

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**BRAR FARMS RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
WEST SACRAMENTO, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



June 2026

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BRAR FARMS RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WEST SACRAMENTO, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of West Sacramento
1110 West Capitol Avenue, 1st Floor
West Sacramento, California 95691

Prepared by:

Cassidy Sharp, RPA
LSA Associates, Inc.
3210 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, California 92602
(949) 553-0666
LSA Project No. 20252264

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Record Search, Survey, Negative Results

Sites Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangle: Sacramento West, California

Acreage: 60 acres (gross)



June 2026

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of West Sacramento retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Brar Farms Residential Development Project (project) in West Sacramento, Yolo County, California. The City of West Sacramento required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act.

A cultural resources record search, additional research, Sacred Lands File search, and field survey were conducted for the project area. Although the archaeological survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area, the designation of the eastern portion of the project area as a tribal cultural landscape in conjunction with known historic buildings and agricultural use within the project area indicate an increased probability for surface and subsurface prehistoric and historic resources. Therefore, a Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) and archaeological monitoring is recommended. In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction-related excavations, all construction work shall be halted and a qualified archaeologist retained to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall take place until the Yolo County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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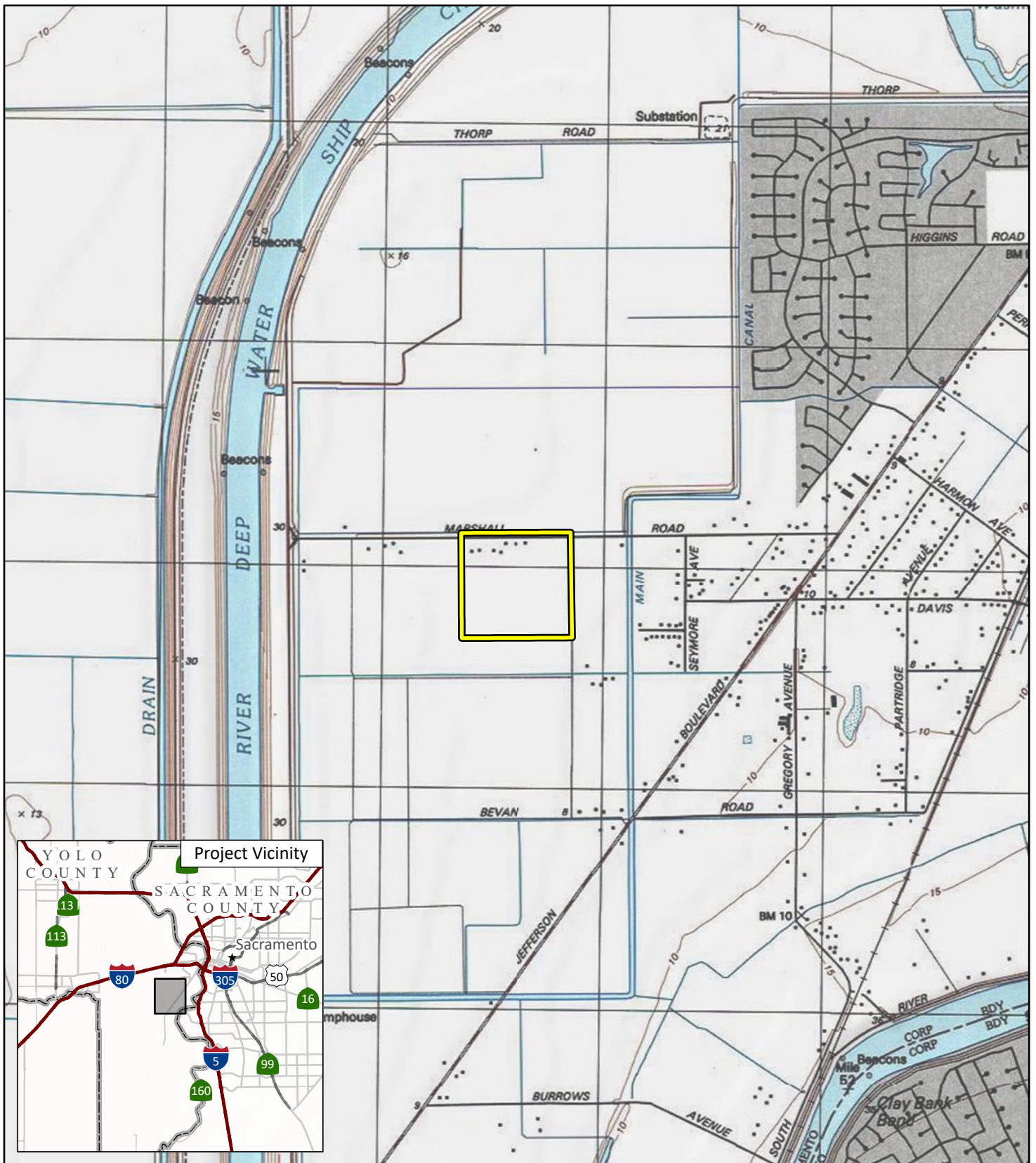
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of West Sacramento
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
I-5	Interstate 5
I-80	Interstate 80
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPS	National Park Service
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PRC	Public Resources Code
project	Brar Farms Residential Development Project
SLF	Sacred Lands File
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WEAP	Workers Environmental Awareness Program

