NLIP-6, HOWSLEY ROAD AT THE PLEASANT GROVE CREEK CANAL

This is a small residential complex dating to the mid-20th century. The buildings are in good condition but lack the historic associations or architectural distinctions that would make them eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP.

BARNEY MOUND

This is an unrecorded prehistoric occupation mound with a residence on top, located along Powerline Road north of Sankey Road. Although the site has not been recorded officially, it is well known in the region and, as an intact prehistoric mound site in an area where almost all such sites have been destroyed, is likely to be eligible for CRHR and NRHP listing.

IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES IN THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY PORTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

Table 4 lists the known cultural resource sites in the Sacramento County portion of the project area. This table does not include several known sites in the southeastern portion of the Natomas Basin (located mainly along the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (NEMDC)/Steelhead Creek) because there are no proposed project elements in that part of the basin. Most of the listed sites are in areas proposed for 2009–2010 construction. The sites that may be affected by 2008 construction are shown with an asterisk, and those that may be affected by 2009–2010 construction are shown with a plus sign. The sites listed in Table 4 are described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>P-No.</th>
<th>Historic/Prehistoric</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date Recorded</th>
<th>Quadrangle</th>
<th>NRHP/CRHR Status if Known</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-15/H*</td>
<td>34-000042</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Occupation mound with historic debris</td>
<td>1934, 1990, 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-17*</td>
<td>34-000044</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>May have been destroyed</td>
<td>1934, 1990</td>
<td>Taylor Monument</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-18</td>
<td>34-000045</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>1934, 1994</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-160/H*</td>
<td>34-000187</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Occupation/burial mound with historic debris</td>
<td>1947, 1949, 1994</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-430H</td>
<td>34-000457</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>West drainage canal</td>
<td>1991, 1993, 1997</td>
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<td>34-000512</td>
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<td>Occupation mound and historic home site</td>
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<td>Potentially eligible</td>
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<td>CA-Sac-486H</td>
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<td>Historic</td>
<td>Historic home site</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-487H</td>
<td>34-000514</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Historic debris and vegetation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>CA-Sac-488H</td>
<td>34-000515</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Historic debris and vegetation</td>
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<td>CA-Sac-489H</td>
<td>34-000516</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Historic debris and vegetation</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinomial\aba</td>
<td>P-No.*</td>
<td>Historic/Prehistoric</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date Recorded</td>
<td>Quadrangle</td>
<td>NRHP/CRHR Status If Known</td>
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<td>Historic debris and vegetation</td>
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<td>Taylor Monument</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Historic well, pipes and vegetation</td>
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<td>Historic debris</td>
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<td>CA-Sac-569H</td>
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<td>Historic</td>
<td>Paved road</td>
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<td>Taylor Monument, Rio Linda</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Sac-836H*</td>
<td>34-001354</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Farm complex</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Taylor Monument</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34-000883</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Paved road</td>
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<td>Taylor Monument</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Paved road</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Taylor Monument</td>
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<td></td>
<td>34-000886</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Paved road</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Rio Linda, Taylor Monument</td>
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<td></td>
<td>34-001552</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<td></td>
<td>34-001557*</td>
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<td>Pumping plant</td>
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<td>Pumping plant</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34-001559*</td>
<td>Historic</td>
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<td>Lean-to and shed</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>Taylor Monument</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

* Sites that would be or may be affected by the 2008 construction elements are marked with an asterisk.

* Sites that may be affected by 2009–2010 construction elements are marked with a plus sign.

* Source: Data provided by EDAW in 2007.

**CA-Sac-15/H**

This site, near the Sacramento River east levee south of I-5, consists of a prehistoric occupation midden mound with a concentration of debitage, flaked stone tools, shell artifacts, faunal remains, fire-cracked rock, and baked clay objects. The mound has been heavily affected by farming and ranching activities. There is a ranch complex including a bunkhouse, garden, shed, chicken coop, water tower, garage, and driveway on the mound; historic debris on the site includes glass and broken ceramic fragments. A limited auger testing program was carried out west of the mound along the Sacramento River east levee and found no cultural materials along that transect (Bouey and Herbert 1990), however the authors suggested that the site may have been mis-mapped.

