few residential houses. By 1993 development in the area increased considerably, with residential construction having taken place to the northeast, east, south, southwest, and northwest of the APE. Due north of the APE, however, the land remained undeveloped save for the paved road that leads to the Folsom prison located 2.5-miles north of the APE. Despite these developments in the vicinity of the APE throughout the 20th century, the aerial photography analysis suggests that no developments took place within the currently proposed APE (NETROnline 2022).

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On January 21, 2022, 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 proposed project area. On February 9, 2022 HELIX received a response from the NAHC that indicated the SLF

search returned negative results but that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources within the project area. As a result, the letter recommended that HELIX reach out to 10 Native American tribal representatives (**Appendix C**) who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The recommended points of contact with Native American Tribes included:

- Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration, Wilton Rancheria
- Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu
- Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Regina Cuellar, Chairperson, Lone Band of Miwok Indians
- Sara A. Dutschke, Chairperson, Lone Band of Miwok Indians
- Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Wilton Rancheria
- Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson, Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
- Clyde Prout, Chairperson, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Jesus Tarango, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria
- Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria

HELIX sent letters to these tribal representatives on February 10, 2022. As of the date of this report no responses have been received.

5.0 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

HELIX Staff Archaeologist, Jentin Joe, surveyed the undertaking's APE on February 8, 2022. The survey involved the systematic investigation of the APE's ground surface by walking in parallel 10-meter (m) transects. During the 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 debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as gopher holes, burrows, cut banks, and drainage banks were also visually inspected. Representative survey photographs are found in **Appendix D**.

The topography of the APE is largely flat, with small rises in elevation in the northeast which dip down to a small creek which lies along the north boundary of the property and runs east to west. The APE is bounded by residential neighborhoods to the south, and east, a small business center to the west, and by Natoma Street to the north, with the Folsom Prison property just north of Natoma Street. The APE is mostly covered in oak trees and tall grasses, and the surveyor encountered fairly poor surface visibility (10 percent or less) with the exception of exposed patches of the ground surface that have been modified (Photograph 1). These patches have clearly been disturbed and reveal light brown, loamy soils

with few inclusions. The patches are signs of significant and recent ground disturbance in the form of excavations and earthen works that appear to have been designed to create an informal mountain biking trail/racing course (Photograph 2). The surveyor also found a great deal of modern trash on the site, including planks of wood, scraps of plastic, and a discarded mattress (Photograph 3). To the west is a walking trail that extends just outside the southern boundary of the APE.

No prehistoric or historic-era materials or features were observed during HELIX's intensive pedestrian survey of the APE.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY

In order to assist USACE in its responsibility to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, as well as the City of Folsom with its responsibility to comply with CEQA, HELIX assessed the potential for the proposed project to affect historic properties within the project APE. A records search conducted by HELIX at NCIC on January 21, 2022, determined that 10 studies have previously been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the current project's APE, and that two of these studies overlapped with the current APE for part of their survey areas. Both of these cultural resource surveys were conducted in association with the American River Bridge Crossing Project. While these studies overlapped with the proposed project area and identified other resources within 0.5-mile of the project area they did not identify cultural resources within the currently proposed APE, nor any resources that would be impacted by project activities.

The records search also revealed the presence of eight previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5-mile of the APE and suggested that elements of the Folsom Mining District (resource P-34-000335 / CA-SAC-000308H) may be present within the current APE. The identified resources include prehistoric lithic scatters and isolates (P-34-000016, P-34-000017, and P-34-000452); historic period remnants of mining activities including water conveyance systems, roads/trails/grades, dams and standing structures (P-34-000018, P-34-000451, and P-34-000456); and a PG&E lattice tower built in the 1960s (P-34-005017). The current undertaking is not anticipated to affect any of these resources.

On January 21, 2022 HELIX requested that the NAHC conduct a search of their SLF for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the proposed project area. On February 9, 2022, HELIX received a response from the NAHC that indicated the SLF search returned negative results but that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources within the project area. As a result, the letter recommended that HELIX reach out to 10 Native American tribal representatives who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. HELIX sent letters to these tribal representatives on February 10, 2022. As of the date of this report no responses have been received.

On February 8, 2022 HELIX Staff Archaeologist, Jentin Joe, surveyed the APE. Mr. Joe encountered poor surface visibility (10 percent or less) and found considerable evidence of disturbance within the APE, in the form of earthen works designed for use as an informal mountain bike trail/obstacle course. Aside from these ground disturbances, the surveyor found only modern trash, including plastics, wood planks, and the remnants of a mattress on the site. Ultimately the survey did not identify any prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources nor any built-environment resources within the APE.

Efforts during HELIX's pedestrian survey to locate cultural resources associated with the Folsom Mining District (resource P-34-000335 / CA-SAC-000308H), which was identified during the NCIC records search as potentially lying within or adjacent to the proposed APE, did not reveal any cultural resources that could be associated with the historic mining district.