INTRODUCTION

The City of West Sacramento (City) retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Brar Farms Residential Development Project (project) in West Sacramento, Yolo County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered cultural resources by CEQA.

The project area is located at the corner of Marshall Road and Otis Avenue and is within the western portion of West Sacramento in Yolo County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs]: 045-260-010-000, 045-260-008-000, 045-260-009-000, 045-270-001-000, and 045-270-002-000). Regional vehicular access to the project site is provided by Interstate 5 (I-5), and Interstate 80 (I-80) which are located to the east and north of the project site. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Sacramento West, California topographic quadrangle maps in Township 8 North, Range 4 East, Section 20 of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1992; see also Figure 1). The project area is approximately 60 acres (gross). The proposed project would develop a 60-acre subdivision consisting of 259 lots for future single-family homes and 13 open space lots. The proposed residential lots would range from 5,000 to 7,200 square feet.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1

LSA



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Sacramento West (1992), CA

I:\2025\20252264\GIS\Pro\Farms Residential Development Project\Farms Residential Development Project.aprx (3/26/2025)

Brar Farms Residential Development Project
Regional and Project Location

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The project is located between the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel and the west bank of the Sacramento River. The westernmost part of the project area is bounded by the Bridgeway retention pond, which is part of the Bridgeway Lakes Community Park, and the Bridgeway Lakes residential development. Although the project itself rests on loose disced soil from previous tilling activities, the surrounding floodplain would historically have featured tule marsh habitat (Küchler 1977). This freshwater wetland environment is one of the most productive wildlife habitats in California, providing food, cover, and water for hundreds of species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians (Kramer n.d.). The tule marsh is characterized by the eponymously named tule plant (*Schoenoplectus* and *Scirpus* spp.), which was widely used by pre-contact and historic-period native populations in California to make a range of important items, including boats, dwellings, clothing, mats, and baskets.

Geology

The project site was the previous location of H & H Nishimura Farms and was historically used for agricultural purposes (Partner Engineering and Science, Inc. 2021). Below the disced soil, the project area as situated is mapped as Holocene basin deposits (Gutierrez 2011). Sediments in this unit are described as fine-grained sediments of late Holocene age with horizontal stratification deposited by standing or slow-moving water in topographic lows.

CULTURAL SETTING

Precontact

Few older pre-contact sites have been discovered near the project area in the Sacramento Valley due to on-going alluvial processes. However, recent studies in the Sacramento Valley investigating this problem successfully identified buried older soils with associated pre-contact archaeological deposits (Ugan et al. 2024).