**CA-Sac-16/H (P-34-000043)**

CA-Sac-16/H is south of the Airport on a property that would be a potential borrow source for the proposed project. This site has been variously called the Bennett Mound, Mound Ranch, Willey Mound, and S-16. It includes the remains of a prehistoric occupation mound, possibly the largest in the Sacramento Valley, but has been leveled in stages by agricultural activities. The site location corresponds to the ethnographic village of Navweean. What remains today consists of dark midden soils in plowed fields with fragments of human remains, shell, fire-cracked rock, baked clay objects, groundstone, faunal bone, flaked stone artifacts, and debitage. A few historic artifacts, such as brick and ceramic fragments, are also present. Today, two separate loci have been identified and recorded as CA-Sac-16/H; the larger, Locus I, represents the approximate original location of the
mound. Locus II is an area of redeposited soil taken from the mound in the past. There is also a historic-era component of the site from the remnants of a slaughterhouse and brick factory present before the 1930s. Historic artifacts noted include bricks, sawed mammal bone, a filled-in privy, bottles, ceramic and metal fragments, and glass.

The site was originally described as very large, up to 7 acres in area, and 20 feet high. The earliest investigations were conducted in 1923 by Zallio, who excavated at the site a number of times and recovered projectile points, bone tools, Haliotis ornaments, and other artifacts (Bouey, Berg, and Hunter 1991). It was first formally recorded in 1934 by Heizer, who identified it as a large mound with stone artifacts and freshwater shell on the surface. Sacramento Junior College excavated pits and trenches up to 18 feet deep in 1936–1937. The main focus of this effort was on recovery of mortuary remains; however, considerable quantities of nonburial associated artifacts were also documented. More excavations were conducted by Sacramento State College in 1953 and by American River College between 1966 and 1971, and more artifacts and burials were salvaged by Peak, Crew, and Gerry (1984) when what was left of the mound was leveled. At that time, Peak, Crew, and Gerry estimated that as much as 13 feet of the mound might still be present below the plowed surface. As an interesting side note—and as an indication of the original CA-Sac-16/H mound’s prominence—Peak, Crew, and Gerry mention that Heinrich Schliemann (an amateur archaeologist and later the discoverer of Troy) visited the site in 1851–1852.

More recently, Bouey and Herbert (1990) completed a surface survey and excavated two auger holes at the toe of the levee that forms the western boundary of the site; they reported evidence of subsurface cultural deposits, including shell midden. Larger-scale excavations (Bouey, Berg, and Hunter 1991), dug within 100 feet of the levee toe and the ramp leading up to Garden Highway, confirmed that midden deposits still exist; however, agricultural activity seems to have destroyed any stratigraphic integrity the deposits might have had that close to the levee. Testing farther from the levee toe was not undertaken.

The summary of the research done by 1991 (Bouey, Berg, and Hunter 1991) agreed with the conclusions of Derr (1983) that the site was a large, permanent habitation locus occupied from the Upper Archaic (ca. 1000 B.C.) to just after the beginning of European contact. Derr found that the upper 20–60 centimeters of soil (in the areas he examined near the levee) consisted of redistributed midden with artifacts and isolated human remains. What appears to be missing from any of these analyses is an attempt to define the original mound or to find intact elements of the site that may have been located beyond the original mound. If there are intact subsurface deposits associated with CA-Sac-16/H, then the site may be eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP because of the potential information contained in those deposits.