As a result, the proposed project is not anticipated to affect any of the previously documented resources in the vicinity of the APE.

6.1.1 Sensitivity and Potential Effects

The results of this Cultural Resources Assessment indicate that there are no known or newly discovered cultural resources within the APE, prompting HELIX to recommend that the area is not likely to contain surface based archaeological deposits. Although the NCIC records search indicated that elements of district P-34-000335 (the Folsom Mining District) may potentially be located within the current APE, no traces of the district were found during HELIX's pedestrian survey of the project area. As a result, the current project is anticipated to have no impacts on district P-34-000335.

Based on the results of HELIX's cultural resource assessment the APE can be assumed to have a low sensitivity for surficial cultural resources and this project is anticipated to have no impacts to historical resources for the purposes of compliance with both Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. The recommendations provided below are intended to minimize the potential for buried and undocumented cultural resources to be significantly impacted during project implementation.

Consequently, HELIX recommends that there would be no effect on historic properties or historical resources, including archaeological and built-environment resources as a result of project implementation. No additional studies, archaeological work, or construction monitoring are recommended. However, in light of the presence of prehistoric resources within the study area (P-34-0000016 and P-34-000017) and the potential presence of elements of district P-34-000335 to lie within the study area, HELIX recommends that the Worker Awareness Training Program and Inadvertent Discovery Procedures outlined below be implemented in the unlikely event that human remains or cultural resources are encountered during construction.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 Worker Awareness Training Program

All construction personnel involved in ground disturbing activities shall be trained in the recognition of possible cultural resources and protection of such resources. The training will inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials. Construction personnel will be instructed that cultural resources must be avoided and that all travel and construction activity must be confined to designated roads and areas. The training will include a review of the local, state, and federal laws and regulations related to cultural resources, as well as instructions on the procedures to be implemented should unanticipated resources be encountered during construction, including stopping work in the vicinity of the find and contacting the appropriate environmental compliance specialist.

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, Public Resource Code (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 his/her 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 area 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 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, an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards should then be retained, in coordination with USACE and the City, to assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and should be discussed in consultation with USACE and the City.

