

### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes and evaluates the potential impacts of the Housing Element and Safety Element Update (Project) on known and unknown cultural resources. The primary source of information used for this analysis is the *City of Elk Grove General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report* (City of Elk Grove 2018).

Cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects generally older than 50 years and considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. They include pre-historic resources, historic-period resources, and “tribal cultural resources” (the latter as defined by Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Statutes of 2014, in Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21074).

Archaeological resources are locations where human activity has measurably altered the earth or left deposits of prehistoric or historic-period physical remains (e.g., stone tools, bottles, former roads, house foundations). Historical (or built-environment) resources include standing buildings (e.g., houses, barns, outbuildings, cabins) and intact structures (e.g., dams, bridges, roads, districts), or landscapes. A cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Tribal cultural resources are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects, with cultural value to a tribe.

One comment letter regarding cultural resources was received in response to the notice of preparation (NOP) (see Appendix A). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requested AB 52 and SB 18 compliance information; while SB 18 does apply to the Project because there is a General Plan amendment associated with the Project (which is the trigger for SB 18 compliance), SB 18 is not a CEQA requirement and therefore is not discussed in this section. AB 52 compliance is described below.

#### 3.3.1 Regulatory Setting

##### FEDERAL

##### National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s master inventory of known historic properties. It is administered by the National Park Service and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level.

The formal criteria (36 CFR 60.4) for determining NRHP eligibility are as follows:

1. The property is at least 50 years old (however, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to a district can also be included in the NRHP);
2. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations; and
3. It possesses at least one of the following characteristics:
  - Criterion A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (events).
  - Criterion B Is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (persons).
  - Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant, distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (architecture).
  - Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (information potential).

Listing in the NRHP does not entail specific protection or assistance for a property but it does guarantee recognition in planning for federal or federally-assisted projects, eligibility for federal tax benefits, and qualification for federal historic preservation assistance. Additionally, project effects on properties listed in the NRHP must be evaluated under CEQA.

The National Register Bulletin also provides guidance in the evaluation of archaeological site significance. If a heritage property cannot be placed within a particular theme or time period, and thereby lacks "focus," it is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In further expanding upon the generalized NRHP criteria, evaluation standards for linear features (such as roads, trails, fence lines, railroads, ditches, and flumes) are considered in terms of four related criteria that account for specific elements that define engineering and construction methods of linear features: (1) size and length, (2) presence of distinctive engineering features and associated properties, (3) structural integrity, and (4) setting. The highest probability for NRHP eligibility exists in the intact, longer segments, where multiple criteria coincide.

## STATE

### California Register of Historical Resources

All properties in California that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant in the context of California's history. It is a Statewide program with a scope and with criteria for inclusion similar to those used for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 15, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 to be included in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA because any resource that meets the criteria below is considered a significant historical resource under CEQA. As noted above, all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

The CRHR uses four evaluation criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the NRHP, a resource must meet one of the above criteria and retain integrity to be listed in the CRHR. The CRHR uses the same seven aspects of integrity used by the NRHP.

### California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires public agencies to consider the effects of their actions on "historical resources," "unique archaeological resources," and "tribal cultural resources." Pursuant to PRC Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21084.2 establishes that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."

### **Historical Resources**

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1; State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5[a] and [b]). Under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), historical resources include the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that 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 may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1[g]) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

### **Unique Archaeological Resources**

CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

### **Tribal Cultural Resources**

CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will affect tribal cultural resources. Public Resources Code, Section 21074 states:

- a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:
  - 1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either 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 Section 5020.1.
  - 2) 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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of 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.
- b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

- c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

### **California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act**

The California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act (PRC Section 5097.9) applies to both State and private lands. The act requires, upon discovery of human remains, that construction or excavation activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC, which notifies and has the authority to designate the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased. The act stipulates the procedures the descendants may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.

### **Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050.5**

Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If they are determined to be those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC.

### **Public Resources Code, Section 5097**

PRC Section 5097 specifies the procedures to be followed if human remains are unexpectedly discovered on nonfederal land. The disposition of Native American burial falls within the jurisdiction of NAHC. Section 5097.5 of the code states:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

### **Public Resources Code Section 21080.3**

AB 52, signed by the California Governor in September of 2014, established a new class of resources under CEQA: "tribal cultural resources," defined in PRC Section 21074. Pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American Tribe, begin consultation before the release of an EIR, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration.

PRC Section 21080.3.2 states:

Within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete, or to undertake a project, the lead agency must provide formal notification, in writing, to the tribes that have requested notification of proposed projects in the lead agency's jurisdiction. If it wishes to engage in consultation on the project, the tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification. The lead agency must begin the consultation process with the tribes that have requested consultation within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, provisions under PRC Section 21084.3 (b) describe mitigation measures that may avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts. Examples include:

- (1) Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
- (2) Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (A) Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource
- (B) Protecting the traditional use of the resource
- (C) Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
- (3) Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
- (4) Protecting the resource.

## LOCAL

### City of Elk Grove General Plan

Chapter 7, "Community and Resource Protection," of the *City of Elk Grove General Plan (2019)* contains the following policies relevant to cultural and tribal cultural resources:

- ▶ **Policy HR-1-1:** Encourage the appropriate adaptive reuse of historic resources and buildings.
- ▶ **Policy HR-1-2:** Strive to preserve historic buildings and resources through adaptive re-use.
- ▶ **Policy HR-1-3:** Encourage efforts that prevent the misuse, disrepair, and demolition of historic resources and buildings.
- ▶ **Policy HR-2-1:** Protect and preserve prehistoric and historic archaeological resources throughout the City.
- ▶ **Policy HR 2-2:** Consult when appropriate with local Native American tribes, the California Native American Heritage Commission, and any other appropriate organizations and individuals to minimize potential impacts to cultural and tribal resources.
- ▶ **Policy HR 2-3:** Identify and evaluate local archaeological resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- ▶ **Policy HR 2-4:** Ensure that City ordinances, programs, and policies create an environment that fosters the preservation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of historic, archaeological, and tribal resources.
- ▶ **Policy HR 3-2:** Encourage new development to be compatible with adjacent existing historic structures in terms of scale, massing, building material, and general architectural treatment.