The earliest documentation, Heizer’s site record form from 1934, does not give dimensions for the mound and does not contain specific enough information to provide for relocation of the original boundaries of the mound. It is presumed that the dispersed midden from the mound now covers a larger surface area than the mound used to occupy. However, it is unclear exactly how large an area that is because various investigations have reported Locus I (the larger site deposit) as measuring 110 meters by 185 meters (Bouey and Herbert 1990), 250 meters by 250 meters (Kauffman and Kauffman 1983), and 450 meters by 850 meters (Dames & Moore 1993). The Dames & Moore site record form appears to be the only one that maps out the secondary Locus II area, northeast of the main deposit and east of a drainage ditch (as of 1993).

**CA-Sac-17 (P-34-000044)**

This is the location of a mound site reported by Heizer in 1934 west of Fisherman’s Lake; however, none of the mound remains. In 1990, Bouey and Herbert attempted to locate any cultural remains but could not find any evidence of cultural deposits on the surface or in auger holes. The site is near the Undercome Ranch.
CA-Sac-18 (P-34-000045)

This site, landward of the Sacramento River east levee north of San Juan Road, consists of a sparse scatter of basalt debitage, one cryptocrystalline biface fragment, a polished stone, and possible fire-cracked rock. It was originally described by Heizer as a mound 30 yards in diameter and 5 feet high; however, Heizer may have misinterpreted a natural rise in the landscape as a mound. CA-Sac-18 appears to be lacking the intensive cultural deposits that are the hallmark other nearby known mound sites (Dames & Moore 1994b).

CA-Sac-160/H (P-34-000187)

This is a multicomponent site near the Sacramento River east levee north of San Juan Road. It includes a prehistoric occupation mound with a farm complex situated on top. Excavations in the 1940s removed numerous burials and artifacts including groundstone, flaked stone tools, shell beads and ornaments, fire-cracked rock, baked clay objects, stone beads, faunal remains, bone awls, bird bone tubes and whistles, obsidian drills, quartz crystals, charismstones, and historic glass trade beads, as well as historic debris related to farming and occupation of the top of the mound.

CA-Sac-164 (P-34-000191)

CA-Sac-164 is a very large, deeply stratified prehistoric occupation and burial mound near Sand Cove Park on the Sacramento River that has been explored a number of times using archaeological techniques; however, in spite of these efforts, the true boundaries of the site remain unknown. The site includes shell midden with abundant cultural materials including fire-cracked rock, flaked and ground stone tools, charismstones, polished bone implements, debitage, quartz crystals, bone and shell beads, baked clay objects, and plentiful faunal remains. Large fire-cracked rock features and hearths have also been noted. Because of its significant scientific value and the integrity, CA-Sac-164 was nominated for NRHP listing in 2001.

The site was first recorded in 1951, after a newspaper article reported that human remains and stone tools were eroding out of the cutbank and into the Sacramento River. Observers who walked along the edge of the cutbank in summer and fall when the river was at its lowest noted that site deposits, interspersed with flood-deposited silt, extended at least 4 meters below the current-day surface. Excavations in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s confirmed the depth of intact and resource-bearing cultural strata at the site, at least along the river exposure. Work on the land side of the Sacramento River levee indicated that downward-trending cultural strata might be found there as well, beginning well over a meter below the ground surface, however the site's depth, extent, and boundaries have never been completely defined.

Annual river height fluctuation, wave action resulting from boat wakes, and looting combined to cause continual erosion and collapse of the cutbank. This resulted in artifacts and remains falling onto the beach area below, where they either washed into the river or collected by the public. To address this issue, a site stabilization program was implemented in 2005 that included placing dirt and plantings over the cutbank and creating a wave break near the river’s edge of the site.

CA-Sac-430H (P-34-000457)

This feature is the West Drainage Canal, a relatively unmodified canal that originates at Fisherman’s Lake and flows southeast to the East and Main Drainage Canals.

CA-Sac-485/H (P-34-000512)

This site, between the Sacramento River east levee and the proposed location of the relocated Elkhorn Canal, was once a prehistoric occupation and burial mound that has been leveled by agricultural activities and was documented by Dames & Moore in 1994. The remains of a historic-era homestead, consisting mainly of
ornamental vegetation, driveway, and historic debris, were noted on top of the prehistoric site. Dames & Moore archaeologists noted that the prehistoric component was large, measuring 220 meters by 160 meters with two depositional loci—a larger area near Garden Highway and a smaller deposit to the east. Prehistoric artifacts noted at the time included obsidian and basalt flakes and tools, shell beads and ornaments, faunal remains, groundstone fragments, charstones, baked clay, imported exotic tool stone, and shell.

In August 2007, EDAW archaeologists undertook a limited shovel testing program at CA-Sac-485/H to determine whether there was an undisturbed subsurface deposit that could be affected by the proposed canal construction in the vicinity of this site (Exhibit 6). The August investigation began with a survey of the site area where a sparse assortment of artifacts was visible; because no concentrations of artifacts were identified on the surface, the Dames & Moore archaeological site map was used to guide the placement of shovel test pits (STPs). Brian Padilla, of the El Dorado Miwok, was present while the STPs were excavated.

During the course of excavations, archaeologists uncovered artifacts including obsidian and basalt flakes; clamshell disk beads; burned earth; faunal remains, including freshwater mussel shell; and fire-cracked rock. Human remains were uncovered in three of the STPs; the Sacramento County coroner and NAHC were contacted, excavation of each of those three STPs was halted immediately, and the remains were reburred where they were found. None appeared to be part of a larger, intact burial and all were found in the upper 50 centimeters of soil.

In general, site soils consisted of dry compact silts with a small sand and clay content; excavation and screening were difficult because the soils were very dry and hard. If artifacts were recovered, excavation generally proceeded to 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs); where no artifacts were found, excavations terminated around 80 cmbs. A deeply buried midden layer was identified in each of the four STPs (Nos. 4, 6, 21, and 24) closest to the levee, beginning anywhere from 55 cmbs to 80 cmbs. Excavation halted at approximately 100 cmbs in these STPs without reaching the bottom of the midden deposit; a split-spoon probe was used in STP No. 21 to find the bottom of the deposit, which was reached at approximately 160 cmbs. Although the northern and southern edges of the midden deposit were not located, the STP program was halted on the assumption that a more formal testing program, using a combination of test units and additional STPs, would be implemented as part of more detailed design of the proposed project. Based on the data collected during the brief testing at CA-Sac-485/H, it appears that significant intact prehistoric deposits may be found below capping soils at the site. If this is true, CA-Sac-485/H may be eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP for the site's data potential.

CA-Sac-486H (P-34-000513)

This site near the Sacramento River east levee below the North Drainage Canal consists of the remains of a historic-era homestead. The structure that once stood on the site has been demolished. Remnant landscape plantings and debris consisting of ceramic fragments, bottle glass, ceramic, bricks, mortar, and metal fragments were noted. The structures were visible in a 1937 aerial photograph and were depicted on the 1967 U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map. The archaeologists who identified the site in 1994 noted that some of the trees appeared to be less than 30 years old, although a fragment of amethyst glass (generally associated with the turn of the century) was noted.

CA-Sac-487H (P-34-000514)

Like CA-Sac-486H, this location near the Sacramento River east levee below the North Drainage Canal includes historic debris, such as concrete fragments, milled lumber, metal fence posts, wire, farm machinery parts, clear and green glass, window glass, and ornamental plantings, all of which indicate that a structure existed at the site at one point but has since been demolished. Also like the previous site, a structure was visible in this location in a 1937 aerial photograph; several structures were indicated on the 1950 and 1975 topographic quadrangle maps for the area.
CA-Sac-488H (P-34-000515)

This is another site near the Sacramento River east levee below the North Drainage Canal where a structure appeared on a 1937 aerial photograph and 1950 topographic quadrangle map, although no building is on the site today. Historic debris, ornamental vegetation, and a fence line remain. The debris included various concrete fragments, corrugated metal, wire, culvert pipe, and a large section of iron pipe.

CA-Sac-489H (P-34-000516)

This is another site near the Sacramento River east levee below the North Drainage Canal where a structure appeared on a 1937 aerial photograph and 1950 topographic quadrangle map, although no building is on the site today. The associated debris includes a fenced-off well head, concrete fragments, lumber, window glass, wooden posts, galvanized pipes, old fencing overgrown by an oak tree, an enamelware bucket, tires, ceramic fragments, bottle glass, and a metal bucket. Ornamental landscaping plants were also noted.

CA-Sac-490H (P-34-000517)

This site, near the south end of Powerline Road, had three structures that appeared on a 1937 aerial photograph and 1950 topographic quadrangle map, although no building is on the site today. The historic debris is similar to the debris found at sites CA-Sac-486H through CA-Sac-489H, including concrete, brick, iron piping, a fence post, bottle glass, ceramic fragments, and galvanized metal pipe, as well as remnant ornamental vegetation.

CA-Sac-491H (P-34-000518)

This site, also near the south end of Powerline Road, was likely used in association with four structures that appeared on the 1950 topographic quadrangle map. The 1937 aerial photograph associated with other sites listed here includes coverage of this property, however, only trees are clearly visible in the photograph. The artifacts consist of a sparse scatter, including a wood fence, concrete fragments, bricks, and metal fence posts. Ornamental vegetation was noted nearby.

CA-Sac-492H (P-34-000519)

This site, near the south end of Powerline Road, consists of a concrete-capped well, associated water pipes, and remnant ornamental vegetation and fruit trees that were likely associated with a structure visible on the 1950 topographic quadrangle map of the area. A cluster of trees is visible in the 1937 aerial photograph, but no structures are clearly visible. The site is now used to keep honeybees.

CA-Sac-493H (P-34-000520)

The 1950 topographic quadrangle map and 1937 aerial photograph of the region indicate that there was once a large barn and associated structure at this location near the Sacramento River east levee south of I-5. Today, scattered historic debris—clear and colored glass, porcelain and earthenware, iron pipe, bone fragments, brick, and a white ceramic insulator—is all that remains.

CA-Sac-494H (P-34-000521)

This is another site, west of Fisherman’s Lake, where a structure appeared on a 1937 aerial photograph and 1950 topographic quadrangle map, although no building is present today. Associated debris documented by an archaeological team in 1994 included concrete and brick fragments, an iron water pipe, white ceramic insulators, and clear bottle glass. In addition, the archaeologists noted abundant modern debris on the site, making it difficult to distinguish between modern and historic artifacts.
ADDITIONAL EFFORTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

The project area, including portions of the area that may be within the footprint of 2008 construction elements, has not been completely surveyed to date. As shown in Table 5, several sites that are potentially eligible for CRHR or NRHP listing may be affected by the proposed project, and elements of RD 1000 would be modified. For sites that do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or on the CRHR, or that are eligible but that would not be affected by a proposed project, no further action would be recommended. A draft Research Design is being prepared to describe recommended efforts to define the sites listed in Table 5 to determine the potential for their avoidance, if possible; methods for testing to determine their eligibility for listing as necessary; and a plan for identifying potential cultural resources that are not known from the published records.

In addition, for each phase of the NLIP Levee Improvements Project, the following efforts will be conducted:

- completion of pedestrian surveys for the entire project footprint, once access is acquired;
- preparation of further Cultural Resources Inventory Reports with recommendations of eligibility, finding of effects, and recommended mitigation measures; and
- preparation of a Historic Property Treatment Plan for resources determined to be eligible or recommended as eligible for NRHP listing, in accordance with Stipulation 4 of the PA.
REFERENCES


Dames & Moore. 1993. Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Site Record forms for CA-Sac-16H. On file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento, CA.


Derr, E. 1983. *Archaeological Investigations at CA-Sac-16: Interpretations of a Middle/Late Horizon Village in the Lower Sacramento Valley of California*. Master’s thesis on file, California State University, Sacramento, CA.


Thompson, J. 1958. The Settlement and Geography of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California. University Microfilms International. Ann Arbor, MI.