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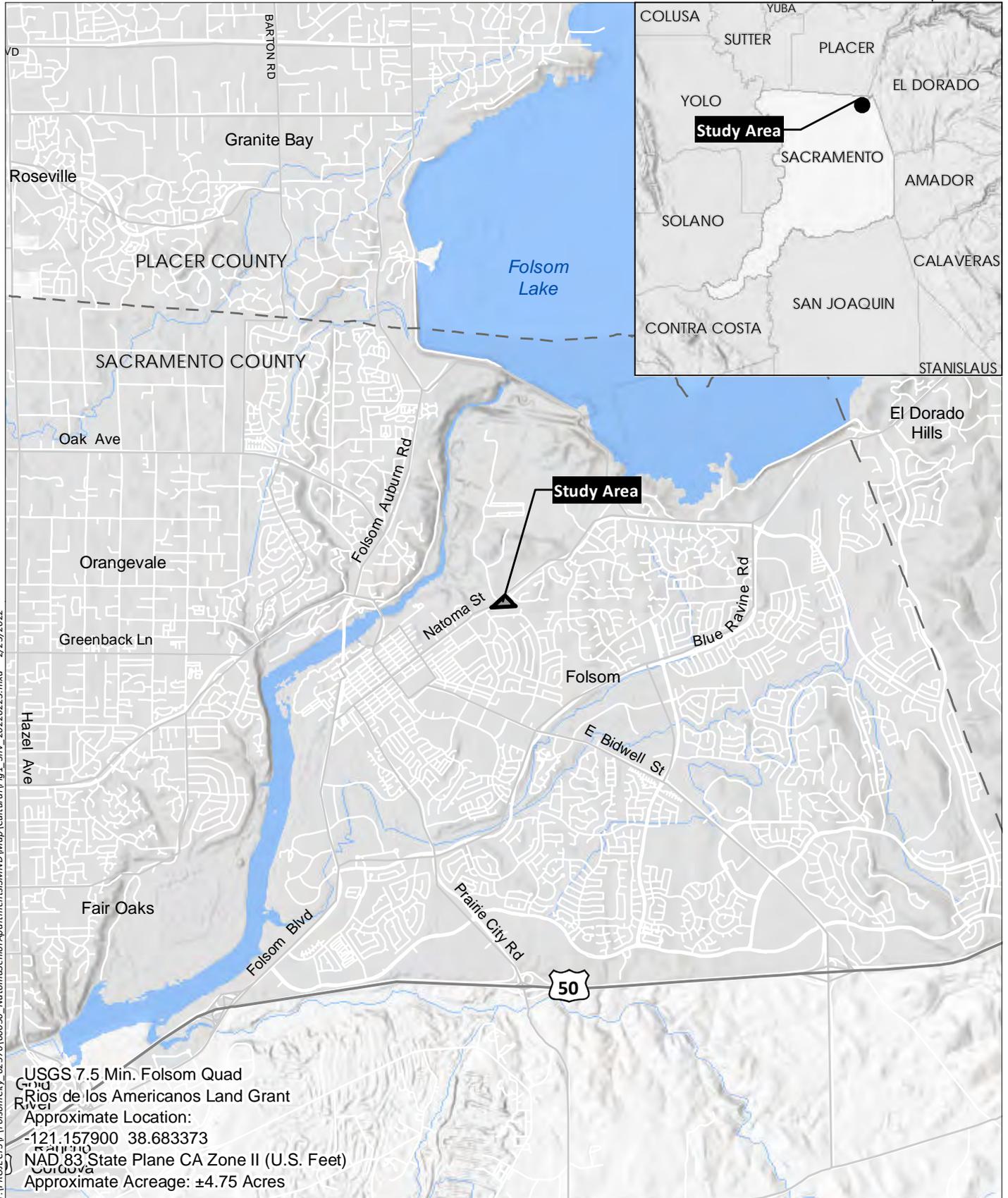
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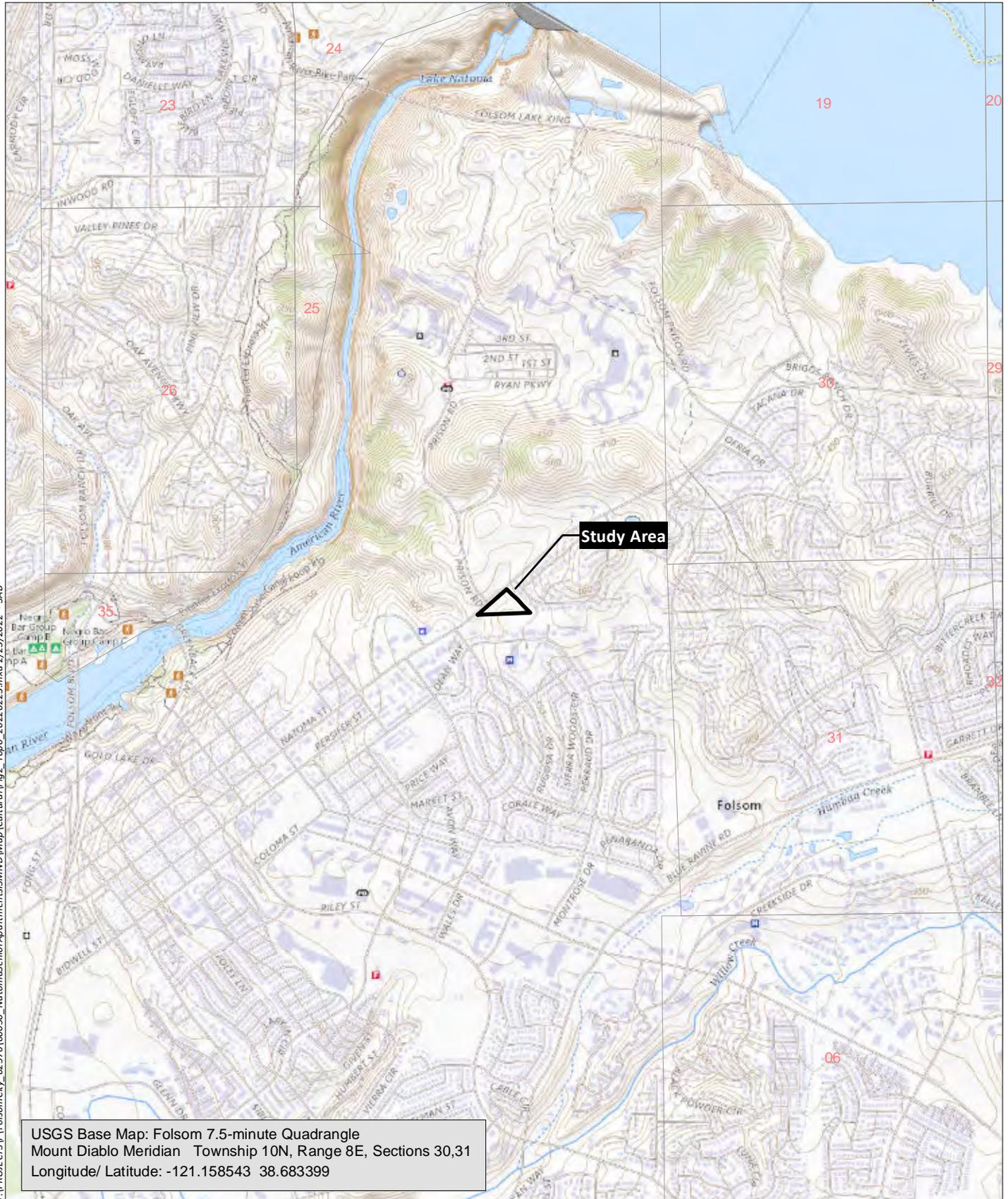
Appendix A