### City of Elk Grove Municipal Code

Municipal Code Chapter 7, Historic Preservation, contains regulatory requirements to provide for "the identification, designation, protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of historical resources including buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts, cultural landscapes, tribal cultural resources, and the historical personal histories and family stories of individuals, businesses, and associations in the City that reflect special elements of the City's heritage and cultural diversity."

The criteria for listing in the Elk Grove Register of Historic Resources are contained in Section 7.00.050 of the Municipal Code. A historical resource may be listed in the Elk Grove Register of Historic Resources if it meets any of the following four levels of significance within a given historic context:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Elk Grove's history;
2. Associated with the lives of persons significant in Elk Grove's past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master; or that possesses high artistic values; or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information noteworthy in prehistory or history.

To be listed in the Elk Grove Register of Historic Resources, resources must also retain four or more aspects of integrity outlined below:

1. Location: the place where a resource was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a resource.
3. Setting: the physical environment of a resource.
4. Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a resource.
5. Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. Feeling: is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

### 3.3.2 Environmental Setting

#### REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Although human occupation of the Central Valley may extend back 10,000 before present (B.P.), reliable evidence of such an early human presence is lacking and may be deeply buried. The prehistoric setting can be categorized into the following periods.

**The Paleo-Indian Period:** The Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,500 B.P.) saw the first demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California. Characteristic artifacts recovered from archaeological sites of this time period include fluted projectile points (constructed from chipped stones that have a long groove down the center called a "flute") and large, roughly fashioned cobble and bifacially-flaked stone tools that were used in hunting the mastodon, bison, and mammoth that roamed the land during this time.

**The Lower Archaic Period:** The beginning of the Lower Archaic Period (10,500 to 7500 B.P.) coincides with that of the Middle Holocene climatic change which resulted in widespread floodplain deposition. This episode resulted in most of the early archaeological deposits being buried. Most tools were manufactured of local materials, and distinctive artifact types include large dart points and the milling slab and handstone.

**The Middle Archaic Period:** The Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 2500 B.P.) is characterized by warm, dry conditions which brought about the drying up of pluvial lakes. Economies were more diversified and may have included the introduction of acorn processing technology, although hunting remained an important source of food. Artifacts characteristic of this period include milling stones and pestles and a continued use of a variety of implements interpreted as large dart points.

**The Upper Archaic Period:** The Upper Archaic Period (2500 to 850 B.P.) corresponds with a sudden turn to a cooler, wetter and more stable climate. The development of status distinctions based upon wealth is well documented in the archaeological record. The development of specialized tools, such as bone implements and stone plummets, as well as manufactured shell goods, were prolific during this time. The regional variance of economies was largely because of the seasonality of resources which were harvested and processed in large quantities.

**The Emergent Period:** Several technological and social changes distinguish the Emergent Period (850 B.P. to Historic) from earlier cultural manifestations. The bow and arrow were introduced, ultimately replacing the dart, and throwing spear, and territorial boundaries between groups became well established. In the latter portion of this Period (450 to 1800 B.P.), exchange relations became highly regularized and sophisticated. The clam disk bead developed as a monetary unit of exchange, and increasing quantities of goods moved greater distances. It was at the end of this Period that contact with Euroamericans became commonplace, eventually leading to intense pressures on Native American populations (Sacramento LAFCo 2017:3.5-2).

## ETHNOGRAPHY

The housing sites are located in the Plains Miwok territory. The Plains Miwok are one of four Eastern Miwok groups. Linguistically, the Plains Miwok were part of the eastern group of the two subdivisions of Miwokan speakers. Plains Miwok territory included the lower Mokelumne River, the Cosumnes River, and the Sacramento River from Rio Vista to Sacramento. The Sierra Nevada foothills formed the eastern boundary; the western boundary was between Fairfield and the Sacramento River.

The Plains Miwok were seasonal hunter-gatherers with semipermanent settlements. Their territory included a main village and smaller satellite villages. Villages were divided into tribelets, which averaged 300–500 individuals and controlled specific lands and the natural resources in the territory. The main village included a large semisubterranean or simple circular brush structure that served as the dance or assembly house. Villages also contained dwellings, acorn granaries, conical sweathouses, and winter grinding houses. Dwellings were either aboveground conical houses made with tule-matting or semisubterranean. Winter villages were located on high ridges near watercourses. Cremation, rather than interment, was practiced by the Plains Miwok.

As it was for many other Native American groups in California, the acorn was the primary food staple of the Plains Miwok, supplemented by fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and large and small mammals. Acorns were collected in the late fall/early winter and stored in the conical-shaped granaries before they were processed. Large and small animals regularly hunted by the Plains Miwok included deer, elk, pronghorn, rabbits, squirrels, beaver, and woodrats. Salmon were an important fish resource, along with sturgeon and lamprey.

The Plains Miwok used a variety of tools for hunting and collecting resources, including the bow and arrow, snares, traps, enclosures or blinds, nets, seines, hook and line, harpoons, and basketry. On navigable rivers, the principal watercraft was the tule balsa canoe. The Plains Miwok made both twined and coiled basketry and used woven burden baskets to transport seeds, roots, or nuts for processing or storage. Tools used to process food included bedrock mortars, cobblestone pestles, anvils, and portable stone mortars and pestles to grind or mill acorns and seeds. Food preparation involved use of a variety of knives, leaching and boiling baskets, woven strainers and winnowers, and woven drying trays. Earth ovens were used to bake acorn bread.

Trade goods included marine shell (*olivella* and abalone) and steatite with coastal groups; basketry from various areas; and salt and obsidian from the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin.

