

Appendix D

Technical Reports for the Cultural and Tribal Resources Chapter

REDACTED FOR PUBLIC USE

**Cultural Resources Inventory
and Evaluation Report
Sierra College, College Station (A/B North Parcel)**

Placer County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2016, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Sierra College, College Station (North Parcel). The Project Area is located adjacent east to Sierra College Boulevard, adjacent north to Rocklin Road, and adjacent west to James Drive, in Rocklin, Placer County, California. Evergreen Sierra East, LLC along with Sierra College is in the pre-planning stages of a possible development project on a surplus parcel of land owned by the college.

As a result of the inventory, three cultural resources were identified in the Project Area [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Archival research and subsurface testing were conducted to provide information to be used in evaluating the resources using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria.

ECORP subsequently evaluated all three resources within the Project Area [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] using a combination of archaeological testing and archival research. All three were found to be not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR, and as such, they are not historic properties as defined by regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) and are not historical resources as defined by CEQA regulations (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)). Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

Attachment D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Attachment E – SHPO Letter

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2016, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to provide Evergreen Sierra East, LLC with a cultural resources inventory of the property where the Sierra College, College Station (North Parcel) Project (Project) is proposed. The Project is located in the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California. As a result of the inventory, three cultural resources, [REDACTED] were identified in the Project Area. These resources were subsequently evaluated using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. The current report provides the methods, results, and findings of both the inventory and evaluation.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of approximately 71.5 acres of property located in the eastern half of the northwestern quarter of Section 21 of Township 11N, Range 7E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1981 Rocklin U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2). It is also known as Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 045-150-023-000, 045-150-048-000, and 045-150-052-000. The property is located east of Sierra College Boulevard and north of Rocklin Road. Sierra College is adjacent to the west.

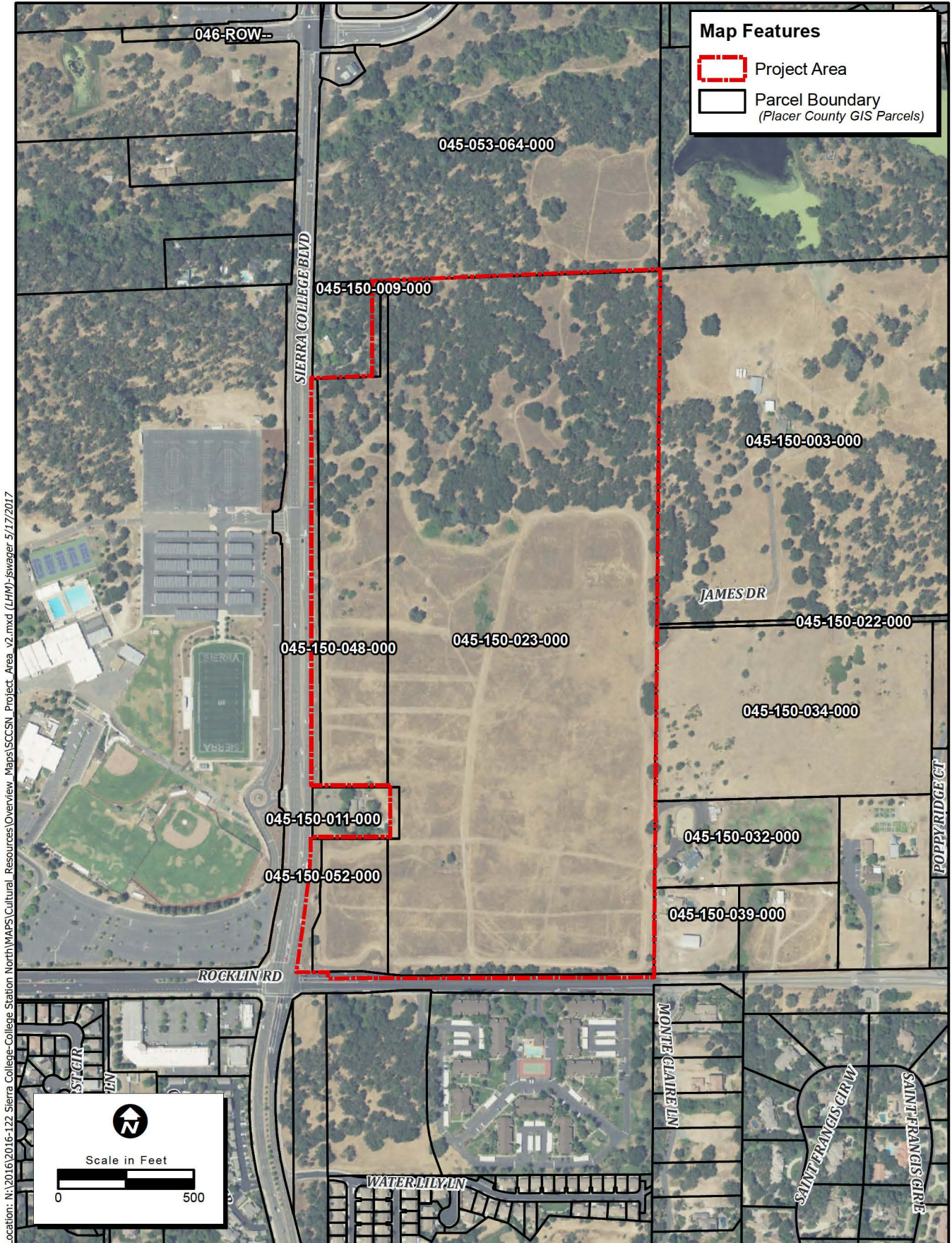
Evergreen Sierra East, LLC, along with Sierra College, is in the pre-planning stages of a possible development project on a surplus parcel of land owned by the college. Environmental review and permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the term Project Area is used rather than APE. Because permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known, following the discussion of an APE the term Project Area will be used for the remainder of the document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and in the case of the current project, may equal the project area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act and CEQA. This would include anticipated activities in areas proposed for vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, utility relocation, construction, and other elements described in the official project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE will vary across the project depending upon construction requirements which are unknown at this time. The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The vertical APE is unknown at this time.

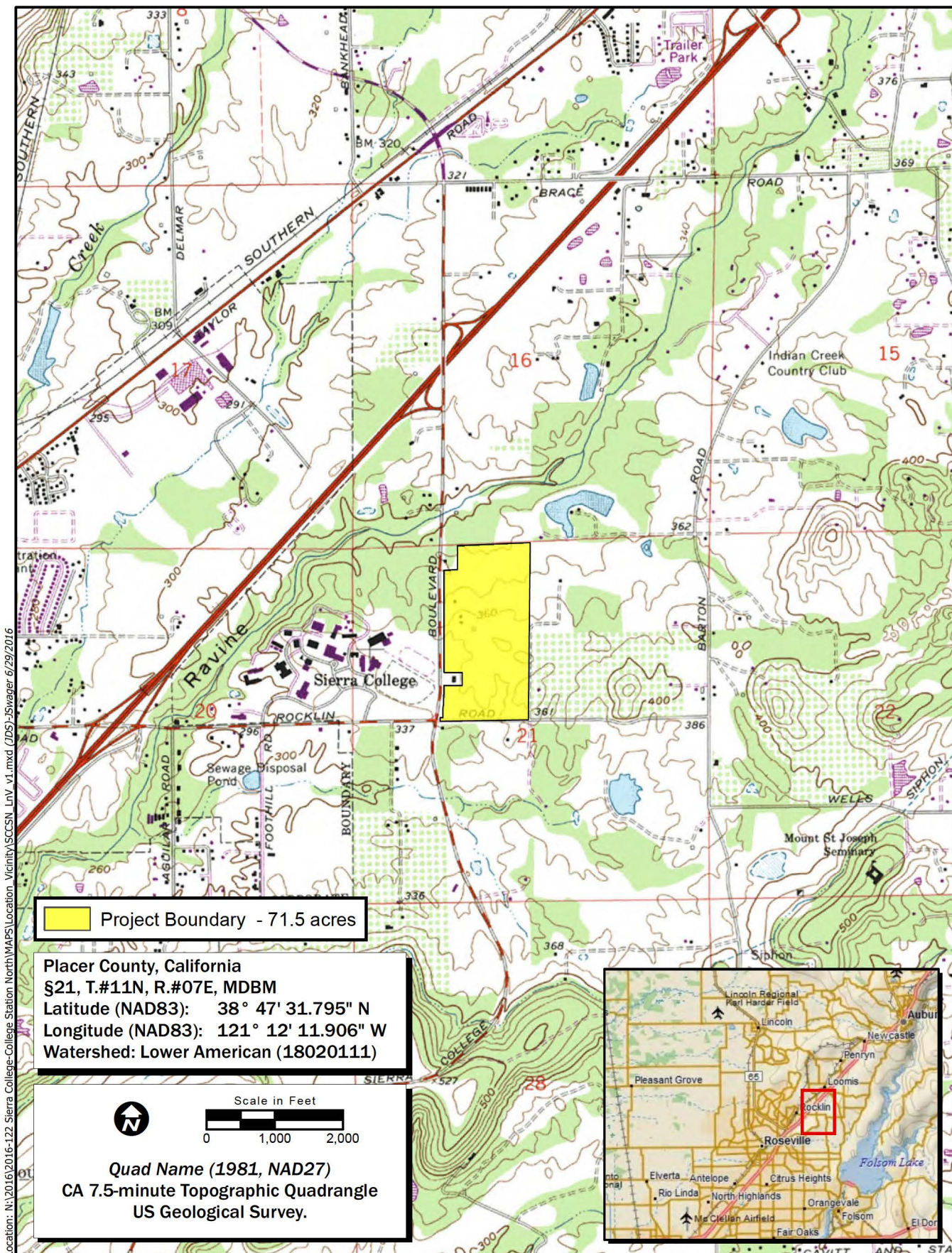


Location: N:\2016\2016-122_Sierra College-College Station North\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Overview_Maps\SCSN_Project_Area_v2.mxd (LHM)-Isvager-5/17/2017

Map Date: 5/17/2017
 Photo Source: NAIP 2016

Figure 1. Project Area

2016-122 Sierra College-College Station North



Location: N:\2016\2016-122_Sierra_College-Station_North\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\SCCSN_Lrv_v1.mxd (DDE)\Svager 6/29/2016

Map Date: 6/29/2016
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2014 DeLorme



Figure 2. Project Location and Vicinity
 2016-122 Sierra College-College Station North

1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the anticipated regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

NHPA and CEQA (Title 14, CCR, Article 5, §15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

In anticipation of the possibility that the Project may affect Waters of the United States (U.S.), thereby requiring the project proponent to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Sacramento District Regulatory Branch, this report is also in compliance with the 2014 *Sacramento District Regulatory Branch Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended*. In that event, this project would also qualify as a federal undertaking. Regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA require that cultural resources be identified and then evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria in advance of all federal undertakings.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Historical Society Coordination. Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area, and Attachment D contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records (redacted for public distribution). Attachment E includes a copy of a former SHPO concurrence letter for another project that is applicable to the current project.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16

USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were redacted.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Topography in the Project Area slopes gently from southeast to northwest toward Secret Ravine. Elevations range from 330 to 380 feet above mean sea level. The Project lies approximately 0.16 mile south of Secret Ravine Creek. This creek curves to the south and is also located 0.56 mile to the west. The Boardman Canal lies approximately 0.79 mile to the south of the Project.

2.2 Geology and Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey website (USDA 2016), two soil types are located within the Project Area: Andregg coarse sandy loam, (106), 2 to 9 percent slopes, covers approximately 83% of the Project Area, while in the southeastern part of the Project, there is a wedge of Andregg coarse sandy loam, (107), 9 to 15 percent slopes covering 17% of the Project Area. Both of these soils are formed by the weathering of granite and are usually found on the slopes of hills. It is typically a coarse sandy loam to approximately 29 inches where it transitions into weathered bedrock.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant vegetation communities within the Project area include oak woodland and annual grassland. The oak woodland community is composed of blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), and Valley oaks (*Q. lobata*). The understory is comprised of herbaceous grass and Forbs such as yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitia/is*), paniced willow-herb (*Epilobium brachycarpum*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oak (*Avena fatua*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), and rippgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) occurs along the intermittent drainage and the northern boundary of the site. The annual grassland community is dominated by nonnative naturalized Mediterranean grasses.

These include soft brome, ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), Mediterranean barley, and rippgut brome. Other herbaceous species observed in this community included bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and wild purple radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Surrounding land-uses include residential and commercial development, rural residential, and undeveloped/open space.

Wildlife in the Project Area could include black-tailed jackrabbit, (*Lepus californicus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), house Mouse (*Mus musculus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), coyote, red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*), black shouldered kite (*Elanus leucurus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus viridus*), and various frogs (*Rana* sp.), toads (*Bufo* sp.), and lizards (*Sceloperus* sp.).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Prehistory

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the Project Area comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of sometime between 8,000 and 5,000 BP (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 5,500 BP, in the Late Archaic Period, when people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in any significant numbers. This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmill Tradition and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods (Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmill Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends

begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins, are also present. It is probable that people during this time subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns, thus making them edible by humans. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmill culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian-speaking Nisenan (Elsasser 1978). The Windmill Tradition lasted until about 3,000 BP.

Around 3,000 BP, subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more “focal,” with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (3,700 to 1,000 BP), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmill Tradition (Ragir 1972). People in this time continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American Rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains located to the east. Populations increased and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmill period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972).

The next, and final, discrete prehistoric culture is the Hotchkiss Tradition (1,000 to 181 BP [AD 1769]) which lasted until the arrival of European settlers in central California (Beardsley 1954; Ragir 1972). During this period, use of acorns and salmon reached its peak, along with hunting of deer. Diet was supplemented with the addition of waterfowl, hard seeds, and other resources. Large sedentary villages along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries and delta were common. The size and density of these settlements suggest a further increase in population from Cosumnes times. Trade goods were plentiful and burials exhibit a marked stratification of society with wide differences in the amount and variety of funerary objects. Cremation of the dead appears, along with the flexed inhumations of the previous period (Ragir 1972). While ornamental or ritual artifacts, such as large, fragile projectile points and trimmed bird bone increase during this period, milling tools are rare or absent. Shell beads are found in large numbers, and there are numerous utilitarian artifacts of bones such as awls, needles, and barbed harpoon points. Polished charmstones are rare during this time, but ground stone pipes become more abundant. In addition, fired and unfired clay objects begin to appear.

3.3 Ethnography

Ethnographically, the project area is in the southwestern portion of the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from the area surrounding the current City of Oroville on the north to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to a general area located within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning “from among us” or “of our side”) has three main dialects – Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Kroeber 1925; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived along the Sacramento River, primarily in large villages with populations of several hundred each. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families “owned” hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged

(Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets," made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had little authority to act on his or her own, but with the support of the shaman and the elders, the word of the chief became virtually the law (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Two common types of shamans or doctors were used by the Nisenan. The shamans were used for either curing patients or religious ceremonies. Both types of shamans used dance houses in their performances. The shaman would perform their dances in the spring. Before a shaman could cure a patient, they would dance around an outside fire to decide who the strongest shaman was or who had loudest voice (Wilson and Towne 1978). The shamans that cured patients had limited contact with the spirits and could be either male or female.

Shamans had special charms and medicines in their possession for curing patients and Shamans were also known as the sucking doctors. In order for a shaman to cure a patient, they would suck the infected area or area of pain to remove any offending objects. This offending object, which could be a dead fly, a clot of blood, or a stone, would be taken from the mouth, displayed quickly then buried immediately (Wilson and Towne 1978). Shamans would commonly take any medicine themselves first to alleviate the fear of poisoning. This fear caused men to often prefer only women shamans with good hearts, as they were less likely to be poisoned as a result. Only if and when a patient was cured, the patient would then decide the amount of payment that would be given to a shaman (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Religious shamans or *oshpe* had a deep connection with the spirits and gained control over them through dreams and esoteric experiences. Shamans helped represent the supernatural and could conjure up spirits of the deceased (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Subsistence activities centered on the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources. The hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing were also important parts of normal subsistence activities. Large predators, such as mountain lions were hunted for their meat and skins, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from grasses were parched, steam dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, involving several villages, with killing done by the best marksmen from each village. Snares, deadfalls, and decoys were used as well. Fish were caught by a variety of methods including use of hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, traps, poisoning, and by hand (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade was important with goods traveling from the coast and valleys up into the Sierra Nevada Mountains and beyond to the east, and vice versa. Coastal items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and Foothill pine nuts were traded for resources from the mountains and farther inland, such as bows and arrows, deer skins, and sugar pine nuts. In addition, obsidian was imported from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769 and by 1776 the Miwok territory bordering the Nisenan on the south had been explored by José Canizares. Gabriel Moraga crossed Nisenan territory in 1808 and a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards in 1813 near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. Though the Nisenan appear to have escaped being removed to missions by the Spanish, they were not spared the ravages of European diseases. In 1833, an epidemic – probably malaria – raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75 percent of the native population. When John Sutter erected his fort at the future site of Sacramento in 1839, he had no problem getting the few Nisenan survivors to settle nearby. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter’s Mill, near the Nisenan village of *Colluma* (now Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River, drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Euro-Americans (Wilson and Towne 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake’s Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco Peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an *asistencia* in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (Castillo 1978; California Spanish Missions 2011). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862) (Robinson 1948).

3.5 Project Area History

Gold was discovered on the south fork of the American River on January 19, 1848 and within two or three months thereafter the fact was made known throughout California and the "rush to the Placers" began (Thompson and West 1882). In the Project vicinity gold was discovered in Woods Dry Diggings in Auburn Ravine on May 16, 1848. It was one of the earliest mining camps in California (Kyle 2002). Gold was the incentive that brought people to and through the Sierra foothills, although no major gold deposits were ever found in the Rocklin area. Some gold mining was carried out along Secret Ravine Creek during the Gold Rush years (Ruhkala 1974). Chinese laborers who had worked constructing the Central Pacific Railroad (completed in California in 1868) reworked the gravel beds along Secret Ravine. During the 1930s Depression many people sluiced the gravel in Secret Ravine.

As the initial rush for gold in 1849 and 1850 slowed and men were looking for business ventures, entrepreneurs started looking at the Rocklin area as a source of granite for building. The earliest reported quarrying of granite in Rocklin was for Fort Mason in San Francisco in 1855. "In 1860 and 1861, after seeing the granite boulders above ground in the Rocklin area, Mr. Hathaway decided to open a quarry because granite blocks were needed for the construction of the California State Capitol. The quarry was next to the huge outcropping of granite that still exists along the west side of Pacific Street across from where Ruhkala Road joins Pacific Street (1.74 miles west of the Project area). This early day quarry furnished some of the first granite for part of the base course of the California State Capitol" (Ruhkala 1974). The local granite was found to be of a "superior quality to that in that it is entirely free of iron, and, therefore, never changes color from atmospheric effects, nor, where polished and placed in position in buildings, or as monuments, can time's corroding tooth mar the beauty of its glassy and faultless surface" (Thompson and West 1882). After the Hathaway quarry was operating, the John M. Taylor quarry opened in 1867 and has continued operating to this day. The first loads of granite were hauled by oxen-drawn wagons down the road past the present city ball park crossing Antelope Creek and continuing on toward the present City of Roseville. In wet weather, this road became impassable so a new road was built down the present Ruhkala Road continuing to Secret Ravine Creek at the present China Gardens (Ruhkala 1974), just west of the Project area. News of the success of the quarries in the Rocklin area even hit the newspapers. The *Sacramento Union* reported on 15 December 1919: "It is reported here that the California Granite company of Rocklin has secured a contract to provide granite for the construction of the new Bank of Italy building in San Francisco. It is stated that the contract will call for about \$150,000 worth of granite.

Work upon the contract is expected to start about the first of the year, and will necessitate a great increase in the force of stonecutters now employed at Rocklin, as this contract is much larger than any of the other projects undertaken at the Rocklin quarries in several years."

The first transcontinental railroad began construction eastward over the Sierras from Sacramento in 1864. The track of the Central Pacific Railroad reached Junction (now known as Roseville) from Sacramento on April 25, 1864 and arrived in Rocklin the following month, reaching Newcastle in July 1864 (Kyle 2002). The Central Pacific Railroad connected with the Union Pacific Railroad in Promontory Point, Utah in 1869 to form the first transcontinental railroad (Robertson 1998). The first loads put on freight cars in Rocklin were pieces of granite to be used for the construction of the tunnels and roadbed as it proceeded toward Newcastle. It also gave people a fast and easy method of travel and hastened the transport of granite to the cities where it was needed for construction. Soon there were 62 separate quarry operations in the Rocklin area (Ruhkala 1974).

Rocklin was selected as the site of the Central Pacific Railroad Roundhouse which was built in 1866 (1.71 miles west of the Project Area). It was built here because this was the so called "bottom of the hill." With the roundhouse came the woodsheds along the track for storing wood that was needed for the fire in the engine to make steam power. The wood-burning engine, along with the gold miner, accounted for many of the deforested areas today. Woodcutters were kept busy cutting wood, which was stacked along the tracks in Rocklin in the amount of 25,000 cords of wood (Ruhkala 1974).

The construction of the railroad made it possible to bring water to the Rocklin area. In dry years there was no dependable water supply because of the underlying impervious granite which blocked access to ground water. With the coming of the railroad, water was brought in free of charge by the railroad from Secret Ravine, Blue Canyon, and Emigrant Gap. The railroad stored the water at the roundhouse for use by the steam locomotives (Thompson and West 1882).

As early as 1868 there were excursion trains bringing people to the area for picnics. Also in 1882, the *Sacramento Union* speaks of the Rocklin area being readied for public picnics. The picnic area was called the Workman's Grove. In 1893 a race track with a covered grandstand was built and used for harness racing and horse racing (Ruhkala 1974).

Fourteen thousand Chinese came to work on the Central Pacific Railroad. When the railroad was completed in 1869, they moved to every area looking for work. A small group moved to the Rocklin area to mine for gold and raise vegetables to sell to the area residents. Many vegetables were raised in the China Gardens area on Secret Ravine Creek in Rocklin (Ruhkala 1974), very near the project area to the west and north. Some also lived in the area in back of the railroad roundhouse, which was known as Chinatown prior to 1876.

Land in the Project vicinity was originally used to grow grain crops used as feed for draft animals that hauled supplies to the gold mining areas to the east. By the end of the nineteenth century, land was subdivided into small parcels for family farms engaged in fruit, citrus, and grape production. The early settlers included many people of Irish descent who worked for the railroad and the quarries, as well as Chinese and Finnish people. In 1900 over 50 percent of the population was of Finnish descent (Ruhkala 1974). In 1870, the census figures showed 542 people, classified as native-born (362) and foreign-born (180). They also break down the population of 542 as white 507, Chinese 32, Black 2, and Indian 1. Japanese families settled in the area in the early part of the twentieth century and many established fruit orchards.

By 1887, the Whitney Ranch produced large quantities of oranges that were being shipped all around the area and to other states. On April 3, 1889, a Railroad speed record was set for the Central Pacific when a train with 20 cars of oranges made it to Truckee from Rocklin in 4 hours and 40 minutes. In the 1890s, fruit orchards and grape vineyards were being planted in the areas to the north and east of Rocklin (Ruhkala 1974), and aerial photographs from the Project Area show that Rocklin was covered in orchards as late as the 1950s. Rocklin also had some fairly large stockyards where cattle and sheep were shipped in the spring by rail to their summer ranges in the mountains and returned in the fall. The Whitney Ranch and the Johnson Ranch, which is east of Roseville, shipped many thousands of sheep each year. Cattle were driven from beyond Folsom to Rocklin for shipping by railroad (Ruhkala 1974).

The railroad moved its roundhouse from Rocklin to Roseville and built railroad maintenance shops in Roseville. The population of Rocklin dropped substantially as people moved to Roseville to work for the railroad. However, the quarries continued to provide employment until the 1920s when many of the quarries closed due to declining demand for granite. In 1928, there were only seven quarries operating (Ruhkala 1974). After 1932 the train no longer stopped at the Rocklin station unless it was flagged down and the railroad depot closed in 1938.

The Project vicinity east of central Rocklin remained primarily a rural farming and ranching area. There were several Japanese families that had fruit orchards in the area. In 1961, Placer College moved to Rocklin and changed its name to Sierra College. However, the current college site was not developed until the 1980s and 1990s.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist Lisa Westwood, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archaeologist Megan Webb. Report writing was completed by Dr. Roger Mason, RPA.

Lisa Westwood, the Principal Investigator, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist with 23 years of experience. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). She has participated in or supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations, has recorded and mapped hundreds of prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated hundreds of thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Megan Webb is an Associate Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than two years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and data recovery, in addition to months of archaeological lab experience.

Kim Tanksley is a Senior Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology), a minor in geology and is currently working toward a M.A. in Anthropology and History. Ms. Tanksley has participated in all aspects of field survey, sub-surface testing, and data recovery excavations for prehistoric and historical

archaeological sites and has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Tanksley is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983 and is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Dr. Mason was Principal Investigator for test and evaluation programs for projects in central California and has prepared and supervised implementation of data recovery plans for multiple prehistoric and historic sites. Dr. Mason provides QA/QC for most reports written by ECORP's cultural resources staff.

4.2 Records Search Methods

A records search for the property was completed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Sacramento on 01 July 2016 (NCIC search #PLA-16-65; provided as Attachment A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Placer County (OHP 2012); *The National Register Information System website* (National Park Service [NPS] 2016); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website* (OHP 2016); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2015a); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2015b); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2016). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1955 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1961 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1968 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1981 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1944 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1948 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1955 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1959 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1892 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1900 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1906 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1908 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)

- 1916 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1957, 1966, 1993, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the record search, ECRP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 08 July 2016 to request a search of the sacred land files for the APE. (Attachment B). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE.

At the time of the coordination efforts, no federal undertaking or CEQA project had yet been established and tribal consultation was not conducted; however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

Contact was made with the Placer County Historical Society on 3 August 2016 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Attachment A).

4.5 Field Methods

On 6 and 7 July 2016, the entire Project Area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). A total of two person-days were expended in the field. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

All cultural resources encountered during the survey were recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources were photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence. Isolates were recorded with a Primary Record and Location Map, while sites were recorded with a Primary Record, Archaeological Site Record, Location Map, Sketch Map, and any other pertinent forms. Any cultural resource that contained at least three artifacts in a ten-square-meter area or consisted of one or more features was considered a site. Any indications of cultural presence in the Project Area that failed to meet the definition of a site were recorded as isolates or were noted on a location map.

4.6 Evaluation Methods

4.6.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

Under federal regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800), cultural resources identified in the Project APE must be evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The lead federal agency, in this case, the US Army Corps of Engineers, makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

4.6.2 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (the CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

An Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code 5020.1(k); 3) has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in Public Resources Code 5024.1(g); or 4) is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)] state that a resource is eligible if:

- (1) It 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) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

4.6.3 Research Design

The California Office of Historic Preservation requires the use of a research design that “should present important research questions recognized for the region and relevant to the study, based on previous research” (OHP 1990:9). Research questions serve to guide research methods and assist in the assessment of the potential for the recovery of scientifically valid data that are likely to satisfy NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4, the ability of the resource to produce information important in prehistory or history.

The research topics and questions for the mining theme are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Applicable Research Questions for Mining	
Research Topic	Research Questions
THEME: MINING AND WATER CONVEYANCE	
1. Chronology	a. During what time period was the mine worked?
	b. Was the mine operated periodically (e.g., seasonally)? If so, why?
	c. Was mining continuous, or are distinct periods of abandonment evident?
	d. How do events (individual times) in the project vicinity ultimately relate to the regional chronology of historic mining elsewhere?
	e. When were the peak periods of production?
	f. Did these periods occur with changing regional markets?
2. Environmental Change	a. What did the pre-mining landscape look like and how have historic mining practices affected environmental change?