Figures



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Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)



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USGS Base Map: Folsom 7.5-minute Quadrangle
 Mount Diablo Meridian Township 10N, Range 8E, Sections 30,31
 Longitude/ Latitude: -121.158543 38.683399

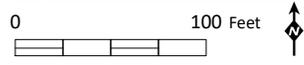
Source: USGS, The National Map, 2021

Legend

○ Area of Potential Effects- 4.75 Acres



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Source: Aerial Imagery (DigitalGlobe, 3/4/2021)

Appendix B

Resumes

Summary of Qualifications



Mr. Backes is an archaeologist and cultural resources manager with over 20 years of professional experience throughout California and the western Great Basin. He has conducted and supervised numerous projects in support of compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). He is also well versed in criteria for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations. He has participated in a wide range of projects involving archaeological survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, laboratory analysis, and the development of mitigation and treatment plans, and has over 15 years of experience in a decision-making capacity on cultural resources projects in California. His training and background meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

Canyon Terrace Apartments General Plan Amendment, Rezone and Planned Development Permit (2018). Senior Archaeologist responsible for overseeing archaeological surveys, archival research, and Native American coordination for Senate Bill 18 compliance in support of a proposed development project. The project, located in the City of Folsom, would construct 96 new apartment units in eight new apartment buildings. Work performed for the City of Folsom.

Avenida Senior Living (2020 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources services conducted in support of the CEQA IS/MND for the Avenida Senior Living facility in the City of Folsom. Project included archival research, Native American consultation, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. The resulting Cultural Resources Assessment Report documented the findings of the study; assessed the potential for the project area to contain significant, undiscovered archaeological resources; and recommended avoidance and minimization measures to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated discoveries. Work performed for the City of Folsom.

El Dorado County Bike Park (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources including delineation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE), extensive background research, Native American outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey in support of CEQA IS/MND for a new bike park in El Dorado County. The project included a significance evaluation of several historic railroad features that seem to represent an early 20th century worker's camp associated with the Diamond and Caldor Railway's Diamond Springs facility. Work performed for the County of El Dorado.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology,
California State
University, Long
Beach, 2009

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles, 2004

Registrations/ Certifications

Registered
Professional
Archaeologist,
#1673640, 2009

Bureau of Land
Management
Statewide Cultural
Resource Use Permit
(California), permit
#CA-18-35

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Society for American
Archaeology

American Rock Art
Research Association

National Association
of Environmental
Professionals

Clarus Backes, RPA

Principal Cultural Resources Specialist

South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Eden Landing Phase 2 (2019 - Present). Principal Investigator responsible for conducting surveys, providing significance evaluations and impact analyses for historic archaeological sites, and updating existing cultural inventories for the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve in Alameda County. This area includes two NRHP-eligible historic districts, the Alviso Salt Works Historic Landscape and the Eden Landing Salt Works Historic Landscape, that represent salt farms dating back as early as the 1850s. Completed the study to satisfy the USACE Section 106 requirements and determined that newly discovered cultural resources in the area are eligible for the NRHP individually and as contributing elements to the larger historic districts. Work performed for Ducks Unlimited, Inc., with the County of Alameda as the lead agency.

Tuolumne County Fuel Break Expansion Activities (2018 - 2019). Principal Investigator for a fuel break expansion project in Tuolumne County proposing development of seven fuel breaks under the Forest and Watershed Health aspect of the Community and Watershed Resilience Program. The fuel breaks extend through public and private lands, including U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. Cultural resources studies include Section 106 compliance with the SNF as the lead agency, and CEQA compliance with State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (CA HCD) as the lead agency. Project activities under SNF oversight include developing a project APE, receiving an Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit, conducting intensive pedestrian surveys of fuel breaks totaling almost 2,000 acres, documenting over 100 cultural resources using SNF protocols, developing avoidance and minimization strategies for at-risk cultural resources, and producing a comprehensive Cultural Resources Inventory Report. Work performed for the State of CA HCD with USFS and BLM as project partners.

Aramis Solar Energy Generation and Storage Project EIR (2018). Principal Investigator responsible for supervising and conducting archival research, surveys, and Native American coordination in support of this proposed utility-scale solar project located on approximately 400 acres near the Contra Costa and Alameda County line north of the City of Livermore. Work included acting as primary author for the resulting Cultural Resources Technical Report and CEQA EIR section. Work performed for Intersect Power.

