

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

510 SUTTER STREET AND 605 SUTTER STREET PROPERTIES

CITY OF FOLSOM, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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March 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA, under contract with Sacramento Commercial Properties, Inc., prepared this cultural resources study for two properties located at 510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street within the Historic District of Folsom, Sacramento County, California. To prepare this report, LSA conducted background research and a field survey. These tasks were completed to identify cultural resources and to assess the potential for impacts to such resources.

Background research, including a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, did not identify any previously recorded resources within the two subject properties. The research did identify one historic district and nine resources within 200 feet of the properties; however, no direct impacts to these 10 resources will occur as the result of project implementation. Field survey of the properties, conducted on March 4, 2017, included a pedestrian survey of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 070-0062-015-0000 and 070-0111-010-0000. The survey did not identify any cultural resources. Ground visibility within the parcels was limited by dense vegetation.

This study did not identify any cultural resources in or adjacent to the subject properties. LSA conducted a preliminary geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis of the subject properties and concluded that there is a very low likelihood of encountering buried archaeological deposits.

Despite the study's negative findings, reduced ground visibility affected field coverage, indicating the possibility that intact archaeological deposits, should they be present, may have been obscured from view. To minimize potential impacts to such deposits, please refer to the Summary of Findings, Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, and Recommendations section (5.2) of this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LSA, under contract with Sacramento Commercial Properties, Inc., prepared this cultural resources study for two properties located at 510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 070-0062-015-0000 and APN 070-0111-010-0000, respectively) within the Historic District of Folsom, Sacramento County, California. These properties are referred to hereafter as the “project site.”

LSA prepared this study to identify cultural resources in and adjacent to the project site; and to assess the sensitivity of the project site for subsurface archaeological deposits. This study consisted of a records search at the regional Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System and the Native American Heritage Commission; a literature review and archaeological sensitivity assessment; and a field survey by a qualified archaeologist. The study did not identify any cultural resources in or adjacent to the project site. The geoarchaeological sensitivity of the project site is very low based on the underlying Pre-Quaternary-aged landform.

This study was prepared by LSA Archaeologist Mariko Falke, B.A., under the direction of Katie Vallaire. Ms. Falke has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology and six years of experience in California archaeology. She meets the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards in History. Ms. Vallaire meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology (48 CFR 44716) and has 13 years of experience in California archaeology, history, and cultural resource management. She holds an M.A. from Sacramento State University and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #32791044.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 ENVIRONMENT

The project site is located in Township 10 North, Range 7 East in Section 35 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, within the Historic District of Folsom, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Folsom, Calif.* topographic quadrangle of (Attachment A: Figures 1 and 2). Situated in the lower foothills, the project site's nearest water source is provided by the lower American River, located just 0.17 miles away. Topographically, the properties slope gently downward to the northwest, ranging in elevation between 271- to 276 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Historically, the native plant community of the project site consisted of California Central Oak Woodland (sometimes called Coast Range Foothill Woodland), which would have included dominant plants types such as: Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), Gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), with companion species of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos spp.*), Currant and Gooseberry (*Ribes spp.*), Coffeeberry and Redberry (*Rhamnus spp.*), and Toyon of California Holly (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). In the spring, fields of blooming forbs consisted of annual Poppies (*Eschscholzia spp.*), Goldfields (*Lasthenia spp.*), and Lupines (*Lupinus spp.*) (Wilson 2013). Typical fauna in this plant community likely included black-tailed deer, elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*). This region also attracted omnivores and carnivores, such as black and grizzly bear, puma, bobcat, coyote, and grey fox, as well as smaller mammals including cottontail and brush rabbits (*Sylvilagus auduboni*). American River species would have included steelhead trout, rainbow trout, prickly sculpin, Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Sacramento sucker (*Ctostomus occidentalis*), hard head (*Mylopharodon concephalus*), and various minnows (Rosenthal and Meyer 2008).

2.2 PRECONTACT

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

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1973, 1994), and recalibrated by Rosenthal, White, and Sutton (2007), is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of the Central Valley (Milliken et al. 2007). This sequence defines specific cultural conflagrations identified by economic patterns, stylistic aspects, and temporally constructed regional phases. The recalibrated sequence is broken into three broad periods: the Paleoindian

Period (11,550-8550 cal B.C.); the three-staged Archaic Period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal B.C.), Middle Archaic (5550-550 cal B.C.), and Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.- cal A.D. 1100); and the Emergent Period (cal A.D. 1100-Historic) (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographically, the properties are situated within territory once occupied by the Nisenan, also referred to as Southern Maidu, language group. Nisenan is a Penutian-derived language with four major dialects: Valley, Northern Hill, Central Hill, and Southern Hill (Shipley 1978:83). The territory of the Nisenan included the drainages of the Feather and American rivers, extending west to the Sacramento River; east to the crest of the Sierra Nevada; south to the Consumnes River; and north to the divide of the North Fork of the Yuba River and Middle Fork of the Feather River (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-388). The Valley Nisenan traditionally occupied areas along the Sacramento and Feather rivers, as well as the lower 20 miles of the American River (Golla 2011).