Table 1 – Applicable Research Questions for Mining	
Research Topic	Research Questions
	b. What environmental changes are visible at the site and can those changes be attributed to a specific phase of occupation or specific occupants?
3. Mining Technology	a. What mining processes are evident on the site? How did they operate/function, and how did they change over time?
	b. How were processes adapted to specific conditions?
	c. Did miners satisfy their water needs (both domestic and industrial) by developing water sources on site or tapping into a larger system?
	d. Who owned, managed, or operated the water company?
	e. How was water for industrial uses delivered?
	f. Did changes in technology or management practices influence the development and layout of the mine or water company operation or the workforce (e.g., sale of property, rise of labor unions, reduction of laborers, or changes in hiring practices)?
	g. Within the project area, what types of claims to water and mining land were taken?
4. Diversity and Change	a. Why were certain mining methods selected (e.g., labor expenses, cost constraints, limited equipment availability, cultural preference, innovations)?
	b. Is there evidence of vernacular innovation? If so, under what conditions did this innovation occur?
	c. Is there evidence of equipment reuse or replacement?
	d. What mining processes are evident on the site? How did they operate/function, and how did they change over time?
	e. How were processes adapted to specific conditions?
	f. Did miners satisfy their water needs (both domestic and industrial) by developing water sources on site or tapping into a larger system?
	g. Who owned, managed, or operated the water company?
	h. How was water for industrial uses delivered?
5. Mining Law, Regulations, and Government	a. What was the size of the mining claim?
	b. Can the size of the claim be determined from either field or archival sources (e.g., boundary markers, extent of mine activity, legal descriptions)?

Material from rural archaeological sites from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries can provide information about the developing domestic economy of farmsteads and ranches. Early settlers may have been relatively self-sufficient, but over time may have increasingly participated in the developing market economy, exchanging their agricultural products for manufactured goods obtained from towns. The socio-economic status of rural residents may also have changed based on increased access to markets and changing commodity prices. By about 1920 rural residents fully participated in American society and economy and agriculture had become mechanized so there is little information that historical archaeology can provide that is not already known from historical sources.

Research topics include:

- Self-sufficiency versus participation in a market economy. Were goods obtained locally, regionally, or nationally?
- Socio-economic status. What was the socio-economic status of rural residents, as reflected in material possessions?
- Ethnicity. Is there evidence in the material culture that the farming or ranching family were recent immigrants from outside the United States? Were material culture characteristics of the immigrant ethnic group retained?

Archival research was conducted for all resources within the APE. In addition, a subsurface testing program was conducted for those sites that possess, or are reasonably expected to possess, subsurface deposits. The following sections provide an overview of archival and subsurface testing methods.

4.6.4 Archival Research Methods

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys reviewed during the records search at the North Central Information Center, ECORP conducted focused property and site specific archival research. Archival research was conducted at the Placer County Archives and Research Center (PCARC) located in the Dewitt Center in Auburn. At the PCARC, ECORP reviewed all available historical property records, which included historical county and Assessor's maps, assessment tax records, and information pertaining to ranching and farming activities of the area. The information obtained at the PCARC consisted of a Haley soil map (1:400-scale) of Sections 16 and 21 of Township 11 North, Range 7 East, and Assessor's parcel records and maps from the early 1900s.

Research was also conducted online where primary sources such as historical newspaper articles, maps, and county Recorder's records were reviewed. These records were found at online repositories such as archive.org; the California Digital Newspaper Collection; the BLM GLO survey plats at www.glorerecords.blm.gov; and historical topographic maps at www.geonames.usgs.gov. The focused archival research resulted in sufficient information about the historic-era remains to prepare an appropriate evaluation of the resource.

4.6.5 Subsurface Testing Methods

In accordance with California Government Code 4216-4216.9 and CalOSHA Title 8, Chapter 4, Subchapter 4, Article 6, Section 1541, prior to excavation, ECORP contacted the Underground Service Alert (USA) – Northern California. In January 2017, ECORP contacted USA North (dig ticket #X701100649). On 3 December 2012, eight utility providers were contacted by USA North: County of Placer Public Works Department, County of Placer Water Department, City of Rocklin Landscape and Streets, Pacific Bell, PG&E Auburn Distribution, South Placer Municipal Utilities District, Town of Loomis, and Wave Broadband. All

eight of the underground utility providers contacted ECORP prior to excavation and confirmed that there were no known underground utilities within the area being excavated.

Shovel test pits (STPs) approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels. The locations of STPs were mapped using a sub-meter GPS receiver. All distances, depth, and height information was recorded in metric units. Standardized field data collection forms were used to document the STPs and their contents.

Upon completion of fieldwork, the work areas, back-dirt piles, and physical settings of the sites were returned to a state similar to that which existed at the onset of the fieldwork. All flagging was removed when not in use.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Twenty-six previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the property, covering approximately 65 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 2). These studies revealed the presence of [REDACTED] sites [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The previous studies were conducted between 1979 and 2014 and vary in size from three acres to 330 acres.

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
000412	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed El Don Estates on Foothill Road, Rocklin, Placer County, California.	1979	No
000481	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance Along Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	No
000727	Foster, Daniel G. and John W. Foster	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Rocklin Road Annexation Project, Placer County, California.	1982	No
002707	Windmiller	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Inventory: Rockmoore Commercial Project Rocklin, Placer County, California	2001	No
003878	Neuenschwander, Neal	Cultural Resource Assessment Of A 17 Acre Parcel On Rocklin Road Placer County, California	1989	No
003889	Claytor, Michael	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Of The Proposed Sierra Bluffs Development Sierra College Boulevard, Rocklin Placer County, California	1979	No
003899	Neal Neuenschwander	Cultural Resource Assessment Of A Proposed Road Easement For The Croftwood Project, Near Rocklin Placer County, California	1991	No

Table 2 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
003901	Heipel, Steve	Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Proposed St. Francis Woods Development Project Placer County, California	1992	No
003901	Heipel, Steve	Extended Inventory Study At CA-PLA-494 And CA-PLA-719, Placer County, California. Final Report. An Addendum To The Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Proposed St. Francis Woods Development Project, Placer County, California	1992	No
003909	Steve Heipel	Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Proposed Croftwood Development Project, Placer County California Final Report	1990	No
003918	Claytor, Michael	Historic Property Survey And Evaluation Rocklin Road Improvement	1980	No
003924	Lindström, Susan	Archaeological Site Evaluation; Croftwood Project (83-acre Subdivision), Rocklin, CA, Placer County	1998	Yes
003931	Supernowicz, Dana	Archaeological Investigations At CA-PLA-497 In The City Of Rocklin Placer County, California	1991	No
003945	Peak, Melinda	Cultural Resource Assessment Of The Rocklin Regional Mall Project Placer County, California	1989	No
005996	Peak, Melinda	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Sierra College Plaza Project, County of Rocklin, California	2005	No
005980	Windmiller, Ric	Croftwood, Updated Cultural Resources Study, Rocklin, Placer County, California and April 2005 Supplement	2004	No
005999	Kelley, John	Historic Property Survey Report (positive) for the Sierra College Blvd.	2002	No
006103	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Inventory Survey for Proposed Sierra Valley Oaks Residential Development Project	2003	No
006640	Roger Mason and Julia K. Green	Cultural Resources Inventory, Rocklin Crossings, Placer County, CA/Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Sites in the Rocklin Crossing Project APE; Cultural Resources Inventory Rocklin Crossings Placer County, CA Project 2005-089	2005	No
008285	Mason, Roger D.	Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Site CA-PLA-1901-H in the Rocklin Pavilions Project APE, Rocklin, Placer County, California	2006	No
008286	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Inventory Rocklin Pavilions, Placer County, California	2007	No
008767	Sandra L. Wadsworth	Cultural Resources Assessment Rocklin 60, Placer County, California, Project 2005-090	2006	No
009133	ECORP Consulting	Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Site P-31-2461-H In the Sniecche Road Alignment Area of Potential Effect, Rocklin, Placer County, California	2007	No
011559	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West LLC Candidate SC74101A (Sierra	2014	No

Table 2 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
		College Blvd) 5779 Rocklin Road Loomis Placer County California		
011729	Michael Lawson, Robert Gerry, and Melinda Peak	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Garnet Creek Project Area, City of Rocklin, Placer County, California	2013	No

The results of the records search indicate that the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, the latest survey that included the Project Area was conducted in 1999; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that 33 previously recorded prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 3). Of these, 17 are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity; 13 are historic-era sites associated with early Euroamerican ranching and mining activities, and three are multicomponent sites containing both.

Table 3 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Table 3 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■

Table 3 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
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					■
					■
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					■

5.1.2 Records

The *Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties, Historic Property Data File* (dated 5 April 2012) did not include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2012).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2016) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located 1.60 miles west of the Project Area: the California Granite Company at 5255 Pacific Street, Rocklin, California.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and on the OHP website (OHP 2016) were reviewed on 3 August 2016. The nearest listed landmark is No. 780-2, the First Transcontinental Railroad Terminal in Rocklin, on the SE corner of Rocklin Rd and First St, Rocklin (1.72 miles west of the Project Area).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) Kyle describes several historic mining camps along the American River such as Wood's Dry Diggings (Auburn), Spanish Corral (Ophir), Gold Hill, Secret Ravine (Newcastle, Penryn, Loomis), Roseville, and Rocklin, all located in the general area of the Project Area. Kyle also discusses the entry of the Central Pacific Railroad into the region and mentions the railroad terminal in Rocklin (Landmark 780-2).

California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1991 and updates) failed to reveal any points in the Project Area. The nearest point is the Finnish Temperance Hall in Rocklin, California; 1.44 miles west of the Project area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2016) revealed that the southeast quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 21 was patented to the Central Pacific Railroad on February 18, 1875 (Table 4). The federal government granted public land to the railroads, which the railroad could then sell to finance railroad construction.

Table 4 – GLO Land Patent Records				
Patentee	Patent Date	Serial Number	Patent Type/Authority	Location
Central Pacific Railroad Co.	2/18/1875	CACAAA 039644	July 25, 1866: Grant-RR O and C (14 Stat. 239)	SE¼ of NW ¼ of Section 21.

The April 18, 1856 Platt map from the BLM's survey information database (BLM 2016) shows no improvements in Section 20. The only survey markings are the locations of dry ravines.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-150-023-000 revealed the property consists of 60.40 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Joint Community College received via a Grant Deed from the an unknown seller on 17 February 1976. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-150-052-000 revealed the property consists of 2.5 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Joint Community College. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-150-048-000 revealed the property consists of 7.9 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Joint Community College. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2015a, Caltrans 2015b) did not list any historic bridges in or within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The Handbook of North American Indians (Wilson and Towne 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as *Bakacha*, located near Roseville and Auburn in the vicinity of the Project Area. The village of *Pichiku* is located south of Roseville and the villages of *Tete* and *Piuhu* are located further north on toward Auburn.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property. Based on this information, the property was initially used for ranching and farming. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1892, 1900, 1906, 1908 1916 and 1929 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000) maps shows Rocklin and Barton Roads; however, no improvements were mapped in the Project Area. The City of Rocklin is located to the west, bisected by the Central Pacific Railroad.
- The 1944 and 1948 USGS Auburn, CA (1:62,500) map shows that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road and James Road is present. Two of the four structures currently in the northwestern portion of the Project Area are present.

- The 1959 and 1965 USGS Auburn, CA (1:62,500) map shows that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road, and James Road is present. Two of the four structures currently in the northwestern portion of the Project area are present.
- The 1955, 1959 and 1961 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road, and James Road is present. Two of the four structures currently in the northwestern portion of the Project area are present.
- The 1968, 1981 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals the Project Area in its current state with four structures mapped in the northwestern portion of the study area. Sierra College is now present and Sierra College Boulevard continues south of Rocklin Road on its present alignment.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1952 and 1957 reveal the Project Area is covered entirely by orchards although the type is not discernable. Plum tree sprouts have been found growing from residual root systems on the parcel so it is pretty clear plums were grown there at one time. To the east lay more orchards and possible row crops. Parcels to the south and north are in their natural state of grassland and riparian woodlands; however, the parcel to the east has been cleared of all trees. There are two loci of ground devoid of vegetation in the northern half of the Project Area on the west side. It is not clear as to what this activity is, although the ground has been cleared and a dirt road extends from the road (currently Sierra College Boulevard) directly east to one cleared area and from there, north to the second cleared area. Comparing the locations to the structures mapped on the topographic maps from 1944 through 1961 discussed above, it is possible these cleared areas coincide with the locations of those structures on the topographic maps.
- Changes have begun by the time of the 1966 aerial photograph. The orchards in the Project Area are no longer actively farmed, leaving remnants of the orchard on the landscape. Sierra College has been built to the west and the orchards to the east remain. Parcels to the south and north remain in their natural state. Within the Project Area boundaries, structures have been built on the two cleared areas noted in the 1952 and 1957 aerials. The structures appear to be residences. A dirt road extends from these structures to the southwest where another structure, likely a residence, has been built on the west side of the parcel in the southern half of the project just outside the Project Area boundary, forming a notch in the boundary.
- By the time the aerial photograph in 1993 was taken, the orchards to the east of the project have nearly reverted back to their natural state with the exception of a residence in the southwestern corner of the adjacent parcel. Development has begun on parcels to the south and west; however, to the north the land remains in its natural state of grassland and riparian woodland. The structures on the northwestern portion of the parcel, seen in the 1952 and 1957 aerials, appear to have been removed, although the quality of the photographs is poor. A series of linear plow lines in a checkerboard pattern have been plowed across the parcel, which are likely meant to serve as fire breaks.
- All other aerial photographs from 1999, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, and 2012 show the Property in its current state. The only change is in 2004 when three small structures (or possibly square containers) appear along the eastern side of Sierra College Boulevard just to the west of the two areas on the northwestern portion of the parcel that held structures in the 1950s. The photo resolution is poor so the type of structures is not discernable. In 2006 the small structures are gone, further suggesting they were containers. The 2007 and 2008 aerials show this location is an active gravel mining area. By 2009, the mining appears to have ceased and three large structures are present.

These structures may be temporary or movable because in the 2010 aerial, the large structures are gone and a smaller area for mining gravel exists and toward the end of 2010 gravel mining begins a little further south and the remaining area appears to be used for a construction staging area. By 2011, use of this area ceases and begins to revert back to its natural state and its present condition.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment B. If any additional comments are received after the submission of this report, then they will be forwarded to the lead agencies for further consideration and appropriate action.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

Inquiries did not result in any information received regarding the Project area.

5.4 Field Survey Results

Surface visibility for the field survey was fair; 0 to 20% of the surface was visible due to grass and vegetation cover (Figure 3). [REDACTED]

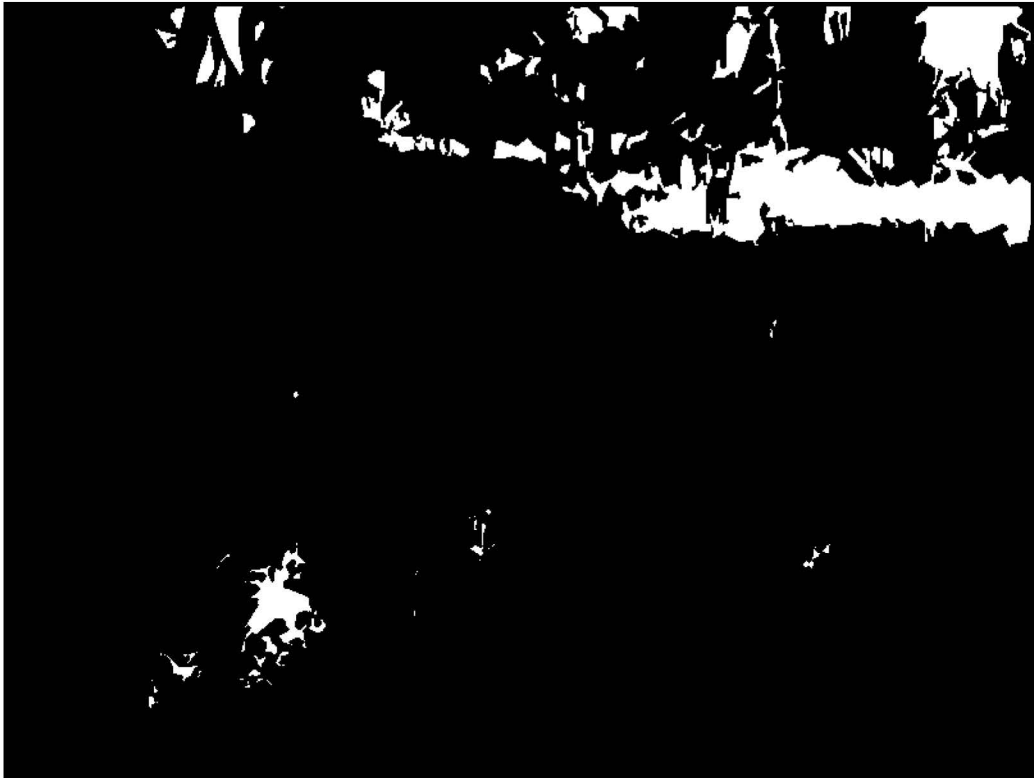
[REDACTED]



Figure 3. APE Overview (view toward southeast); 06 July 2016.

5.4.1 Previously Recorded Resources

[Redacted text block containing multiple lines of blacked-out content]



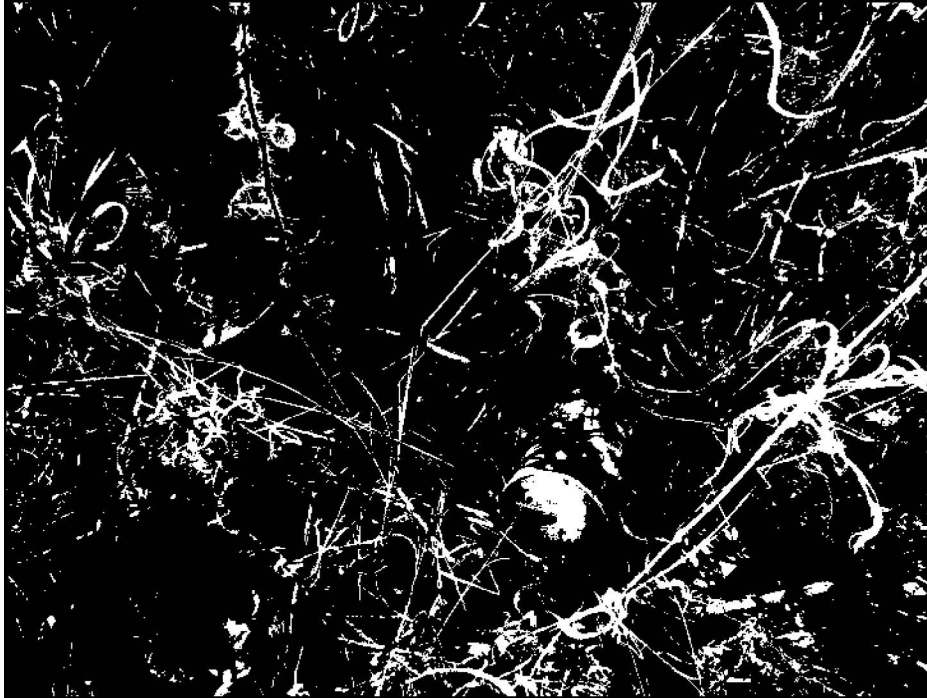
[Redacted caption text]

5.4.2 Newly Identified Resources

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5.5 Archival Results

Archival research indicates that the northern half of Section 21 was granted by the federal government to the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1875. Land granted to the railroads was sold by the railroad to help finance railroad construction. The 1892, 1900, 1906, 1908 1916 and 1929 USGS California, Sacramento (1:125,000) maps show no improvements in the Project Area. A 1938 historical air photo and the 1944 USGS Auburn quad show buildings and orchards in the Project Area along what is now Sierra College Boulevard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The area south of Secret Ravine within Section 16 is depicted as placered areas, nontillable granite outcrops, medium to heavy brush, sierra gray sandy loam, scattered oak and pine, and heavy brush. This area is located directly north of the Project Area. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

According to Haley Soil Maps, the east half of the northwestern quarter of Section 21 (80 acres) was owned by T. O. Farms Company during the 1930s. The land is located north of a "county dirt road" (today's Rocklin Road) and east of a "Road 40' wide deeded to Placer County" (today's Sierra College Boulevard). According to the map, the parcel was primarily used as orchards and contained 8 acres of mature pears, 8 acres of

mature cherries, 5 acres of a mature vineyard, 27.5 acres of plums and peaches, 1.5 acres of cultivated land, and 0.8 acre of very light brush, 26.2 acres of four cords per acre of oak trees surrounded by medium brush at the northern end of the parcel, and 1 acre of uncultivated land with improvements including a house, two sheds, and a barn, all situated on an area of Sierra sandy loam soil (Figure 8).

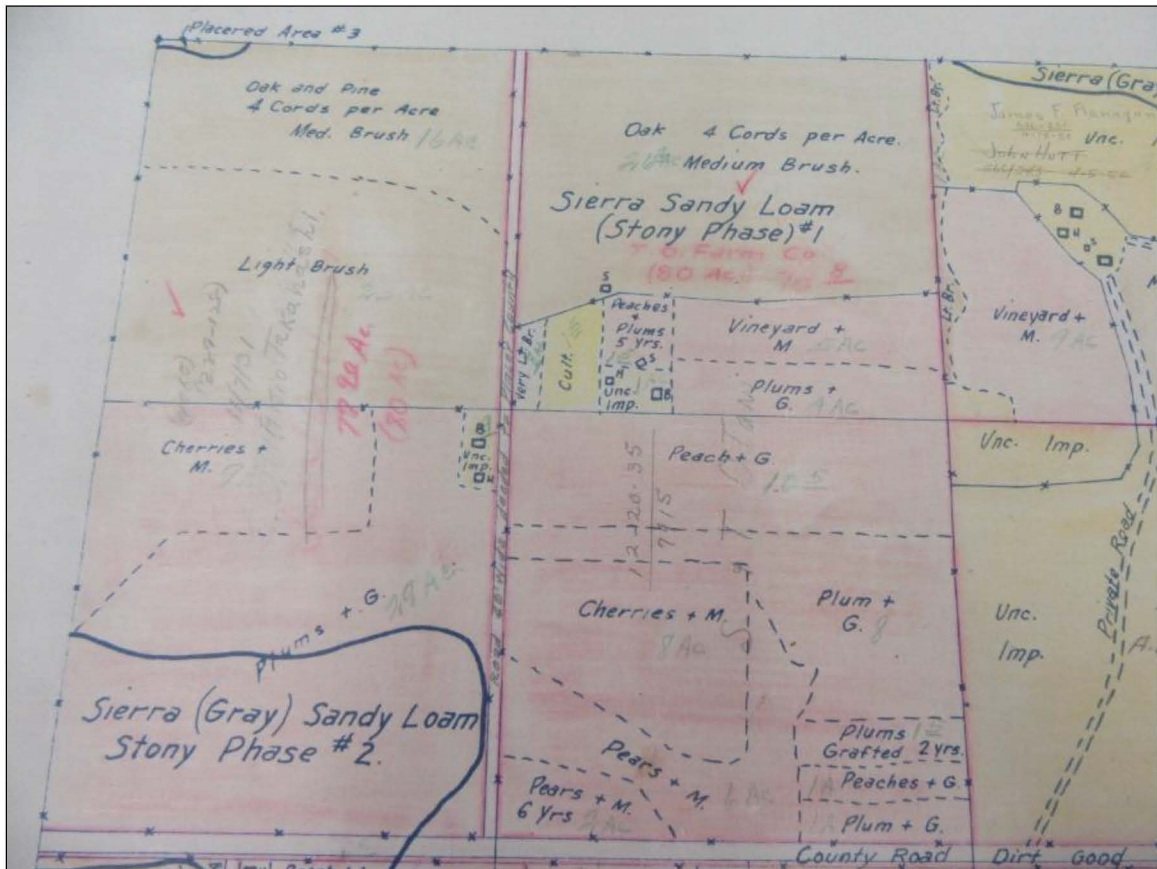


Figure 8. 1930s Haley Soil Map of T 11 N, R 8 E of Section 21 (on file at the Placer County Archives).

According to Official Records Book 346, 80 acres of land in Section 21 (which correspond to the Project Area) were deeded to Shigio Otani and Teruhisa Otani from T. O. Farms on December 30, 1935. There is no record indicating when the parcel was purchased by T. O. Farms. According to the deed record, Tomehashi Otani (the father of Shigo and Terushisa Otani) was the President of the T. O. Farms Company and Thomas Takahashi, who owned other farm land near the Project Area according to the Haley soil maps, was the Secretary of the company. Tomehashi Otani helped construct Sierra College Boulevard to help the transportation of fruit crops from his orchards to the Loomis fruit sheds (Sutphen 2002). The Assessor's tax record confirms that in 1935 the land was owned by Shigio and Terushia Otani. By 1954, the land had been transferred to Robert and Ida Otani. The Project Area parcel was transferred and assessed numerous times in the 1960s and 1970s. The parcel was sold to two separate families; the family names include Maguire and Finegold. No additional information was found indicating who owned the land prior to or after the Otani family.

According to the assessor tax records on file at the PCARC for APN 045-150-023-000, the Otani residence was first assessed in 1949 and had a land value of \$3,460, building improvements valued at \$4,120, and personal property noted as "H \$150 and Eq. \$550." The letter "H." may stand for horses and "Eq." may stand for equipment.

According to the Assessor's tax record, the land was not assessed again until 1954 when the value of the building and land remained similar to that in 1949. In 1959 the land value increased to \$9,000. Building improvements increased to \$8,300 in 1963, then decreased to \$2,000 the following year while the land was valued at \$19,000 by 1964. The land was last assessed in 1973 and was valued at \$95,000 with \$2,500 building improvements.

According to the 1940 U. S. Census for Placer County, the Otani household contained Tomehashi Otani and his wife Sawaye and their three children: Shigio, age 27, Tarushisa, age 25, and Grace, age 17. Tomeshasi is listed as a fruit farmer and the children are listed as laborers or sorters. According to the Japanese American relocation records, the Otani family was first evacuated to the Marysville Assembly Center and then was held at the Tule Lake Relocation Center under the War Relocation Authority during World War II (The National Archives 2015). The Tule Lake Relocation Center was 26,000 acres located in Siskiyou County in northern California south of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The Tule Lake Relocation Center held over 18,000 people. Out of the 18,000 people, 1,800 were relocated from Placer County. The Relocation Center opened on May 27, 1942 and on July 31, 1943 the Relocation Center was designated as a segregation center for disloyal internees (Japanese American National Museum 1998). On March 20, 1946, the Tule Lake Relocation Center officially closed (Japanese American National Museum 1998). It is likely that the Otani family were taken from their farm [REDACTED] and held at the Relocation Center between 1942 and 1946.

[REDACTED]

5.6 Testing and Evaluation Results

Three cultural resources were identified in the Sierra College North Project Area (Figure 9):

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

These resources were subject to a combination of testing and archival research, using the methods described above. The results are as follows.