Dumbarton Transit-Oriented Development, FMC Parcel C Project (2018). Principal Investigator responsible for addressing potential impacts to cultural resources by the development of 17.4 acres as part of the Dumbarton Transportation Oriented Development Specific Plan of the City of Newark, located adjacent to the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge in Alameda County. Responsible for cultural resources compliance for the project, including archival research on early industrial development of Newark and the East Bay Area, Native American coordination, field surveys, and the National Register of Historic Places evaluation of a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad's historic Dumbarton Cutoff. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

Garland Battery Energy Storage System (2021 - Present). Senior Archaeologist responsible for overseeing cultural resources monitoring during retrofit of a BESS within an operational solar energy facility located in an area considered highly sensitive for buried prehistoric resources. In addition to managing archaeological monitoring during construction, worked closely with local Native American tribes and managed Tribal monitors in order to minimize impacts to previously undiscovered cultural resources. Work performed for Rosendin Electric with Kern County as the lead agency.

Summary of Qualifications



Mr. Siegel is an archaeologist and cultural resource manager with over 10 years of experience directing cultural resource management efforts across the United States and in countries abroad. He has authored or co-authored dozens of cultural resource assessments and reports associated with projects requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. He has applicable experience in directing records searches, field surveys, site evaluations, data recovery efforts, and in the development of resource mitigation plans for large scale cultural resource efforts. Mr. Siegel is also experienced in the application of the CRHR and NRHP evaluation criteria to various cultural resources. He meets the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, and history and is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Mr. Siegel is experienced supporting wildfire projects for federally funded projects and has served as a Senior Archaeologist on forest treatment projects within Stanislaus National Forest lands. In this role he has directed archaeological survey, recorded prehistoric and historic period cultural resources, and produced California DPR forms for resources that meet state standards for entry into the archaeological record.

Selected Project Experience

SERAL Fire Management Features (FMFs) Cultural Resources (2021 - Present).

Senior Archaeologist responsible for leading cultural survey, recording cultural resources, and producing DPR forms and Technical Reports to state and United States Forest Service standards. Work performed for Tuolumne County.

Fred Jackson First Mile/Last Mile Connection Environmental Compliance & Monitoring (0662-6R4153) (051121) (2021 - Present).

Senior Archaeologist responsible for development of a Worker Training Program for project construction crews and contractors who would be involved in excavation and ground disturbance activities. Work performed for Contra Costa County.

Watt Avenue Apartments (2021 -Present) Senior Archaeologist responsible for producing Cultural Resource Assessments associated with Section 106 compliance required for the construction of a residential apartment building. Work performed for Guide Engineering.

Creekside Ridge Drive Development Cultural Extended Phase I Plan & Letter Reports (052021) (2021 -Present)

Senior Archaeologist responsible for developing and planning an Extended Phase I archaeological study fit to purpose based on previous cultural resource efforts in the project vicinity and for the proposed development project. Work performed for RSC Engineering, Inc.

Education

PhD Candidate,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Berkeley,
2021

Master of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Berkeley,
2019

Master of Arts,
Maritime Studies and
Nautical Archaeology,
East Carolina
University, 2011

Master of Arts,
American History,
Emory University,
2007

Bachelor of Arts,
History, Cum Laude,
Emory College of Arts
and Sciences, 2007

Registrations/ Certifications

Registered
Professional
Archaeologist,
#989542

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

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Benjamin Siegel, RPA

Cultural Resources Project Manager

Whipple Road 7 Eleven and Convenience Store (2021 - Present). Senior Archaeologist responsible for development of a Worker Training Program for project construction crews and contractors who would be involved in excavation and ground disturbance activities. Work performed for Guggenheim Development Services LLC.

Previous Project Experience

Cultural Resource Monitoring at Rock Creek National Park for Sewer Remediation (2018). Washington DC. Senior Archaeologist and archaeological monitor for sewer remediation project. Produced daily and weekly monitoring reports and assisted with production of final technical report.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations for LNG Pipeline and Facilities (2016). Smithfield, NC, and Suffolk, VA. Co-field director for Phase II test unit excavations associated with cultural resources within the area of impact of LNG pipelines and facilities. Co-author of final technical report and NRHP eligibility determinations.

Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for Mt. Storm Windfarm Development Project (2016) Grant County, WV. Co-field director for Phase I cultural resource inventory which included Pedestrian Survey, Shovel Testing Survey, and previous site monitoring/re-recordation within a densely forested mountain range. Co-authored final technical reports, project recommendations for clients and NRHP eligibility determinations.

Phase I Cultural Inventory for LNG Pipeline and Facilities (2016) Calcasieu Parish, LA. Field Director for Phase I cultural resource investigation, including Pedestrian Survey, Shovel Testing, and previous site monitoring/re-recordation within coastal and swamp biomes. Authored final Technical Report and provided site preservation/avoidance recommendations for clients.

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Commercial Sugar Cane Plantation (2015) Belmopan, Belize. Field Director for intensive pedestrian survey of plantation grounds. Principal author of technical report, site impact assessments, and preservation/avoidance recommendations for client.

Baseline Cultural Heritage Assessment for Nicaragua Canal Project (2014) Rivas Isthmus, Nicaragua. Field Director for 10km wide x 20km long area of impact corridor, involving intensive pedestrian survey and site recordation and mapping. Co-author of technical report, site impact assessments, and site preservation/avoidance recommendations for client.

Phase I and II Investigations Associated with LNG Facility on Ohio River (2014) Wood County, WV. Co-Field Director for Phase I shovel testing survey, and Phase II Deep testing, Coring, and Test Unit Excavations on site. Co-Author of Final Technical Reports, Recommendations, and NRHP Eligibility Determinations for cultural resources encountered.

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigation and NRHP Eligibility Determinations for LNG Facilities (2013) Ascension Parish, LA. Senior Archaeologist for LNG

Benjamin Siegel, RPA

Cultural Resources Project Manager

storage and loading/unloading facilities along the Mississippi River. Oversaw/participated in Phase II excavations and site recordation. Assisted in production of final technical report.

Phase III Archaeological Investigations and NRHP Eligibility Determination for Solar Farm Development Project (2012), Frenchtown, NJ. Archaeologist who supported extensive excavations on historic property within the project footprint of a proposed solar farm. Assisted with production of final technical report and NRHP eligibility determination.

Summary of Qualifications



Mr. Joe has experience with large monitoring, survey, and excavation projects throughout California. He has participated in the full range of projects involving survey, testing, laboratory analysis, and technical report writing. Mr. Joe has completed various types of field surveys, including block, linear, and reconnaissance surveys. Mr. Joe has authored numerous reports and completed documentation for a variety of telecom projects and archaeological site record forms. He has worked as an archaeological monitor for multiple projects, which required keeping daily monitoring logs annotated with project photographs. He has worked closely with Native American monitors and has a good working relationship with construction crews and other project personnel. Mr. Joe is also experienced in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and has experience with Trimble and Garmin devices.

Selected Project Experience

El Dorado County Bike Park (2019 - Present). Conducted an archaeological survey for a bike path project tasked with characterizing cultural resource impacts by construction and operation of the El Dorado County Bike Park. The project included ground-disturbing activities associated with land modifications to accommodate the installation of bike tracks, tricks and jumps, and associated recreational facilities. The project was conducted for El Dorado County who was also the Lead Agency.

Scholar Way Adult Living Project (2020 - Present). Conducted a pedestrian survey to characterize any prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources located within the project site. The survey consisted of a pedestrian walk-over of the approximately 4.2-acre project site in parallel transects spaced at 10-meter intervals. During the survey, the ground surface was examined for the presence of historic-era artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris), and other features that might represent human activity more than 50 years ago. Two known archaeological sites were observed during the survey, and no new cultural resources were found. Work was done for the City of Folsom, who was also the Lead Agency.

South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Eden Landing Phase 2 (2020 - Present). Archaeological technician for a survey of the South Bay salt ponds. The project consisted of two parcels totaling over 20 acres within the South Bay. The work was conducted for Ducks Unlimited.

Tuolumne County Fuel Break Expansion Activities (2019 - Present). Cultural Resources Project Field Director for a fuel break expansion project in Tuolumne County proposing the development of seven fuel breaks under the Forest and Watershed Health aspect of the Community and Watershed Resilience Program

Education

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Davis,
2018

Associate of Arts,
Associate of
Sciences, Associate
of Anthropology,
American River
College, 2016

Jentin Joe

Staff Archaeologist

(CWRP). Supervised cultural resource surveys, site record completion, and site visits for the project on lands administered by the Stanislaus National Forest, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and private lands. Work performed for the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development with the U.S. Forest Service and BLM as project partners.

Hidden Valley Lake Dredging Project (2019). Work included monitoring construction activities in multiple locations, addressing unanticipated discoveries during monitoring, keeping daily logs, and co-authoring the final report. Work was performed for Northwest Biological Consulting.

Hidden Valley Restaurant Project (2020 - Present). Archaeological technician for sub-surface testing at the Hidden Valley Lake golf course. The project consisted of trench testing for archaeological resources within an approximately 5-acre project area. The work was conducted for the HOA of Hidden Valley Lake.

Hwy 89 Almaden -SJWC Willow Glen - 6120001170 (2020 - Present). Archaeological monitor for a cell tower installation within the city of San Jose. Work was performed as a subcontractor to Bothwell Construction within a less than 5-acre lease area with the City of San Jose as the lead agency.