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

The Nisenan exploited acorn regularly, but gathered staple foods all year. When the acorn crop was abundant, acorns were stockpiled or traded. Native berries such as grapes, wild plums and Manzanita were gathered and often consumed. Manzanita berries, in particular, were either traded or made into a cider-like beverage. Roots, rushes, grasses, and herbs were highly desired for food and also used as material for clothing or basketry. Deer, elk, salmon, lamprey eel, trout, mussels, crayfish, rabbits, and other local small game provided plentiful amounts of protein for the Nisenan diet, but some insects were also consumed when available. Grasshoppers were particularly prized by the Valley Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978:390; Beals 1933).

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

Arrival of the Spanish and establishment of the missions disrupted the Native American language, culture, and way of life. Between 1770 and 1810, Native American groups along the coast were relocated to the missions. Infanticide and the high death rate of infants and children severely reduced the number of new mission converts, or neophytes. When missions ran out of local native

peoples to convert in the early 1800s, military expeditions were conducted to explore California's interior as far north as the Russian River near Healdsburg, sweeping northeast to the Sacramento Valley and east to Sierra Nevada foothills (Heizer and Elsasser 1980). The lifeways of the Nisenan were changed drastically. European diseases (e.g., smallpox, cholera, typhus and measles), particularly the epidemic of 1833, claimed thousands of lives and wiped out entire native communities (Cook 1955). The native culture was largely decimated by 1860 due to the impacts of European diseases, devastating effects of the Gold Rush, and displacement from their native homelands (Moratto 1984). Today, remaining Nisenan strive to revitalize their community, cultural identity, and language.

2.4 HISTORY

When Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government gained control of California and began secularizing the missions by 1834. Mission lands were parceled out in the form of ranchos and awarded to prestigious Mexican citizens, or Californios. Rancho Rio de los Americanos, a 35,521-acre land grant that included present-day Folsom, was granted to William Leidesdorff in 1844 and was situated along the southern bank of the American River (Hoover et al. 2002). By 1854, the land was sold by Leidesdorff's family to Joseph Folsom, making him one of the wealthiest men in California (Hoover et al. 2002). Mr. Folsom, with assistance from Theodore Judah, a fellow railroad pioneer, began the establishment of a town, then called "Granite City", near the Negro Bar mining camp. Early plans for the town included shops lining Sutter Street and a railroad depot, in hopes the town would become a terminus for future railroad development. His dream would be realized on February 22, 1856, when the first train arrived in Folsom from Sacramento on the first rail line in the West (City of Folsom 2017). Folsom became recognized as an established city in 1946.

2.4.1 Settlement

The discovery of gold along the American River in Coloma 1848 attracted early settlement. Pioneers quickly settled the land around Folsom and established mining camps for miles along the American River. By January 1856, every lot in Folsom was sold and three hotels were established (City of Folsom 2017). In 1868, Folsom was chosen by the Board of Prison Directors for the location of a branch prison for San Quentin. Though the site was chosen, construction didn't begin until 1874 due to conflicts between the state and the contractors. The prison received the first group of 44 inmates from San Quentin on July 26, 1880. The prison has gained recognition from Johnny Cash who wrote "Folsom Prison Blues" 13 years before his 1968 performance at the prison, thereby creating much fame for the facility (Chaddock 2015).

2.4.2 Transportation

The Sacramento Valley railroad was constructed in 1855 and 1856 and connected Sacramento with Folsom. In addition to the river ways, the railroad offered a fast and convenient mode of transportation from the port of Sacramento, where many fortune seekers from the West Coast

disembarked, into gold country. The completion of the railroad offered a faster route than the stagecoach roads and served as a catalyst to the growth of Folsom (Willis 1913). In 1893, the historic truss bridge of Folsom was completed which accommodated safe passage for pedestrian, cattle, and small vehicular traffic over the American River. In order to furnish passage of automobiles, the Rainbow Bridge was constructed in 1917 and was the only option for crossing the river until the Lake Natoma Crossing was established in 1999 (City of Folsom 2017).

2.4.3 Folsom Powerhouse

Construction of the Folsom Powerhouse ushered the age of electricity. H.P. Livermore developed the early conception of hydroelectricity, in which the water from the American River could be harnessed to turn generators and power Sacramento. Livermore and his partners soon constructed the Folsom Powerhouse. The first long-distance electrical transmission line was completed in 1895 and spanned 22 miles downstream, from Folsom to Sacramento. The facility now operates as a State Historic Park and looks very much as it once did in 1895.

3.0 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section describes the principal state regulations, laws, and codes that apply to the project.

3.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14(3) §15002(i)). Under the provisions of CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)).

CEQA §15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources;
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at PRC §5020.1(k));
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)).

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)(3)).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(c)(1)) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource. If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological resource, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC §21083.2 (CCR Title 14(3) §15069.5(c)(3)). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource.