Figure 9. Archaeological Site Locations

[Redacted content consisting of approximately 60 lines of blacked-out text]



Table 5 – [REDACTED]

STP No.	Diameter (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Cultural Material
001	40	40	0-10 cmbs: dark brown soil 10-close: 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with 10% rocks	[REDACTED]
002	40	70	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with 10% rocks with decomposing rock	[REDACTED]
003	40	30	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil hit decomposing rock at 30cmbs	[REDACTED]
004	40	50	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with decomposing rock	[REDACTED]
005	40	30	0-10 cmbs: dark brown soil 10-close: 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with 10% rocks (same as STP 001)	[REDACTED]
006	40	55	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil Previous/downed barbed wire and fencing within 0-10cmbs of STP	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Evaluation

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria and is not a historic property as defined by regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). SCN-001 is not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA regulations (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] STP 001 was near Feature 2, STP 002 was near Feature 3, STP 004 was near Feature 1, and STP 006 was near Feature 5. The purpose of the STPs was to assess whether subsurface archaeological material is associated with Features 1 through 5. The excavated soil was similar in all STPs and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy soil with decomposing rock below 30 cm. The results of the STPs are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – STPs at SCN-002					
STP No.	Diameter (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Feature	Cultural Material
001	40	30	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil	2	[REDACTED]
002	40	55	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with very few rocks	3	[REDACTED]
003	40	50	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil		[REDACTED]
004	40	45	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil, hit decomposing rock at 45 cm	1	[REDACTED]
005	40	60	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with very few rocks		[REDACTED]
006	40	45	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil	5	[REDACTED]
007	40	40	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil hit bedrock at 40 cm		[REDACTED]

Figure 11. Location of STPs at SCN-002

The STPs near features had no cultural material. The lack of subsurface archaeological material near Features 1 through 5 is consistent with their use as water storage and supply features. STPs 003, 005, and 007 contained small amounts of domestic refuse and building material that were likely associated with the former Otani house, barn, and sheds. The minimal amount of domestic refuse and building material in the vicinity of the building locations suggests that when the buildings were demolished, almost all building material and associated refuse was hauled away.

Feature 6, a surface scatter of whole bottles and a few can fragments, is located northeast of the other features. Informal STPs excavated in Feature 6 showed that there is no subsurface material. The contents of Feature 6 are shown in Table 7.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria and is not a historic property as defined by regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). SCN-002 is not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA regulations (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP identified and subsequently evaluated all three resources within the Project Area [REDACTED] using a combination of archaeological testing and archival research. All three were found to be not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR, and as such, they are not historic properties as defined by regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) and are not historical resources as defined by CEQA regulations (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

If the Corps determines that all the cultural resources within the Project APE are ineligible for the NRHP and the State Historic Preservation Officer concurs, then no mitigation measures for cultural resources in the Sierra College, College Station (North Parcel) Project APE will be necessary under Section 106. No historic properties will be affected by the Project.

If the City of Rocklin determines that all the cultural resources within the Sierra College, College Station (North Parcel) Project Area are ineligible for the CRHR and, therefore, are not Historical Resources for the purposes of CEQA, then no mitigation measures for cultural resources will be necessary under CEQA.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to location of the Project Area on the floodplain of Secret Ravine Creek, identification of buried artifacts during a metal detection survey in 1999 (Lindström and Bennett 1999), mention of a possible bedrock mortar along Secret Ravine Creek (Lindström and Bennett 1998), and the known presence of a large number of prehistoric sites nearby, there exists a potential for buried historical-era archaeological sites in the Project Area. ECORP recommends that the lead agencies adopt the following procedures to manage unanticipated, or post-review, discoveries.

6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

Given the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites near the Project area, ECORP recommends the following procedures:

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the permitting lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Placer County Coroner (per §7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (§5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

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Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

Attachment D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Attachment E – SHPO Letter

ATTACHMENT A

Records Search Confirmation



7/1/2016

NCIC File No.: PLA-16-65

Jeremy Adams
ECORP
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Records Search Invoice for
Sierra College – College Station North / 2016-122

Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Line Total
0	Staff research hours	150.00	0.00
1	In-house research hours	100.00	100.00
0	Staff assistance hours	40.00	0.00
0	Custom map features		
0	Shapefile features	12.00	0.00
55	Digital database features	0.25	13.75
1	Quads (crossed into)		
550	Printed pages/PDF pages	0.15	82.50
0	PDF flat fee	25.00	
		Subtotal	196.25
		50% fee	
		Total	196.25

Forward payment to:

North Central Information Center
California State University, Sacramento | Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
6000 J Street | Sacramento, CA 95819-6100

Make checks payable to:

University Enterprises, Inc.

To view the CHRIS IC Electronic Fee Structure please visit:

http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/chris_electronic_fee_structure_adopted05032012.

ATTACHMENT B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Sierra College – College Station North (2016-122)

County: Placer

USGS Quadrangle: Rocklin, Calif.

Township: 11 North Range: 7 East Section: 21

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Megan Webb

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin Zip: 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: (916) 782-9134

Email: mwebb@ecorpc consulting.com

Project Description:

See attached letter and map.



July 8, 2016

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Sierra College – College Station North Project, Placer County, California T 11 North, R 7 East Section 21 (ECORP Project No. 2016-122).

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

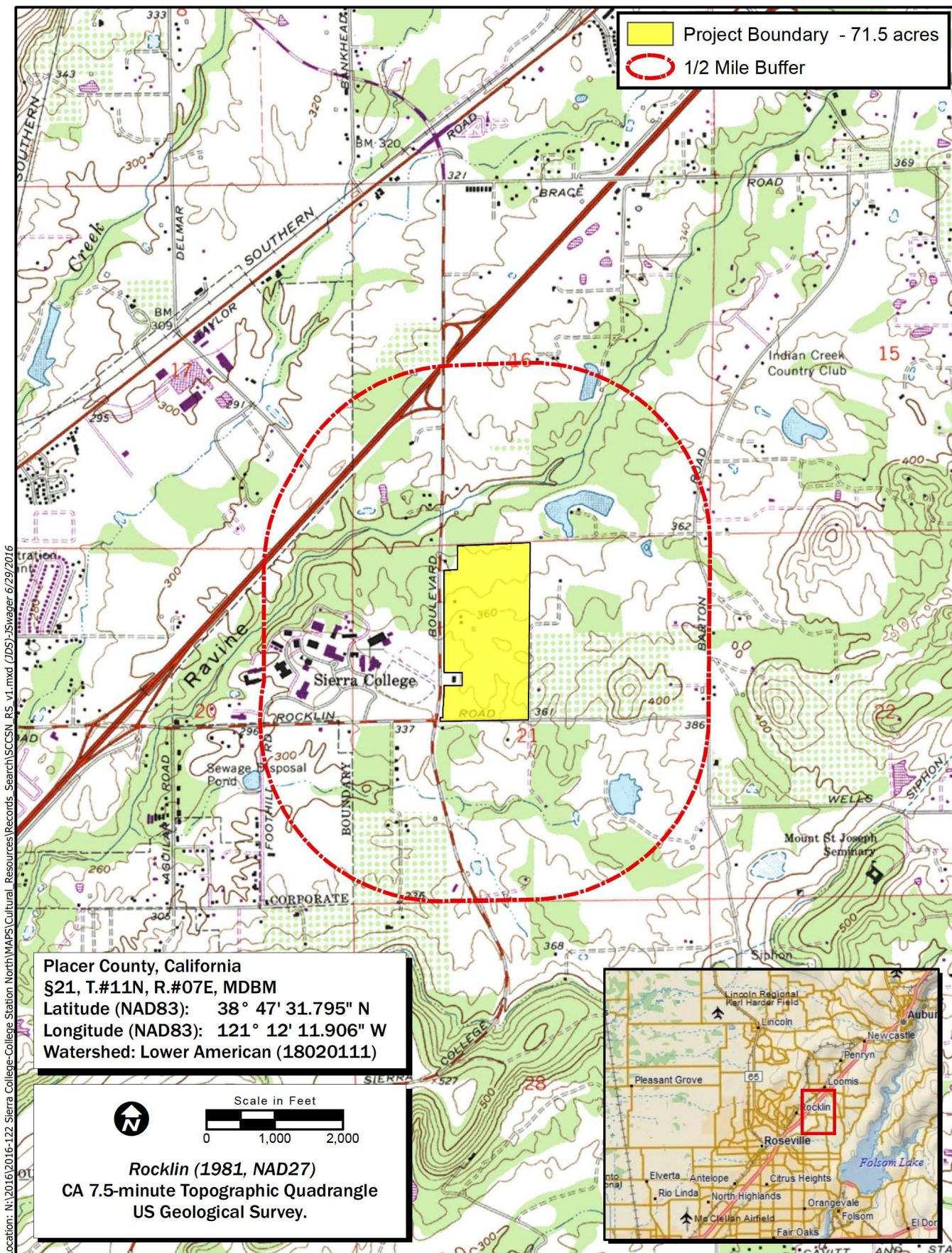
Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate the results of your search of the Sacred Lands File and list of tribal contacts who can be contacted to provide input on this undertaking.

Please email or fax your response to my attention at mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com or (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,


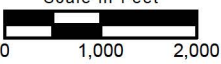
Megan Webb
Associate Archaeologist



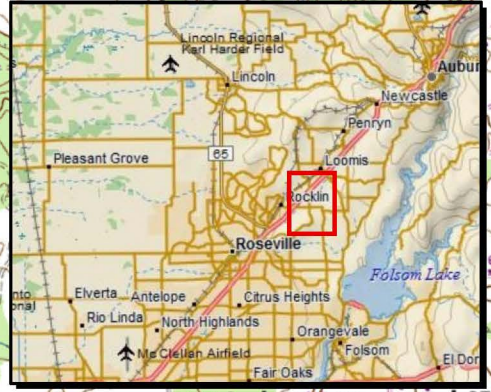
Project Boundary - 71.5 acres
 1/2 Mile Buffer

Location: N:\2016\2016-122_Sierra College-College Station North\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\SCSN_RS_v1.mxd (DDB)-ISwager 6/29/2016

Placer County, California
§21, T.#11N, R.#07E, MDBM
Latitude (NAD83): 38° 47' 31.795" N
Longitude (NAD83): 121° 12' 11.906" W
Watershed: Lower American (18020111)

Rocklin (1981, NAD27)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
US Geological Survey.



Map Date: 6/29/2016
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2014 DeLorme



Records Search

2016-122 Sierra College-College Station North

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



July 28, 2016

Megan Webb
ECORP Consulting

Sent by Email: mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Sierra College - College Station North 122, Placer County

Dear Ms. Webb:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Placer County
July 28, 2016**

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
Shingle Springs , CA 95682 Maidu
nfonseca@ssband.org
(530) 387-1400
(530) 387-8067 Fax

Tsi Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 1316 Maidu
Colfax , CA 95713
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
(530) 383-7234

Tsi Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
11442 Butler Road Maidu
Grass Valley , CA 95945
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
(530) 210-7743

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

(530) 883-2380 Fax

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO
Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department
919 Highway 395 South Washoe
Gardnerville , NV 89410
darrel.cruz@watshoetribe.us
(775) 782-0014
(775) 546-3421 Cell

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sierra College - College Station North 122, Placer County.

ATTACHMENT C

Project Area Photographs (Redacted)

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records (Redacted)

ATTACHMENT E

SHPO letter (Redacted)

REDACTED FOR PUBLIC USE

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Sierra College, College Station (South Parcel, C1)

Placer County, California

Prepared For:

Evergreen Sierra East, LLC
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive, #135
Sacramento, California 95833

Prepared By:

Kim Tanksley and Lisa Westwood, RPA
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, California 95677

Under the direction of Principal Investigator:

Lisa Westwood, RPA

May 2017



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2016, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Sierra College, College Station (South Parcel, C1), located in the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California adjacent south to Rocklin Road and adjacent west to El Don Drive. Schatz Lane is to the east and Freeman Circle is to the south. Evergreen Sierra East, LLC along with Sierra College is in the pre-planning stages of a possible development project on a surplus parcel of land owned by the college. Permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that 27 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted in the Project vicinity, four of which included portions of the Project Area. The records search determined no sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, no cultural resources were recorded. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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- Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination
- Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2016, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to provide Evergreen Sierra East, LLC with a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of approximately 8.9 acres of property located in the eastern half of the southeastern quarter of Section 20 of Township 11N, Range R07E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1981 Rocklin U.S. Department of the Interior, Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2). It is located in portions of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 045-130-061-000 and 045-130-063-000. The parcels are located south of Rocklin Road and east of El Don Drive. Schatz Lane is to the east and Freeman Circle is to the south.

1.2 Project Description

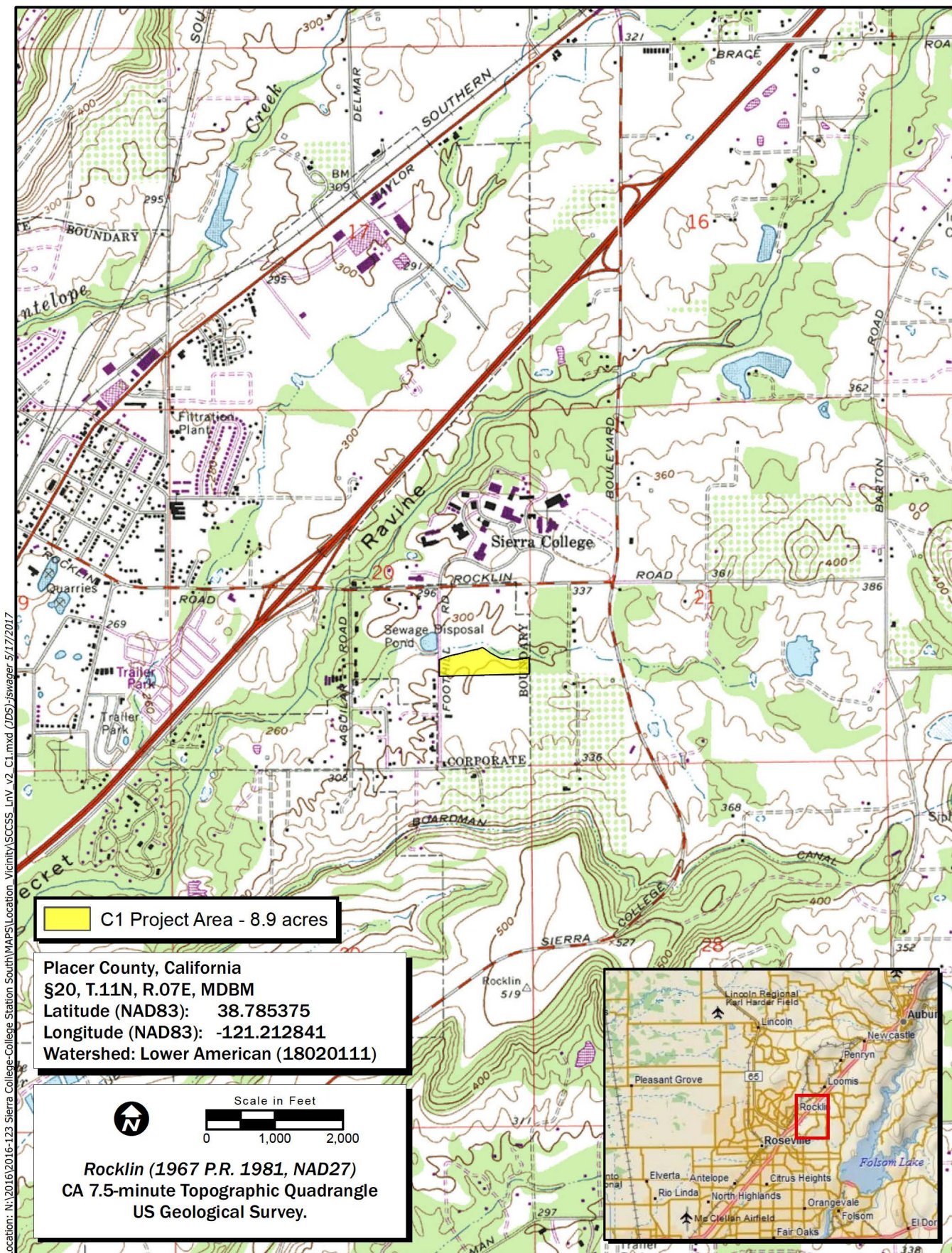
Evergreen Sierra East, LLC along with Sierra College is in the pre-planning stages of a possible development project on a surplus parcel of land owned by the college. Permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the term Project Area is used rather than APE. Because permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known, following the discussion of an APE the term Project Area will be used for the remainder of the document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and in the case of the current project, may equal the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act and CEQA. This would include anticipated activities in areas proposed for vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, utility relocation, construction, and other elements described in the official project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 2 and also represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE will vary across the project depending upon construction requirements which are unknown at this time.

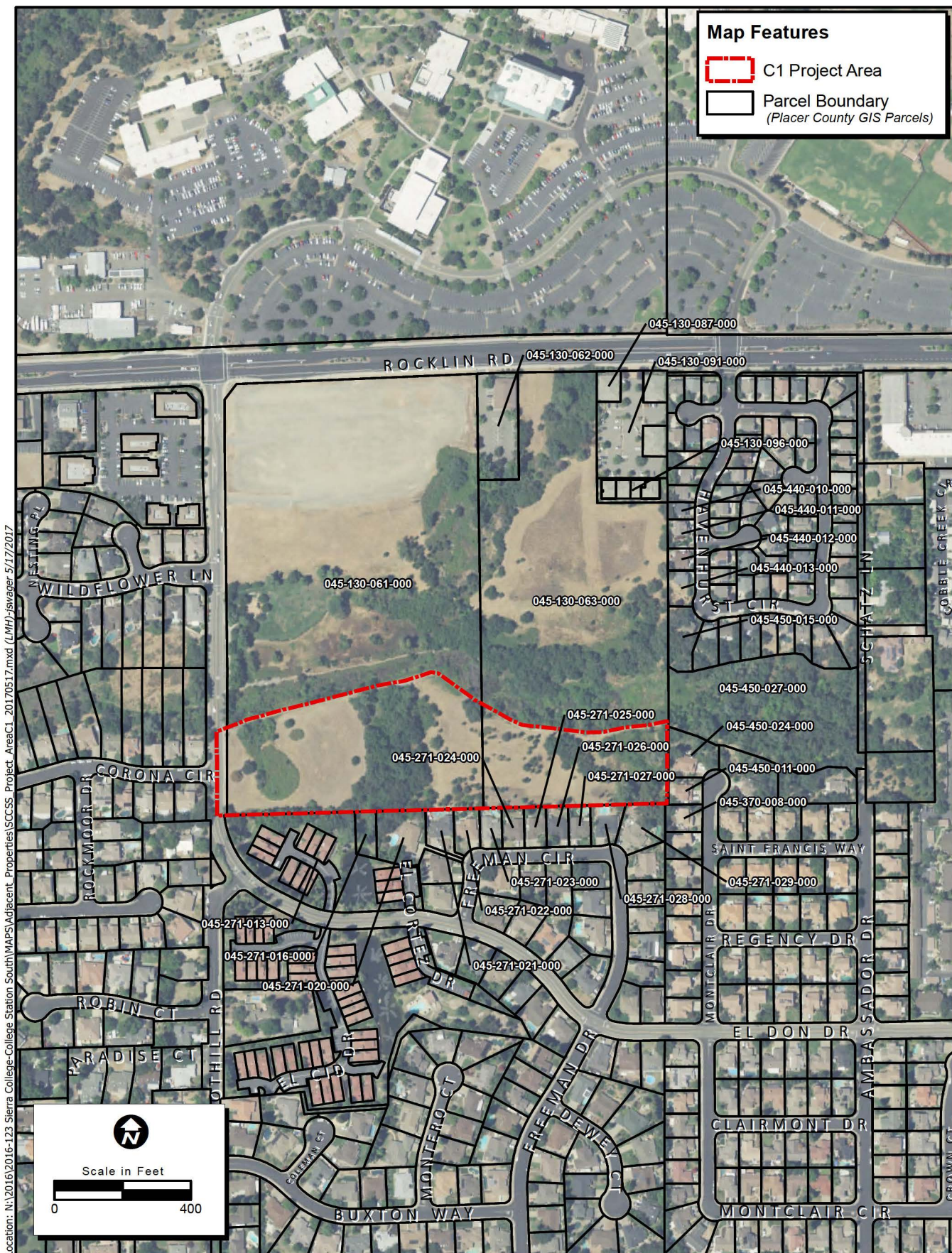


Location: N:\2016\2016-123 Sierra College-College Station South\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\SCCSS_Lin_v2_C1.mxd (JDS)-isvager-5/17/2017

Map Date: 5/17/2017
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2015 DeLorme



Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity
 2016-123 Sierra College-College Station South



Location: N:\2016\2016-123 Sierra College Station South\MAPS\Adjacent_Properties\SCSS_Project_AreaC1_20170517.mxd (LMB)-bkrager 5/17/2017

Figure 2. C1 Project Area
2016-123 Sierra College Station South

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The vertical APE is unknown at this time.

1.4 Regulatory Context

To meet the anticipated regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

NHPA and CEQA (Title 14, CCR, Article 5, §15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

In anticipation of the possibility that the Project may affect Waters of the United States (U.S.), thereby requiring the project proponent to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Sacramento District Regulatory Branch, this report is also in compliance with the 2014 *Sacramento District Regulatory Branch Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended*. Moreover, because this project qualifies as a federal undertaking, regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA require that cultural resources be identified and then evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Historical Society Coordination. Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared in a redacted format for public distribution.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The site is comprised of rolling terrain at an elevations range from 290 to 310 feet above mean sea level. The main channel of Secret Ravine Creek lies approximately 0.32 mile west of the Project Area. A branch of Secret Ravine Creek branches off to the east and traverses along the northern boundary of the Project Area. The Boardman Canal lies approximately 0.41 mile to the south of the Project.

2.2 Geology and Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey website (USDA 2016), two soil types are located within the Project Area and its immediate vicinity: Andregg coarse sandy loam, (106), 2 to 9 percent slopes, covers 96.5% of the Project Area, while in the southeastern part of the Project, is a relatively small area of Xerofluvents (194) covering 3.5% of the Project Area found along the branches of Secret Ravine Creek that cross the Project Area. Andregg coarse sandy loam is formed by the weathering of granite and is usually found on the slopes of hills. It is typically a coarse sandy loam to approximately 29 inches where it transitions into weathered bedrock. There is a low to moderate probability for the presence of buried archaeological sites in these areas. Xerofluvents are typically formed along drainageways that are frequently flooded. It is found in the depositional environment of toeslopes and fan out onto the surrounding plain. Due to the presence of Xerofluvents along the branches of Secret Ravine Creek and the likelihood of prehistoric archaeological sites located along perennial waterways as well the existence of known prehistoric sites just outside the Project Area, there exists a moderate to high potential for buried prehistoric archaeological sites in the Project Area along the branches of Secret Ravine Creek.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant vegetation communities within the Project Area include oak woodland and annual grassland. The oak woodland community is composed of blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), and Valley oaks (*Q. lobata*). The understory is comprised of herbaceous grass and Forbs such as yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), paniced willow-herb (*Epilobium brachycarpum*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oak (*Avena fatua*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), and rigpgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)

occurs along the intermittent drainage and the northern boundary of the site. The annual grassland community is dominated by non-native naturalized Mediterranean grasses.

These include soft brome, ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), Mediterranean barley, and ripgut brome. Other herbaceous species observed in this community included bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and wild purple radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Surrounding land-uses include residential and commercial development, rural residential, and undeveloped/open space.

Wildlife in the Project Area could include black-tailed jackrabbit, (*Lepus californicus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), house Mouse (*Mus musculus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), coyote, red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*), black shouldered kite (*Elanus leucurus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus viridus*), and various frogs (*Rana* sp.), toads (*Bufo* sp.), and lizards (*Sceloperus* sp.).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as

the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Prehistory

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the Project Area comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of sometime between 8,000 and 5,000 BP (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 5,500 BP, in the Late Archaic Period, when people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in any significant numbers. This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmill Tradition and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods (Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmill Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins, are also present. It is probable that people during this time subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns, thus making them edible by humans. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmill culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian-speaking Nisenan (Elsasser 1978). The Windmill Tradition lasted until about 3,000 BP.

Around 3,000 BP, subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more "focal," with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (3,700 to 1,000 BP), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmill Tradition (Ragir 1972). People in this time continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American Rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains located to the east. Populations increased and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmill period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972).

The next, and final, discrete prehistoric culture is the Hotchkiss Tradition (1,000 to 181 BP [AD 1769]) which lasted until the arrival of European settlers in central California (Beardsley 1954; Ragir 1972). During this period, use of acorns and salmon reached its peak, along with hunting of deer. Diet was

supplemented with the addition of waterfowl, hard seeds, and other resources. Large sedentary villages along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries and delta were common. The size and density of these settlements suggest a further increase in population from Cosumnes times. Trade goods were plentiful and burials exhibit a marked stratification of society with wide differences in the amount and variety of funerary objects. Cremation of the dead appears, along with the flexed inhumations of the previous period (Ragir 1972). While ornamental or ritual artifacts, such as large, fragile projectile points and trimmed bird bone increase during this period, milling tools are rare or absent. Shell beads are found in large numbers, and there are numerous utilitarian artifacts of bones such as awls, needles, and barbed harpoon points. Polished charmstones are rare during this time, but ground stone pipes become more abundant. In addition, fired and unfired clay objects begin to appear.

3.3 Ethnography

Ethnographically, the Project Area is in the southwestern portion of the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from the area surrounding the current City of Oroville on the north to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to a general area located within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") has three main dialects – Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Kroeber 1925; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived along the Sacramento River, primarily in large villages with populations of several hundred each. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets," made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had little authority to act on his or her own, but with the support of the shaman and the elders, the word of the chief became virtually the law (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Two common types of shamans or doctors were used by the Nisenan. The shamans were used for either curing patients or religious ceremonies. Both types of shamans used dance houses in their performances. The shaman would perform their dances in the spring. Before a shaman could cure a patient, they would dance around an outside fire to decide who the strongest shaman was or who had loudest voice (Wilson and Towne 1978). The shamans that cured patients had limited contact with the spirits and could be either male or female.

Shamans had special charms and medicines in their possession for curing patients and Shamans were also known as the sucking doctors. In order for a shaman to cure a patient, they would suck the infected area or area of pain to remove any offending objects. This offending object, which could be a dead fly, a clot of blood, or a stone, would be taken from the mouth, displayed quickly then buried immediately (Wilson and Towne 1978). Shamans would commonly take any medicine themselves first

to alleviate the fear of poisoning. This fear caused men to often prefer only women shamans with good hearts, as they were less likely to be poisoned as a result. Only if and when a patient was cured, the patient would then decide the amount of payment that would be given to a shaman (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Religious shamans or oshpe had a deep connection with the spirits and gained control over them through dreams and esoteric experiences. Shamans helped represent the supernatural and could conjure up spirits of the deceased (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Subsistence activities centered on the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources. The hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing were also important parts of normal subsistence activities. Large predators, such as mountain lions were hunted for their meat and skins, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from grasses were parched, steam dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, involving several villages, with killing done by the best marksmen from each village. Snares, deadfalls, and decoys were used as well. Fish were caught by a variety of methods including use of hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, traps, poisoning, and by hand (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade was important with goods traveling from the coast and valleys up into the Sierra Nevada Mountains and beyond to the east, and vice versa. Coastal items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and Foothill pine nuts were traded for resources from the mountains and farther inland, such as bows and arrows, deer skins, and sugar pine nuts. In addition, obsidian was imported from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769 and by 1776 the Miwok territory bordering the Nisenan on the south had been explored by José Canizares. Gabriel Moraga crossed Nisenan territory in 1808 and a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards in 1813 near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. Though the Nisenan appear to have escaped being removed to missions by the Spanish, they were not spared the ravages of European diseases. In 1833, an epidemic – probably malaria – raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75 percent of the native population. When John Sutter erected his fort at the future site of Sacramento in 1839, he had no problem getting the few Nisenan survivors to settle nearby. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill, near the Nisenan village of *Colluma* (now Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River, drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Euro-Americans (Wilson and Towne 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an *asistencia* in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (Castillo 1978; California Spanish Missions 2011). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States

as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862) (Robinson 1948).