Ethnography

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Nisenan and Plains Miwok. The Nisenan generally occupied an area that stretched east-west from the crest of the Sierra Nevada to the Sacramento River, and north-south from between the Yuba and Feather Rivers to between the American and Cosumnes Rivers. The Plains Miwok lived along the lower reaches of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes Rivers and along the Sacramento River between Rio Vista and Freeport.

At the time of European contact, the native populations in the Central Valley spoke seven distinct languages of the Penutian stock: Wintu, Nomlaki, Konkow, River Patwin, Nisenan, Miwok, and Yokuts. Shared linguistic roots along with common technological, economic, ceremonial, and sociopolitical characteristics indicate these groups “had a related history and regular interaction” (Rosenthal et al. 2007:149).

Nisenan

The basic social and economic group for the Nisenan was the family or household unit; these units combined into distinct villages, each largely kin-based. Lineage groups were important political and economic units that combined to form tribelets, which were the largest sociopolitical unit identified for Nisenan. Each tribelet “owned” a bounded tract of land and exercised control over its natural resources (Morris 2018:12-13).

During most of the year, Nisenan usually lived in permanent villages located below about 2,500 feet that typically were positioned near watercourses on low natural rises, ridges, or large flats. Villages included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and in major villages, a dance house. The availability of resources was considered in the location of permanent villages, since the Nisenan acquired a proportion of their food resources from the general area surrounding them. Other essential food resources were obtained during the summer and fall, when small base camps were established at higher altitudes in proximity to a water source. Food-gathering expeditions were staged from these camps to acquire natural, faunal, and plant resources (Morris 2018:13).

Plains Miwok

Information about Plains Miwok culture is sparse due to the devastation and disruption in the early 19th century brought about by Spanish-introduced epidemics and relocation to Spanish missions, where many Plains Miwok died or were consolidated with other Native California groups. Bennyhoff (1977) provides a description of the Plains Miwok culture, compiled from various ethnographic, historical, and archaeological sources available at the time, which includes discussion of language, socio-political organization, religion, economy, and material culture (such as clothing, tools, and basketry).

The Plains Miwok, along with other Central California native groups, were intensive food collectors who prioritized plant resources and focused secondarily on fishing and hunting. Acorns were a staple food with other seeds, nuts, roots, and so on as important supplemental foods. The emphasis on plant foods is reflected by the many Plains Miwok artifacts relating to plant food preparation (Bennyhoff 1977:10).

Politically, the Plains Miwok were organized into groups previously mentioned that anthropologists termed tribelets. Each of these independent groups maintained a territorial boundary and control over the territory’s resources. Within each tribelet’s territory were several more or less permanently inhabited settlements and numerous seasonally occupied campsites. Large, multi-lineage villages were located on watercourses, and most were permanently occupied except during the fall acorn harvest. The villages included domed dwellings thatched with tule or grass, and round semi-subterranean earth-covered sweathouses. Assembly houses featured a similar construction to sweat houses but were only built in major villages (Bennyhoff 1977:11).

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Since there were no resources identified during the survey, this historic overview will focus on the City during the late Mexican Period and the American Period.

City of West Sacramento

West Sacramento was first permanently settled by John Schwartz, a Flemish immigrant, in 1845. Schwartz established a small homestead along the west bank of the Sacramento River approximately 6 miles from its confluence with the American River. Schwartz established a salmon fishery nearby along with his brother George. The brothers also began raising livestock and growing potatoes and melons (Walters 1987). Schwartz sold about 600 acres of his rancho to James McDowell in 1846. McDowell settled the area along with his wife and children and established what would become West Sacramento's Broderick neighborhood. McDowell was killed 5 years later in a barroom brawl, leaving his wife as the family's sole supporter. In an effort to collect revenue, Mrs. McDowell hired a land surveyor to map 160 acres of land and then subsequently divide the land into 41 street blocks. Mrs. McDowell sold the land, which eventually became the Town of Washington, a bustling community filled with shops, saloons, hotels, and restaurants that served as a rest stop for those traversing the marshlands on their way to Sacramento. The Town of Washington was later renamed Broderick in an effort to honor U.S. Senator David D. Broderick (Walters 1987).