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

3.2 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §7050.5

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

3.3 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §5097.98

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

3.4 ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Assembly Bill 52, which became law on January 1, 2015, provides for consultation with California Native American tribes during the CEQA process, and equates significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" with significant environmental impacts. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 20174 states that "tribal cultural resources" are:

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

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

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

The purpose of consultation is to inform the lead agency in its identification and determination of the significance of tribal cultural resources. Consultation may also include a discussion of project alternatives, significant effects, and mitigation measures, and should be undertaken in good faith by both the tribe and lead agency. If a project is determined to result in a significant impact to an identified tribal cultural resource, the consultation process must occur and conclude prior to adoption of a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or certification of an Environmental Impact Report (PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3).

3.5 CITY OF FOLSOM GENERAL PLAN

Chapter 6 of the Folsom General Plan 2035 Preliminary Public Review Draft concerns Natural and Cultural Resources which includes Goal NCR 5.1. This goal encourages the, “restoration and maintenance of historic buildings and sites to enrich our sense of place and our appreciation of the city’s history”. Policies associated with this goal that are relevant to the project are listed below.

- **Policy NCR 5.1.1 – Historic Buildings:** Whenever feasible, require historic buildings and sites to be preserved or incorporated into the design of new development.
- **Policy NCR 5.1.2 – Cultural Resources Inventory:** Maintain an inventory of historically- and culturally- significant buildings and sites.
- **Policy NCR 5.1.3 – Applicable Laws and Regulations:** Ensure compliance with City, State, and Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and codes to protect and assist in the preservation of historic and archaeological resources, including the use of the California Historical Building Code as applicable.
- **Policy NCR 5.1.5 – Consistent Historic Standards:** Maintain and implement consistent standards for development, public improvement, alley use, and frontage improvements for the original 50' x 140' lots within the original town boundaries. This includes the area generally bounded by Bidwell Street, Riverway, Stafford Street, and Folsom Boulevard.

4.0 STUDY METHODS AND RESULTS

LSA conducted background research to identify cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project sites and to assess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. The background research consisted of a cultural resource records search at the North Central Information Center, a records search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File, and a literature and historical map review. The results of these tasks are described and summarized below.

4.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1.1 Record Search

A records search of the project sites were conducted on February 24, 2017, at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sacramento State University. The NCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official State repository of cultural resource records and reports for Sacramento County. The records search parameters included a 200-foot radius for cultural resources.

As part of the records search LSA also reviewed the following State inventories for cultural resources in the project sites:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976);
- Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (OHP 1988);
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992);
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996); and
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (OHP 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The records search of the NCIC database did not identify any previously conducted studies of the project site, nor any previously recorded cultural resources in or adjacent to the site.

The following investigation was conducted within 200 feet of the project site:

Maniery, M. and Syda, K.

1991 *Cultural Resources Investigation for the American River Bridge Crossing Project, City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California*. PAR Environmental Services, Sacramento, California.

This study included a complete inventory of historic-period built environment resources associated with the Folsom Historic District as well as conducted a Phase II Investigation. The study identified the Folsom mining historic district and nine historic-period resources that lie within or partially within 200 feet of the project site, including the original location of the Folsom Library building located immediately adjacent the property on 605 Sutter Street (APN 070-0111-010-0000). Records of these resources are on file at the NCIC. Table 1 summarizes these resources.

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 200 feet Identified by Records Search

Resource Identifier	Resource Type	Resource Description
P-34-000335/ CA-SAC-308H	Historic District	Folsom Mining
P-34-000439/ CA-SAC-412H	Historic Site	Sacramento, Placer, and Nevada Railroad: Hinkle Creek Park Segment
P-34-000456/ CA-SAC-429H	Historic Site	Remnants associated with Folsom hydroelectric power system
P-34-005119	Historic Site	Folsom State Prison Railroad
P-34-000936	1899 Historic Residence	505 Leidesdorff
P-34-000956	1895 Historic Residence	Philip Cohn House
P-34-000957	1866 Historic Residence	James Burnham Home
P-34-000958	1915 Historic Building	Folsom Library
P-34-000959	1895 Historic Residence	Donnelly Home
P-34-000960	1940 Historic Building	Folsom Post Office

4.1.2 Consultation and Outreach

Native American Heritage Commission. On March 1, 2017, LSA sent a letter describing the Project with maps depicting the properties to the NAHC in Sacramento asking the Commission to review their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for any Native American cultural resources that had the potential to be affected by the Project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the Project. On March 23, 2017, the NAHC responded in an emailed letter dated March 8, 2017, that review of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area. In their response, they also provided a list of Native American contacts (Appendix B).

Folsom Historical Society. On March 13, 2017, LSA sent an email to the Folsom Historical Society asking for any information or concerns regarding the two properties (Appendix C). No response has been received to date.

4.1.3 Field Survey

On March 4, 2017, LSA Archaeologist Mariko Falke conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site. The survey consisted of transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart over the entire site.