The Native American population in the Sacramento Valley first came into contact with Spanish explorers in the late 1700s as the Franciscan missions sought converts. Plains Miwok converts were sent to Mission San José in the early 1800s. Many labored in large ranchos awarded during the Mexican period.

During two epidemics, in 1830 and 1837, foreign diseases decimated the populations of indigenous people in the Sacramento Valley. The discovery of gold in 1848 and the ensuing Gold Rush also contributed to substantial population declines. Between 1805 and 1856, the Miwok population declined from nearly 20,000 to approximately 3,000. Surviving Miwok labored for the growing mining, ranching, farming, and lumber industries (City of Elk Grove 2018:5.5-2, 5.5-3).

## HISTORIC SETTING

### Regional History

Spanish exploration of the Central Valley dates to the late 1700s, but exploration of the northern section of the Central Valley and contact with its Native American population did not begin until the early 1800s, as described above. The second quarter of the nineteenth century encompasses the Mexican Period (ca. 1821-1848) in California. This period is an outgrowth of the Mexican Revolution, and its accompanying social and political views affected the mission system across California. In 1833 the missions were secularized and their lands divided among the *Californios* as land grants called *ranchos*. These ranchos facilitated the growth of a semi-aristocratic group that controlled the larger ranchos. The work on these large tracts of land was accomplished by the forced labor of local Native

Americans. The closest ranchos to the Project area are in Sacramento County near the southern boundary of Placer County. These ranchos include the Rancho de Paso, the San Juan, and the Río de los Americanos.

Simultaneously with the exploration of the Central Valley, the flanks of the Sierra Nevada trails were being blazed across the plains and mountains facilitating the westward migration of Euroamericans. These early immigrants to California are typified by groups such as the 1841 Bartleson-Bidwell party and the 1844 Stevens-Murphy party. The commencement of the Mexican-American War in 1846 also affected the exploration and development of California, including the identification of new trails across the Sierra Nevada. The exploits of the Mormon Battalion and the establishment of the Mormon Emigrant Trail across the Sierra Nevada highlight these activities.

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma in 1848 was the catalyst that caused a dramatic alteration of both Native American and Euroamerican cultural patterns in California. Once news of the discovery of gold spread, a flood of Euroamericans entered the region, and gravitated to the area of the "Mother Lode." Initially, the Euroamerican population grew slowly but soon exploded as the presence of large deposits of gold was confirmed in the Sacramento area. The population of California quickly swelled from an estimated 4,000 Euroamericans in 1848 to 500,000 in 1850. Sacramento, established in 1848 by John A. Sutter, also grew in population and was incorporated as a city in 1850 (Sacramento LAFCO 2017:3.5-4).

## Elk Grove History

Elk Grove first developed as a town between 1868-1892 (Early Elk Grove Historical Period) due to the construction of the Sacramento-Stockton line of the Western Pacific Railroad (later known as the Central Pacific Railroad). The railroad provided area ranchers and farmers improved access for shipping agricultural products. It also provided a central area in which to develop a downtown business district (City of Elk Grove 2016:4-7).

Beginning in 1893, Elk Grove developed its identity and character as agricultural community with solid infrastructure to support residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural development. Municipal facilities formed, including a water company, fire department, and free library. Three waves of construction occurred after a fire in 1892: rebuilding after the fire, beginning in 1893; municipal improvements in 1910; and redevelopment in the 1920s to replace 19th century schools and churches, and build infrastructure to accommodate automobiles. The most impressive developments during this period are associated with the growth of Elk Grove's wine industry, and the increase of fruit packing and shipping. Throughout the three-decade period of 1893 to 1926 (Middle Elk Grove Historical Period), Elk Grove remained a quiet farming community, only growing from approximately 400 to 800 persons (City of Elk Grove 2016:4-11).

Restrained growth in Elk Grove between 1927 and 1945 (Late Elk Grove Historical Period) was due to the Great Depression and World War II. The two principal areas of growth during this period included industrial wine production following the repeal of Prohibition, and the development of new auto-related facilities. Modest municipal and educational facilities were also constructed. The primary historic themes and events characterizing this period include municipal and educational improvements, growth of automobile facilities, industrial wine production and wine industry consolidation, Works Progress Administration efforts, and Japanese internment and its effect on agricultural production (City of Elk Grove 2016:4-18).

Post-World War II growth (Elk Grove's Suburbanization Historical Period ([1946-1967]) in Elk Grove included construction of single-family residential subdivisions and commercial buildings. These developments catered to the dependence on automobiles in the form of sprawling subdivisions and commercial facilities ringed by parking lots. Growth was aided by the 1957 widening of Highway 99 from two to four lanes. Highway 99 provided rapid access to and from Sacramento and led to sustained residential and commercial development during the 1960s and explosive growth toward the end of the 20th century. The three primary historic themes and events characterizing this period are residential suburbs and commercial growth, school development in response to the baby boom, and the decline of Elk Grove's wine production (City of Elk Grove 2016:4-23).



## RECORDS SEARCHES AND CONSULTATION

A records search for previously recorded archaeological and historic resources was conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), at California State University, Sacramento, for the Existing Conditions Report for the 2016 General Plan Update. The following information was reviewed as part of the records search:

- ▶ NRHP and CRHR,
- ▶ California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory,
- ▶ California Inventory of Historic Resources,
- ▶ California State Historic Landmarks,
- ▶ California Points of Historical Interest, and
- ▶ Historic properties reference map.

### Archaeological Sites

As stated in the Existing Conditions Report, 37 archeological sites were identified within the General Plan Planning Area but have not been evaluated; one archaeological site has been evaluated and determined not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (see Table 3.3-1). Because of the sensitive nature of archaeological materials, the location of these sites is not for public disclosure.