As it flourished, West Sacramento's residential community expanded, more city blocks were added, and its boundaries stretched outwards. Fishing and farming became the two of the foremost enterprises during West Sacramento's early development period. The large numbers of salmon, sturgeon, catfish, eel, crayfish, and clams found in nearby rivers not only sustained the local markets but were also shipped in large quantities to San Francisco. The success of the fishing market was made possible by the establishment of the First Pacific Coast Salmon Cannery in 1864 by Andrew Hapgood and William and George Hume. The multimillion-dollar Pacific Coast salmon industry allowed the fish market to efficiently meet consumer demands and revolutionized the practice of fish preservation by replacing the use of salt with canning technology. The site of the First Pacific Coast Salmon Cannery was designated as a National Historic Landmark on April 6, 1964; however, the designation was withdrawn on July 14, 2004, when the area was developed into a park and the riverbank's appearance was altered significantly (NPS 2018).

METHODS

RECORD SEARCH

On April 28, 2025, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) Researcher, Jillian Guldenbrein, conducted a record search at the NWIC (see Appendix A). The objectives of this data review were to establish the status and extent of previously recorded sites, surveys and excavations within the project area.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In April 2025, LSA Archaeologist Cassidy Sharp conducted additional research, including review of historic period aerials and maps, and a review of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report (Partner Engineering and Science, Inc. 2021).

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES - NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

As required under CEQA, specifically PRC 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., Assembly Bill [AB] 52), Native American consultation is required for any CEQA project that has a Notice of Preparation (NOP), a notice of Negative Declaration (ND), or a notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) filed on or after July 1, 2015. This work assumes that the appropriate level of environmental documentation for the project is an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Because AB 52 consultation requires a minimum 30-day consultation period, AB 52 consultation activities began during the preparation of the Administrative Draft EIR.

Although AB 52 consultation is a government-to-government process between West Sacramento and any Native American tribes that request consultation per AB 52 or as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the contractor is available to assist the City with AB 52 consultation.

Tasks performed for AB 52 consultation assistance includes (1) contacting the NAHC on behalf of West Sacramento for a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of tribal contacts; (2) drafting a letter for West Sacramento to send to the tribal contacts on West Sacramento letterhead; (3) mailing the letters via a method with delivery confirmation (such as Priority Mail or Certified Mail); and (4) compiling a PDF file of consultation records (based on information provided by West Sacramento) for inclusion in the CEQA document.

Senate Bill (SB) requires local governments to invite Native American tribes identified by the NAHC to participate in consultation about proposed General Plan and Specific Plan adoptions or amendments. The NAHC has identified your tribe as having traditional lands or cultural places in the project vicinity. As part of the proposed project, a General Plan Amendment (GPA) to the City's existing General Plan and an amendment to the Southport Framework Plan to change the General Plan and Framework Plan designations from Rural Estates (RE) to Low-Density Residential (LR) would be required. Additionally, the proposed project would also require a Zoning Map/Code amendment to rezone the site from Residential Rural Estates (RE) to Residential One Family (R-1-A). As such, the proposed project is subject to the requirements of SB 18. Per Government Code Section

65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you would like to consult on this project, pursuant to SB 18.

LSA requested a review of the SLF and a list of Native American contacts from the NAHC for the project on March 27, 2025.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On May 20, 2025, archaeologists Kendra Kolar and Briann DeOrnellas conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities, any cultural resources and thus also to identify any area(s) that might be sensitive for buried cultural resources.

RESULTS

RECORD SEARCH

Records from the NWIC indicate that one cultural resource has been documented within the project area (57-001628) and another two cultural resources have been documented within 0.25 mile of the project area (57-001628 and 57-000737). No typical reports have been documented within the project area and two typical reports have been documented within 0.25 mile of the project area (13969 and 38407).