The portion of the site comprising APN 070-0062-015-0000 (510 Sutter Street) consisted of dense vegetation and grasses, reducing visibility to approximately 5 percent. Of the vegetation present, one young orange tree was identified, but it was not associated with historic-era settlement or landscaping. The parcel had experienced previous disturbance based on the presence of large modern poured concrete embedded in the ground surface. The northeast portion of the parcel appeared to be used as a driveway and had been previously gravel paved. Additionally, in the visible portions of ground surface, large patches of yellowish-red gravelly loam, associated with native soil deposition from 2- to 14-inches below the surface, was observed intermixed with native top soil. The yellowish-red soil appeared to have depth and was likely associated with previous ground disturbance from the activity that resulted in the poured concrete. Within this yellowish-red soil deposition, one small fragment of burned mussel shell was observed, but no evidence indicated that it was associated with an archaeological deposit. Overall, the parcel was moderately disturbed by pedestrian traffic, vehicular parking, and modern concrete.

The portion of the site comprising APN 070-0111-010-0000 (605 Sutter Street) consisted of a few young oaks, bamboo, various fruit trees, and moderate surface cover of grasses, which limited overall visibility to approximately 20 percent. Similar to the other parcel, remnants of modern poured concrete were observed intermixed with yellowish-red gravelly loam. Broken slabs of gray shale and slate were also intermixed in this area. One small white-improved earthenware plate fragment was observed, as well as a large piece of terra cotta pipeline and several non-diagnostic bottle glass fragments. Measurements of the terra cotta pipeline were unattainable since it was so deeply embedded in the ground; only a small portion was identified. The plate fragment and terra cotta pipeline date to the historic-era, but do not appear associated with any larger cultural deposit or settlement. Areas of rich dark soil were only observed on the surface near the oaks, likely caused by tree detritus. Additionally, underground utility pipeline valves were located along the northeast edge of the parcel, which suggests previous subsurface disturbance. Overall, the parcel was previously disturbed by historic and modern underground utilities, as well as modern infrastructure.

4.1.4 Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

Geoarchaeologically, the properties are located on a Pre-Pleistocene (>1.9 million years) to Older Pleistocene (~1.9 million years to ~22,000 years) landform which contains very low sensitivity for encountering buried archaeological deposits. The landform is composed of Argonaut-Auburn-Urban land complex which is typically situated on 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil series is an amalgamation of 40 percent Argonaut, 30 percent Auburn, and 20 Urban lands with smaller percentages of rock outcrops and unnamed data. The Argonaut series is formed from weathered meta-andesite materials which create moderately deep, well-drained soils. On the surface (0- to 2-inches), the soil is typically brown to reddish brown gravelly loam increasing in clay and gravel content with depth and ranging in color from yellowish red to reddish brown. The stratigraphy is clear, smooth, and defined. The Auburn series is formed from weathered amphibolite schist which creates moderately deep, well-drained soils. Surface soil (0- to 1.5-inches) is brown silt loam which changes color to reddish brown and yellowish red with depth. Stratigraphy boundaries range from clear and smooth

near the surface, to gradual and smooth boundaries between the middle layers, while the final layer boundary is abrupt and wavy .

Because the project site is located on a pre-Pleistocene to Older Pleistocene-aged landform, there is a very low sensitivity for encountering buried archaeological deposits. Furthermore, previous disturbances on the properties caused by pedestrian traffic, utility installation, and modern infrastructure reduce the potential of identifying intact archaeological deposits. However, since the parcels are located within the Historic District of Folsom, historic-period archaeological deposits may be identified during construction activities. Please refer to the Recommendations section, below, for details.

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study consisted of records searches, a literature review, and a field survey. No cultural resources were identified in the project site. The Folsom mining historic district and nine historic-period resources are within 200 feet of the project site. Project implementation will not impact any of these cultural resources.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations will avoid or minimize impacts from Project ground disturbance to archaeological deposits and/or human remains during construction.

5.1.1 Archaeological Deposits

If deposits of prehistoric or historical archaeological materials are discovered during project activities all work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be redirected. Project personnel shall not collect or move any archaeological materials. A qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate, including the City of Folsom. The archaeologist shall make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery.

5.1.2 Human Remains

If human remains are discovered during project activities the procedures outlined in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code shall be implemented. Work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be redirected and the Sacramento County Coroner notified immediately.