**Table 3.3-1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites**

Resource Number	Resource Type
P-34-000007-H	isolate - rusty nail
P-34-000054/CA-SAC-000027	unknown
P-34-000095/CA-SAC-000068	habitation debris - mound
P-34-000127/CA-SAC-000100	unknown
P-34-000128/CA-SAC-000101	unknown
P-34-000145/CA-SAC-000118	habitation debris - midden
P-34-000146/CA-SAC-000119	habitation debris - mound
P-34-000147/CA-SAC-000120	burials - surface indications; habitation debris - mound
P-34-000148/CA-SAC-000121	burials - surface indications; habitation debris - mound
P-34-000162/CA-SAC-000135	lithic scatter - chert & obsidian; habitation debris - mound; other - clam shell; steatite pendant
P-34-000192/CA-SAC-000165	burials; habitation debris - midden
P-34-000238/CA-SAC-000211	burials
P-34-000647/CA-SAC-000523H	railroad grade
P-34-000696/CA-SAC-000541H	privies/dumps/trash scatters; water conveyance system; bedrock milling feature
P-34-000698/CA-SAC-000543H	railroad grade
P-34-000699/CA-SAC-000544H	road
P-34-000700/CA-SAC-000545H	road
P-34-000751/CA-SAC-000576H	foundations
P-34-000755/CA-SAC-000580H	foundations
P-34-000756/CA-SAC-000581H	foundations; habitation debris
P-34-000758	foundations
P-34-000759	bricks
P-34-000760/CA-SAC-000583H	foundations

Resource Number	Resource Type
P-34-000824/CA-SAC-000631H	foundations; privies/dumps/trash scatters
P-34-001095/CA-SAC-000750H	foundations
P-34-001103	pestle
P-34-001104	pestle
P-34-001105/CA-SAC-000754H	foundations
P-34-001191	amethyst bottle fragment
P-34-001192	glass insulator
P-34-001193	aqua glass fragment
P-34-001248/CA-SAC-000799H	foundations; privies/dumps/trash scatters; wells; cisterns; machinery
P-34-001249	foundations
P-34-001353	privies/dumps/trash scatters
P-34-001425/CA-SAC-000859H	trash scatter
P-34-001426/CA-SAC-000860H	privies/dumps/trash scatters
P-34-001968	foundations
P-34-002144/CA-SAC-001089H	well

Source: City of Elk Grove 2016.

### Historic-period Features

As stated in the Existing Conditions Report, 65 historic-period features within the General Plan Planning Area have been previously recorded but not evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and/or the Elk Grove Register of Historic Resources (see Table 3.3-2). An additional 188 historic-period features have been previously evaluated (see Table 3.3-3); 133 of these are listed in, or recommended eligible for listing in these registers. Historic-period features that have been recommended eligible for, or listed in, any of these registers are considered "historical resources" for the purposes of CEQA.

**Table 3.3-2 Previously Recorded Historic-period Features**

Resource Name	Resource Location	Resource Type
Machado Dairy	6725 Bilby Rd.	Farm/ranch
P-34-000536	Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Water conveyance features
P-34-000538	9776 West Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000539	9698 Highway 99, Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000540	9933 Highway 99, Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000541	8533 Poppy Ridge Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000542	8551 Poppy Ridge Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000543	7710 Poppy Ridge Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000544	8000 Poppy Ridge Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000545	10321 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000546	9225 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Nunes Dairy/Johnson Ranch/P-34-000561/CA-SAC-000633H	9854 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Nunes Dairy/P-34-000579/CA-SAC-000634H	9854 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000631	9901 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	Ancillary building
George Werre Ranch/P-34-000680	9105 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch

Resource Name	Resource Location	Resource Type
Park Meadows 1/P-34-000694/CA-SAC-000540H	W. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Water conveyance features
Mello Dairy/P-34-000697/CA-SAC-000542H	Calvine Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000701	8601 Bow Street, Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Albert Leavitt House/P-34-000702	8555 East Stockton Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000703	8610 Bow Street, Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-000710	7862 Elk Grove-Florin Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
Elliot Ranch/P-34-000761	Franklin Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Nicholas Ranch Annex/P-34-000766/CA-SAC-000588H	3501 Dwight Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Rushmore Residence/P-34-000825/CA-SAC-000632H	5021 Bilby Rd., Franklin	Single-family property
Knopfel Dairy/P-34-000826/CA-SAC-000635H	4831 Bilby Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Stoecker House/P-34-000827/CA-SAC-000636H	5107 Bilby Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000829/CA-SAC-000638H	9853 Franklin Blvd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000830/CA-SAC-000639H	Franklin Blvd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-000831/CA-SAC-000640H	5700 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
Cow Palace Auction Yard/P-34-001089/CA-SAC-000749H	9720 Webb St., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Cow Palace Auction Pavilion/Theater/P-34-001090	9720 Webb St., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Cow Palace Covered Corral/P-34-001091	9720 Webb St., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
Cow Palace Equipment Shed/P-34-001092	9720 Webb St., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-001093	9517 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001094	9431 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-001096	9400 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001097	9727 Waterman Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
Hurley-Tracy Transmission Line/P-34-001102	Waterman Rd. and Sheldon Rd.	Transmission line
P-34-001113	10529 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001175	3779 Poppy Ridge Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001176/CA-SAC-000789H	8355 Poppy Ridge Rd., Elk Grove	Farm/ranch
P-34-001250	8890 White House Rd., Elk Grove	Commercial building
P-34-001251	8693 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001252	8651 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001253	8604 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property
P-34-001254	8476 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	Single-family property