The resource with the project area, 57-001628, encompasses the eastern half of the project area and extends into and beyond the 0.25-mile buffer area. This resource describes a tribal cultural landscape identified by the Nisenan and Plains Miwok as *Waka-ce/Waka-Ly*, or Wilton Rancheria. This resource encompasses the landscape of the Lower Sacramento River and includes waterways, tule habitat, fisheries, and other wildlife. These natural resources served as critical resources for local inhabitants. According to NWIC records, resource 57-00073, lies roughly 250 meters east of the project area, but within the 0.25-mile buffer area. This resource is a 4-mile-long, 100-foot wide, historic drainage canal that was designed in 1911 to develop the town of West Sacramento.

The NWIC indicated that no typical reports were produced within the project area; however, ten “other” reports were produced within the project area. These reports include: 595, 2960, 5208, 7821, 9795, 12790, 17835, 30204, 32596, and 51085 (see Table A). The NWIC indicated that two typical reports, 13969 and 38407, and eleven “other” reports were produced within 0.25 mile of the project area.

Table A: Reports Within the Project Area

Report #	Year	Title
595	1974	A Report on the Status of Generally Available Data Regarding Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Historical Resources Within a Fiver Mile Wide Corridor Through Portions of Colusa, Yolo, Solano, and Contra Costa Counties, California
2960	1966	Recent Investigations into the Temporal Relationships of the Central Sierra Nevada Foothill Archaeological Sites
5208	1977	Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta Investigations: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance
7821	1985	An Ethnographic Summary for the East Yolo Development Project Yolo County, California
9795	1986	Late Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in Central California (PhD Dissertation)
12790	1991	Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta, California Historical Resources Overview
17835	1975	Biological Distance of Prehistoric Central California Populations Derived From Non-Metric Traits of the Cranium (PhD Dissertation)
30204	2003	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition
32596	2006	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area: Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways
51085	2018	Ghost Towns of Yolo County, California

Source: Northwest Information Center (2025).

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

The earliest available aerial, from 1947, showed agricultural cultivation within the project area (HistoricAerials.com 1947). The next available aerial dates to 1957, which revealed a structure that had been erected in the northeastern portion of the project area within this 10-year interim (HistoricAerials.com 1957). According to the 2021 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, the Main House on this property was constructed in 1964. The project area was used for agricultural purposes from at least 1937 onward (Partner Engineering and Science, Inc. 2021). The May 20, 2025, field survey of the area confirmed that all buildings within the project area have been removed.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The NAHC responded on March 28, 2025, indicating that the SLF search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project site, and provided a list of 14 Native American representatives for notification (see Appendix B). The City of West Sacramento notified all designated representatives of the project via certified letter on May 16, 2025. The letters requested a response within 30 days pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if the addressed party would like to consult on this project.

On June 17, 2025, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians responded to the City's letter, stating that the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians was not aware of any known cultural resources within the project site. However, the Tribe requested ongoing project updates and asked to be provided with copies of any cultural or environmental studies conducted for the project. The Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians also emphasized the importance of coordination in the event that cultural resources or human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities. To date, no further responses have been received and consultation is considered closed.

On July 1, 2025, the City received correspondence from the United Auburn Indian Community. The United Auburn Indian Community did not request formal consultation but provided the City with written mitigation measures to address the identification and treatment of unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs or resources of cultural significance to the United Auburn Indian Community during project construction. These measures included procedures for halting work, notification, and treatment of discoveries in coordination with the United Auburn Indian Community, and have been incorporated into the project. To date, no further responses have been received and consultation is considered closed.

On July 15, 2025, the City received correspondence from the Wilton Rancheria. The Wilton Rancheria did not request formal consultation; however, Wilton Rancheria confirmed that the project area lies within its ancestral territory and indicated that they had no comments on the proposed project. To date, no further responses have been received and consultation is considered closed.