3.5 Project Area History

Gold was discovered on the south fork of the American River on the 19 January 1848 and within two or three months thereafter the fact was made known throughout California and the rush to the Placers began (Thompson and West 1882). Rich deposits in the mountains brought gold seekers through the Project Area but not much attention was paid to the local area until on the 16 May 1848, gold was discovered in Woods Dry Diggings of Auburn Ravine. It was one of the earliest mining camps in California (Kyle 2002). Prior to 1848 Placer County had no history. Gold was really the incentive which brought people to and through the area, although no big gold deposits were ever written about in the Rocklin area. However, there was some gold mining on Secret Ravine Creek (Ruhkala 1974). The populations in the deep canyons of the Sierra grew quickly and following the miners were merchants who made their fortunes providing supplies to the miners. The rolling hills of the Project Area became cattle grazing areas and the cultivation of grains and crops began soon after to supply this market.

As the initial rush for gold in 1849 and 1850 slowed, and men were looking for a business ventures, entrepreneurs starting looking at the Rocklin area as a source of granite for building. The earliest reported quarrying of granite in Rocklin was for Fort Mason in San Francisco in 1855. In 1860 and 1861 after seeing the granite boulders above ground in the Rocklin area, Mr. Hathaway decided to open a quarry because granite blocks were needed for the construction of the California State Capitol. The quarry was next to the huge outcropping of granite that still exists along the west side of Pacific Street across from where Ruhkala road joins Pacific Street (1.26 miles west of the Project Area). This early day quarry furnished some of the first granite for part of the base course of the California State Capitol (Ruhkala 1974). The local granite was found to be of a "superior quality to that in that it is entirely free of iron, and, therefore, never changes color from atmospheric effects, nor, where polished and placed in position in buildings, or as monuments, can time's corroding tooth mar the beauty of its glassy and faultless surface" (Thompson and West 1882). After the Hathaway quarry was operating, the John M. Taylor quarry opened in 1867 and has continued operating to this day. The first loads of granite were hauled by oxen drawn wagons down the road past the present city ball park crossing Antelope Creek and continuing on toward the present city of Roseville. In wet weather this road became impassable so a new road was built down the present Ruhkala Road continuing to Secret Ravine Creek at the present China Gardens (Ruhkala 1974); just west of the Project Area. News of the success of the quarries in the Rocklin area even hit the Newspapers. The Sacramento Union reported on 15 December 1919:

"It is reported here that the California Granite company of Rocklin has secured a contract to provide granite for the construction of the new Bank of Italy building in San Francisco. It is stated that the contract will call for about \$150,000 worth of granite. Work upon the contract is expected to start about the first of the year, and will necessitate a great increase in the

force of stonecutters now employed at Rocklin, as this contract is much larger than any of the other projects undertaken at the Rocklin quarries in several years.”

Transportation was needed to transport the goods to the mountain mines and all the towns that had sprung up around the American River. The track of the Central Pacific Railroad reached Junction (now known as Roseville), on April 25, 1864, arrived in Rocklin in the following month and extended onto Newcastle in July, 1864 (Kyle 2002). The first loads, put on freight cars in Rocklin, were pieces of granite to be used for the construction of the tunnels and roadbed as it proceeded toward Newcastle. It also gave people a fast and easy method of travel and hastened the hauling of building granite to the cities where it was needed. Soon there were 62 separate quarry operations in the Rocklin area (Ruhkala 1974). Rocklin was selected as the site of the Central Pacific Railroad Roundhouse which was built in 1866 (1.25 miles west of the Project Area). It was built here because this was the so called "bottom of the hill." With the roundhouse came the wood sheds along the track for storing wood that was needed for the fire in the engine to make steam power. The wood burning engine, along with the gold miner, accounted for many of the bare areas today. Woodcutters were kept busy cutting wood which was stacked along the tracks in Rocklin; in amount of 25,000 cords of wood (Ruhkala 1974).

Although homesteading in the Rocklin area had already begun, the history of Rocklin really began with the construction of the railroad which changed the face of the area. Water was not in ready supply due to the underlying impervious granite making the access to ground water difficult; in dry years there was no dependable water supply. With the coming of the railroad, Rocklin was able to ship water in on railroad cars.

“The water supply of the railroad company brought from a distance of six or seven miles, from Secret Ravine. Wells are sunk in various parts of town, and fair water obtained at depths varying from fifteen to forty feet, all in granite. Well water is used for animals and many domestic purposes, but all the drinking-water is furnished free by the railroad company, from Blue Canyon, from the tenders of the locomotives. These all come down from the mountains filled with the most delicious water, and as there are always several locomotives in the roundhouse, a syphon is always kept attached to the tank of one of them, and all who wish go there and take away all they have a mind to; therefore, the wells are not depended upon for water for drinking. All Rocklin people have the best of mountain water to drink, and to this fact do they attribute their immunity from intermittent fever, which is so prevalent upon all sides of them. It is also the boast of its citizens that not a single case of diphtheria has ever occurred there (Thompson and West 1882).

“They also brought tank cars of mountain water from the Emigrant Gap area to Rocklin and parked them on the spur track so the residents of Rocklin had clean, clear water for home use. This usage of mountain water gave Rocklin the reputation of being a healthy area as there was so little sickness here. This water supply was used until the Railroad moved to Roseville in 1908” (Thompson and West 1882).

With this reputation came people and Rocklin soon became a destination. As early as 1868 the records show that there were excursion trains bringing people to the area for picnics. Also in 1882 the Sacramento Union speaks of the Rocklin area being readied for public picnics. The picnic area was called the workman’s grove. In 1893, a race track and a covered grand stand was built. It was a mile track and was used for harness racing and horse racing (Ruhkala 1974).

Fourteen thousand Chinese came to work on the Central Pacific Railroad. When the Railroad was completed in 1869, these Chinese moved to every area looking for work. A small group moved to the Rocklin area to mine for gold and raise vegetables to sell to the area residents. Many vegetables were raised in the China Gardens area on Secret Ravine Creek in Rocklin (Ruhkala 1974); very near the Project Area to the west and north. Some also lived in the area back of the roundhouse which was known as Chinatown Prior 1876.

The early day miners worked the creek (Secret Ravine Creek) and after the Central Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869, the Chinese reworked the gravel beds, especially the China Gardens which is at the end of the present China Gardens Road. Every depression has brought miners back to the creeks, especially in 1929 and 1930 when many people sluiced the gravel in Secret Ravine. They did quite well too: making \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day when wages averaged \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day (Ruhkala 1974). Evidence of this mining can be seen near the Project Area all along Secret Ravine Creek. Also in the later 1930's, gold dredges were used with one of the nearest dredges being at the north end of Racetrack Road. Another large gold dredge was on the Laird Property, back of the Lone Pine Ranch at the east end of Rocklin Road now owned by the Hiashida Brothers (Ruhkala 1974).

Land in the Project vicinity was originally used to grow grain crops used as feed for draft animals that hauled supplies to the gold mining areas to the east. By the end of the 19th century, land was subdivided into small parcels for family farms engaged in fruit, citrus, and grape production. The early settlers included many people of Irish descent who worked for the Railroad and the quarries. The Chinese also took their place in the area in the 1870's. The Finnish started arriving in numbers in the 1870's and continued for twenty years. The Spanish people came to Rocklin in the early 1900's. The Japanese also arrived in the early 1900's. Around the turn of the century, over 50% of the population were people of Finnish descent (Ruhkala 1974). In 1870, the census figures showed 542 people, classified as native-born 362 and foreign-born 180. They also break down the population of 542 as white-507, Chinese 32, Black 2, and Indian 1. The Indians must not have been counted because this area was the winter home of a large group of Indians. They followed the rivers and the ridges high up into the Sierra Nevada mountains, that lay to our east, for the summer and came back to this area for the winter. They had a fairly large burial ground east of Rocklin, not far from Secret Ravine Creek (Ruhkala 1974). Evidence of Native American occupation has been found directly north and east of the Project Area.

By 1887, the Whitney Ranch produced large quantities of oranges that were being shipped all around the area and to other states. On April 3, 1889, a Railroad speed record was set for the Central Pacific when a 20 freight car train of oranges made it to Truckee from Rocklin in 4 hours and 40 minutes. They were being shipped to eastern markets. In the 1890's fruit orchards and grape vineyards were being planted in the areas to the north and east of Rocklin (Ruhkala 1974). This continued in the area for a long time. Rocklin also had some fairly large stock yards where cattle and sheep were shipped in the spring by rail to their summer ranges in the mountains and returned in the fall. The Whitney Ranch and The Johnson Ranch which is east of Roseville, shipped many thousands of sheep each year. Cattle were driven from beyond Folsom to Rocklin for shipping by R.R. These corrals were taken down about 1960 (Ruhkala 1974).

The Placer Herald of March 3, 1906, gave the bad news that the railroad was purchasing lands in Roseville for the new roundhouse and needed shops. All equipment was then moved to Roseville

because there was a lot of cheap land and it was the junction of the Oregon line that went to the north. No one lost their job with the move to Roseville but they did move over 100 homes to Roseville. Roseville was a small unincorporated area in 1908 and Rocklin was the second largest city in Placer County. People moved to Roseville by the hundreds and homes in Rocklin became valueless so some people burned their houses for the insurance they carried. The population of Rocklin dropped substantially. Since the quarries stayed in operation, the population didn't drop to its low point until the 1920's when many of the quarries closed on account of lack of business, and the stone cutter's strike that took place in 1921 and 1922. In 1928 there were only seven quarries operating (Ruhkala 1974). In 1932 the train no longer stopped at the Rocklin station unless it was flagged down. In 1938 the railroad depot was torn down. This marked the end of railroading in Rocklin.

The Project Area remained primarily a rural farming and ranching area. In 1961 Placer College moved to Rocklin and changed its name to Sierra College; however, aerial photographs show that no significant modern development began in the Project Area until the 1980s and 1990s. A 1998 aerial photograph shows the Project Area and vicinity in its current state.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist Lisa Westwood, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archaeologist Megan Webb. Report writing was completed by Senior Archaeologist, Kim Tanksley and Dr. Roger Mason, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance. Resumes are available upon request.

Lisa Westwood, the Principal Investigator, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist with more than 23 years of experience. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). She has participated in or supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations, has recorded and mapped hundreds of prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated hundreds of thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Megan Webb is an Associate Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than two years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and data recovery, in addition to months of archaeological lab experience.

Kim Tanksley is a Senior Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology), a minor in geology and is currently working toward a M.A. in Anthropology and History. Ms. Tanksley has participated in all aspects of field survey, sub-surface testing, and data recovery excavations for

prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Tanksley is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983 and is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Dr. Mason was Principal Investigator for test and evaluation programs for projects in central California and has prepared and supervised implementation of data recovery plans for multiple prehistoric and historic sites.

4.2 Records Search Methods

A records search for the property was completed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Sacramento on 01 July 2016 (NCIC search #PLA-16-66; provided as Attachment A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Placer County (OHP 2012); *The National Register Information System website* (National Park Service [NPS] 2016); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website* (OHP 2016); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2015a); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2015b); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2016). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1981 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1968 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1961 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1955 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1965 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1959 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1948 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1944 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1892 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1900 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)

- 1906 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1908 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1916 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1892 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1957, 1966, 1993, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 8 July 2016 to request a search of the sacred land files for the APE. (Attachment B). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE.

At the time of the coordination efforts, no federal undertaking or CEQA project had yet been established and tribal consultation was not conducted; however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

Contact was made with the Placer County Historical Society on 3 August 2016 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Attachment A).

4.5 Field Methods

On the 6 July 2016, the entire Project Area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). A total of one-half person-day was expended in the field. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Twenty-seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the property, covering approximately 30 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 1). These studies revealed the presence of prehistoric sites, including bedrock mortars, lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including water conveyance systems and sites associated with historic mining activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1977 and 2014 and vary in size from less than one acre to 362 acres.

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
000226	Noble, Daryl	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed Safeway Shopping Center Rocklin, Placer County, CA.	1978	No
000412	Claytor, Michael	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed El Don Estates on Foothill road, Rocklin, Placer County, California; August 3, 1979	1979	Yes
000481	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance Along Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	No
000608	Claytor, Michael	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Secret Ravine Condominiums Aguilar Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	No
000727	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance Along Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	No
000775	Syda, Keith, Mary L., and James G. Maniery	Secret Ravine Village Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Placer County, California.	1989	No
002111	Noble, Darryl	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for 03-PLA-80 PM 6.1.	1995	No
002506	Peak, Melinda A. and Neal J. Neuenschwander	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Foothills Auto Center, City of Rocklin, California.	2000	No
002707	Windmiller	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Inventory: Rockmoore Commercial Project Rocklin, Placer County, California	2001	No
002709	Dougherty, John	Archaeological Survey of the Quarry Ridge Development Site Rocklin, Placer County, California	2001	No
003878	Neuenschwander, Neal	Cultural Resource Assessment Of A 17 Acre Parcel On Rocklin Road Placer County, California	1989	No
003889	Claytor, Michael	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Of The Proposed Sierra Bluffs Development Sierra College Boulevard, Rocklin Placer County, California	1979	No
003892	Robert A Gerry and James R. Oglesby	Archeological Test Excavations Of CA-PLA-674,-675 And -676: Secret Ravine Villages Project Placer County, California	1991	No
003910	James Maniery	Cultural Resources Inventory And Evaluation Of The Rocklin Circulation Update EIR (Proposed Realignment Of China Garden Road) Placer County, California	1988	No

Table 1 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
003911	James Maniery	Cultural Resources Inventory Of China Garden Road Realignment Project Placer County, California	1994	No
003916	Peak, Melinda	Sprint PCS Site No. FS18XC002C Sierra College Ridge	2000	No
003918	Claytor, Michael	Historic Property Survey And Evaluation Rocklin Road Improvement	1980	No
003924	Susan Lindström	A Cultural Resource Evaluation Of The Croftwood Project Near Rocklin, California Placer County	1989	No
003926	Dougherty, John	Archaeological Survey Of The Quarry Ridge Development Site Rocklin, Placer County, California	2000	No
003931	Supernowicz, Dana	Archaeological Investigations At CA-PLA-497 In The City Of Rocklin Placer County, California	1991	No
005996	Peak, Melinda	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Sierra College Plaza Project	2005	No
006103	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Inventory Survey for Proposed Sierra Valley Oaks Residential Development Project	2003	No
007545	Jennifer Burns	Bell Property Cultural Resources Study	2004	No
007883	Peak, Ann	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Pipeline Alignment in Improvement District No. 10, Rocklin, Placer County, California	1977	No
009303	Lorna Billat	King Ranch/ SC-15383	2007	No
011253	Lisa Westwood	Confidential Archaeological Presence-Absence Testing Results for the Rocklin Meadows Tentative Subdivision Map Project, Placer County, California (ECORP Project No. 2013-041)	2013	No
011502	Susan Underbrink, M.A., RPA	Cultural Resource Survey for the Granite Bluff Project-City of Rocklin, Placer County, California	2014	No

The results of the records search indicate that four of the 27 previous cultural resource investigations included portions of the Project Area. However, the latest survey that included the Project Area was conducted in 1979; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that 17 previously recorded prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, ten are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, three are historic-era sites, associated with early Euroamerican ranching and mining activities and four are multicomponent sites containing both.

Table 2 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■

Table 2 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■

5.1.2 Records

The *Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties, Historic Property Data File* (dated 5 April 2012) did not include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2012).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2016) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located 1.60 miles west of the Project Area: the California Granite Company at 5255 Pacific Street, Rocklin, California.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and on the OHP website (OHP 2016) were reviewed on 3 August 2016. The nearest listed landmark is No. 780-2, the First Transcontinental Railroad Terminal in Rocklin, on the SE corner of Rocklin Road and First Street, Rocklin (1.72 miles west of the Project Area).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) Kyle describes several historic mining camps along the American River such as Wood's Dry Diggings (Auburn), Spanish Corral (Ophir), Gold Hill, Secret Ravine (Newcastle, Penryn, Loomis), Roseville, and Rocklin, all located in the general area of the Project Area. Kyle also discusses the entry of the Central Pacific Railroad into the region and mentions the railroad terminal in Rocklin (Landmark 780-California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1991 and updates) failed to reveal any points in the Project Area. The nearest point is the Finnish Temperance Hall in Rocklin, California, 1.44 miles west of the Project Area.

Table 3 – GLO Land Patent Records

Patentee	Patent Date	Serial Number	Patent Type/Authority	Location
William M. Dyke	5/15/1877	CA1730__374	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	E½ of SE¼ of Section 20
William M. Dyke	5/15/1877	CACAAA 045803	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	E½ of SE¼ of Section 20

The April 18, 1856 Platt map from the BLM's survey information database (BLM 2016) shows no improvements in Section 20. The only survey markings are the locations of dry ravines. The only

structures near the Project Area were the “Thompsons House” in the southwest corner of Section 10, the “Crows House” in the southeastern corner of Section 11, and “Howe G. Richards” in the northeastern portion of Section 18 in Clover Valley.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-130-061-000 revealed the property consists of 22.50 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Junior College District received via a Quit Claim Deed from the Southfork Partnership on 15 October 1968. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest for this APN.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-130-063-000 revealed the property consists of 13.60 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Junior College District transferred via a Quit Claim Deed from the Southfork Partnership on 18 September 1968. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2015a, Caltrans 2015b) did not list any historic bridges in or within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The Handbook of North American Indians (Wilson and Towne 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as *Bakacha*, located near Roseville and Auburn in the vicinity of the Project Area. The village of *Pichiku* is located south of Roseville and the villages of *Tete* and *Piuhu* are located further north on toward Auburn.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property. Based on this information, the property was initially used for homestead and farming. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1892, 1900, 1906, 1908, and 1929 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000) maps shows Rocklin and Barton Roads; however, no improvements were mapped in the Project Area. The City of Rocklin is located to the west, bisected by the Central Pacific Railroad.
- The 1907 GLO Plat map for Township 11 North, Range 7 East indicates a “dry ravine” in the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern corners of Section 20. No other features are noted.
- The 1944, 1948 USGS Auburn, CA (1:62,500) map shows that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road. There are no structures mapped in the Project Area; however, one structure appears adjacent south to the southeastern corner of the Project.
- The 1955, 1959, 1961, and 1965 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road. There is one structure northeast of the Project Area and a second structure northwest of the Project.
- The 1959 and 1965 USGS Auburn, CA (1:62,500) map shows that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road.

- The 1968 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals Sierra College now present and Sierra College Boulevard continues south of Rocklin Road on its present alignment.
- The 1981 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals the structures northeast of the Project Area remains. The second structure northwest of the Project has disappeared and another structure has now appeared along Rocklin Road in the northeast of the Project.
- A review of aerial photograph from 1952 reveals the Project Area had been clear of trees except for some along the creek channels crossing the parcel. A residence and two outbuildings, one possibly a barn, are located northwest of the Project. It is difficult to discern from the poor photograph, but it appears few crops were cultivated on the parcel other than field of row crops northeast of the Project.
- Aerial photographs from 1957 show the row crops have been cleared and all trees along the creek channels except a few in the southwestern quadrant of the Project. The 1966 aerial photograph shows the same; however, one outbuilding behind the residence has been removed.
- The aerial photograph from 1993 is difficult to see clearly, but the residence and outbuildings have all been removed, vegetation has grown back on the stream channels, and a large rectangular area with thick walls appears in the southwestern quadrant adjacent north to the creek channel. This wall includes the area currently used as a public park. Another linear wall appears on the southern bank of the creek channel opposite the rectangular walled area. In addition, a new building and fenced area in the location of the current California LDS Institute building appears along Rocklin Road, northeast of the Project. The 1998 and 1999 aerial photos also exhibit the same features; however, the thickness of both wall structures has diminished and in 1999 a circular play structure appears in the location of the current structure in the public park.
- The 2002 aerial photograph shows all the features existing in the 1990s with the addition of a paved parking lot adjacent to the school building and a gravel parking lot consistent with the current graveled overflow parking for Sierra College. A play structure and curved wall has been built around a grass area in the public park. The remainder of the Project Area has returned to natural grasses and vegetation along the creeks continues to spread across the parcel.
- The 2003, 2004, and 2005 aerials contain the same features as 2002 with the addition of a rectangular area undergoing construction adjacent south to the overflow parking and along El Don Drive. The southern and eastern sides of this area have been paved. By 2010, the construction area has become a graveled parking lot and the area adjacent east has been cleared and graveled. By 2014, the Project Area is the same as its current status.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

Inquiries did not turn up any information regarding the Project Area.

5.4 Field Survey Results

The Project Area was surveyed utilizing transects spaced at 15-meter intervals where surface conditions permitted. Visibility varied between 10 and 70% for the majority of the accessible areas (Figure 3). Approximately 40% of the Project Area was accessible.

However, some areas could not be surveyed due to thick carpet of blackberry bushes. This situation was present in the southeastern corner and the center of the southwestern quarter of the Project Area. Areas adjacent to the creek channels were also inaccessible due to vegetation (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Overview of southeast corner of project area demonstrating general surface visibility, view toward the west, 06 July 2016.



Figure 4. Branch of Secret Ravine Creek crossing the Project Area;

No cultural resources were identified within the Project Area.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

No cultural resources were identified on the property as a result of the records search and field survey. Based on this information, no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The Project Area is located in a highly sensitive area for buried prehistoric sites. The alluvial depositional environment, pattern of sites commonly occurring along water sources, and close proximity of several known sites to the Project Area contribute to this probability. In addition, the archival record states that Native Americans were established in the vicinity before non-natives began settling the area.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 CEQA Compliance

If the Project will not require federal approval, permits, or funding, then compliance with CEQA will be required. The CEQA lead agency will carry out Native American consultation, in accordance with the requirements of CEQA and the Public Resources Code under Assembly Bill 52, which may or may not result in the identification of tribal cultural resources that are not identifiable by anyone other than California Native American tribes.

The CEQA document should contain mitigation measures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources or human remains. Until the lead agency concurs with the findings of this report, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

6.3.2 NHPA Compliance

If the Project will require a 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or any other federal approval, permit, or funding, then compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be required. Compliance with Section 106 will require the federal lead agency to carry out Native American consultation with federally recognized tribes, in accordance with the requirements of Section 106 and the USACE Guidelines. The resulting document should contain mitigation measures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources or human remains.

Until the lead agency, in consultation with the SHPO, concurs with the finding of no historic properties affected, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

6.4 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the Lead Agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant.

Given the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites nearby the Project Area and the archival reference to a large Native American burial site "to the east of Rocklin, near Secret Ravine Creek," a late discovery plan should be developed and in place prior to construction to address the find with the least impact to the Project schedule. It should include the following:

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the permitting lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Placer County Coroner (per §7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (§5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

Records Search Confirmation



7/1/2016

NCIC File No.: PLA-16-66

Jeremy Adams
ECORP
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Records Search Invoice for
Sierra College – College Station South / 2016-123

Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Line Total
0	Staff research hours	150.00	0.00
1	In-house research hours	100.00	100.00
0	Staff assistance hours	40.00	0.00
0	Custom map features		
0	Shapefile features	12.00	0.00
40	Digital database features	0.25	10.00
1	Quads (crossed into)		
353	Printed pages/PDF pages	0.15	52.95
0	PDF flat fee	25.00	
	Subtotal		162.95
	50% fee		
	Total		162.95

Forward payment to:

North Central Information Center
California State University, Sacramento | Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
6000 J Street | Sacramento, CA 95819-6100

Make checks payable to:

University Enterprises, Inc.

To view the CHRIS IC Electronic Fee Structure please visit:

http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/chris_electronic_fee_structure_adopted05032012.

ATTACHMENT B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Sierra College – College Station South (2016-123)

County: Placer

USGS Quadrangle: Rocklin, Calif.

Township: 11 North Range: 7 East Section: 20

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Megan Webb

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin Zip: 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: (916) 782-9134

Email: mwebb@ecorpc consulting.com

Project Description:

See attached letter and map.

July 8, 2016

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Sierra College – College Station South Project, Placer County, California T 11 North, R 7 East Section 20 (ECORP Project No. 2016-123).

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate the results of your search of the Sacred Lands File and list of tribal contacts who can be contacted to provide input on this undertaking.

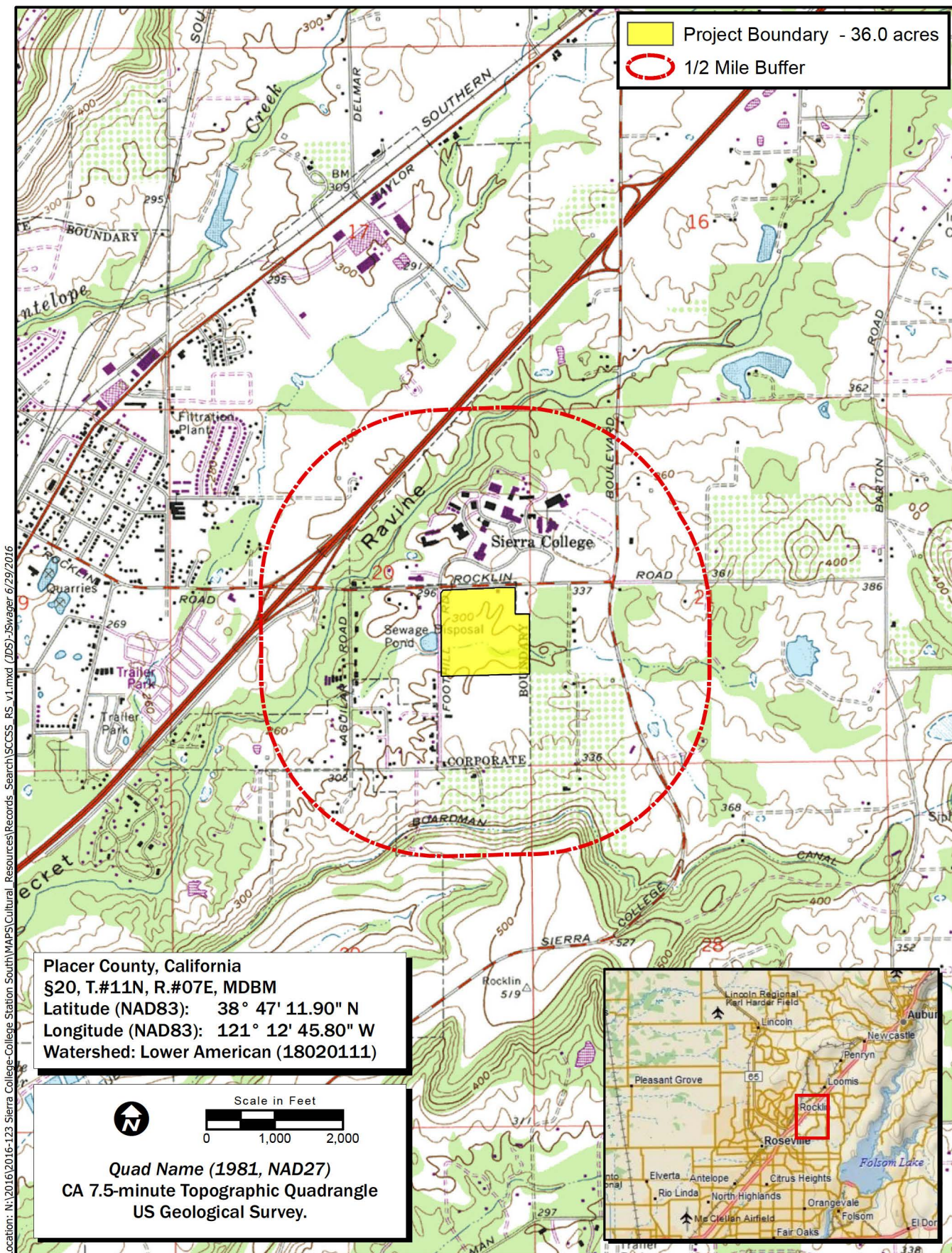
Please email or fax your response to my attention at mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com or (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Megan Webb
Associate Archaeologist



Placer County, California
 §20, T.#11N, R.#07E, MDBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 38° 47' 11.90" N
 Longitude (NAD83): 121° 12' 45.80" W
 Watershed: Lower American (18020111)

Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Quad Name (1981, NAD27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey.