Source: City of Elk Grove 2016

**Table 3.3-3 Previously Evaluated Historic-period Features**

Resource Name and Type	Resource Location	Historical Resource?
Western Pacific Railroad/P-34-000491/CA-SAC-000464H		No
P-34-000537/Single-family property	9769 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	No
Central California Traction Railroad/P-34-000606/CA-SAC-000506H		No
Guttridge Ranch/P-34-000692/CA-SAC-000538H	10653 East Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Olen Ranch/P-34-000707/CA-SAC-000549H	8860 Bruceville Rd., Elk Grove	No
Upton Ranch/Hrepich Dairy/P-34-000752/CA-SAC-000577H	9646 Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001409/Single-family property	8310 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001411/Single-family property	8685 East Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001412/Single-family property	8691 East Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001414/Single-family property	8711 East Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001415/Single-family property	8627 Bow St., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001418/Single-family property	8717 E Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
P-34-001688/Commercial building	9241-9251 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
EC-05-12	N/A	No
Concrete foundation	Bradshaw Rd., Sacramento	No
PA-99-44	Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Bridge No. 24-0155	Grant Line Rd., Elk Grove	No
Bloom House/Single-family property	Hood-Franklin Rd., Elk Grove	No
8159 Sheldon Rd./Single-family property	8159 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	No
8165 Sheldon Rd./Single-family property	8165 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	No
8169 Sheldon Rd./Single-family property	8169 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	No
8686 W Stockton Blvd./Single-family property	8686 W Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
8706 W Stockton Blvd./Single-family property	8706 W Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
8940 Eva Ave./Single-family property	8940 Eva Ave., Elk Grove	No
8992 Elk Grove Blvd./Single-family property	8992 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9020 Elk Grove Blvd./Single-family property	9020 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9036 Elk Grove Blvd./Commercial building	9036 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9065 Elk Grove Blvd.	9065 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9081 Elk Grove Blvd./Commercial building	9081 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9089 Elk Grove Blvd./Commercial building	9089 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9093 Grove St./Single-family property	9093 Grove St., Elk Grove	No
9096 Locust St./Single-family property	9096 Locust St., Elk Grove	No
Foulks Park	9433 Trenholm Dr., Elk Grove	No
Elk Grove Water Works Tower/P-34-004319	9592 School Rd., Elk Grove	No
Frank and Henry Luttg Park	97110 Toscano Dr., Elk Grove	No
9756 Gerber Rd./Single-family property	9756 Gerber Rd., Elk Grove	No
9760 Gerber Rd./Single-family property	9760 Gerber Rd., Elk Grove	No
9800 Gerber Rd./Single-family property	9800 Gerber Rd., Sacramento	No

Resource Name and Type	Resource Location	Historical Resource?
9820 Gerber Rd./Single-family property	9820 Gerber Rd., Sacramento	No
Laguna Creek Bridge	8195 Bradshaw Rd., Elk Grove	No
Structure 13	8195 Bradshaw Rd., Elk Grove	No
8840 E. Stockton Blvd./Religious building	8840 E. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9062 Elk Grove Blvd.	9062 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Batey Chevrolet Showroom site	9101 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Site of Latta/Evans Residence	9108 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Spitzer Residence/Single-family property	9704 Kent St., Elk Grove	No
Water Works Pump House/P-34-000649/CA-SAC-000525H	9080 Locust St. (alley), Elk Grove	No
Site of Everson Residence/Commercial building	9044 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
9091 Elk Grove Blvd./Commercial, residential building	9091 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Lenard Residence	9541 2nd Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Agnes Baker Residence	9551 2nd Ave, Elk Grove.	Yes
Mr. Stevens Duplex	9558 & 9562 2nd Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Cables Residence	9563 2nd Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Stevens Residence	9569 2nd Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Backer family Residence	9673 2nd Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Fred Vogt Residence	9578 2nd Ave, Elk Grove	Yes
Wilson Lilloco Residence	9583 2nd Ave, Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Library	9590 2nd Ave, Elk Grove	Yes
Kunsting Residence	4625 Bilby Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elliot Ranch Foreman Residence	4629 Bilby Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Bader Family Residence	9870 Bond Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
P-34-001413/Single-family property	8701 E. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove House (reconstructed)/Educational building	9941 E. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Rhoads School	9941 E. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Reese School	9941 E. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
San Joaquin Court & Jail	9941 E. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Stohlgren/Olson Ranch	9040 Elk Grove-Florin Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Markofer Residence	10005 Elk Grove-Florin Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Grammar School	8820 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
John Keema Residence	8933 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Clem Residence	8937 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Bartholomew House	8941 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Texaco Service Station/P-34-001682	8950 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Sacramento County Municipal Court/P-34-001683	8970-8978 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Earl Tribble Residence	9141 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Site of Dr. Bradford's Office	9148-52 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
9148 Elk Grove Blvd./Single-family property	9148 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes

Resource Name and Type	Resource Location	Historical Resource?
9152 Elk Grove Blvd./Single-family property	9152 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Foulks/Ronk Residence/P-34-001685	9156 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Percy Webb Residence/P-34-001686	9206 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Blacksmith Shop/P-34-001686	9208 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Gage Residence/P-34-001687	9239 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Reginald Rolfe Residence	9248 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Hunt family residence	9815 Emerald Park Dr., Elk Grove	Yes
Pia Residence	9000 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
9097 Grove St./Single-family property	9097 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Elam Residence	9117 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Hoffnungfeld Kongregational Church	9151 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Eisenbiesz Residence	9184 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Glen Womack Residence	9188 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
McKinney Residence	9612 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Roden Residence	9625 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Homer Derr Residence	9640 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Everson / Heart Residence	9643 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Alturcher Residence	9651 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Derr Residence	9654 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Elsie Latta Residence	9665 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Crump Residence	9674 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Martin & Lucinda Derr	9688 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Tessen Residence	9692 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Hironymous Residence	9695 Kent St., Elk Grove	Yes
Clyde Colton Residence	9176 Lark St., Elk Grove	Yes
Christensen Residence	9191 Lark St., Elk Grove	Yes
Vernon Coons Residence	9194 Lark St., Elk Grove	Yes
Derr lumber buildings	9055 Locust St., Elk Grove	Yes
First Baptist Church	9131 Locust St., Elk Grove	Yes
William Ehrhardt House/Jungkeit Dairy/P-34-000828/CA-SAC-000637H	4800 Percheron Dr., Elk Grove	Yes
Ehrhardt Shed	Dartmoor Way, Elk Grove	Yes
Ehrhardt Garage	Dartmoor Way, Elk Grove	Yes
Geobel Residence	9545 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Owen Residence	9548 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Westlake House	9585 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Aldritch House	9589 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Williamson Ranch Packaging Shed	8830 Sharkey Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
P-34-001410/Single-family property	8386 Sheldon Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Coon's Residence	8936 Sierra St., Elk Grove	Yes

Resource Name and Type	Resource Location	Historical Resource?
Buchanan Residence	8966 Sierra St., Elk Grove	Yes
Gage Ranch Residence	5623 Tegan Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Lent Ranch/P-34-000523/CA-SAC-000688	10551 W. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Wackman Ranch/P-34-000693/CA-SAC-000539H	10686 W. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Grammar School	9392 W. Stockton Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Waterman Residence	10130 Waterman Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Cemetery	8540 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Kirby Ranch/Capital Nursery	8423 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Dunbar Residence	9031 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Ehrhardt / Rhoades Garage	9033 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Fire Shed	9040 Elk Grove Blvd. (alley), Elk Grove	Yes
Warehouse (IOOF Hall)	9045 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Park	9950 Elk Grove-Florin Rd., Elk Grove	Yes
Gage Mansion	9665 Gage St., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Winery Storage	9678 Railroad Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
EGVA Winery buildings	9723 Railroad Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Benjamin Hoover Warehouse	9699 Railroad Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Winemaker Historic District	9676, 9699, 9723 Railroad Ave., Elk Grove	Yes
Southern Pacific Railroad/P-34-000507/CA-SAC-000480H		Yes
Grave of Alexander Hamilton Willard/P-34-002401	Hood Franklin Rd., Elk Grove	No
Joseph Hampton Kerr Homesite	Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Elk Grove Unified School District; Elk Grove Grammar School	Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Elitha Cumi Donner Wilder Grave/P-34-003896	Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
N/A	Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	No
Murphy's Corral Marker/ Murphy's Ranch/P-34-003892	Grant Line Rd., Elk Grove	No
Elk Grove Historic District		Yes
Elk Grove Community Methodist Church	8986 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Hogaboom Residence	8995 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Taverner Residence	8998 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Dr. Hugh Beattie Residence	9008 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Wakeman Residence	9024 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Ehrhardt/Rhoades Building	9027 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Hayes Residence	9030 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Hayes Meat Market	9032 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Hotel	9039 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Judge Everson Residence	9040 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove IOOF Hall/ Odd Fellows Building	9045 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Toronto Hotel Site; Foulks/Graham Building	9048 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
9051 Grove St./Single-family property	9051 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes

Resource Name and Type	Resource Location	Historical Resource?
Haynes Residence	9060 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Telephone Building	9070 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Bank	9070 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Old Post Office	9072 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Drugstore	9074 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Masonic Lodge Building	9075 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Poston Building Group	9080 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Pierce / Allen Residence	9081 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
General Store / Hasman Building	9085 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Markofer Residence	9087 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Warren Shoes	9090 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
The Elm/ Commercial building	9093 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Stewart Residence	9094 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Batey Garage	9095 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
H.L. Stich Residence	9096 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Batey Chevrolet Showroom	9097 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
9101 Grove St./Single-family property	9101 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
9109 Grove St./Single-family property	9109 Grove St., Elk Grove	Yes
Brainard/Markofer Residence	9112 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Brainard/Markofer Coach House	9112 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
George Markofer Residence	9116 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Elk Grove Methodist Church Parsonage	9120 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
First California County Free Library Branch Site	9125 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove	Yes
Owen Residence	9548 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Wildanger/Frame Residence	9557 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Upton Residence	9560 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Poston Residence	9572 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Ira Jones Residence	9588 School St., Elk Grove	Yes
Stevens/Polhemius Residence	9616 Walnut St., Elk Grove	Yes
McDonald Residence	9620 Gage St., Elk Grove	Yes
Springstead Residence	9621 Walnut St., Elk Grove	Yes
Welch/Coon Residence	9624 Walnut St., Elk Grove	Yes
Lilico Residence	9625 Gage St., Elk Grove	Yes

Source: City of Elk Grove 2016



## Tribal Cultural Resources

### Native American Consultation

Five Native American tribes have requested Project notification by the City, pursuant to AB 52. The City mailed notification letters to the following tribal representatives on July 9, 2020:

- ▶ Lone Band of Miwok Indians; Sara Dutschke Setshwaelo, Chairperson
- ▶ Wilton Rancheria; Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson
- ▶ United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria; Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
- ▶ Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians; Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
- ▶ Buena Vista Rancheria; Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson

No responses were received during the 30-day response period for AB 52 as defined in PRC Section 21080.3.2.

## 3.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

### METHODOLOGY

This analysis identifies the potential impacts of implementation of the Housing Element and Safety Element Update on archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources within the housing sites. This analysis is based on a review of the General Plan EIR.

The impact analysis considers the known archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resource environmental setting in the area, as well as the potential for previously undocumented resources, including human remains, and physical effects (i.e., disturbance, material alteration, demolition) to known and previously undocumented cultural resources that could result from implementation of the Project. The analysis is also informed by the provisions and requirements of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to cultural resources.

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a “unique archaeological resource” as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following CRHR-related criteria: (1) that it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) that it has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or (3) that it is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. An impact on a resource that is not unique is not a significant environmental impact under CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). If an archaeological resource qualifies as a resource under CRHR criteria, then the resource is treated as a unique archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRC Section 21074 defines “tribal cultural resources” as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, listed in a local register of historical resources, or otherwise determined by the lead agency to be a tribal cultural resource.

For the purposes of the impact discussion, “historical resource” is used to describe built-environment historic-period resources. Archaeological resources (both prehistoric and historic-period), which may qualify as “historical resources” pursuant to CEQA, are analyzed separately from built-environment historical resources.

## THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Project would result in a significant impact on cultural resources if it would:

- ▶ cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines;
- ▶ cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines;
- ▶ cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe; or
- ▶ disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

## ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources issues identified in the significance criteria are evaluated below.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### Impact 3.3-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource

General Plan EIR Impact 5.5.1 determined that implementation of the General Plan could result in impacts to historical resources and identified that implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Future development associated with the Housing Element and Safety Element Update could be located on properties that contain previously unevaluated historic-age buildings or structures which could result in damage to or destruction to these features. If they are found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or the Elk Grove Register of Historic Resources, the impact to historical resources would be potentially significant. However, all projects within the city would be subject to adopted General Plan Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a. Therefore, there is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. The Project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to historical resources.

Impact 5.5.1 of the General Plan EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the General Plan to result in impacts to historical resources. This impact was determined to be potentially significant, however implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a and General Plan Policy HR-2-1 that requires the protection and preservation of historic resources would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. All development projects within the City would be subject to adopted Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a which requires that future projects complete cultural resources studies to identify cultural resources, evaluate potential effects, and develop appropriate mitigation.

#### **Adopted Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a**

Prior to the approval of subsequent development projects in the Planning Area, a detailed cultural resources study of the subject property shall be conducted by the applicant and peer reviewed by the City. The cultural resources study shall identify, evaluate, and mitigate impacts to cultural resources as defined by CEQA and/or the NHPA. Mitigation methods to be employed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ Redesign of the project to avoid the resource. The resource site shall be deeded to a nonprofit agency to be approved by the City for maintenance of the site.
- ▶ If avoidance is determined to be infeasible by the City, the resource shall be mapped, stabilized, and capped pursuant to appropriate standards.

- ▶ If capping is determined infeasible by the City, the resource shall be recovered to appropriate standards.

Historical resources include standing buildings (e.g., houses, barns, cabins) and intact structures (e.g., dams, bridges, water conveyance systems). Historical resources dating to Elk Grove's historic periods are important to identify and protect. Resource types from the early Elk Grove historical period (1868-1892), middle Elk Grove historical period (1893-1926), late Elk Grove historical period (1927-1945), and Elk Grove's suburbanization historical period (1946-1967) include early ranches, transportation features, cemeteries, and agricultural, residential, educational, commercial, industrial, social, and municipal properties.

As described previously, 65 historic-period features within the General Plan Planning Area have been previously recorded but not evaluated; an additional 188 historic-period features have been previously evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and/or the Elk Grove Register of Historic Resources, of which 133 have been recommended eligible for or are listed on these registers. Additionally, there are 13 potential housing sites containing historic-age (over 45 years old) buildings within the Project area (see Table 3.3-4). Due to the programmatic nature of this document, it is not known if or when these sites might be developed; therefore, the buildings were not evaluated for NRHP- or CRHR-eligibility at the time of preparation of this EIR.

**Table 3.3-4 Potential Housing Sites Containing Historic-age Buildings**

Map ID	General Location	Structure Type	Age
E-3	Bruceville Road south of Poppy Ridge Road	Existing residences	Post-1967
E-12	SEPA, Bruceville Meadows	Existing buildings	Pre-1966
E-14	Elk Grove Florin Road at Brown Road	Existing residences	Post-1966
C-2	End of Dunisch Road	Existing residences	Pre-1966
C-5	SEC Sheldon Road and East Stockton Boulevard	Existing residences	Some Pre-1964 Some Post-1966
C-7	Waterman Road at Rancho Drive	Existing residences	Pre-1964
C-8	8994 Calvine Road	Existing residence	Post-1966
C-9	8770 Calvine Road	Existing residence	Post-1966
C-14	9343 E Stockton Boulevard	Existing residence	Post-1967
C-18	Bow Street Northwest	Existing residences	Some Pre-1966 Some Post-1966
C-22	Calvine Road and Jordan Ranch Road	Existing residence	Post-1966
C-24	SWC Lotz Parkway and Whitelock Parkway	Ancillary structure	Post-1967
C-25	Eden Gardens	Existing residences and commercial	Some Post-1966 Some Post-1993

Source: Data compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2020

Development of residences or emergency access improvement under the Housing Element and Safety Element Update could result in damage to or destruction of a building or structure that has not yet been evaluated for historical significance. Implementation of the Project would be subject to adopted General Plan Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a, which would avoid potential impacts to historical resources. This mitigation measure would be implemented through subsequent housing application submittals to the City for design review or projects involving emergency access improvements that include historic building evaluations and identification of measures to mitigate significant historic resource impacts. There is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. With implementation of adopted General Plan Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a, the Housing Element and Safety Element Update would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to historical resources.

## Mitigation Measures

No new mitigation is required beyond compliance with General Plan Policy HR-2-1 and implementation of adopted General Plan Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a.

### Impact 3.3-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources

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General Plan EIR Impact 5.5.1 determined that implementation of the General Plan could result in significant impacts to archaeological resources and identified that implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Future development associated with the Housing Element and Safety Element Update could be located on properties that contain known or unknown archaeological resources and ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of yet undiscovered archaeological resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This would be a potentially significant impact. However, all projects within the City would be subject to adopted General Plan Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b. Therefore, there is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. The Project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to archaeological resources.

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Impact 5.5.1 of the General Plan EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the General Plan to result in impacts to archaeological resources. This impact was determined to be potentially significant, however implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. All development projects within the City would be subject to adopted Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b. Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a requires that future projects complete cultural resources studies to identify cultural resources, evaluate potential effects, and develop appropriate mitigation. Mitigation Measure 5.5.1b addresses the potential for encountering undiscovered cultural resources.

#### Adopted Mitigation Measure 5.5.1a

Prior to the approval of subsequent development projects in the Planning Area, a detailed cultural resources study of the subject property shall be conducted by the applicant and peer reviewed by the City. The cultural resources study shall identify, evaluate, and mitigate impacts to cultural resources as defined by CEQA and/or the NHPA. Mitigation methods to be employed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ Redesign of the project to avoid the resource. The resource site shall be deeded to a nonprofit agency to be approved by the City for maintenance of the site.
- ▶ If avoidance is determined to be infeasible by the City, the resource shall be mapped, stabilized, and capped pursuant to appropriate standards.
- ▶ If capping is determined infeasible by the City, the resource shall be recovered to appropriate standards.