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

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A

MAPS

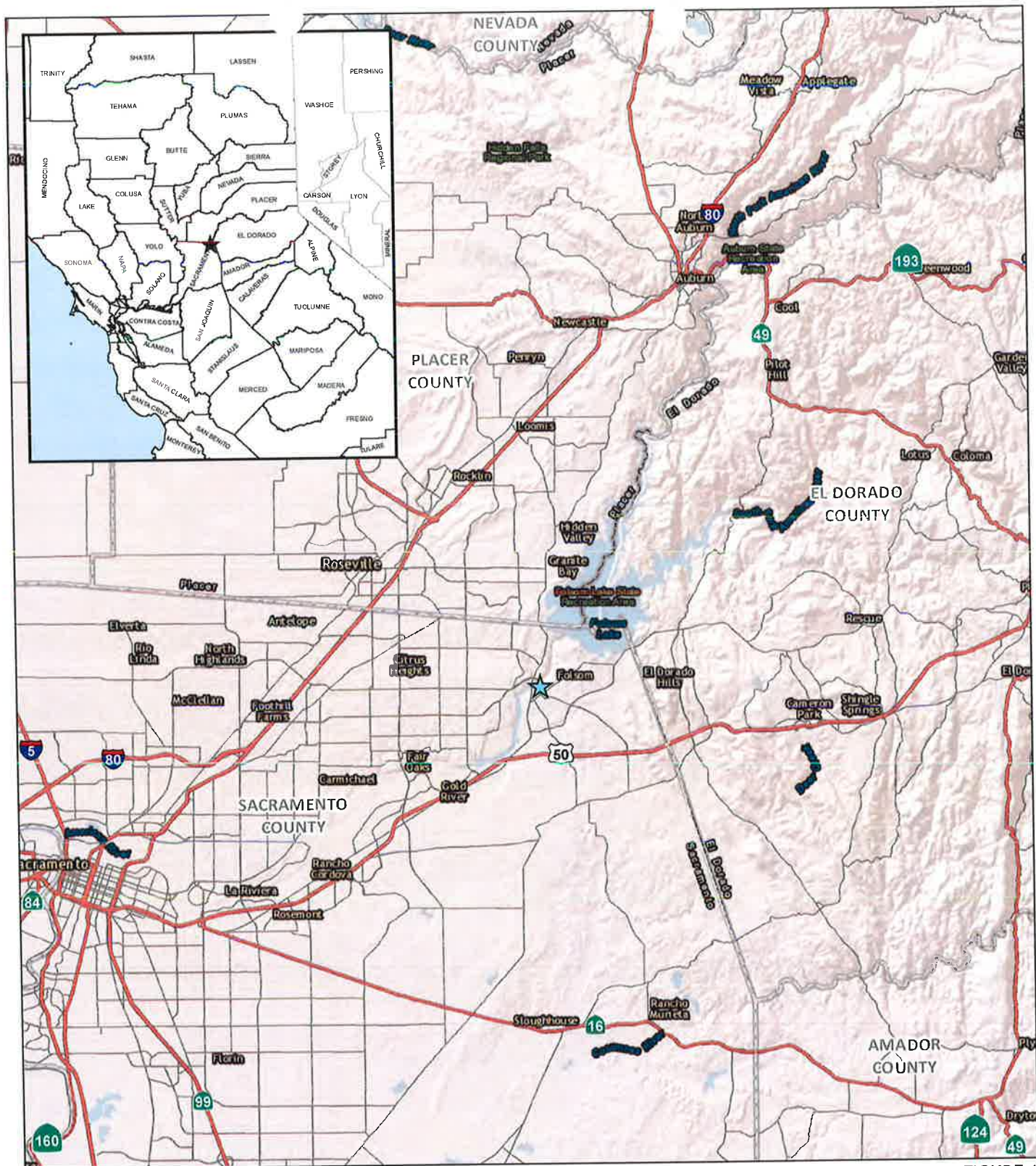


FIGURE 1

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★ Project Location

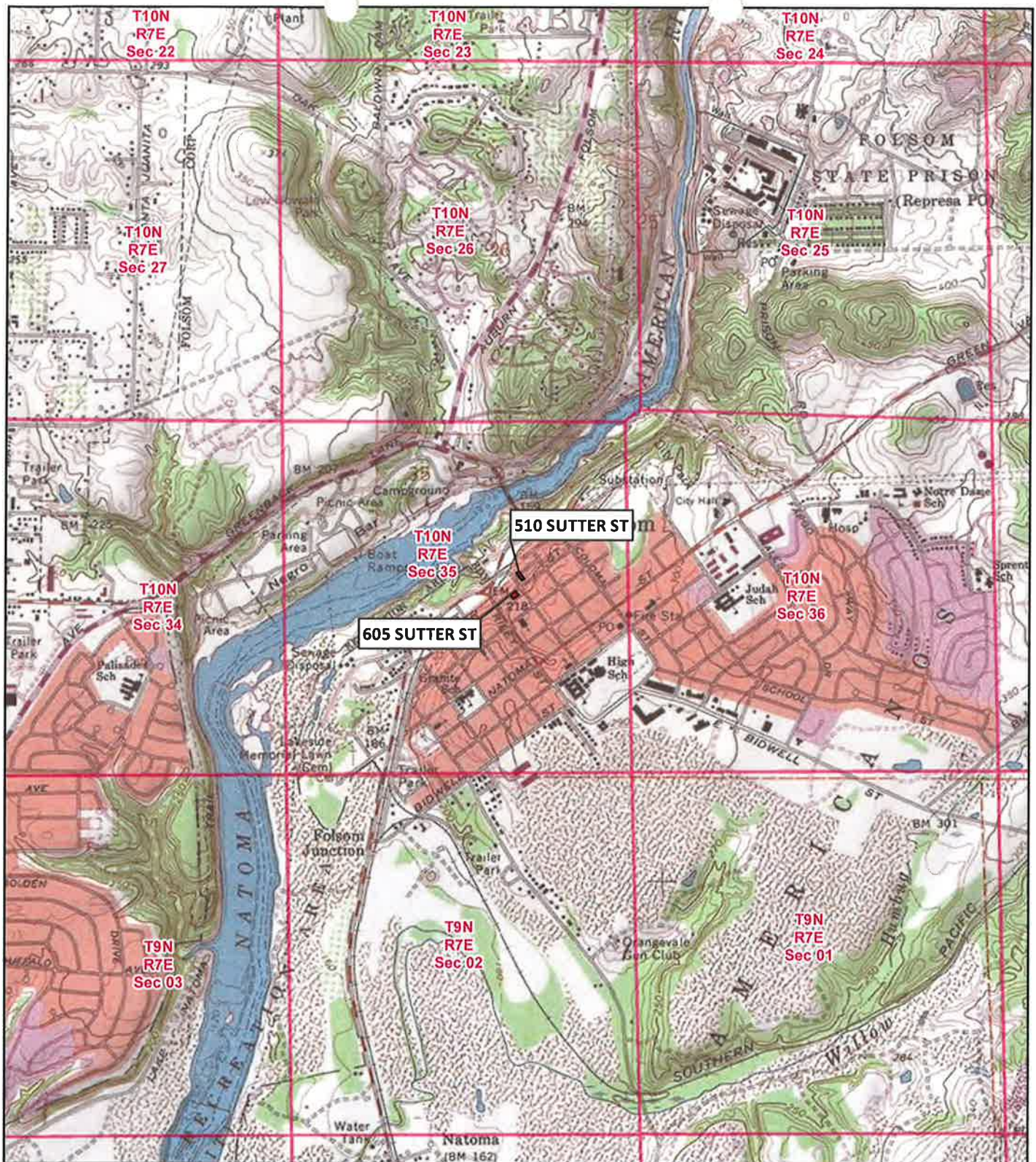


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SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)

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510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street Properties
City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California
LSA Project No. SAC1701
Regional Location Map



LSA

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Project Site

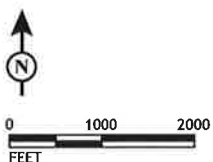


FIGURE 2

510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street Properties
City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California
LSA Project No. SAC1701
Project Vicinity Map

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle Folsom, Calif (1967, ed. 1980)

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APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

From: noreply@nahc.ca.gov on behalf of [noreply@](mailto:noreply@nahc.ca.gov)
To: [Mariko Falke-Grosjean](#)
Subject: Scanned image from MX-4141N
Date: Thursday, March 23, 2017 10:21:50 AM
Attachments: [noreply@nahc.ca.gov_20170323_093133.pdf](#)

Reply to: noreply@nahc.ca.gov <noreply@nahc.ca.gov>

Device Name: Not Set

Device Model: MX-4141N

Location: Not Set

File Format: PDF (Medium)

Resolution: 200dpi x 200dpi

Attached file is scanned image in PDF format.

Use Acrobat(R)Reader(R) or Adobe(R)Reader(R) of Adobe Systems Incorporated to view the document.

Adobe(R)Reader(R) can be downloaded from the following URL:

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<http://www.adobe.com/>

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



March 8, 2017

Mariko Falke
LSA Associates, Inc

Sent by Email: Mario.falke@lsa.net
Number of Pages: 2

RE: 510 Sutter St. and 605 Sutter Street Properties, Folsom, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Falke:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
3/8/2017**

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Me-Wuk / Miwok
Sacramento , CA 95811
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com
(916) 491-0011 Office

(916) 491-0012 Fax

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Crystal Martinez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 699 Miwok
Plymouth , CA 95669
Crystal@ionemiwok.org
(209) 245-5800 Office

(209) 245-3112 Fax

Nashville-El Dorado Miwok
Cosme Valdez, Interim Chief Executive Officer
P.O. Box 580986 Miwok
Elk Grove , CA 95758
valdezcome@comcast.net
(916) 429-8047 Voice/Fax

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

Tsi Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 Maidu
Browns Valley , CA 95918
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
530-274-7497

Tsi Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
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Grass Valley , CA 95945
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
530-274-7497

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road tMaidu
Auburn , CA 95603 Miwok
(530) 883-2390 Office
(530) 883-2380 Fax

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 assessments for the updated contact list for 510 Sutter St. and 605 Sutter Street Properties, Folsom, Sacramento County.



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

BERKELEY
CARLSBAD

FRESNO
IRVINE
PALM SPRINGS

PT. RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

March 1, 2017

Cynthia Gomez
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for 510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street Properties in Folsom, Sacramento County, California (LSA Project No. SAC1701)

Dear Ms. Gomez:

The City of Folsom requested a Cultural Resources Study be conducted for two parcels, 510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street, situated in the Historic Downtown Folsom District, Sacramento County, California.

LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if cultural resources are present within these two properties. Please review the Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the project site. The project site is located within Township 10 North, Range 7 East, in Section 35 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of *Folsom, Calif.*

LSA would also like a list of Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via e-mail at Mariko.falke@lsa.net. I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mariko Falke, B.A.
Cultural Resources Analyst
LSA
201 Creekside Ridge Ct, Suite 250
Roseville, CA 95678

(916) 772-7450 tel
(916) 772-7451 fax

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 510 SUTTER ST AND 605 SUTTER ST PROPERTIES

County: Sacramento

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Folsom

Township: 10N Range: 7E Section(s): 35

Company/Firm/Agency:

LSA ***Please Note: ADDRESS CHANGE as of 2/2017***

Contact Person: Mariko Falke

Street Address: 201 Creekside Ridge Ct, Suite 250

City: Roseville Zip: 95678

Phone: (916) 772-7450 Extension: _____

Fax: (916) 772-7451

Email: mariko.falke@lsa.net

Project Description:

Per request of the City of Folsom, a cultural resource study is being conducted for two parcels which are located within the Historic Downtown District.

☒ Project Location Map is attached

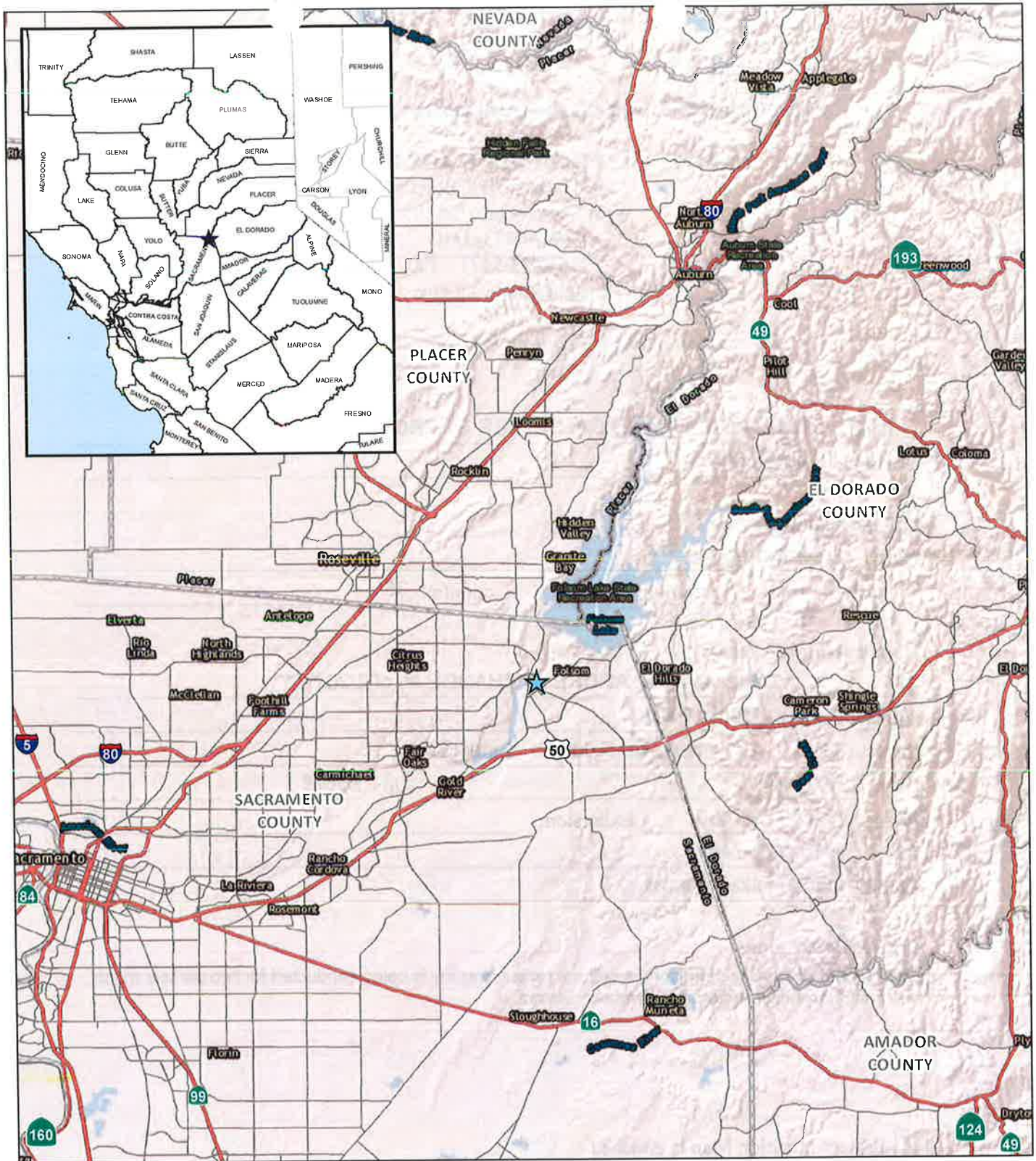


FIGURE 1

LSA

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★ Project Location

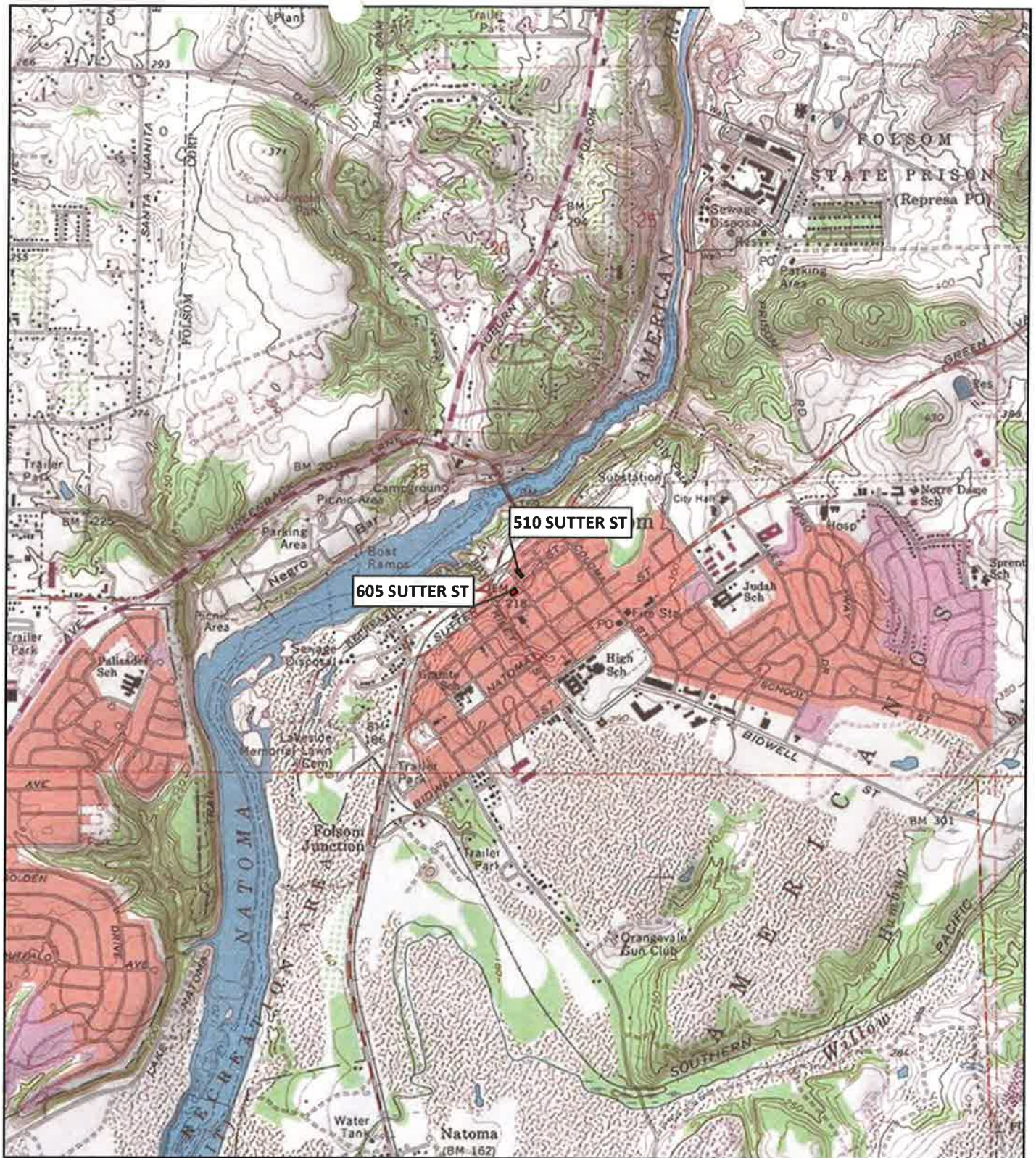


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SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)

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510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street Properties
City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California
LSA Project No. SAC1701
Regional Location Map

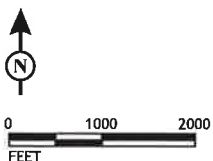


LSA

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Project Sites

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle Folsom, Calif (1967, ed. 1980)

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510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street Properties
City of Folsom, Sacramento County, California
LSA Project No. SAC1701
Project Vicinity Map

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OUTREACH

From: Mariko Falke-Grosjean
To: ["info@folsomhistoricalsociety.org"](mailto:info@folsomhistoricalsociety.org)
Subject: 510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street
Date: Monday, March 13, 2017 11:15:00 AM
Attachments: [Figure 2.pdf](#)
[Figure 1.pdf](#)

To Whom it may concern:

The City of Folsom requested a Cultural Resources Study be conducted for two parcels, 510 Sutter Street and 605 Sutter Street, situated in the Historic Downtown Folsom District, Sacramento County, California.

LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if cultural resources are present within these two properties. The project site is located within Township 10 North, Range 7 East, in Section 35 of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of Folsom, Calif. (see attachment).

This is not a request for research, but solely an inquiry to address possible concerns regarding these two parcels located within the Historic District of Folsom. I look forward to hearing from you.
Thank you for your time,

Mariko Falke, B.A. | Cultural Resources Analyst

We moved! See below for our new contact information.

LSA | 201 Creekside Ridge Court, Suite 250
Roseville, CA 95678

916-772-7450 Tel

[Website](#)