Location: N:\2016\2016-123 Sierra College-College Station South\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\SCCSS_RS_v1.mxd (JDS)-Svagner 6/29/2016

Map Date: 6/29/2016
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2014 DeLorme



Records Search

2016-123 Sierra College-College Station South

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



July 28, 2016

Megan Webb
ECORP Consulting

Sent by Email: mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Sierra College - College Station South 123 Placer County

Dear Ms. Webb:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

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Placer County
July 28, 2016**

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sierra College - College Station South 123, Placer County.

ATTACHMENT C

Project Area Photographs

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
7	5			Creek overview	SE	009
7	5			Blackberry bushes within SE corner of APE	East	010
7	5			Tilled area within SE corner of APE	West	011
7	5			Exposed soil within APE	West	012
7	5			Decomposing granite within APE	West	013
7	5			Blackberry bushes overview	West	014
7	5			Blackberry bushes overview	North	015
7	5			SW corner of APE (tilled field)	South	016
7	5			SW corner of APE (tilled field)	East	017
7	5			SW corner of APE (tilled field)	North	018
7	5			Fire access gravel road	East	019



015



016



017



018



019



009



010



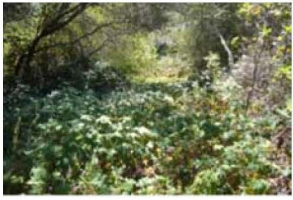
011



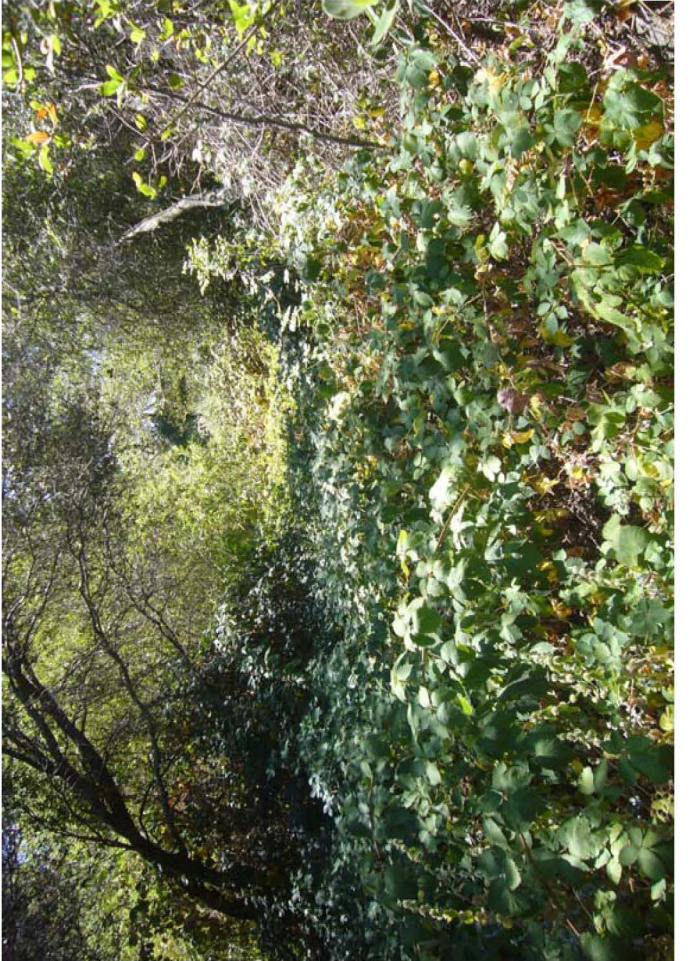
012

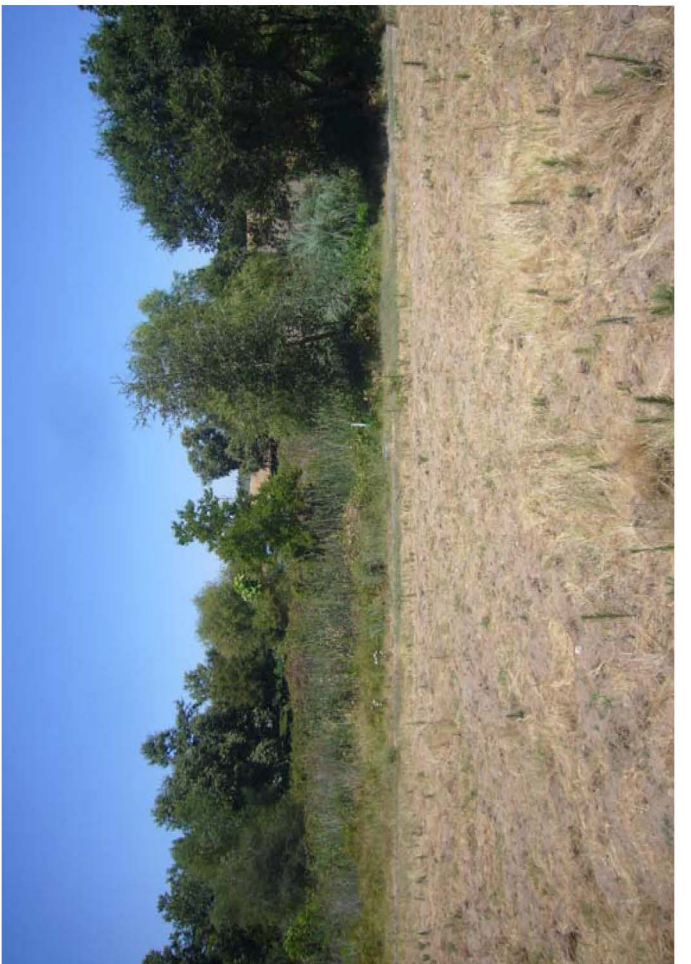


013



014







REDACTED FOR PUBLIC USE

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Sierra College, College Station (South Parcel, C2)

Placer County, California

Prepared For:

Evergreen Sierra East, LLC
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive, #135
Sacramento, California 95833

Prepared By:

Kim Tanksley and Lisa Westwood, RPA
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, California 95677

Under the direction of Principal Investigator:

Lisa Westwood, RPA

May 2017



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2016, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Sierra College, College Station (South Parcel, C2), located in the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California adjacent south to Rocklin Road and adjacent west to El Don Drive. Schatz Lane is to the east and Freeman Circle is to the south. Evergreen Sierra East, LLC along with Sierra College is in the pre-planning stages of a possible development project on a surplus parcel of land owned by the college. Permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that 27 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted in the Project vicinity, four of which included portions of the Project Area. The records search determined no sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, no cultural resources were recorded. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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- Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination
- Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2016, ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) was retained to provide Evergreen Sierra East, LLC with a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of approximately 27 acres of property located in the eastern half of the southeastern quarter of Section 20 of Township 11N, Range R07E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1981 Rocklin U.S. Department of the Interior, Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2). It is located in portions or all of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 045-130-061-000, 045-130-062-000 and 045-130-063-000. The parcels are located adjacent to and south of Rocklin Road and are adjacent to and east of El Don Drive. Schatz Lane is to the east and Freeman Circle is to the south.

1.2 Project Description

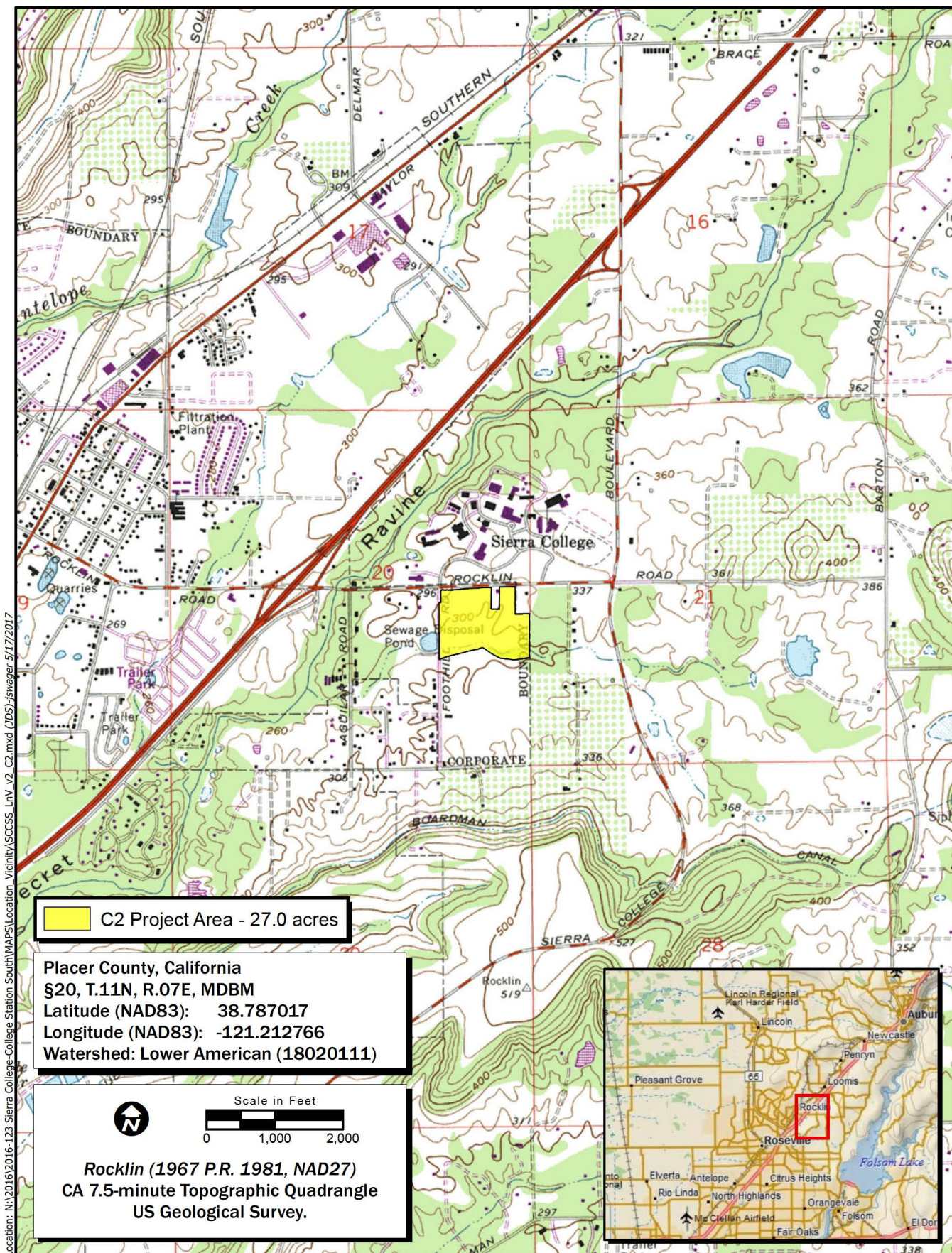
Evergreen Sierra East, LLC along with Sierra College is in the pre-planning stages of a possible development project on a surplus parcel of land owned by the college. Permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the term Project Area is used rather than APE. Because permitting requirements for the Project are not yet known, following the discussion of an APE the term Project Area will be used for the remainder of the document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and in the case of the current project, may equal the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act and CEQA. This would include anticipated activities in areas proposed for vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, utility relocation, construction, and other elements described in the official project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 2 and also represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE will vary across the project depending upon construction requirements which are unknown at this time.



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Map Date: 5/17/2017
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2015 DeLorme



Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity
 2016-123 Sierra College-College Station South



Location: N:\2016\2016-123 Sierra College Station South\MAPS\Adjacent_Properties\SCSS_Project_AreaC2_20170517.mxd (LMB)-bkrager 5/17/2017

Figure 2. C2 Project Area
2016-123 Sierra College Station South

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The vertical APE is unknown at this time.

1.4 Regulatory Context

To meet the anticipated regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

NHPA and CEQA (Title 14, CCR, Article 5, §15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

In anticipation of the possibility that the Project may affect Waters of the United States (U.S.), thereby requiring the project proponent to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Sacramento District Regulatory Branch, this report is also in compliance with the 2014 *Sacramento District Regulatory Branch Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended*. Moreover, because this project qualifies as a federal undertaking, regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA require that cultural resources be identified and then evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Historical Society Coordination. Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were redacted for public use.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The site is comprised of rolling terrain at an elevations range from 290 to 310 feet above mean sea level. The main channel of Secret Ravine Creek lies approximately 0.32 mile west of the Project Area. A branch of Secret Ravine Creek branches off to the east and traverses the southern boundary of the Project Area. The Boardman Canal lies approximately 0.41 mile to the south of the Project.

2.2 Geology and Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey website (USDA 2016), two soil types are located within the Project Area and immediate vicinity: Andregg coarse sandy loam, (106), 2 to 9 percent slopes, covers 96.5% of the Project Area, while in the southeastern part of the Project, is a relatively small area of Xerofluvents (194) covering 3.5% of the Project Area found along the branches of Secret Ravine Creek that cross the Project Area. Andregg coarse sandy loam is formed by the weathering of granite and is usually found on the slopes of hills. It is typically a coarse sandy loam to approximately 29 inches where it transitions into weathered bedrock. There is a low to moderate probability for the presence of buried archaeological sites in these areas. Xerofluvents are typically formed along drainageways that are frequently flooded. It is found in the depositional environment of toeslopes and fan out onto the surrounding plain. Due to the presence of Xerofluvents along the branches of Secret Ravine Creek and the likelihood of prehistoric archaeological sites located along perennial waterways as well the existence of known prehistoric sites just outside the Project Area, there exists a moderate to high potential for buried prehistoric archaeological sites in the Project Area along the branches of Secret Ravine Creek.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant vegetation communities within the Project Area include oak woodland and annual grassland. The oak woodland community is composed of blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), and Valley oaks (*Q. lobata*). The understory is comprised of herbaceous grass and Forbs such as yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), paniced willow-herb (*Epilobium brachycarpum*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oak (*Avena fatua*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), and rippgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)

occurs along the intermittent drainage and the northern boundary of the site. The annual grassland community is dominated by non-native naturalized Mediterranean grasses.

These include soft brome, ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), Mediterranean barley, and ripgut brome. Other herbaceous species observed in this community included bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and wild purple radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Surrounding land-uses include residential and commercial development, rural residential, and undeveloped/open space.

Wildlife in the Project Area could include black-tailed jackrabbit, (*Lepus californicus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), house Mouse (*Mus musculus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), coyote, red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*), black shouldered kite (*Elanus leucurus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus viridus*), and various frogs (*Rana* sp.), toads (*Bufo* sp.), and lizards (*Sceloperus* sp.).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as

the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Prehistory

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the Project Area comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of sometime between 8,000 and 5,000 BP (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 5,500 BP, in the Late Archaic Period, when people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in any significant numbers. This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmill Tradition and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods (Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmill Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins, are also present. It is probable that people during this time subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns, thus making them edible by humans. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmill culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian-speaking Nisenan (Elsasser 1978). The Windmill Tradition lasted until about 3,000 BP.

Around 3,000 BP, subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more "focal," with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (3,700 to 1,000 BP), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmill Tradition (Ragir 1972). People in this time continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American Rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains located to the east. Populations increased and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmill period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972).

The next, and final, discrete prehistoric culture is the Hotchkiss Tradition (1,000 to 181 BP [AD 1769]) which lasted until the arrival of European settlers in central California (Beardsley 1954; Ragir 1972). During this period, use of acorns and salmon reached its peak, along with hunting of deer. Diet was

supplemented with the addition of waterfowl, hard seeds, and other resources. Large sedentary villages along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries and delta were common. The size and density of these settlements suggest a further increase in population from Cosumnes times. Trade goods were plentiful and burials exhibit a marked stratification of society with wide differences in the amount and variety of funerary objects. Cremation of the dead appears, along with the flexed inhumations of the previous period (Ragir 1972). While ornamental or ritual artifacts, such as large, fragile projectile points and trimmed bird bone increase during this period, milling tools are rare or absent. Shell beads are found in large numbers, and there are numerous utilitarian artifacts of bones such as awls, needles, and barbed harpoon points. Polished charmstones are rare during this time, but ground stone pipes become more abundant. In addition, fired and unfired clay objects begin to appear.

3.3 Ethnography

Ethnographically, the Project Area is in the southwestern portion of the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from the area surrounding the current City of Oroville on the north to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to a general area located within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") has three main dialects – Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Kroeber 1925; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived along the Sacramento River, primarily in large villages with populations of several hundred each. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets," made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had little authority to act on his or her own, but with the support of the shaman and the elders, the word of the chief became virtually the law (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Two common types of shamans or doctors were used by the Nisenan. The shamans were used for either curing patients or religious ceremonies. Both types of shamans used dance houses in their performances. The shaman would perform their dances in the spring. Before a shaman could cure a patient, they would dance around an outside fire to decide who the strongest shaman was or who had loudest voice (Wilson and Towne 1978). The shamans that cured patients had limited contact with the spirits and could be either male or female.

Shamans had special charms and medicines in their possession for curing patients and Shamans were also known as the sucking doctors. In order for a shaman to cure a patient, they would suck the infected area or area of pain to remove any offending objects. This offending object, which could be a dead fly, a clot of blood, or a stone, would be taken from the mouth, displayed quickly then buried immediately (Wilson and Towne 1978). Shamans would commonly take any medicine themselves first

to alleviate the fear of poisoning. This fear caused men to often prefer only women shamans with good hearts, as they were less likely to be poisoned as a result. Only if and when a patient was cured, the patient would then decide the amount of payment that would be given to a shaman (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Religious shamans or oshpe had a deep connection with the spirits and gained control over them through dreams and esoteric experiences. Shamans helped represent the supernatural and could conjure up spirits of the deceased (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Subsistence activities centered on the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources. The hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing were also important parts of normal subsistence activities. Large predators, such as mountain lions were hunted for their meat and skins, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from grasses were parched, steam dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, involving several villages, with killing done by the best marksmen from each village. Snares, deadfalls, and decoys were used as well. Fish were caught by a variety of methods including use of hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, traps, poisoning, and by hand (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade was important with goods traveling from the coast and valleys up into the Sierra Nevada Mountains and beyond to the east, and vice versa. Coastal items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and Foothill pine nuts were traded for resources from the mountains and farther inland, such as bows and arrows, deer skins, and sugar pine nuts. In addition, obsidian was imported from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769 and by 1776 the Miwok territory bordering the Nisenan on the south had been explored by José Canizares. Gabriel Moraga crossed Nisenan territory in 1808 and a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards in 1813 near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. Though the Nisenan appear to have escaped being removed to missions by the Spanish, they were not spared the ravages of European diseases. In 1833, an epidemic – probably malaria – raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75 percent of the native population. When John Sutter erected his fort at the future site of Sacramento in 1839, he had no problem getting the few Nisenan survivors to settle nearby. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill, near the Nisenan village of *Colluma* (now Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River, drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Euro-Americans (Wilson and Towne 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an *asistencia* in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (Castillo 1978; California Spanish Missions 2011). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States

as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862) (Robinson 1948).

3.5 Project Area History

Gold was discovered on the south fork of the American River on the 19 January 1848 and within two or three months thereafter the fact was made known throughout California and the rush to the Placers began (Thompson and West 1882). Rich deposits in the mountains brought gold seekers through the Project Area but not much attention was paid to the local area until on the 16 May 1848, gold was discovered in Woods Dry Diggings of Auburn Ravine. It was one of the earliest mining camps in California (Kyle 2002). Prior to 1848 Placer County had no history. Gold was really the incentive which brought people to and through the area, although no big gold deposits were ever written about in the Rocklin area. However, there was some gold mining on Secret Ravine Creek (Ruhkala 1974). The populations in the deep canyons of the Sierra grew quickly and following the miners were merchants who made their fortunes providing supplies to the miners. The rolling hills of the Project Area became cattle grazing areas and the cultivation of grains and crops began soon after to supply this market.

As the initial rush for gold in 1849 and 1850 slowed, and men were looking for a business ventures, entrepreneurs starting looking at the Rocklin area as a source of granite for building. The earliest reported quarrying of granite in Rocklin was for Fort Mason in San Francisco in 1855. In 1860 and 1861 after seeing the granite boulders above ground in the Rocklin area, Mr. Hathaway decided to open a quarry because granite blocks were needed for the construction of the California State Capitol. The quarry was next to the huge outcropping of granite that still exists along the west side of Pacific Street across from where Ruhkala road joins Pacific Street (1.26 miles west of the Project Area). This early day quarry furnished some of the first granite for part of the base course of the California State Capitol (Ruhkala 1974). The local granite was found to be of a "superior quality to that in that it is entirely free of iron, and, therefore, never changes color from atmospheric effects, nor, where polished and placed in position in buildings, or as monuments, can time's corroding tooth mar the beauty of its glassy and faultless surface" (Thompson and West 1882). After the Hathaway quarry was operating, the John M. Taylor quarry opened in 1867 and has continued operating to this day. The first loads of granite were hauled by oxen drawn wagons down the road past the present city ball park crossing Antelope Creek and continuing on toward the present city of Roseville. In wet weather this road became impassable so a new road was built down the present Ruhkala Road continuing to Secret Ravine Creek at the present China Gardens (Ruhkala 1974); just west of the Project Area. News of the success of the quarries in the Rocklin area even hit the Newspapers. The Sacramento Union reported on 15 December 1919:

"It is reported here that the California Granite company of Rocklin has secured a contract to provide granite for the construction of the new Bank of Italy building in San Francisco. It is stated that the contract will call for about \$150,000 worth of granite. Work upon the contract is expected to start about the first of the year, and will necessitate a great increase in the

force of stonecutters now employed at Rocklin, as this contract is much larger than any of the other projects undertaken at the Rocklin quarries in several years.”

Transportation was needed to transport the goods to the mountain mines and all the towns that had sprung up around the American River. The track of the Central Pacific Railroad reached Junction (now known as Roseville), on April 25, 1864, arrived in Rocklin in the following month and extended onto Newcastle in July, 1864 (Kyle 2002). The first loads, put on freight cars in Rocklin, were pieces of granite to be used for the construction of the tunnels and roadbed as it proceeded toward Newcastle. It also gave people a fast and easy method of travel and hastened the hauling of building granite to the cities where it was needed. Soon there were 62 separate quarry operations in the Rocklin area (Ruhkala 1974). Rocklin was selected as the site of the Central Pacific Railroad Roundhouse which was built in 1866 (1.25 miles west of the Project Area). It was built here because this was the so called "bottom of the hill." With the roundhouse came the wood sheds along the track for storing wood that was needed for the fire in the engine to make steam power. The wood burning engine, along with the gold miner, accounted for many of the bare areas today. Woodcutters were kept busy cutting wood which was stacked along the tracks in Rocklin; in amount of 25,000 cords of wood (Ruhkala 1974).

Although homesteading in the Rocklin area had already begun, the history of Rocklin really began with the construction of the railroad which changed the face of the area. Water was not in ready supply due to the underlying impervious granite making the access to ground water difficult; in dry years there was no dependable water supply. With the coming of the railroad, Rocklin was able to ship water in on railroad cars.

“The water supply of the railroad company brought from a distance of six or seven miles, from Secret Ravine. Wells are sunk in various parts of town, and fair water obtained at depths varying from fifteen to forty feet, all in granite. Well water is used for animals and many domestic purposes, but all the drinking-water is furnished free by the railroad company, from Blue Canyon, from the tenders of the locomotives. These all come down from the mountains filled with the most delicious water, and as there are always several locomotives in the roundhouse, a syphon is always kept attached to the tank of one of them, and all who wish go there and take away all they have a mind to; therefore, the wells are not depended upon for water for drinking. All Rocklin people have the best of mountain water to drink, and to this fact do they attribute their immunity from intermittent fever, which is so prevalent upon all sides of them. It is also the boast of its citizens that not a single case of diphtheria has ever occurred there (Thompson and West 1882).

“They also brought tank cars of mountain water from the Emigrant Gap area to Rocklin and parked them on the spur track so the residents of Rocklin had clean, clear water for home use. This usage of mountain water gave Rocklin the reputation of being a healthy area as there was so little sickness here. This water supply was used until the Railroad moved to Roseville in 1908” (Thompson and West 1882).

With this reputation came people and Rocklin soon became a destination. As early as 1868 the records show that there were excursion trains bringing people to the area for picnics. Also in 1882 the Sacramento Union speaks of the Rocklin area being readied for public picnics. The picnic area was called the workman’s grove. In 1893, a race track and a covered grand stand was built. It was a mile track and was used for harness racing and horse racing (Ruhkala 1974).

Fourteen thousand Chinese came to work on the Central Pacific Railroad. When the Railroad was completed in 1869, these Chinese moved to every area looking for work. A small group moved to the Rocklin area to mine for gold and raise vegetables to sell to the area residents. Many vegetables were raised in the China Gardens area on Secret Ravine Creek in Rocklin (Ruhkala 1974); very near the Project Area to the west and north. Some also lived in the area back of the roundhouse which was known as Chinatown Prior 1876.

The early day miners worked the creek (Secret Ravine Creek) and after the Central Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869, the Chinese reworked the gravel beds, especially the China Gardens which is at the end of the present China Gardens Road. Every depression has brought miners back to the creeks, especially in 1929 and 1930 when many people sluiced the gravel in Secret Ravine. They did quite well too: making \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day when wages averaged \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day (Ruhkala 1974). Evidence of this mining can be seen near the Project Area all along Secret Ravine Creek. Also in the later 1930's, gold dredges were used with one of the nearest dredges being at the north end of Racetrack Road. Another large gold dredge was on the Laird Property, back of the Lone Pine Ranch at the east end of Rocklin Road now owned by the Hiashida Brothers (Ruhkala 1974).

Land in the Project vicinity was originally used to grow grain crops used as feed for draft animals that hauled supplies to the gold mining areas to the east. By the end of the 19th century, land was subdivided into small parcels for family farms engaged in fruit, citrus, and grape production. The early settlers included many people of Irish descent who worked for the Railroad and the quarries. The Chinese also took their place in the area in the 1870's. The Finnish started arriving in numbers in the 1870's and continued for twenty years. The Spanish people came to Rocklin in the early 1900's. The Japanese also arrived in the early 1900's. Around the turn of the century, over 50% of the population were people of Finnish descent (Ruhkala 1974). In 1870, the census figures showed 542 people, classified as native-born 362 and foreign-born 180. They also break down the population of 542 as white-507, Chinese 32, Black 2, and Indian 1. The Indians must not have been counted because this area was the winter home of a large group of Indians. They followed the rivers and the ridges high up into the Sierra Nevada mountains, that lay to our east, for the summer and came back to this area for the winter. They had a fairly large burial ground east of Rocklin, not far from Secret Ravine Creek (Ruhkala 1974). Evidence of Native American occupation has been found directly north and east of the Project Area.

By 1887, the Whitney Ranch produced large quantities of oranges that were being shipped all around the area and to other states. On April 3, 1889, a Railroad speed record was set for the Central Pacific when a 20 freight car train of oranges made it to Truckee from Rocklin in 4 hours and 40 minutes. They were being shipped to eastern markets. In the 1890's fruit orchards and grape vineyards were being planted in the areas to the north and east of Rocklin (Ruhkala 1974). This continued in the area for a long time. Rocklin also had some fairly large stock yards where cattle and sheep were shipped in the spring by rail to their summer ranges in the mountains and returned in the fall. The Whitney Ranch and The Johnson Ranch which is east of Roseville, shipped many thousands of sheep each year. Cattle were driven from beyond Folsom to Rocklin for shipping by R.R. These corrals were taken down about 1960 (Ruhkala 1974).

The Placer Herald of March 3, 1906, gave the bad news that the railroad was purchasing lands in Roseville for the new roundhouse and needed shops. All equipment was then moved to Roseville

because there was a lot of cheap land and it was the junction of the Oregon line that went to the north. No one lost their job with the move to Roseville but they did move over 100 homes to Roseville. Roseville was a small unincorporated area in 1908 and Rocklin was the second largest city in Placer County. People moved to Roseville by the hundreds and homes in Rocklin became valueless so some people burned their houses for the insurance they carried. The population of Rocklin dropped substantially. Since the quarries stayed in operation, the population didn't drop to its low point until the 1920's when many of the quarries closed on account of lack of business, and the stone cutter's strike that took place in 1921 and 1922. In 1928 there were only seven quarries operating (Ruhkala 1974). In 1932 the train no longer stopped at the Rocklin station unless it was flagged down. In 1938 the railroad depot was torn down. This marked the end of railroading in Rocklin.

The Project Area remained primarily a rural farming and ranching area. In 1961 Placer College moved to Rocklin and changed its name to Sierra College; however, aerial photographs show that no significant modern development began in the Project Area until the 1980s and 1990s. A 1998 aerial photograph shows the Project Area and vicinity in its current state.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist Lisa Westwood, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archaeologist Megan Webb. Report writing was completed by Senior Archaeologist, Kim Tanksley and Dr. Roger Mason, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance. Resumes are available upon request.

Lisa Westwood, the Principal Investigator, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist with more than 23 years of experience. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). She has participated in or supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations, has recorded and mapped hundreds of prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated hundreds of thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Megan Webb is an Associate Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than two years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and data recovery, in addition to months of archaeological lab experience.

Kim Tanksley is a Senior Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology), a minor in geology and is currently working toward a M.A. in Anthropology and History. Ms. Tanksley has participated in all aspects of field survey, sub-surface testing, and data recovery excavations for

prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Tanksley is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983 and is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Dr. Mason was Principal Investigator for test and evaluation programs for projects in central California and has prepared and supervised implementation of data recovery plans for multiple prehistoric and historic sites.

4.2 Records Search Methods

A records search for the property was completed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Sacramento on 01 July 2016 (NCIC search #PLA-16-66; provided as Attachment A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Placer County (OHP 2012); *The National Register Information System website* (National Park Service [NPS] 2016); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website* (OHP 2016); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2015a); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2015b); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2016). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1981 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1968 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1961 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1955 USGS Rocklin California, Sacramento Sheet (7.5 minute)
- 1965 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1959 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1948 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1944 USGS Auburn California, Sacramento Sheet (1:62,500)
- 1892 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1900 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)

- 1906 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1908 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1916 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1892 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1957, 1966, 1993, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 8 July 2016 to request a search of the sacred land files for the APE. (Attachment B). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE.

At the time of the coordination efforts, no federal undertaking or CEQA project had yet been established and tribal consultation was not conducted; however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

Contact was made with the Placer County Historical Society on 3 August 2016 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Attachment A).

4.5 Field Methods

On the 6 July 2016, the entire Project Area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). A total of one-half person-day was expended in the field. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Twenty-seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the property, covering approximately 30 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 1). These studies revealed the presence of prehistoric sites, including bedrock mortars, lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including water conveyance systems and sites associated with historic mining activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1977 and 2014 and vary in size from less than one acre to 362 acres.

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
000226	Noble, Daryl	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed Safeway Shopping Center Rocklin, Placer County, CA.	1978	No
000412	Claytor, Michael	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed El Don Estates on Foothill road, Rocklin, Placer County, California; August 3, 1979	1979	No
000481	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance Along Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	Yes
000608	Claytor, Michael	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Secret Ravine Condominiums Aguilar Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	No
000727	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance Along Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California.	1980	Yes
000775	Syda, Keith, Mary L., and James G. Maniery	Secret Ravine Village Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Placer County, California.	1989	No
002111	Noble, Darryl	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for 03-PLA-80 PM 6.1.	1995	No
002506	Peak, Melinda A. and Neal J. Neuenschwander	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Foothills Auto Center, City of Rocklin, California.	2000	No
002707	Windmiller	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Inventory: Rockmoore Commercial Project Rocklin, Placer County, California	2001	No
002709	Dougherty, John	Archaeological Survey of the Quarry Ridge Development Site Rocklin, Placer County, California	2001	No
003878	Neuenschwander, Neal	Cultural Resource Assessment Of A 17 Acre Parcel On Rocklin Road Placer County, California	1989	No
003889	Claytor, Michael	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Of The Proposed Sierra Bluffs Development Sierra College Boulevard, Rocklin Placer County, California	1979	No
003892	Robert A Gerry and James R. Oglesby	Archeological Test Excavations Of CA-PLA-674,-675 And -676: Secret Ravine Villages Project Placer County, California	1991	No
003910	James Maniery	Cultural Resources Inventory And Evaluation Of The Rocklin Circulation Update EIR (Proposed Realignment Of China Garden Road) Placer County, California	1988	No

Table 1 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes APE?
003911	James Maniery	Cultural Resources Inventory Of China Garden Road Realignment Project Placer County, California	1994	No
003916	Peak, Melinda	Sprint PCS Site No. FS18XC002C Sierra College Ridge	2000	No
003918	Claytor, Michael	Historic Property Survey And Evaluation Rocklin Road Improvement	1980	Yes
003924	Susan Lindström	A Cultural Resource Evaluation Of The Croftwood Project Near Rocklin, California Placer County	1989	No
003926	Dougherty, John	Archaeological Survey Of The Quarry Ridge Development Site Rocklin, Placer County, California	2000	No
003931	Supernowicz, Dana	Archaeological Investigations At CA-PLA-497 In The City Of Rocklin Placer County, California	1991	No
005996	Peak, Melinda	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Sierra College Plaza Project	2005	No
006103	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Inventory Survey for Proposed Sierra Valley Oaks Residential Development Project	2003	No
007545	Jennifer Burns	Bell Property Cultural Resources Study	2004	No
007883	Peak, Ann	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Pipeline Alignment in Improvement District No. 10, Rocklin, Placer County, California	1977	No
009303	Lorna Billat	King Ranch/ SC-15383	2007	No
011253	Lisa Westwood	Confidential Archaeological Presence-Absence Testing Results for the Rocklin Meadows Tentative Subdivision Map Project, Placer County, California (ECORP Project No. 2013-041)	2013	No
011502	Susan Underbrink, M.A., RPA	Cultural Resource Survey for the Granite Bluff Project-City of Rocklin, Placer County, California	2014	No

The results of the records search indicate that four of the 27 previous cultural resource investigations included portions of the Project Area. However, the latest survey that included the Project Area was conducted in 1980; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that 17 previously recorded prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, ten are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, three are historic-era sites, associated with early Euroamerican ranching and mining activities and four are multicomponent sites containing both.

Table 2 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Table 2 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	■

5.1.2 Records

The *Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties, Historic Property Data File* (dated 5 April 2012) did not include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2012).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2016) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located 1.60 miles west of the Project Area: the California Granite Company at 5255 Pacific Street, Rocklin, California.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and on the OHP website (OHP 2016) were reviewed on 3 August 2016. The nearest listed landmark is No. 780-2, the First Transcontinental Railroad Terminal in Rocklin, on the SE corner of Rocklin Road and First Street, Rocklin (1.72 miles west of the Project Area).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) Kyle describes several historic mining camps along the American River such as Wood's Dry Diggings (Auburn), Spanish Corral (Ophir), Gold Hill, Secret Ravine (Newcastle, Penryn, Loomis), Roseville, and Rocklin, all located in the general area of the Project Area. Kyle also discusses the entry of the Central Pacific Railroad into the region and mentions the railroad terminal in Rocklin (Landmark 780-California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1991 and updates) failed to reveal any points in the Project Area. The nearest point is the Finnish Temperance Hall in Rocklin, California, 1.44 miles west of the Project Area.

Table 3 – GLO Land Patent Records

Patentee	Patent Date	Serial Number	Patent Type/Authority	Location
William M. Dyke	5/15/1877	CA1730__374	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	E½ of SE¼ of Section 20
William M. Dyke	5/15/1877	CACAAA 045803	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	E½ of SE¼ of Section 20

The April 18, 1856 Platt map from the BLM's survey information database (BLM 2016) shows no improvements in Section 20. The only survey markings are the locations of dry ravines. The only

structures near the Project Area were the “Thompsons House” in the southwest corner of Section 10, the “Crows House” in the southeast corner of Section 11, and “Howe G. Richards” in the northeastern portion of Section 18 in Clover Valley.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-130-061-000 revealed the property consists of 22.50 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Junior College District received via a Quit Claim Deed from the Southfork Partnership on 15 October 1968. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest for this APN.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-130-062-000 revealed the property consists of 0.86 acre of Corporation of the President of the Sacramento California LDS Church Tax Division received via a Grant Deed from an unknown seller on 15 July 1968. As of 2016 the property is being used as a school. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest for this APN.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 045-130-063-000 revealed the property consists of 13.60 acres of public school land owned by Sierra Junior College District transferred via a Quit Claim Deed from the Southfork Partnership on 18 September 1968. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2015a, Caltrans 2015b) did not list any historic bridges in or within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The Handbook of North American Indians (Wilson and Towne 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as *Bakacha*, located near Roseville and Auburn in the vicinity of the Project Area. The village of *Pichiku* is located south of Roseville and the villages of *Tete* and *Piuhu* are located further north on toward Auburn.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property. Based on this information, the property was initially used for homestead and farming. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1892, 1900, 1906, 1908, and 1929 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000) maps shows Rocklin and Barton Roads; however, no improvements were mapped in the Project Area. The City of Rocklin is located to the west, bisected by the Central Pacific Railroad.
- The 1907 GLO Plat map for Township 11 North, Range 7 East indicates a “dry ravine” in the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern corners of Section 20. No other features are noted.
- The 1944, 1948 USGS Auburn, CA (1:62,500) map shows that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road. There are no structures mapped in the Project Area; however, one structure appears adjacent south to the southeastern corner of the Project.
- The 1955, 1959, 1961, and 1965 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the

northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road. There is one structure in the northeastern portion of the Project Area and a second structure toward the center of northwestern quadrant of the Project.

- The 1959 and 1965 USGS Auburn, CA (1:62,500) map shows that Sierra College has not been built. A road is located in the present location of Sierra College Boulevard on the northern side of and ending at Rocklin Road. There is one structure in the northeastern portion of the Project Area and a second structure toward the center of northwestern quadrant of the property.
- The 1968 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals the Project Area still has one structure in the northeastern portion of the Project Area and a second structure toward the center of northwestern quadrant of the Project as before (it is depicted much bigger). Sierra College is now present and Sierra College Boulevard continues south of Rocklin Road on its present alignment.
- The 1981 USGS Rocklin, CA (7.5-minute) map reveals the structure in the northeastern portion of the Project Area remains. The second structure toward the center of northwestern quadrant of the Project has disappeared and another structure has now appeared along Rocklin Road in the northwestern corner of the northeastern quarter of the property.
- A review of aerial photograph from 1952 reveals the Project Area had been clear of trees except for some along the creek channels crossing the parcel. A residence and two outbuildings, one possibly a barn, are located in the center of northwestern quadrant of the Project. It is difficult to discern from the poor photograph, but it appears few crops were cultivated on the parcel other than field of row crops in the northeastern quadrant of the Project.
- Aerial photographs from 1957 show the row crops have been cleared and all trees along the creek channels except a few southwest of the Project. The 1966 aerial photograph shows the same; however, one outbuilding behind the residence has been removed.
- The aerial photograph from 1993 is difficult to see clearly, but the residence and outbuildings have all been removed, vegetation has grown back on the stream channels, and a large rectangular area with thick walls appears adjacent to and north of the creek channel. This wall includes the area currently used as a public park. Another linear wall appears on the southern bank of the creek channel opposite the rectangular walled area. In addition, a new building and fenced area in the location of the current California LDS Institute building appears along Rocklin Road in the northeastern corner of the Project. The 1998 and 1999 aerial photos also exhibit the same features; however, the thickness of both wall structures has diminished and in 1999 a circular play structure appears in the location of the current structure in the public park.
- The 2002 aerial photograph shows all the features existing in the 1990s with the addition of a paved parking lot adjacent to the school building and a gravel parking lot consistent with the current graveled overflow parking for Sierra College. A play structure and curved wall has been built around a grass area in the public park. The remainder of the Project Area has returned to natural grasses and vegetation along the creeks continues to spread across the parcel.
- The 2003, 2004, and 2005 aerials contain the same features as 2002 with the addition of a rectangular area undergoing construction adjacent to and south of to the overflow parking and along El Don Drive. The southern and eastern sides of this area have been paved. By 2010, the construction area has become a graveled parking lot and the area adjacent to the east has been cleared and graveled. By 2014, the Project Area is the same as its current status.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

Inquiries did not turn up any information regarding the Project Area.

5.4 Field Survey Results

The Project Area was surveyed utilizing transects spaced at 15-meter intervals where surface conditions permitted. Visibility varied between 10 and 70% for the majority of the accessible areas (Figure 3). Approximately 40% of the Project Area was accessible.

However, some areas could not be surveyed. The northeastern corner of the Project Area along the northeastern creek side was inaccessible due to thick carpet of blackberry bushes (Figure 4). This situation was also present in the southeastern corner of the Project Area and just below the eastern edge of the overflow parking area in the northern half of the parcel. Areas adjacent to the creek channels were also inaccessible due to vegetation (Figure 5).



Figure 3. Overview of southeastern corner of project area demonstrating general surface visibility, view toward the west, 06 July 2016.



Figure 4. Northeast corner of project area blackberry bushes; view toward the south; 06 July 2016.



Figure 5. Branch of Secret Ravine Creek crossing the Project Area;

Much of the northwestern quarter of the Project Area was accessible but the surface was covered by gravel placed to act as an overflow parking area (Figure 6). The graveled areas were surveyed for any evidence of the ground surface under the gravel. A paved parking lot was also present in the northeastern portion of the Project Area next to the California LDS Institute building.



Figure 6. Overflow parking; view to the east; 06 July 2016.

No cultural resources were identified within the Project Area.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

No cultural resources were identified on the property as a result of the records search and field survey. Based on this information no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The Project Area is located in a highly sensitive area for buried prehistoric sites. The alluvial depositional environment, pattern of sites commonly occurring along water sources, and close proximity of several known sites to the Project Area contribute to this probability. In addition, the archival record states that Native Americans were established in the vicinity before non-natives began settling the area.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 CEQA Compliance

If the Project will not require federal approval, permits, or funding, then compliance with CEQA will be required. The CEQA lead agency will carry out Native American consultation, in accordance with the requirements of CEQA and the Public Resources Code under Assembly Bill 52, which may or may not result in the identification of tribal cultural resources that are not identifiable by anyone other than California Native American tribes.

The CEQA document should contain mitigation measures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources or human remains. Until the lead agency concurs with the findings of this report, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

6.3.2 NHPA Compliance

If the Project will require a 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or any other federal approval, permit, or funding, then compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be required. Compliance with Section 106 will require the federal lead agency to carry out Native American consultation with federally recognized tribes, in accordance with the requirements of Section 106 and the USACE Guidelines. The resulting document should contain mitigation measures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources or human remains.

Until the lead agency, in consultation with the SHPO, concurs with the finding of no historic properties affected, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

6.4 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the Lead Agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant.

Given the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites nearby the Project Area and the archival reference to a large Native American burial site "to the east of Rocklin, near Secret Ravine Creek," a late discovery plan should be developed and in place prior to construction to address the find with the least impact to the Project schedule. It should include the following:

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the permitting lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Placer County Coroner (per §7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (§5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

Records Search Confirmation



7/1/2016

NCIC File No.: PLA-16-66

Jeremy Adams
ECORP
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Records Search Invoice for
Sierra College – College Station South / 2016-123

Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Line Total
0	Staff research hours	150.00	0.00
1	In-house research hours	100.00	100.00
0	Staff assistance hours	40.00	0.00
0	Custom map features		
0	Shapefile features	12.00	0.00
40	Digital database features	0.25	10.00
1	Quads (crossed into)		
353	Printed pages/PDF pages	0.15	52.95
0	PDF flat fee	25.00	
	Subtotal		162.95
	50% fee		
	Total		162.95

Forward payment to:

North Central Information Center
California State University, Sacramento | Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
6000 J Street | Sacramento, CA 95819-6100

Make checks payable to:

University Enterprises, Inc.

To view the CHRIS IC Electronic Fee Structure please visit:

http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/chris_electronic_fee_structure_adopted05032012.

ATTACHMENT B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Sierra College – College Station South (2016-123)

County: Placer

USGS Quadrangle: Rocklin, Calif.

Township: 11 North Range: 7 East Section: 20

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Megan Webb

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin Zip: 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: (916) 782-9134

Email: mwebb@ecorpc consulting.com

Project Description:

See attached letter and map.

July 8, 2016

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Sierra College – College Station South Project, Placer County, California T 11 North, R 7 East Section 20 (ECORP Project No. 2016-123).

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate the results of your search of the Sacred Lands File and list of tribal contacts who can be contacted to provide input on this undertaking.

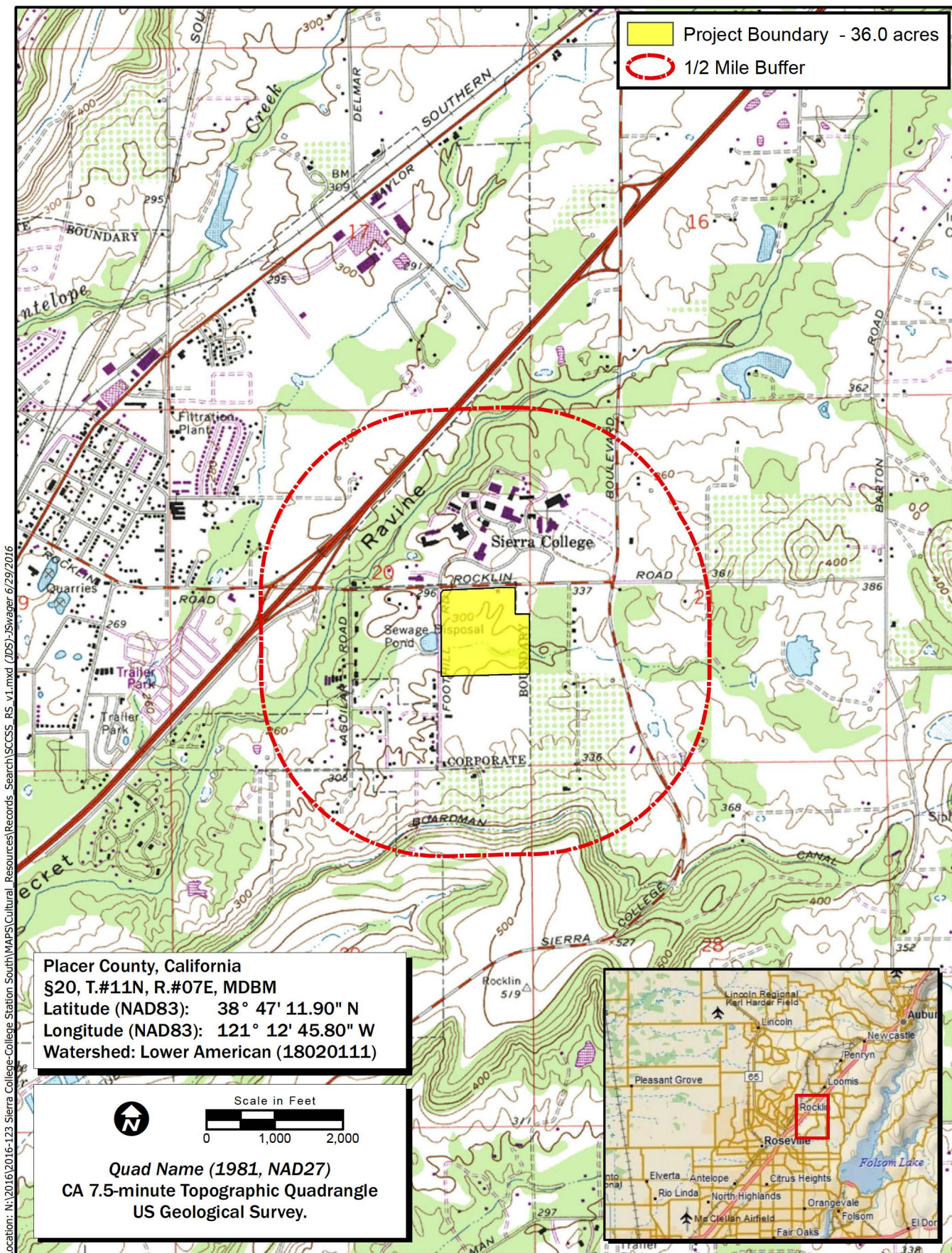
Please email or fax your response to my attention at mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com or (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Megan Webb
Associate Archaeologist

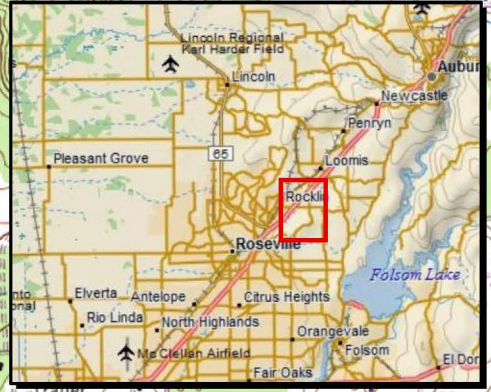


Project Boundary - 36.0 acres
 1/2 Mile Buffer

Placer County, California
 §20, T.#11N, R.#07E, MDBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 38° 47' 11.90" N
 Longitude (NAD83): 121° 12' 45.80" W
 Watershed: Lower American (18020111)

Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Quad Name (1981, NAD27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey.



Location: N:\2016\2016-123 Sierra College-College Station South\MAPS\Cultural Resources\Records Search\SCSS_RS_v1.mxd (JDS)-Svagner 6/29/2016

Map Date: 6/29/2016
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2014 DeLorme



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



July 28, 2016

Megan Webb
ECORP Consulting

Sent by Email: mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Sierra College - College Station South 123 Placer County

Dear Ms. Webb:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Placer County
July 28, 2016**

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
Shingle Springs , CA 95682 Maidu
nfonseca@ssband.org
(530) 387-1400
(530) 387-8067 Fax

Tsi Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 1316 Maidu
Colfax , CA 95713
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
(530) 383-7234

Tsi Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
11442 Butler Road Maidu
Grass Valley , CA 95945
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
(530) 210-7743

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

(530) 883-2380 Fax

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO
Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department
919 Highway 395 South Washoe
Gardnerville , NV 89410
darrel.cruz@watshoetribe.us
(775) 782-0014
(775) 546-3421 Cell

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sierra College - College Station South 123, Placer County.