RE Slate Solar (2020 - Present). Conducted subsurface testing at site HELIX-004 for the RE Slate Solar Project (project) in Kings County, California. The Santa Rosa Rancheria Taki Yokut Tribe (Tribe) requested that subsurface presence/absence testing be conducted in the westernmost portion of a ~2,400 project site. HELIX conducted the subsurface testing on July 1, 2020, with negative results.

UC Davis Archaeological Field School Projects (2017). Field Technician participating in data collection, recording, survey, and excavation in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Tasks included understanding the chronology of settlement patterns in the region and how various factors such as topography and availability influenced site type and location.

EAS - 2020 (2020 - Present). Archaeologist for various telecommunications projects across California that require record searches, map reviews, field surveys, historic building and ground disturbance evaluations, and compliance reports for State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) submittal. Work conducted as a consultant for EAS, Inc. with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as the lead agency.

EBI - 2020 (2020 - Present). Archaeologist for ongoing telecommunications projects throughout northern California. Projects require record searches, map reviews, field surveys, historic building and ground disturbance evaluations, and compliance reports for State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) submittal. Work conducted as a consultant for EBI with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as the lead agency.

Extenet - 2020 (2020 - Present). Archaeologist for telecommunications projects throughout California requiring record searches, map reviews, historic building and ground disturbance evaluations, and compliance reports for State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) submittal. Work conducted as a consultant for ExteNet Systems with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as the lead agency.

Appendix C

Native American
Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Natoma Senior Apartments (02576.00050.001)

County: Sacramento

USGS Quadrangle Name: Folsom

Township: 10N **Range:** 8 E **Section(s):** 30, 31

Company/Firm/Agency: HELIX Environmental Planning Inc.

Street Address: 11 Natoma Street, Suite 155

City: Folsom **Zip:** 95630

Phone: 916-365-8700

Fax: 619-462-1515

Email: bens@helixepi.com

Project Description:

The proposed project consists of a 136-unit affordable senior rental housing development on a 4.86 acre site located on Assesor's Parcel Number (APN) 071-0320-042 at 103 East Natoma Street approximately 350 feet northeast of the intersection of Fargo Way and Natoma Street in the City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California. The proposed 3 story building would occupy an estimated 109,608 square feet. The project site would also include surfaced driveways and parking spots surrounding the propped building to accomodate 144 parking stalls. The site also includes 28 bicycle parking spaces, landscaping, and indoor and outdoor amenities including outdoor seating and dining areas, perimeter walkways, a dog park, a bocce ball court, bike racks, picnic tables with umbrellas, outdoor barbeques/kitchens, and 6-foot benches.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 9, 2022

Ben Siegel
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.Via Email to: BenS@helixepi.com**Re: Natoma Senior Apartments Project, Sacramento County**

Dear Mr. Siegel:

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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: Cameron.Vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Sacramento County
2/9/2022**

**Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-
Wuk Indians**

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

Ione Band of Miwok Indians

Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
9252 Bush Street Miwok
Plymouth, CA, 95669
Phone: (209) 245 - 5800
consultation@ionemiwok.net

**Shingle Springs Band of Miwok
Indians**

Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Maidu
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682 Miwok
Phone: (530) 387 - 4970
Fax: (530) 387-8067
rcuellar@ssband.org

Tsi Akim Maidu

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

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

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

Wilton Rancheria

Dahlton Brown, Director of
Administration
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria

Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
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jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria

Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street Miwok
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**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Clyde Prout, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 none Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 577 - 3558
miwokmaidu@yahoo.com

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
P.O. Box 4884 Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 320 - 3943
pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Natoma Senior Apartments Project, Sacramento County.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



February 10, 2022

Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration
Wilton Rancheria
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Director Brown,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with the City of Folsom, Community Development Department to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the Natoma Senior Apartments Project (project) located in Folsom, Sacramento County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities please advise us accordingly. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at bens@helixepi.com or via telephone at (404)-312-5883.

Sincerely,

Benjamin D. Siegel

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

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February 10, 2022

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
Tsi Akim Maidu
P.O. Box 510
Browns Valley, CA 95918

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Cultural Director Coney,

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February 10, 2022

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

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Chairperson Whitehouse,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with the City of Folsom, Community Development Department to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the Natoma Senior Apartments Project (project) located in Folsom, Sacramento County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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February 10, 2022

Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
Ione Band of Miwok Indians
9252 Bush Street
Plymouth, CA, 95669

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Chairperson Dutschke,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with the City of Folsom, Community Development Department to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the Natoma Senior Apartments Project (project) located in Folsom, Sacramento County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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February 10, 2022

Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Wilton Rancheria
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Hutchason,

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February 10, 2022

Rhonda Morningstar Pope
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
1418 20th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento CA 95811

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Chairperson,

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February 10, 2022

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

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

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February 10, 2022

Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
Wilton Rancheria
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

Dear Chairperson Tarango,

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February 10, 2022

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

Subject: Natoma Senior Housing Project

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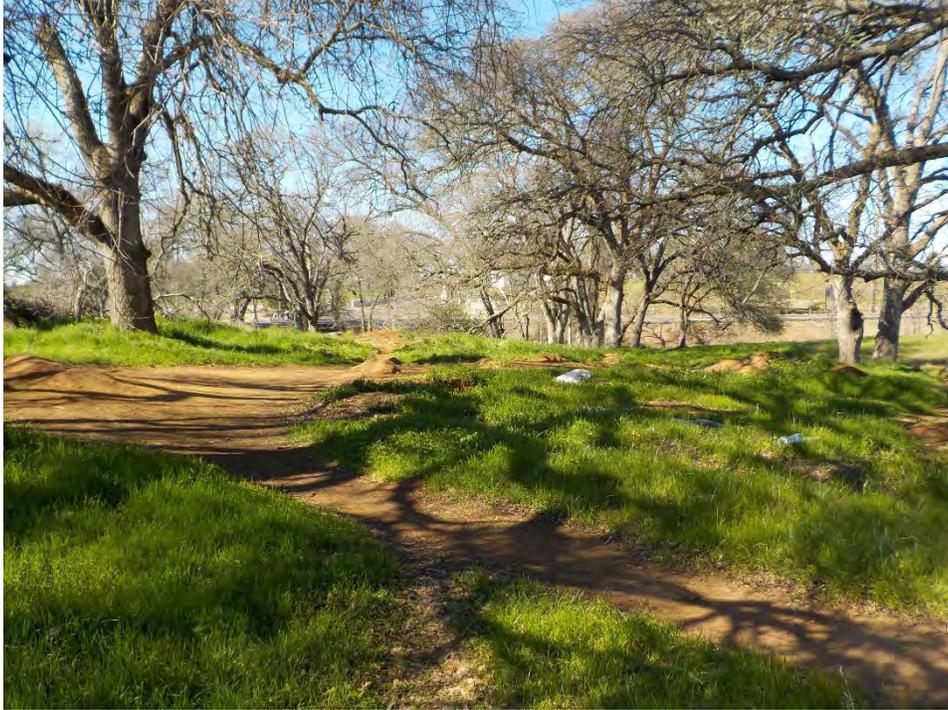
Sincerely,

Benjamin D. Siegel

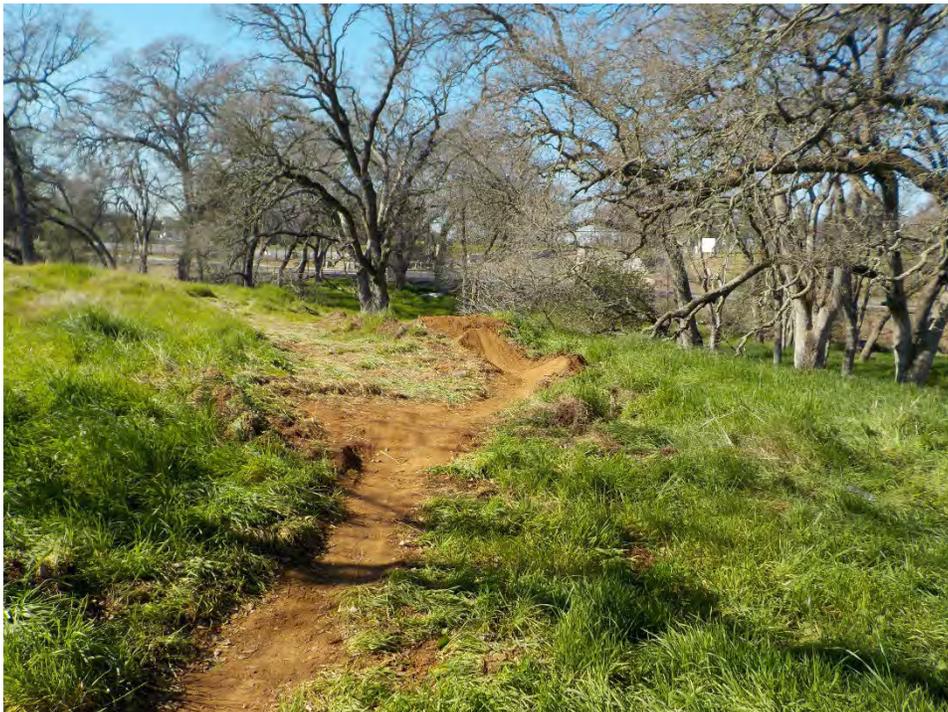
Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Appendix D

Representative
Photographs



Photograph 1. Site overview of APE, showing bike trail and typical vegetation on site, facing northwest.



Photograph 2. View of earthen works and land alterations for purposes of mountain bike trail, facing west.



Photograph 3. View of creek, filled with modern trash, facing west.