June 7, 2007

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, Ca 95814

RE: Natomas Levee Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

EDAW is conducting cultural resources studies for the above-referenced project located generally north of the City of Sacramento, in Sacramento and Sutter counties, and located on the Grays Bend, Taylor Monument, Verona, Rio Linda, Pleasant Grove, Sacramento East, and Sacramento West USGS quadrangle maps. Background research and field studies conducted for this project will identify cultural resources that may be impacted by proposed levee improvements throughout the American River basin. This letter is intended to initiate part of the consultation process that will eventually be required under Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act.

I am pleased to bring this activity to your attention, and would appreciate any information you can provide regarding prehistoric, historic, or ethnographic Native American land use. I am interested in any contemporary Native American values that may be present near or within the project area and would like to request a search of the NAHC Sacred Land files.

Please send via mail or facsimile (916-414-5850) a listing of local Native American representatives at your earliest convenience, so that I may contact appropriate individuals and account for their potential concerns in the planning process.

If you have any questions or comments feel free to contact me at my office. I can be reached by email at charlane.gross@edaw.com, or by phone at 916-414-5800. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Charlane Gross, M.A., R.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist
June 19, 2007

Charlene Gross
EDA Inc.
2011 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sent Via Fax: 916-414-5850
# Of Pages: 3

RE: Natomas Levee Improvement project, Sacramento and Sutter Counties

Dear Ms. Gross:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Sacred Lands File and found several burial/recorded sites in/near the project area. The location of sites is confidential.

I recommend that you contact the North Central Information Center, Ca State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Adams Building, Suite 103, Sacramento, CA 916-278-6217 for sites in Sacramento County and Northeast Information Center, Ca State University, Chico, Building 25, Suite 204, Chico, CA 95929, 530-898-4413 for Sutter County, for further information of recorded sites located in/near the APE.

I have enclosed a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations contacts may have knowledge of additional cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. These lists 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 other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any 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 me at (916) 653-4038.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians</th>
<th>Strawberry Valley Rancheria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Watson, Vice Chairperson</td>
<td>Calvin Rose, Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940 Feather River Blvd., Suite B</td>
<td>PO Box 667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oroville, CA 95965</td>
<td>Marysville, CA 95901</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:eranch@cncnet.com">eranch@cncnet.com</a></td>
<td>Maidu</td>
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<td>(530) 532-9214</td>
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<td>(530) 532-1768 FAX</td>
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<td>Strawberry Valley Rancheria Robert Kerfoot</td>
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<th>United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Jessica Tavares, Chairperson</th>
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<tr>
<td>P.O. Box 1340, Shingle, CA 95682</td>
<td>575 Menlo Drive, Suite 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maidu</td>
<td>Rocklin, CA 95765</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:jmurray@saband.org">jmurray@saband.org</a></td>
<td>Maidu</td>
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<tr>
<td>(530) 676-8010</td>
<td>Miwok</td>
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<td>(530) 676-8033 Fax</td>
<td>916 663-3720</td>
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United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn
Tribal Preservation Committee
575 Menlo Drive, Suite 2  Maidu
Rocklin, CA 95765  Miwok
916 663-3720
916 663-3727 - Fax

Native American Contacts
Sacramento and Sutter Counties
June 19, 2007

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Natomas Levee Improvement project, Sacramento and Sutter Counties.
June 21, 2007

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn
Tribal Preservation Committee
575 Menlo Drive, Suite 2
Rocklin, CA 95765

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

To Whom It May Concern:

EDAW, Inc., an environmental firm, has been retained to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for various SAFCA (Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) levee improvement projects throughout the American River Basin in both Sacramento and Sutter Counties (see attached map). There are few specific planned improvements as yet, but the projects may include levee strengthening or widening, excavation for slurry walls or canals, soil removal from various borrow sites throughout the basin, and similar types of projects. The work will be conducted over the next several years, but EDAW is collecting cultural resources information now to help guide planning decisions made for the individual elements of this much larger effort.

We would appreciate your help in identifying any concerns you or your community may have regarding any cultural resources in the study area. Please return the enclosed response form. Returning this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the study, nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time. Efforts to address your concerns will be included in the planning process.

In order to incorporate your concerns and/or input in any forthcoming reports, we would appreciate receiving your comments by July 10th.

If you have questions, please contact me at (916) 414-5800.

Sincerely,

Charlene Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn
Jessica Tavares, Chairperson
575 Menlo Drive, Suite 2
Rocklin, CA 95765

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

Dear Ms. Tavares:

EDAW, Inc., an environmental firm, has been retained to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for various SAFCA (Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) levee improvement projects throughout the American River Basin in both Sacramento and Sutter Counties (see attached map). There are few specific planned improvements as yet, but the projects may include levee strengthening or widening, excavation for slurry walls or canals, soil removal from various borrow sites throughout the basin, and similar types of projects. The work will be conducted over the next several years, but EDAW is collecting cultural resources information now to help guide planning decisions made for the individual elements of this much larger effort.

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[Signature]
Charlane Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

Strawberry Valley Rancheria
Robert Kerfoot
P.O. Box 667
Marysville, CA 95901

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

Dear Mr. Kerfoot:

EDAW, Inc., an environmental firm, has been retained to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for various SAFCA (Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) levee improvement projects throughout the American River Basin in both Sacramento and Sutter Counties (see attached map). There are few specific planned improvements as yet, but the projects may include levee strengthening or widening, excavation for slurry walls or canals, soil removal from various borrow sites throughout the basin, and similar types of projects. The work will be conducted over the next several years, but EDAW is collecting cultural resources information now to help guide planning decisions made for the individual elements of this much larger effort.

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Charlene Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

Strawberry Valley Rancheria
Calvine Rose, Chairperson
P.O. Box 667
Marysville, CA 95901

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

Dear Mr. Rose:

EDAW, Inc., an environmental firm, has been retained to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for various SAFCA (Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) levee improvement projects throughout the American River Basin in both Sacramento and Sutter Counties (see attached map). There are few specific planned improvements as yet, but the projects may include levee strengthening or widening, excavation for slurry walls or canals, soil removal from various borrow sites throughout the basin, and similar types of projects. The work will be conducted over the next several years, but EDAW is collecting cultural resources information now to help guide planning decisions made for the individual elements of this much larger effort.

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[Signature]

Charlene Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

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

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

EDAW, Inc., an environmental firm, has been retained to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for various SAFCA (Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) levee improvement projects throughout the American River Basin in both Sacramento and Sutter Counties (see attached map). There are few specific planned improvements as yet, but the projects may include levee strengthening or widening, excavation for slurry walls or canals, soil removal from various borrow sites throughout the basin, and similar types of projects. The work will be conducted over the next several years, but EDAW is collecting cultural resources information now to help guide planning decisions made for the individual elements of this much larger effort.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Charlane Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
Jeff Murray, Cultural Resources Manager  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682  

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)  

Dear Mr. Murray:

EDAW, Inc., an environmental firm, has been retained to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for various SAFCA (Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) levee improvement projects throughout the American River Basin in both Sacramento and Sutter Counties (see attached map). There are few specific planned improvements as yet, but the projects may include levee strengthening or widening, excavation for slurry walls or canals, soil removal from various borrow sites throughout the basin, and similar types of projects. The work will be conducted over the next several years, but EDAW is collecting cultural resources information now to help guide planning decisions made for the individual elements of this much larger effort.

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Charlane Gross, M.A., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Glenda Nelson, Chairperson
1940 Feather River Blvd., Suite B
Oroville, CA 95965

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

Dear Ms. Nelson:

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Charlane Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Frank Watson, Vice Chairperson
1940 Feather River Blvd., Suite B
Oroville, CA 95965

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

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Sincerely,

Charlane Gross, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map, Response form, SASE
June 21, 2007

Rose Enos
15310 Bancroft Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Natomas Levee Improvement Project(s)

Dear Ms. Enos:

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