ATTACHMENT C

Project Area Photographs

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
7	5			Tilled area within the NE corner of APE	South	001
7	5			Tilled area within the NE corner of APE	South	002
7	5			Tilled area and blackberry bushes within the NE corner of APE	South	003
7	5			Open area/tilled field in western APE	South	004
7	5			Open area/tilled field in western APE	South	005
7	5			Overview of Blackberry Bushes	NW	006
7	5			Overview of Blackberry Bushes	South	007
7	5			Overview of Blackberry Bushes/overgrown vegetation	South	008
7	5			Creek overview	SE	009
7	5			Overview of gravel area (overflow parking) in northern end of APE	East	020
7	5			Overview of gravel area (overflow parking) in northern end of APE	East	021



020



021



001



002



003



004



005



006



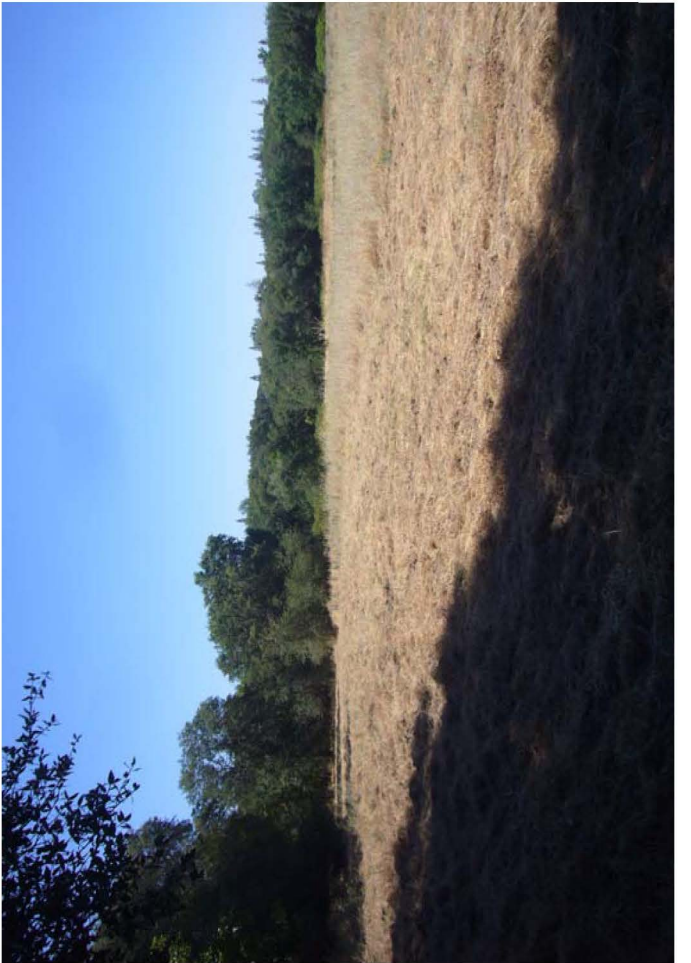
007

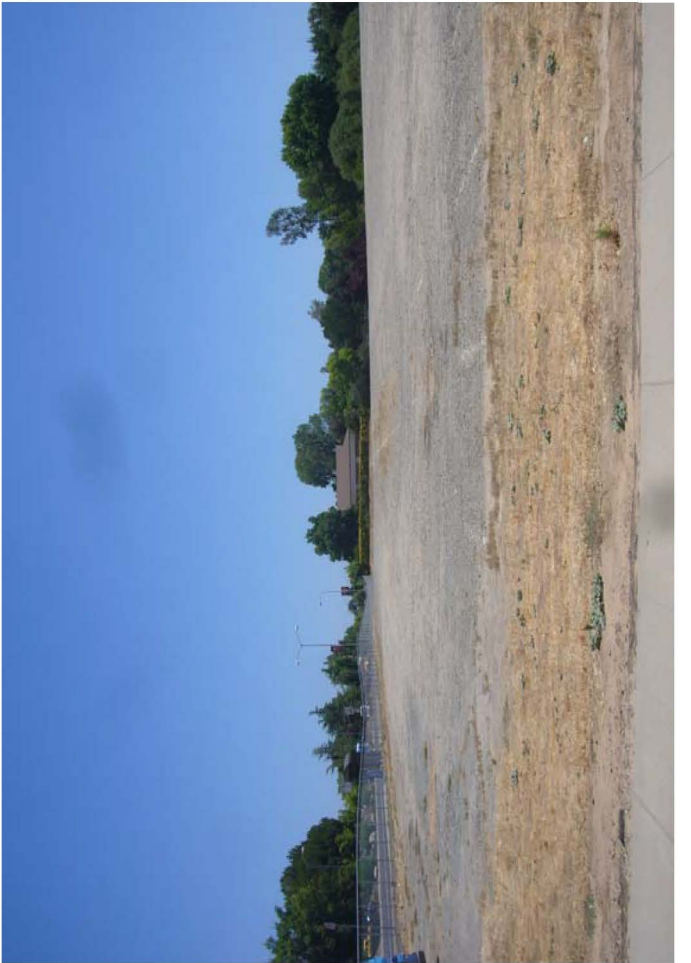


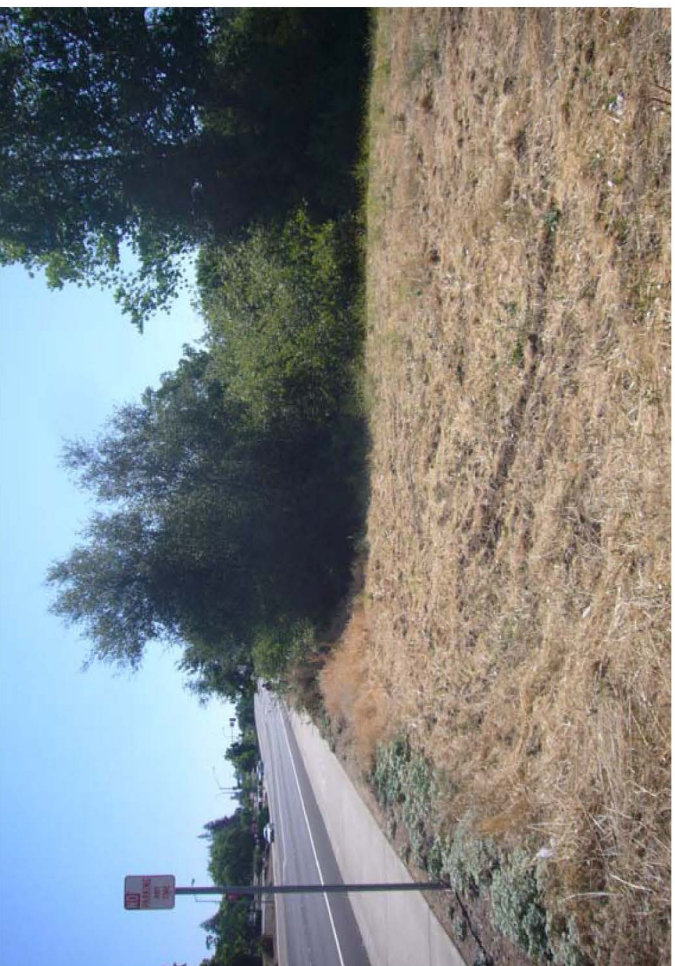
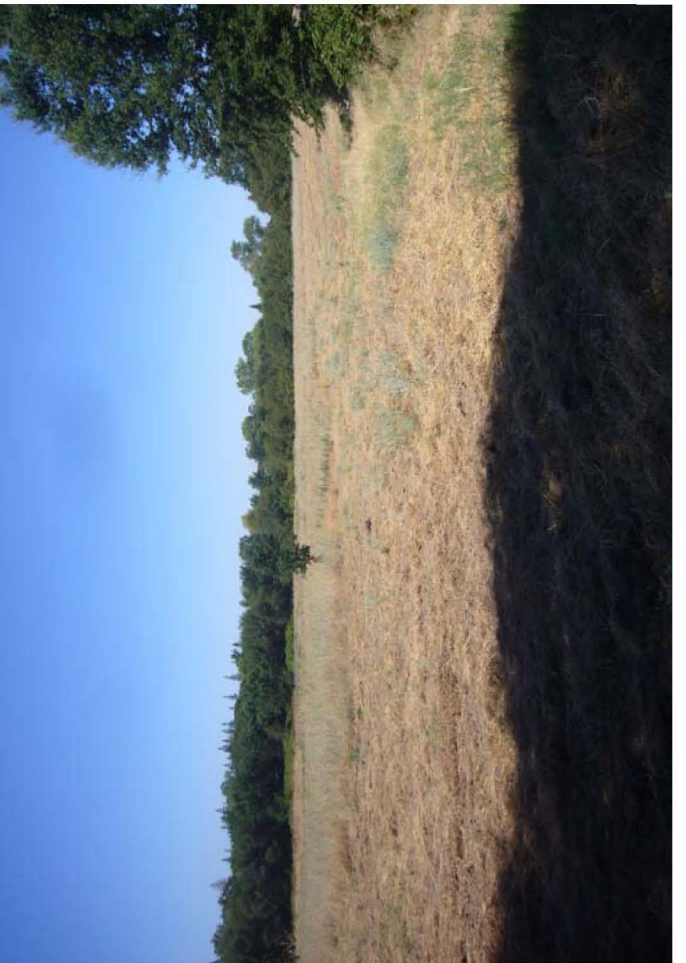
008



009







October 15, 2020

Jim Gillum
Evergreen Sierra East, LLC
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive, #135
Sacramento, California 95833

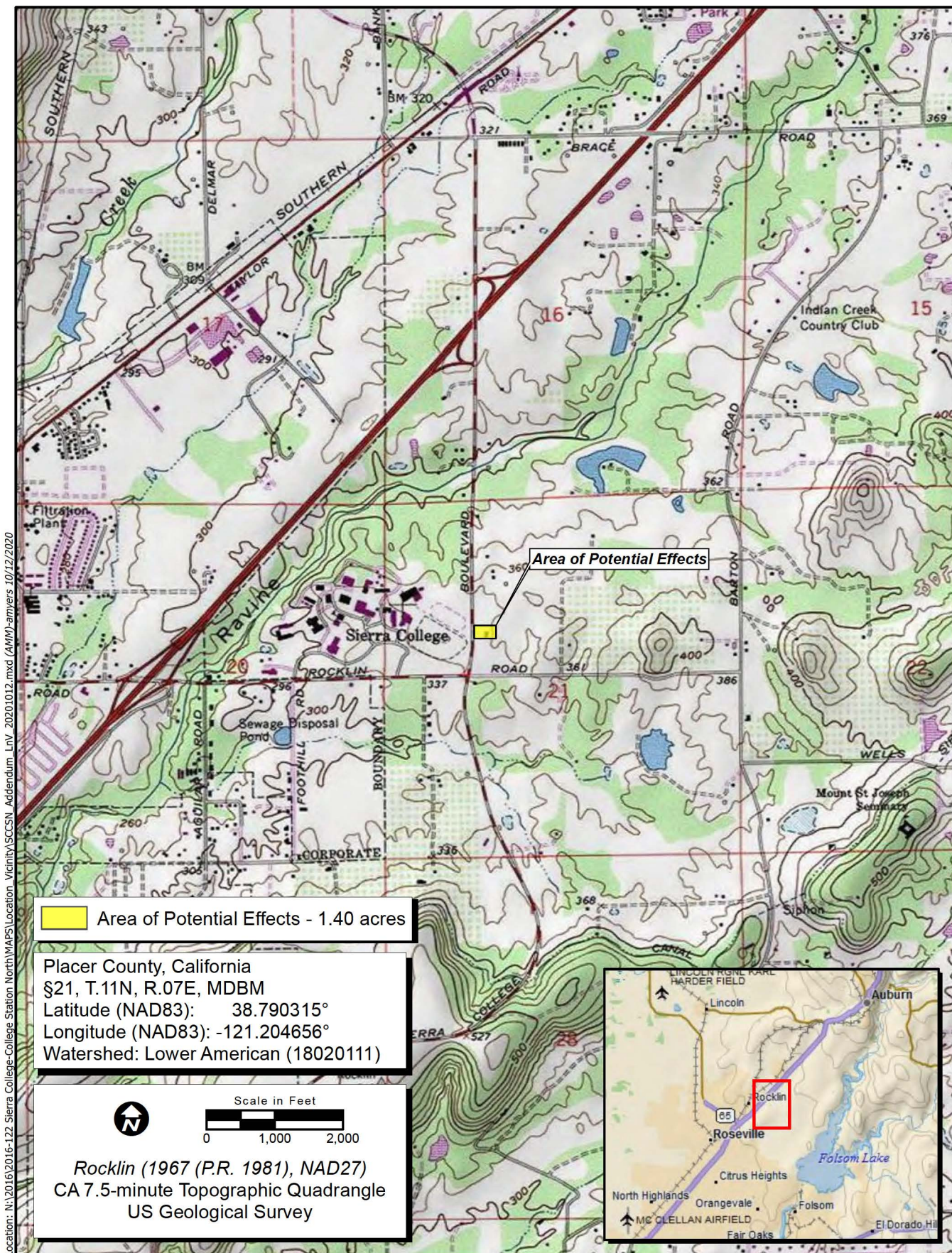
RE: *Cultural Resources Evaluation Addendum for the Otani Parcel of the Sierra College North Project, Placer County, California, ECORP Project No. 2016-122.02*

Dear Mr. Gillum

In 2016, Evergreen Sierra East, LLC, retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed 71.5-acre Sierra College, College Station (North Parcel) Project (Project). The Project is located in the city of Rocklin, Placer County, California. ECORP completed a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the Project in 2016 and 2017 (Mason et al. 2017). Subsequently, in 2020, Evergreen Sierra East, LLC retained ECORP to conduct a supplemental cultural resources inventory and evaluation for property known as the Otani Parcel (Assessor Parcel Number 045-150-011-000), which was not included in the Project area at the time of the 2017 inventory.

The Otani Parcel consists of 1.40 acres of property located within the southeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 21 of Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1981 Rocklin, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area is located north of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Rocklin Road in the City of Rocklin in Placer County at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard. The Otani Parcel is bounded by Sierra College Boulevard to the west and undeveloped property to the north, east, and west.


The following inventory and evaluation addendum for the Otani Parcel incorporates by reference the project description, general cultural and regulatory context, historic context, records search results, and methods from the previous report (Mason et al. 2017), which are also relevant for the inventory and evaluation of the cultural resources for the Otani Parcel.



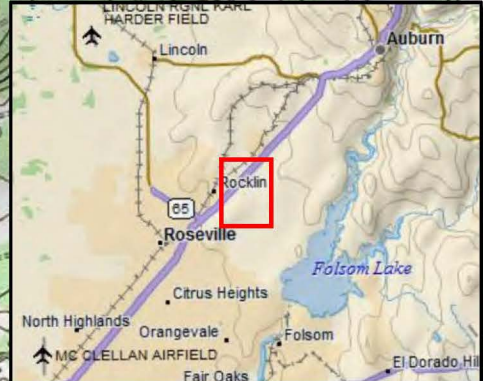
Location: N:\2016\2016-122_Sierra_College_Station_North\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\SCCSN_Addendum_Lrv_2020\01012.mxd (ANM)-armyers 10/12/2020

Area of Potential Effects - 1.40 acres

Placer County, California
 §21, T.11N, R.07E, MDBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 38.790315°
 Longitude (NAD83): -121.204656°
 Watershed: Lower American (1802011)

 Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Rocklin (1967 (P.R. 1981), NAD27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey



Map Date: 10/12/2020
 Sources:

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity
 2016-122.02 Sierra College, College Station Otani

1.0 METHODS

1.1 Personnel Qualifications

The evaluation of eligibility for the historic-age residence was conducted by Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history. The evaluation addendum was completed with oversight by Lisa Westwood, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who also served as the Principal Investigator for archaeology. Fieldwork for the addendum was conducted by Jeremy Adams and Staff Archaeologist Laurel Zickler-Martin, RPA. The letter report was prepared by Laurel Zickler-Martin and Staff Archaeologist Megan Webb. Megan Webb also carried out all archival research and assisted Mr. Adams with the evaluation of the historic-age residence. Resumes are available upon request.

1.2 Research Methods

ECORP conducted focused archival and historical research for the Sierra College North Project property and Otani family in 2017 (Mason et al. 2017). The historical context of the overall Project Area was included in the previous report (Mason et al. 2017) and is incorporated here by reference. ECORP conducted additional focused archival research for the historic-age residence located on the property for this addendum. Research efforts included review of historical maps, newspaper articles, and other available documents relating to the history of the property.

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic maps reviewed include:

- 1891 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000)
- 1944 USGS Auburn California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500)
- 1948 USGS Auburn California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500)
- 1954 USGS Rocklin California topographic quadrangle map (7.5 minute)
- 1955 USGS Auburn California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500)
- 1959 USGS Auburn California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500)
- 1954 photorevised 1961 USGS Rocklin California topographic quadrangle map (7.5 minute)
- 1954 photorevised 1968 USGS Rocklin California topographic quadrangle map (7.5 minute)
- 1954 photorevised 1981 USGS Rocklin California topographic quadrangle map (7.5 minute)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1949, 1952, 1958, 1961, 1966, and 1993 to present were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

1.2.1 Field Methods

On October 2, 2020, ECORP archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the 1.4-acre Otani Parcel APE following the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (National Park Service 1983) using transects spaced 10 to 15 meters apart. At that time,

the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Separately, Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams and historian Sayre Borden conducted a field visit on September 25, 2020 to document the historic-age residence in the Project Area. The building documentation followed the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) guidelines for recording historical resources and ECORP documented the building on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. The entire exterior of the building was walked and photographed. Access to the interior of the building was unnecessary for this study, so the interior was not documented during the field visit. During the field visit, architectural details and integrity considerations were noted for the features of the building including its setting relative to rest of the property. Only the single-family residence and associated structures were recorded during the field visit. Attachment B presents photographs of the Project Area.

DPR 523 forms were prepared for the residence and are included as Attachment A to this addendum. The DPR 523 records for the newly recorded building were not included in the previous report (Mason et al. 2017) because it was not within the APE for the previous survey.

1.3 Evaluation Criteria

1.3.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

The single-family residence building at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard was evaluated against the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria subject to federal regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if a project may directly or indirectly alter any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

1.3.2 State Evaluation Criteria

Under State law (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]) cultural resources are evaluated using California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

An Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); 3) has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or 4) is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA Lead Agency [California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA Lead Agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)] state that a resource is eligible if:

- (1) it 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 U.S.;
- (2) it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible

under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA Lead Agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to an Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

General local historical context is included in the previous report, including a detailed archival history of the Otani family property (Mason et al. 2017). Additional architectural context and specific historical information relevant to the evaluation of the building is included below.

2.1.1 Architectural Context

The single-story residence located at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard is most closely associated with the Ranch style of architecture; therefore, an architectural context on the Ranch style is included in order to support the evaluation of the building under CRHR Criterion 3 and NRHP Criterion C, which address architectural characteristics and styles.

The Ranch style of architecture was favored for residential houses for many decades, from the 1930s through 1970s, including the period when the residence at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard was built. The Ranch style design and form was largely a response to the high demand of post-World War II (WWII) housing needs.

The Contemporary style's popularity decreased due to lending institutions avoiding the design and preferring the Ranch style. The Federal Housing Authority (FHA) was not partial to homes with unusual roof forms and favored more traditional exterior detailing like shutters. The FHA was created in 1934 after the Great Depression. The goal of the FHA was to produce small homes the average working American could afford. The FHA created publications that showed how to effectively design a small house and allowed home buyers to include all major appliances in the home loan amount. Buyers at this time realized that following these guidelines was the quickest way to ensure construction funds for their projects (McAlester 2013). By the 1950s, Minimal homes were being replaced by Ranch-style homes versus Contemporary after WWII because larger homes could be built, became more affordable and easily financed, and reflected changes in preference that were realized over the upcoming decade (McAlester 2013).

This demand was caused by a natural population increase and the desire for larger homes suitable for larger families. Ranch-style homes originated in southern California in the mid-1930s. In the 1940s, FHA financing guidelines only allowed home loans for small house types. After the financing guidelines were adjusted following WWII, Ranch-style homes grew in popularity. Homes that FHA financed were discouraged to have a pronounced modern appearance; therefore, builders added traditional details to their ranch homes. Traditional details included decorative window shutters, window boxes, small roof cupolas, and decorations on gable ends (McAlester 2013). Homes built during this era were quickly sold.

Homes built after 1955 in the U.S. were commonly built with three or more bedrooms (Caltrans 2011). These new homes were about 50 percent larger than the average house constructed in the 1940s to 1950s (Caltrans 2011). A new standard amenity was a second bathroom or half bath, which was rarely even seen in homes built prior to the 1940s (McAlester 2013).

Prior to the development of the Ranch-style homes, the trend of compact houses on narrow lots was the standard. As automobiles became a main transportation for families after WWII, the use of narrow lots was replaced with sprawling designs on wider lots. This change in design resulted in a broad and maximizing street-facing façade (McAlester 2013).

Ranch-style homes typically have an elongated form and are commonly single story. Ranch homes are usually horizontal featuring low-pitch roofs with broad overhangs, unbroken eave lines, concrete slab floors, and grouped windows or large picture window (McAlester 2013). More than 50 percent of Ranch-style homes have a large picture window on the front façade. After WWII, many factories used for war material production adapted to making domestic manufacture products. One of those products were pre-manufactured windows that now came in standardized sizes. Masonry detailing on the façade is also common, such as brick wainscoting or stone entryways. Entry ways that are covered are usually quite small in size and too narrow to be used as a porch, while the rear private yard is larger, easily accessed from the main living room, and may have more than one rear patio. Two-car garages or carports are also typical for Ranch-style homes in California. Detached garages are not common in the Ranch style, yet some models have a separate garage from the house. Detached garages were common before the 1920s. Since the 1920s, garages were an accelerating trend that changed the overall size and shape of houses built between 1920 and 1950. One-car garages were common between 1930 and 1950; two-car garages more common later. The separation between the house and garage acts as an open breezeway but is still connected with the same roofline (Caltrans 2011).

The most prominent Ranch-style architect in Southern California was Cliff May, a sixth generation Californian born in 1908. May designed and built homes largely in the areas surrounding San Diego and Los Angeles and is credited with creating the California Ranch architectural style, originating in the early 1930s. May introduced the Western Ranch house through the California-based *Sunset Magazine*. Through his career, May designed and built hundreds of these modernized houses specifically to fit the lifestyle of the American family. May's designs became particularly popular in the postwar 1950s and his designs were sold throughout the U.S. He won dozens of awards in architecture and was a member of many home builders associations (Van Balgooy 2004). His most famous Ranch houses are scattered through the city of San Diego and the greater Los Angeles area. Many of his notable Ranch houses include the *la Casa de Larga Jornada* in Santa Fe, the *Red Bud* custom house in Red Bluff, and the "Ranchos" neighborhood in Long Beach (Bricker 1983).

3.0 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The property and surrounding area historically consisted of an agricultural landscape with orchards and other row crops. Since then, the surrounding area has developed into a mix of commercial and residential development.

The intensive pedestrian survey conducted on October 2, 2020 confirmed that the Project Area consists of a residence and an unimproved back yard. Overall, the visibility throughout the Project Area was poor (approximately 10 to 15 percent visibility) due to the dense cover of invasive grasses and star thistle (Figure 2). The surface vegetation was dense, ranging from one to two feet above ground. The only visible surface areas in the field were the landscaped areas and occasional patches of bare soil closer to the structures, which consisted of sandy loam soil. The soil throughout the fields appeared to have been disked in the past, as it was relatively flat with some evidence of grooved indentations in the surface. No indications of the previous orchard remain on the property.

No archaeological cultural resources were found as a result of the field survey; however, ECORP documented one historic-era single-family residence.



Figure 2. Overview of Otani parcel from northeastern corner (view west, October 2, 2020).

4.0 RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

As a result of field survey, one single-family residence has been recorded within the Project Area. A resource description, property history, and evaluation of significance follow, and a confidential DPR site record is provided in Attachment D.

4.1 Historic-Age Residence (5385 Sierra College Boulevard)

The historic-age residence is a 1,725 square foot single-story house located at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard. According to County Assessor property data, it was constructed in 1963.

This residence is a three-bedroom, three-bathroom house that was built in the Ranch style of architecture. The residence has a low-pitched, side-gable roof with rectangular wooden shingles. Two chimneys are

located at the center of the house with the larger one encased in brick with a metal cap and the smaller one encased in metal with a metal cap. There is a slight eave overhang that is open with exposed rafters. The exterior of the residence is covered with horizontal aluminum siding and brick wainscoting rising one quarter of the way from the raised concrete foundation with crawl space.

The western-facing façade contained the front entry. The front entry contains a small recessed entry with a small overhang from the roof. There is a wooden door with an aluminum screen and a rectangular glass panel to its left. To the left of the glass panel is a decorative light. The western façade also contains a side door that is attached to the north facing garage. The four windows located on the western façade of the house are dual pane with an aluminum shade. On the eastern-facing façade of the residence, there are four square and four rectangular windows with tall vertical panes. On the northeastern corner of the residence is a door that connects the garage to the backyard. The eastern-facing façade also contains an extended porch that is supported by five wooden unelaborated square columns. On the southern side of the porch is a wooden screen. The porch is covered by a low-pitched roof with wooden rectangular shingles and an aluminum gutter. Wooden boards line the floor of the porch. On the southern end of the eastern side is a large sliding glass door with a screen. The residence rests on a concrete slab foundation with vents lining around all sides of the residence to show a recessed crawlspace.

Directly east of the residence is a gated swimming pool and wooden pool house. The northern end of the parcel has a modern wooden shed and wooden open-air carport. The northeastern corner has a wooden pumphouse and concrete well. On the eastern lawn is a concrete walkway with a lamp post that overlooks Sierra College Boulevard.

Representative photographs showing exterior views of the single-family residence building are included as Figures 3 through 5 below.



Figure 3. Western facing façade of residence (view east; September 25, 2020).



Figure 4. Attached garage at residence, northwestern façade (view southeast; September 25, 2020).



Figure 5. Western facing façade of residence (view northeast; September 25, 2020).

4.1.1 Property History

The following is a summary of the construction, use history of the building, and a history of the family that owned the residence, based on archival research. The property has been owned by one family over the course of its 57-year history. According to the building permits listed in the *Auburn Journal* newspaper in 1962, Robert T. Otani filed a building permit for a dwelling valued at \$18,712 that was to be located 2.5

miles east of Rocklin (Auburn Journal 1962). Robert Otani was born in 1914 in Loomis and served in the military during WWII (Sacramento Bee 2006). After the war, Robert worked in the poultry industry, farming, and for the Placer County Print Shop. Robert married Ida Nishiguchi in 1951 and the couple had two children. Robert passed away in 2006 at the age of 92. Ida Otani Nishiguchi and Robert were married for 55 years. Ida was born in 1922 in Utah and attended Westminster College in Salt Lake City (Sacramento Bee 2020). Her family was subjected to the Japanese internment camps during WWII. After graduating from college, Ida was employed with Reno Newspapers, Inc., Aerojet Corporation, and lastly Sierra College for 23 years, running registration in the Admissions department and secretary of Athletics (Sacramento Bee 2020). Ida passed away in April 2020 at 97 years old.

The residence first appears on topographic maps dating to 1967. Maps prior to 1967 show orchards within the property that correspond to the location of the residence. According to aerial photographs, the residence was constructed between 1961 and 1966. Aerial photographs taken in 1949, 1952, 1958, and 1961 were reviewed and show that the residence had not yet been constructed but the property contained orchards. Sierra College Boulevard and Rocklin Road are present on the aerial photographs. Aerial photographs in 1958 shows clearing for the route for Interstate 80 and by 1961 the interstate and the Sierra College Campus have been constructed west of the Project Area. Aerial photographs taken in 1966 show the residence.

According to handwritten Haley Soil Maps, which dates to the 1930s to 1950s and referenced at the Placer County Archives and Research Center, the eastern half of the northwestern quarter of Section 21 (80 acres) was owned by S & T Otani in December 1935 and later the T. O. Farms Company during the 1930s. The land is located north of a "county dirt road" that corresponds to today's Rocklin Road and east of a "Road 40' wide deeded to Placer County" that corresponds today's Sierra College Boulevard. According to the map, the 80-acre parcel was primarily used as orchards and contained eight acres of mature pears, eight acres of mature cherries, five acres of mature vineyard, and 27.5 acres of plums and peaches. It also included 1.5 acres of cultivated land, 0.8 acre of very light brush, 26.2 acres of four cords per acre of oak trees surrounded by medium brush at the northern end of the parcel, and one acre of uncultivated land. The improvements listed included a house, two sheds, and a barn located north of the Otani Parcel. These were all noted as being situated on an area of Sierra sandy loam soil. The Haley Soil Maps that date to the 1930s to 1950s do not depict the single-family residence but the maps confirm that the property was owned by the Otani family.

According to Official Records Book 346, 80 acres of land in Section 21 (which corresponds to the Sierra College North Project Area and the Otani Parcel) were deeded to Shigio Otani and Teruhisa Otani from T. O. Farms on December 30, 1935. According to the deed record, Tomehashi Otani (the father of Shigio and Teruhisa Otani) was the president of the T. O. Farms Company and Thomas Takahashi, who owned other farmland near the Project Area (Haley Soil Maps), was the secretary of the company. Tomehashi Otani helped construct Sierra College Boulevard to help the transportation of fruit crops from his orchards to the Loomis fruit sheds.

The Assessor's tax record confirms that in 1935 the land was owned by Shigio and Teruhisa Otani. By 1954, the land had been transferred to Robert and Ida Otani. In 1963, Robert and Ida Otani built the residence a few years after Sierra College built their Rocklin Road location, just west of the Project Area.

Ida worked for Sierra College beginning in 1961 for 23 years (Sierra College 2016). Prior to moving to Rocklin, Ida worked at the Auburn campus for four months before the Rocklin campus was built.

4.1.2 Evaluation of Historic-Age Residence

Following is an evaluation of single-family residence using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

The single-family residence was built in 1963 for Robert and Ida Otani after Sierra College opened their Rocklin Road campus in 1961. Ida was employed with Sierra College for over 20 years. The residence does not contribute in any significant way to an event in local or regional history. The building is not directly associated, in a significant way, to the agricultural, granite mining, or residential development of the city of Rocklin or the region. It is built after the related agricultural and mining context of the area and does not contribute to the historical importance or have significant association with that context. The house was used as a residence for the Otani family and was not associated with the agricultural production that once occurred on the property. The residence is not associated with any major or significant event in the history of Rocklin or the greater Placer County region. It is also not associated with any significant local context or statewide or national trend in agricultural development and is not associated with other locally significant historical agricultural or mining operations. In addition, the residence is not associated with any existing historic district. Therefore, the residence is not related to the broad patterns of history or individually significantly associated with the city of Rocklin, Placer County, California, or the nation and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 or NRHP Criterion A.

The residence was built in 1963 and the Otani family is associated with the residential building located on the property. The Otani family lived at the residence for over 50 years. The Otani family members were not historically significant and did not make any significant contribution to history that is portrayed through the residential house. No other known significant individuals have any direct association with this residential building. Therefore, the residential building is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B.

This building is a common residential house with little architectural distinction. The building contains some elements of Ranch architectural style, but it is not a good representation of that style. The building is modest in appearance. The Ranch style is evidenced in this building by the single-story design, elongated shape, attached garage and large picture windows; the brick wainscoting and brick chimney are also elements of the Ranch style. The building is not a good representation of the Ranch style of architecture compared to other local examples throughout California. The house was built and designed by an unknown individual but was clearly built with cost and function in mind, rather than architectural distinctiveness. It was also clearly not designed by Cliff May or any other notable architect in Ranch-style architecture. Its architectural influences are a product of the period of popularity of the styles during the period. It does not embody distinction among other buildings built during that period. Therefore, the residential building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant distinguishable components. Therefore, the buildings within the complex are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or NRHP Criterion C.

This house does not have the potential to yield information important in history. The archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is partially documented in the archival record. The residential building cannot provide additional historically important information, and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, the residential building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity

The property visit indicates that the residential building retains integrity of location, workmanship, and materials. The building appears to have never moved location and remains in place within the parcel. The building itself remains structurally intact and still maintains many original components. The roof materials have been replaced, but the materials of the remainder of the house remain intact and the building has received only minor maintenance over the years. Though the residential building no longer houses an occupant, it still could serve as a single-family residence. The residential building no longer retains integrity of design, feeling, association, and setting.

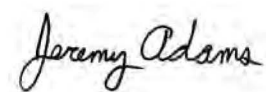
Regardless of integrity, the residential building is not eligible for the CRHR and NRHP.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

ECORP conducted a cultural resources records search, literature review, survey, and evaluation of cultural resources within the APE for the Sierra College North Project in 2017 (Mason et al. 2017). ECORP conducted a supplemental survey of the Otani Parcel for the Project in 2020. The 2020 field survey resulted in the recording of one newly recorded single-family residence. ECORP evaluated the historic-age residence using the CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria and found it not eligible under any criteria. Therefore, the development of the Otani parcel will not result in impacts to an historical resource, as defined by CEQA, or historic properties, as defined by regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800). No ground disturbance should occur until the lead agencies concur with this finding.

If you have any questions, you may reach me by telephone at (916) 782-9100 or by email at jadams@ecorpconsulting.com.

Sincerely,



Jeremy Adams
Cultural Resources Manager / Senior Architectural Historian

Enclosures:

Attachment A: DPR 523 form

Attachment B: Otani Parcel Field Photographs

6.0 REFERENCES

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- Van Balgooy, Mary. 2004. Designer of the Dream: Cliff May and the California Ranch House. *Southern California Quarterly* 86.



ATTACHMENT A



DPR 523 form

Location: N:\2016\2016-122_Sierra_College-College Station North\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Overview_CRO_Overview_20201012.mxd (AMM)-amyers 10/12/2020



Map Contents

-  Cultural Resource Boundary
-  Area of Potential Effects - 1.40 acres


Feet

0 75

Map Date: 10/12/2020
Photo Source: ESRI World Imagery (Clarity View)

P1. Other Identifier: Otani Parcel

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** Placer

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Rocklin, CA **Date:** 1981 **T 11 North; R 7 East; SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec 21; M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 5385 Sierra College Boulevard

City: Rocklin

Zip: 95677

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: The residence is located north of the Sierra College Blvd and Rocklin Road intersection at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard. The parcel is known as APN 045-150-011-000 and is located east of the Sierra College campus. Elevation: 363ft.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of a historic-age residence is a 1,725 square foot single-story house located at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard. According to County Assessor property data, it was constructed in 1963. This residence is a three-bedroom, three-bathroom house that was built in the Ranch style of architecture. The residence has a low-pitched, side-gable roof with rectangular wooden shingles. Two chimneys are located at the center of the house with the larger one encased in brick with a metal cap and the smaller one encased in metal with a metal cap. There is a slight eave overhang that is open with exposed rafters. The exterior of the residence is covered with horizontal aluminum siding and brick wainscoting rising one quarter of the way from the raised concrete foundation with crawl space. The western-facing façade contained the front entry. The front entry contains a small recessed entry with a small overhang from the roof. There is a wooden door with an aluminum screen and a rectangular glass panel to its left. To the left of the glass panel is a decorative light. The western façade also contains a side door that is attached to the north facing garage. The four windows located on the western façade of the house are dual pane with an aluminum shade. (See Cont. Sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family residence

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

Western facing façade of residence (view east; September 28, 2020).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Evergreen Sierra East, LLC
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive, #135
Sacramento, CA 95833

***P8. Recorded by:**

Jeremy Adams
ECORP Consulting Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***P9. Date Recorded:**

September 25, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** ECORP

2020. *Cultural Resources Evaluation Addendum of the Otani Parcel for the Sierra College North Project, Placer County, California.* Letter report prepared for Evergreen Sierra East, LLC

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

*NRHP Status Code

*Resource Name or # 5385 Sierra College Boulevard

B1. Historic Name: None.

B2. Common Name: 5385 Sierra College Boulevard

B3. Original Use: Single family residence

B4. Present Use: Single family residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Ranch

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The residence located at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard was constructed in 1963, according to the Placer County Assessor's data. Aerial photographs taken in 1966 reveals the residence located at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard. The residence has been occupied by the Otani since its construction.

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

*B8. **Related Features:** None.

B9a. Architect: Unknown.

b. Builder: Unknown.

*B10. **Significance:** None. **Theme:** None.

Area: Placer County, California

Period of Significance: 1963 to present

Property Type: Single family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

Following is an evaluation of historic-age residence at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard, using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria. (See Continuation Sheet).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

*B12. **References:** None.

B13. Remarks: None.

*B14. **Evaluator:** Jeremy Adams, Sayre Borden

***Date of Evaluation:** September 25, 2020

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description (continued):**

On the eastern-facing façade of the residence, there are four square and four rectangular windows with tall vertical panes. On the northeastern corner of the residence is a door that connects the garage to the backyard. The eastern-facing façade also contains an extended porch that is supported by five wooden unelaborated square columns. On the southern side of the porch is a wooden screen. The porch is covered by a low-pitched roof with wooden rectangular shingles and an aluminum gutter. Wooden boards line the floor of the porch. On the southern end of the eastern side is a large sliding glass door with a screen. The residence rests on a concrete slab foundation with vents lining around all sides of the residence to show a recessed crawlspace.

Directly east of the residence is a gated swimming pool and wooden pool house. The northern end of the parcel has a modern wooden shed and wooden open-air carport. The northeastern corner has a wooden pumphouse and concrete well. On the eastern lawn is a concrete walkway with a lamp post that overlooks Sierra College Boulevard.

Architectural Context

The single-story residence located at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard is most closely associated with the Ranch style of architecture; therefore, an architectural context on the Ranch style is included in order to support the evaluation of the building under CRHR Criterion 3 and NRHP Criterion C, which address architectural characteristics and styles.

The Ranch style of architecture was favored for residential houses for many decades, from the 1930s through 1970s, including the period when the residence at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard was built. The Ranch style design and form was largely a response to the high demand of post-World War II (WWII) housing needs.

The Contemporary style's popularity decreased due to lending institutions avoiding the design and preferring the Ranch style. The Federal Housing Authority (FHA) was not partial to homes with unusual roof forms and favored more traditional exterior detailing like shutters. The FHA was created in 1934 after the Great Depression. The goal of the FHA was to produce small homes the average working American could afford. The FHA created publications that showed how to effectively design a small house and allowed home buyers to include all major appliances in the home loan amount. Buyers at this time realized that following these guidelines was the quickest way to ensure construction funds for their projects (McAlester 2013). By the 1950s, Minimal homes were being replaced by Ranch-style homes versus Contemporary after WWII because larger homes could be built, became more affordable and easily financed, and reflected changes in preference that were realized over the upcoming decade (McAlester 2013).

This demand was caused by a natural population increase and the desire for larger homes suitable for larger families. Ranch-style homes originated in southern California in the mid-1930s. In the 1940s, FHA financing guidelines only allowed home loans for small house types. After the financing guidelines were adjusted following WWII, Ranch-style homes grew in popularity. Homes that FHA financed were discouraged to have a pronounced modern appearance; therefore, builders added traditional details to their ranch homes. Traditional details included decorative window shutters, window boxes, small roof cupolas, and decorations on gable ends (McAlester 2013). Homes built during this era were quickly sold. Homes built after 1955 in the U.S. were commonly built with three or more bedrooms (Caltrans 2011). These new homes were about 50 percent larger than the average house constructed in the 1940s to 1950s (Caltrans 2011). A new standard amenity was a second bathroom or half bath, which was rarely even seen in homes built prior to the 1940s (McAlester 2013).

Prior to the development of the Ranch-style homes, the trend of compact houses on narrow lots was the standard. As automobiles became a main transportation for families after WWII, the use of narrow lots was replaced with sprawling designs on wider lots. This change in design resulted in a broad and maximizing street-facing façade (McAlester 2013).

Ranch-style homes typically have an elongated form and are commonly single story. Ranch homes are usually horizontal featuring low-pitch roofs with broad overhangs, unbroken eave lines, concrete slab floors, and grouped windows or large picture window (McAlester 2013). More than 50 percent of Ranch-style homes have a large picture window on the front façade.

Architectural Context (continued):

After WWII, many factories used for war material production adapted to making domestic manufacture products. One of those products were pre-manufactured windows that now came in standardized sizes. Masonry detailing on the façade is also common, such as brick wainscoting or stone entryways. Entry ways that are covered are usually quite small in size and too narrow to be used as a porch, while the rear private yard is larger, easily accessed from the main living room, and may have more than one rear patio. Two-car garages or carports are also typical for Ranch-style homes in California. Detached garages are not common in the Ranch style, yet some models have a separate garage from the house. Detached garages were common before the 1920s. Since the 1920s, garages were an accelerating trend that changed the overall size and shape of houses built between 1920 and 1950. One-car garages were common between 1930 and 1950; two-car garages more common later. The separation between the house and garage acts as an open breezeway but is still connected with the same roofline (Caltrans 2011).

The most prominent Ranch-style architect in Southern California was Cliff May, a sixth generation Californian born in 1908. May designed and built homes largely in the areas surrounding San Diego and Los Angeles and is credited with creating the California Ranch architectural style, originating in the early 1930s. May introduced the Western Ranch house through the California-based Sunset Magazine. Through his career, May designed and built hundreds of these modernized houses specifically to fit the lifestyle of the American family. May's designs became particularly popular in the postwar 1950s and his designs were sold throughout the U.S. He won dozens of awards in architecture and was a member of many home builders associations (Van Balgooy 2004). His most famous Ranch houses are scattered through the city of San Diego and the greater Los Angeles area. Many of his notable Ranch houses include the la Casa de Larga Jornada in Santa Fe, the Red Bud custom house in Red Bluff, and the "Ranchos" neighborhood in Long Beach (Bricker 1983).

Property History

The following is a summary of the construction, use history of the building, and a history of the family that owned the residence, based on archival research. The property has been owned by one family over the course of its 57-year history. According to the building permits listed in the Auburn Journal newspaper in 1962, Robert T. Otani filed a building permit for a dwelling valued at \$18,712 that was to be located 2.5 miles east of Rocklin (Auburn Journal 1962). Robert Otani was born in 1914 in Loomis and served in the military during WWII (Sacramento Bee 2006). After the war, Robert worked in the poultry industry, farming, and for the Placer County Print Shop. Robert married Ida Nishiguchi in 1951 and the couple had two children. Robert passed away in 2006 at the age of 92. Ida Otani Nishiguchi and Robert were married for 55 years. Ida was born in 1922 in Utah and attended Westminster College in Salt Lake City (Sacramento Bee 2020). Her family was subjected to the Japanese internment camps during WWII. After graduating from college, Ida was employed with Reno Newspapers, Inc., Aerojet Corporation, and lastly Sierra College for 23 years, running registration in the Admissions department and secretary of Athletics (Sacramento Bee 2020). Ida passed away in April 2020 at 97 years old.

The residence first appears on topographic maps dating to 1967. Maps prior to 1967 show orchards within the property that correspond to the location of the residence. According to aerial photographs, the residence was constructed between 1961 and 1966. Aerial photographs taken in 1949, 1952, 1958, and 1961 were reviewed and show that the residence had not yet been constructed but the property contained orchards. Sierra College Boulevard and Rocklin Road are present on the aerial photographs. Aerial photographs in 1958 shows clearing for the route for Interstate 80 and by 1961 the interstate and the Sierra College Campus have been constructed west of the Project Area. Aerial photographs taken in 1966 show the residence.

According to handwritten Haley Soil Maps, which dates to the 1930s to 1950s and referenced at the Placer County Archives and Research Center, the eastern half of the northwestern quarter of Section 21 (80 acres) was owned by S & T Otani in December 1935 and later the T. O. Farms Company during the 1930s. The land is located north of a "county dirt road" that corresponds to today's Rocklin Road and east of a "Road 40' wide deeded to Placer County" that corresponds today's Sierra College Boulevard.

Property History (continued):

According to the map, the 80-acre parcel was primarily used as orchards and contained eight acres of mature pears, eight acres of mature cherries, five acres of mature vineyard, and 27.5 acres of plums and peaches. It also included 1.5 acres of cultivated land, 0.8 acre of very light brush, 26.2 acres of four cords per acre of oak trees surrounded by medium brush at the northern end of the parcel, and one acre of uncultivated land. The improvements listed included a house, two sheds, and a barn located north of the Otani Parcel. These were all noted as being situated on an area of Sierra sandy loam soil. The Haley Soil Maps that date to the 1930s to 1950s do not depict the single-family residence but the maps confirm that the property was owned by the Otani family.

According to Official Records Book 346, 80 acres of land in Section 21 (which corresponds to the Sierra College North Project Area and the Otani Parcel) were deeded to Shigio Otani and Teruhisa Otani from T. O. Farms on December 30, 1935. According to the deed record, Tomehashi Otani (the father of Shigo and Teruhisa Otani) was the president of the T. O. Farms Company and Thomas Takahashi, who owned other farmland near the Project Area (Haley Soil Maps), was the secretary of the company. Tomehashi Otani helped construct Sierra College Boulevard to help the transportation of fruit crops from his orchards to the Loomis fruit sheds.

The Assessor's tax record confirms that in 1935 the land was owned by Shigio and Teruhisa Otani. By 1954, the land had been transferred to Robert and Ida Otani. In 1963, Robert and Ida Otani built the residence a few years after Sierra College built their Rocklin Road location, just west of the Project Area. Ida worked for Sierra College beginning in 1961 for 23 years (Sierra College 2016). Prior to moving to Rocklin, Ida worked at the Auburn campus for four months before the Rocklin campus was built.

Evaluation of historic-age residence

Following is an evaluation of single-family residence using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

The single-family residence was built in 1963 for Robert and Ida Otani after Sierra College opened their Rocklin Road campus in 1961. Ida was employed with Sierra College for over 20 years. The residence does not contribute in any significant way to an event in local or regional history. The building is not directly associated, in a significant way, to the agricultural, granite mining, or residential development of the city of Rocklin or the region. It is built after the related agricultural and mining context of the area and does not contribute to the historical importance or have significant association with that context. The house was used as a residence for the Otani family and was not associated with the agricultural production that once occurred on the property. The residence is not associated with any major or significant event in the history of Rocklin or the greater Placer County region. It is also not associated with any significant local context or statewide or national trend in agricultural development and is not associated with other locally significant historical agricultural or mining operations. In addition, the residence is not associated with any existing historic district. Therefore, the residence is not related to the broad patterns of history or individually significantly associated with the city of Rocklin, Placer County, California, or the nation and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 or NRHP Criterion A.

The residence was built in 1963 and the Otani family is associated with the residential building located on the property. The Otani family lived at the residence for over 50 years. The Otani family members were not historically significant and did not make any significant contribution to history that is portrayed through the residential house. No other known significant individuals have any direct association with this residential building. Therefore, the residential building is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B.

This building is a common residential house with little architectural distinction. The building contains some elements of Ranch architectural style, but it is not a good representation of that style. The building is modest in appearance. The Ranch style is evidenced in this building by the single-story design, elongated shape, attached garage and large picture windows; the brick wainscoting and brick chimney are also elements of the Ranch style. The building is not a good representation of the Ranch style of architecture compared to other local examples throughout California.

Page 6 of 10
*Recorded by: ECORP

*Resource Name or # 5385 Sierra College Boulevard
*Date: 9/25/2020

Continuation Update

Evaluation of historic-age residence (continued):

The house was built and designed by an unknown individual but was clearly built with cost and function in mind, rather than architectural distinctiveness. It was also clearly not designed by Cliff May or any other notable architect in Ranch-style architecture. Its architectural influences are a product of the period of popularity of the styles during the period. It does not embody distinction among other buildings built during that period. Therefore, the residential building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant distinguishable components. Therefore, the buildings within the complex are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or NRHP Criterion C.

This house does not have the potential to yield information important in history. The archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is partially documented in the archival record. The residential building cannot provide additional historically important information, and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, the residential building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity

The property visit indicates that the residential building retains integrity of location, workmanship, and materials. The building appears to have never moved location and remains in place within the parcel. The building itself remains structurally intact and still maintains many original components. The roof materials have been replaced, but the materials of the remainder of the house remain intact and the building has received only minor maintenance over the years. Though the residential building no longer houses an occupant, it still could serve as a single-family residence. The residential building no longer retains integrity of design, feeling, association, and setting.

Regardless of integrity, the residential building is not eligible for the CRHR and NRHP.



Western facing façade of residence (view east; September 25, 2020).



Attached garage residence, northwestern façade (view southeast; September 25, 2020).



Window detail, western façade (view south; September 25, 2020).



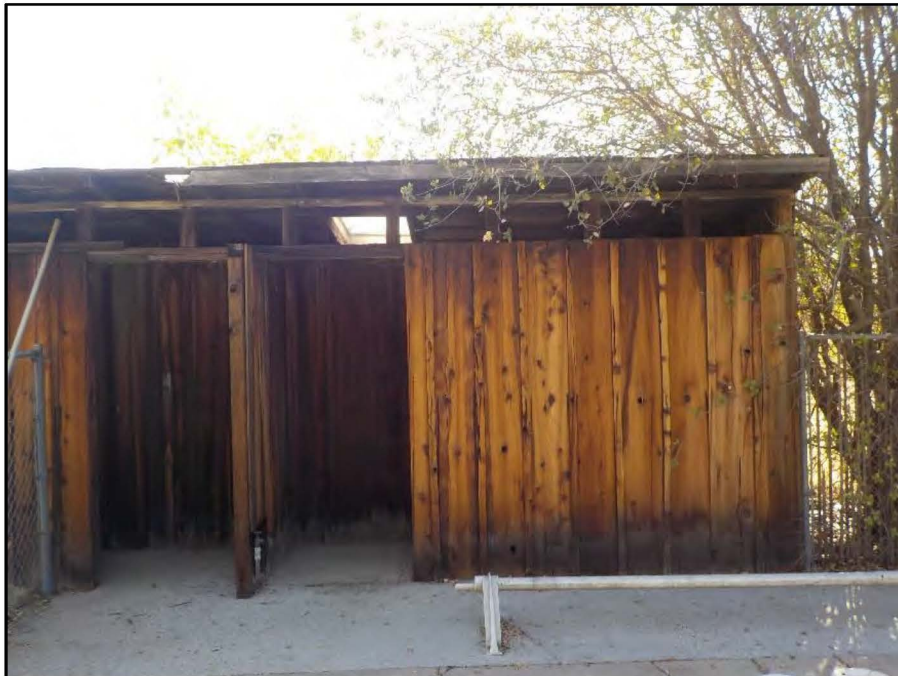
Western facing façade of residence (view northeast; September 25, 2020).



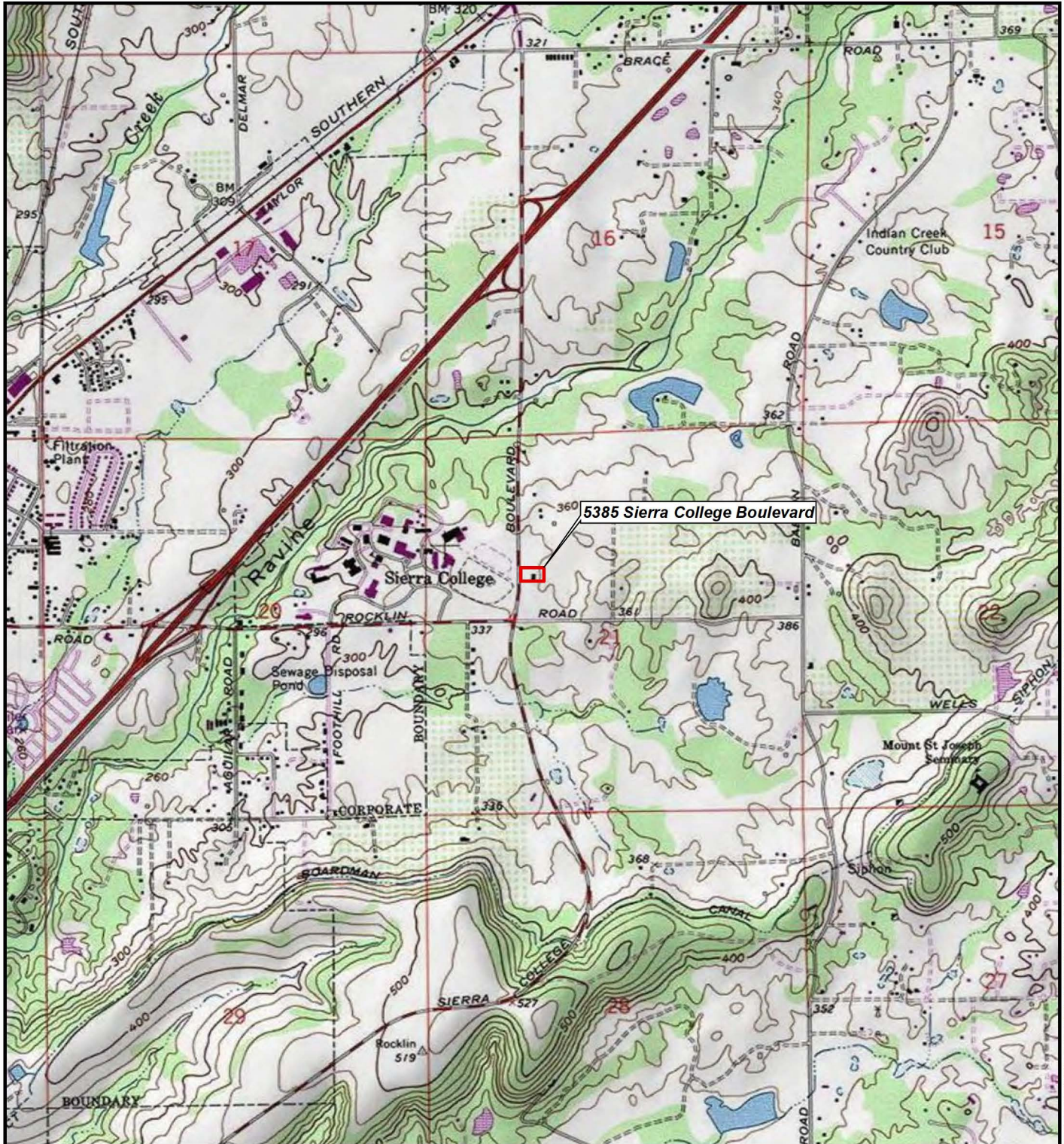
Eastern facing façade of residence (view west; September 25, 2020).



Pool located southeast of residence (view east; September 25, 2020).

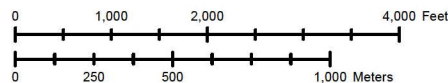


Pool house located southeast of residence (view north; September 25, 2020).



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information



ATTACHMENT B

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
 HRI#
 Trinomial

Page 1 of 2

Resource/Project Name: Otani Parcel 2016-122

Year 2020

Camera: Samsung Galaxy A51

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Residence at 5385 Sierra College Boulevard, Rocklin, CA					
9	25		Western facing façade	SE	DSCN0911
9	25		Western facing façade	SE	DSCN0912
9	25		Western facing façade	SE	DSCN0913
9	25		Western facing façade	SE	DSCN0914
9	25		Western facing façade	SE	DSCN0915
9	25		Western facing façade, attached garage	SE	DSCN0916
9	25		Attached garage, northern facing door	South	DSCN0917
9	25		Attached garage, northern facing door	South	DSCN0918
9	25		Covered car port located north of residence	NW	DSCN0919
9	25		Covered car port located north of residence	NW	DSCN0920
9	25		Detail of window on western façade	South	DSCN0921
9	25		Concrete slab foundation	South	DSCN0923
9	25		Entry door at garage	South	DSCN0924
9	25		Brick wainscoting on exterior	East	DSCN0925
9	25		Front entry overview	East	DSCN0926
9	25		Brick wainscoting on exterior	East	DSCN0927
9	25		Concrete slab foundation and side paneling	East	DSCN0928
9	25		Southwestern facing façade	NE	DSCN0929
9	25		Small crawl space at foundation	East	DSCN0930
9	25		Detail of window on eastern façade	West	DSCN0931
9	25		Rear of residence, eastern facing façade	West	DSCN0932
9	25		Gated swimming pool	East	DSCN0933
9	25		Rear of residence, eastern facing façade	West	DSCN0934
9	25		Wood pool house	East	DSCN0935
9	25		Wood pool house	East	DSCN0936
9	25		Gated swimming pool	West	DSCN0937
9	25		Gated swimming pool	West	DSCN0938
9	25		Rear of residence, eastern facing façade	West	DSCN0939
9	25		Rear of residence, eastern facing façade	West	DSCN0940
9	25		Planter located east of residence	NW	DSCN0941
9	25		Rear of residence, eastern facing façade	SW	DSCN0942

Page 2 of 2 Resource/Project Name: Otani Parcel 2016-122 Year 2020

Camera: Samsung Galaxy A51

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

9	25		Garage entry door at rear of house	West	DSCN0943
9	25		Platform for well or water tank	East	DSCN0944
9	25		Attached garage, northern facing door	SE	DSCN0945
9	25		Western facing façade	East	DSCN0946
9	25		Western facing façade	East	DSCN0947
9	25		Western facing façade	East	DSCN0948
10	2		Overview from SE corner of parcel	W	DSCN0949
10	2		Overview from SE corner of parcel	N	DSCN0950
10	2		Overview from NE corner of parcel	S	DSCN0951
10	2		Overview from NE corner of parcel	W	DSCN0952



DSCN0911



DSCN0912



DSCN0913



DSCN0914



DSCN0915



DSCN0916



DSCN0917



DSCN0918



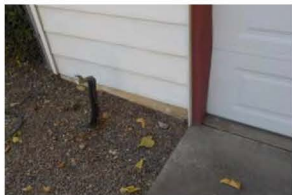
DSCN0919



DSCN0920



DSCN0921



DSCN0923



DSCN0924



DSCN0925



DSCN0926



DSCN0927



DSCN0928



DSCN0929



DSCN0930



DSCN0931



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DSCN0940



DSCN0941



DSCN0942



DSCN0943



DSCN0944



DSCN0945



DSCN0946



DSCN0947



DSCN0948



DSCN0949



DSCN0950



DSCN0951



DSCN0952