#### Adopted Mitigation Measure 5.5.1b

If cultural resources or tribal cultural resources are discovered during grading or construction activities within the Planning Area, work shall halt immediately within 50 feet of the discovery, the Planning Department shall be notified, and a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in archaeology shall be retained to determine the significance of the discovery.

If resources are determined to be potentially significant, the City shall require the preparation of a treatment plan and report of findings for cultural and tribal cultural resources. The City and the applicant shall consult and agree to implement all measures the City deems feasible. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. The applicant shall be required to implement measures necessary for the protection and documentation of cultural resources.

The Project is located in a region where prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources have been recorded and there remains a potential that undocumented resources could be unearthed or otherwise discovered during

ground-disturbing and construction activities. Prehistoric or ethnohistoric materials might include flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, shell or bone items, and fire-affected rock or soil darkened by cultural activities (midden); examples of significant discoveries would include villages and cemeteries. Historic-period materials might include metal, glass, or ceramic artifacts; examples of significant discoveries might include former privies or refuse pits. Development of residences or emergency access improvements under the Housing Element and Safety Element Update would result in soil disturbance and because of the possible presence of undocumented cultural resources within the Project site, which could destroy or damage archaeological resources. Implementation of the Project would be subject to adopted General Plan Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b, which would avoid potential impacts to archaeological resources. These mitigation measure would be implemented through subsequent housing application submittals to the City for design review or projects involving emergency access improvements that include archaeological evaluations and identification of measures to address archaeological resource impacts. There is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. With implementation of adopted General Plan Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b, the Housing Element and Safety Element Update would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to archaeological resources.

### Mitigation Measures

No new mitigation is required beyond implementation of adopted General Plan EIR Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b.

### Impact 3.3-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource

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Because no California Native American tribes responded to AB 52 notification letters, no tribal cultural resources were identified. It is possible that tribal cultural resources could be identified during analysis of subsequent projects associated with the Housing Element or Safety Element Update. General Plan EIR Impact 5.5.1 determined that implementation of the General Plan could result in impacts to tribal cultural resources and identified that implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b would be required. However, compliance with PRC Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3 (a) would make this impact less than significant. Therefore, there is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. The Project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to tribal cultural resources.

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Impact 5.5.1 of the General Plan EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the General Plan to result in impacts to tribal cultural resources. This impact was determined to be potentially significant and required the implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b. However, this mitigation is not required because compliance with PRC Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3 (a) would provide the same level of protection for tribal cultural resources.

As detailed above, the City of Elk Grove sent letters to five tribal representatives in compliance with AB 52. No response was received during the 30-day response period for AB 52 as defined in PRC Section 21080.3.2. This attempt at consultation resulted in the identification of no resources on the Project site considered to be TCRs as described under AB 52 and defined in PRC Section 21074. Nevertheless, it is possible that subsequent discretionary projects upon annexation to the City of Elk Grove may be required to prepare site-specific project-level analysis to fulfill CEQA requirements, which may include additional AB 52 consultation that could lead to the identification of TCRs.

California law recognizes the need to identify and protect TCRs; the procedures for the treatment of Native American resources are contained in California PRC 21081.3.1.

- ▶ Within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete, or to undertake a project, the lead agency must provide formal notification, in writing, to the tribes that have requested notification of proposed projects in the lead agency's jurisdiction. If it wishes to engage in consultation on the project, the tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification. The lead agency must begin the consultation process with the tribes that have requested consultation within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

- ▶ Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any TCR (PRC Section 21084.3 (a)). If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, new provisions in the PRC describe mitigation measures that, if determined by the lead agency to be feasible, may avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts (PRC Section 21084.3 (b)). Examples include:
  1. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
  2. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - (A) Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource
    - (B) Protecting the traditional use of the resource
    - (C) Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
  3. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
  4. Protecting the resource.

Compliance with California PRC 21080.3.1 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of previously unknown TCRs, and to appropriately treat any that are discovered. Therefore, there is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

### Mitigation Measures

No additional mitigation is required beyond compliance with California PRC 21081.3 and implementation of adopted Mitigation Measures 5.5.1a and 5.5.1b.

### Impact 3.3-4: Disturb Human Remains

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Un-marked human interments are known to exist in Elk Grove and the surrounding area. It is possible that ground-disturbing construction activities associated with the Housing Element and Safety Element Update could uncover previously unknown human remains. General Plan EIR Impact 5.5.1 determined that implementation of the General Plan could result in impacts to tribal cultural resources and identified that implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.51b would be required. However, compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would make this impact less than significant. Therefore, there is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. The Project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to human.

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Impact 5.5.1 of the General Plan EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the General Plan to result in impacts to human remains. This impact was determined to be potentially significant and required the implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.5.1b. However, this mitigation is not required because compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California PRC Section 5097 would provide the same level of protection for human remains.

Un-marked human interments are known to exist in Elk Grove and have been encountered during ground-disturbing activities, particularly in the western portion of Elk Grove, closer to the Sacramento River. Because the location of grave sites and Native American remains can occur outside of identified cemeteries or burial sites, there is a possibility that unmarked, previously unknown Native American or other graves could be present within future housing development or emergency access improvements and could be uncovered by Project-related construction activities.

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California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California PRC Section 5097.

These statutes require that, if human remains are discovered, potentially damaging ground-disturbing activities in the area of the remains shall be halted immediately, and the appropriate County coroner shall be notified immediately. If the remains are determined by the coroner to be Native American, NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. Following the coroner's findings and recommendations of the NAHC-designated Most Likely Descendant, the landowner shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments, if present, are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in PRC Section 5097.94.

Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, there is no new significant effect and the impact is not more severe than the impact identified in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

### **Mitigation Measures**

No additional mitigation is required beyond compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California PRC Section 5097.

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