On July 11, 2025, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation responded, confirming that the project area lies within its territory and requested formal government-to-government consultation under AB 52. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation requested the City provide a project timeline, detailed project information, and the most recent cultural resources study to support consultation. On July 14, 2025,

the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation followed up on its initial request for consultation. The City held a consultation meeting with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation on July 28, 2025. Following several follow-up communications from the City in August 2025 and April 2026, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation responded on April 15, 2026, and provided the City with written mitigation measures to address the identification and treatment of unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs affiliated with the Yocha Dehe Wintun. These measures included procedures for identification of remains, halting work, notification, and treatment of discoveries in coordination with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and have been incorporated into the project. To date, no further responses have been received and consultation is considered closed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

LSA archaeologists Ms. Kolar and Ms. DeOrnellas conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project area on May 20, 2025. Most of the project area consisted of a hay field under cultivation. At the time of survey, the hay had been recently cut and raked into windrows. Ms. Kolar and Ms. DeOrnellas walked transects spaced approximately 25 meters (82 feet) apart in the hay stubble. Visibility in the stubble was generally fair to good, ranging from roughly 50 to 90 percent soil exposure. Part of the project area along Marshall Road was overgrown by vegetation, particularly around historic-period structures that had been previously removed. Where feasible, Ms. Kolar and Ms. DeOrnellas used meandering transects to examine sparse exposures of soil among the vegetation. Vegetation around the former structures was tall and dense, making the area inaccessible and unsafe due to the high potential for snakes. Soil consisted of brown dry clay with deep desiccation cracks. Recently dumped refuse was found along Marshall Road. There is the potential for surface and subsurface remnant materials and features relating to past structures, including a well, in the overgrown area.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources record search, additional research, and field surveys were conducted for the project area. Although the archaeological survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area, the designation of the eastern portion of the project area as a tribal cultural landscape in conjunction with known historic buildings and agricultural use within the project area indicate an increased probability for surface and subsurface prehistoric and historic resources. Therefore, a Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) and archaeological monitoring is recommended. In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction-related excavations, all construction work shall be halted and a qualified archaeologist retained to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall take place until the Yolo County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

REFERENCES

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Historic Aerials

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Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton

- 2007 The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, pp.147-163. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Ugan, Andrew, Jeffrey Rosenthal, and Jack Meyer

- 2024 Geomorphology and Prehistoric Site Distribution Near Hamilton City, California, and Their Implications for the Archaeological Record of the Sacramento Valley. *California Archaeology* 16(1): 55-89.

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1992 *Sacramento West, California* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

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1987 *West Sacramento: The Roots of a New City*. Yolo County Historical Society, Woodland, California. Cited in Rahimi, 2010. On file at LSA, Point Richmond, California.

APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwwic@sonoma.edu
<https://nwwic.sonoma.edu>

4/28/2025

NWIC File No.: 24-1514

Cassidy Sharp
LSA Associates
3210 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92602

Re: Environmental Impact Report for the Brar Farms Residential Development Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Sacramento West USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.25 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	57-001628
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	57-001628, 57-000737
Reports within project area:	None, Other Reports = 10: 595, 2960, 5208, 7821, 9795, 12790, 17835, 30204, 32596, 51085
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	S-13969, S-38407, Other Reports = 11: 595, 2960, 5208, 7821, 9795, 12790, 17835, 30204, 32596, 47266, 51085

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database Records:

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database Records:

Resource Record Copies:

Report Copies:

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

Ethnographic Information:

Historical Literature:

Historical Maps:

Local Inventories:

☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/cultural-studies/california-historical-bridges-tunnels>

Soil Survey: <https://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/soilsurvey/California/california.html>

Shipwreck Inventory: <https://www.slc.ca.gov/shipwrecks/>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

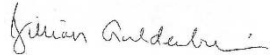
The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,



Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 28, 2025

Jaimi Starr
LSA

Via Email to: jaimi.starr@lsa.net

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Brar Farms Residential Development Project, Yolo County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment