DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND

EFFECT FOR THE ROCKLIN APARTMENTS

PROJECT AREA, CITY OF ROCKLIN

PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by

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(Job # 14-060)

INTRODUCTION

The project involves the development of a parcel at the southeast corner of Sierra College Boulevard and Rocklin Road. The proposed project involves the construction of 195 apartment units and a leasing office, gym, and 196 covered parking stalls, 191 uncovered parking stalls, pedestrian circulation, drive aisles and landscaping. Grading for the project area may extend to 15 feet in depth. The maximum depth of excavation will be 25 feet for utility lines.

The project area is mapped on the Rocklin 7.5' USGS topographic map and lies in the north half of section 21, Township 11 North 7 Range East, MDM (Figures 1 and 2).

The proposed project will require Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the applicant will participate as a consulting party to assist the federal agency in demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f; regulations codified at 36 CFR Section 800).

Melinda Peak served as principal investigator for the current study, with Michael Lawson completing the recent survey effort. The project area had been the subject of a prior study by our firm in 2005.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies for the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that addresses the treatment of historic properties; 4) receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments on the MOA or results of consultation; and 5) the project implementation according to the conditions of the MOA.

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

Decisions regarding management of cultural resources hinge on determinations of their significance (36 CFR 60.2). As part of this decision-making process the National Park Service has identified components which must be considered in the evaluation process, including:

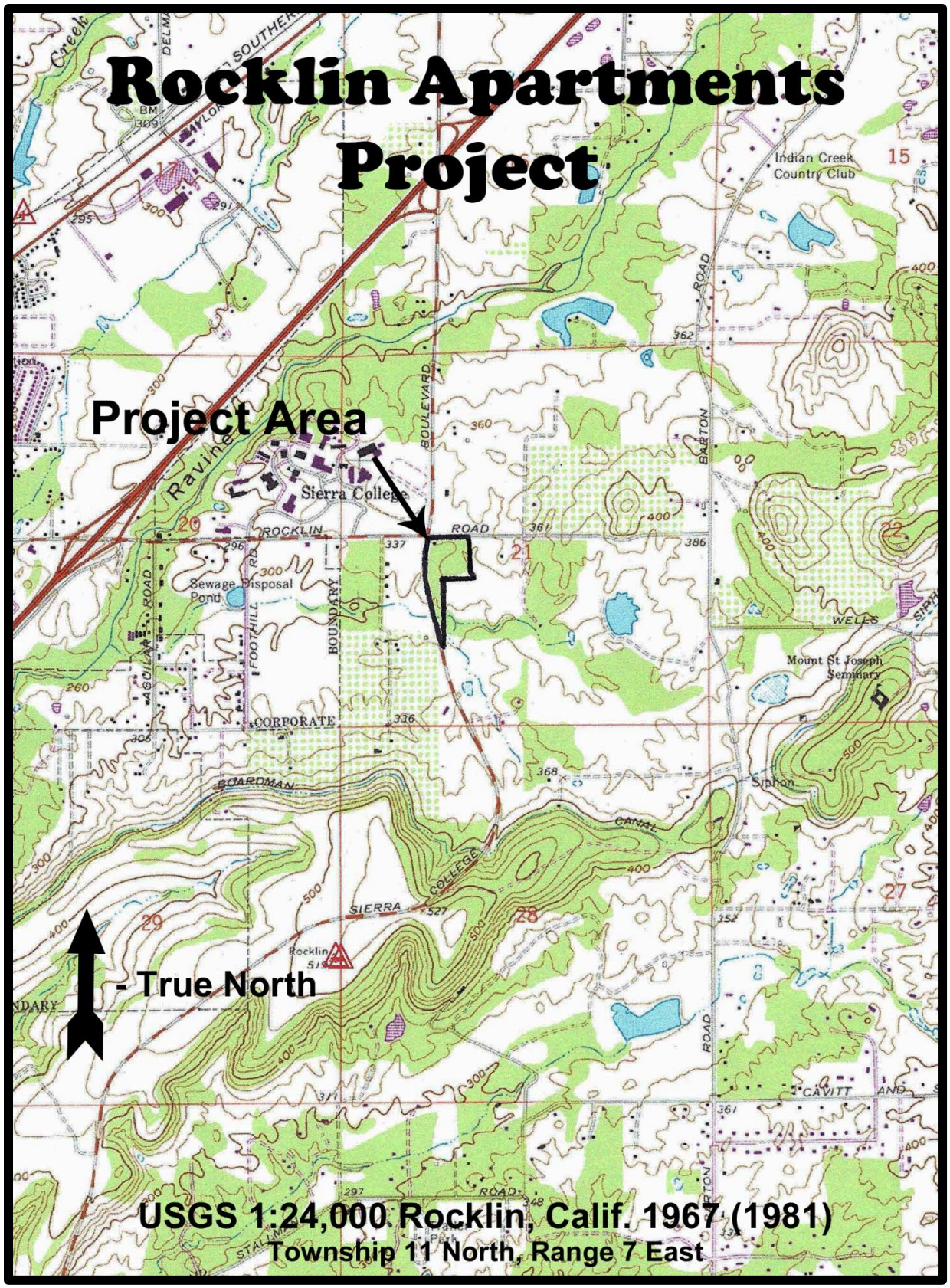
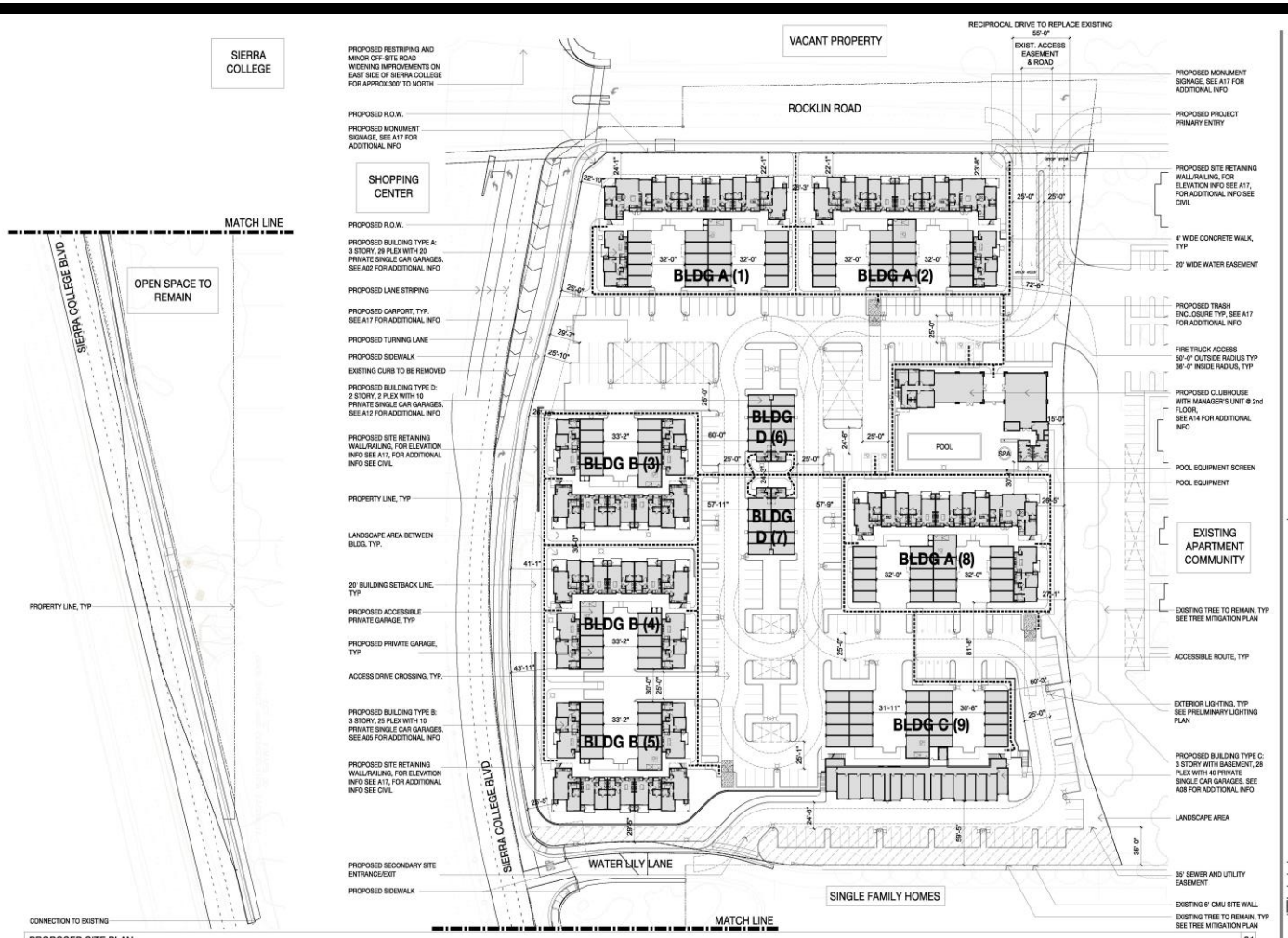

Rocklin Apartments Project
Project Area
- True North
USGS 1:24,000 Rocklin, Calif. 1967 (1981)
Township 11 North, Range 7 East
Sierra College
Sewage Disposal Pond
Indian Creek Country Club
Mount St Joseph Seminary
Siphon
BOULEVARD
ROCKLIN ROAD
FOOTHILL RD
BOUNDARY
CORPORATE
BOARDMAN CANAL
SIERRA COLLEGE
BARTON ROAD
WELLS
CAVITT
Ravine
Creek

Figure 1



PROPOSED SITE PLAN 01

PROJECT OWNER

Rocklin Apartments, LLC
23622 Calabasas Road, #200
Calabasas, CA 91302
Phone: 818-223-3500
Fax: 818-223-3536

CONSULTANTS

Architect:
MVE & Partners
1920 Main Street, #800
Irvine CA 92614
Phone: 949-809-3388
Fax : 949-809-2222

Civil Engineer:
OMNI-MEANS, Ltd
943 Reserve Drive, #100
Roseville, CA 95678
Phone: 916-782-8688

Lighting Engineer:
OMNI-MEANS, Ltd
943 Reserve Drive, #100
Roseville, CA 95678
Phone: 916-782-8688

Landscape Architect:
OMNI-MEANS, Ltd
943 Reserve Drive, #100
Roseville, CA 95678
Phone: 916-782-8688

Sewer: S.P.M.U.D.
Water: P.C.W.A.
Telephone: SBC TELEPHONE
Cable: STARTSTREAM
Gas & Electric: P.G.&E.
Garbage Disposal: AUBURN-PLACER

SITE PLAN NOTES:

1. CURB RADIUS IN DRIVE AISLE ARE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE CITY OF ROCKLIN FIRE TRUCK STANDARDS.

2. PROPOSED SIERRA COLLEGE RIGHT OF WAY/LANE CONFIGURATION IS BASED ON CITY STANDARDS AND TRAFFIC STUDY FINDING FOR FUTURE BUILDOUT.

3. ROCKLIN ROAD IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE MEDIAN CUT.

4. WATERLILY LANE WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A PART OF THE RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION TO THE SOUTH. R.O.W. TO BE DEDICATED BY THIS PROJECT.

VICINITY MAP 02

PROJECT DATA (cont.):

PARKING CALCULATION

1 BDRM UNIT (105X1.5) =	157.5 STALLS
2 BDRM UNIT (78X2) =	156 STALLS
3 BDRM UNIT (12X2) =	24 STALLS
VISITOR (195X.25) =	48.75 STALLS
TOTAL REQUIRED	387 STALLS
COVERED PARKING PROVIDED	196 STALLS
REQ 1/DU = 195 STALLS	
UNCOVERED PARKING PROVIDED	191 STALLS
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED	387 STALLS
H.C. PARKING PROVIDED	11 STALLS
REQ @ 2% = 8 STALLS	

PROJECT DATA (cont.):

PROPOSED BUILDING AREA :

3-A BUILDING(29125 SF) =	87,375 SF
3-A GARAGE (5130 SF) =	15,390 SF
3-B BUILDING(23248 SF) =	69,744 SF
3-B GARAGE (2728SF) =	8,184 SF
1-C BUILDING(27985 SF) =	27,985 SF
1-C GARAGE (12418 SF) =	12,418 SF
2-D BUILDING(2669 SF) =	5,338 SF
2-D GARAGE (2402 SF) =	4,804 SF
CLUB HOUSE (6716 SF) =	6,716 SF
TOTAL LIVING	197,158 SF
TOTAL GARAGE	40,796 SF

BUILDING HEIGHT

MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT =	35 FT
PROPOSED BUILDING HEIGHT =	34.75 FT

PROJECT DATA (cont.):

TWO BEDROOM UNIT		
UNIT D (73)		1050 SF
UNIT D1 (4)		1230 SF
UNIT M (1)		1180 SF
THREE BEDROOM UNIT		
UNIT E (12)		1340 SF

SITE COVERAGE AREA :

ALLOWABLE	60% = 443,876 SF X .6 =	266,326 SF
PROPOSED	3-A BUILDING(14055 SF) =	42,165 SF
	3-B BUILDING(10892 SF) =	32,676 SF
	1-C BUILDING(14277 SF) =	14,277 SF
	2-D BUILDING(2785 SF) =	5,570 SF
	CARPORTS =	7,038 SF
	TRASH ENCLOSURES =	543 SF
	CLUBHOUSE =	6,383 SF
	TOTAL	108,652 SF

PROJECT DATA:

TOTAL SITE ACREAGE:	10.19 ACRES
PROPOSED PROJECT ACRE:	7.82 ACRES
ZONING DESIGNATION:	HDR
PLANNED DEVELOPMENT - 20	PD-20
MIN 20 UNITS/ACRE	156 UNITS MIN

RESIDENTIAL UNITS

ONE BEDROOM UNITS	105 UNITS
TWO BEDROOM UNITS	78 UNITS
THREE BEDROOM UNITS	12 UNITS
TOTAL UNITS	195 UNITS

PROPOSED UNIT AREA

ONE BEDROOM UNIT	
UNIT A (51)	665 SF
UNIT B (24)	715 SF
UNIT C (30)	775 SF

ROCKLIN APARTMENTS

ROCKLIN ROAD
&
SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD
ROCKLIN, CA

ROCKLIN APARTMENTS , LLC
23622 CALABASAS ROAD
#200
CALABASAS, CA

DATE: MAY 09 2014
PROJECT #: 2013-10152
SCALE: 1" = 30'
0 30 60
NORTH
SHEET #: A01

REQ @ 2% = 8 STALLS

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

MVE & PARTNERS

Figure 2

- o criteria for significance;
- o historic context; and
- o integrity.

Criteria for Significance

Significance of cultural resources is measured against the National Register criteria for evaluation:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and,
>
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Historic Context

The historic context is a narrative statement "that groups information about a series of historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area." To evaluate resources in accordance with federal guidelines, these sites must be examined to determine whether they are examples of a defined "property type." The property type is a "grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics." Through this evaluation, each site is viewed as a representative of a class of similar properties rather than as a unique phenomenon.

A well-developed historical context helps determine the association between property types and broad patterns of American history. Once this linkage is established, each resource's potential to address specific research issues can be explicated.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register it must meet one of the criteria for significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a, b, c, or d]) and retain integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period."

The following discussion is derived from National Register Bulletin 15 ("How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation").

Within the concept of integrity, there are seven aspects or qualities that define integrity in various combinations. The seven aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will possess several or usually most of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects is necessary for a property to convey this significance. Determining which of the seven aspects are important involves knowing why, where and when the property is significant.

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;

- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;

- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,

- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant.

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant.

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were an archeological site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. For archeological sites that are eligible under Criteria a or b, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects.

In sum, the assessment of a resource's National Register eligibility hinges on meeting two conditions:

- the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and

- the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

For the National Register, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of ... objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The identity of a district derives from the relationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of functionally related properties.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource, which is defined as any site which:

(A.) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and

(B) Meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. 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

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Prehistory

Until recent years, few archeological studies have been conducted in this region. Early excavations had focused either on the large, rich village sites in the Delta region and along the major waterways in the Central Valley or on the higher elevation sites in proposed reservoir areas, along major Sierra Nevada waterways. As a result, chronological sequences have been established for each region, with later work emphasizing refinement of these sequences.

Increasing urbanization in the Sacramento region over the past twenty years has pushed development further from the major drainages and into the margin of the Sacramento Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills. There is no established archeological sequence for the region, but the ties seem to be stronger to the Sierra Nevada.

The project is located in an interesting area for archeological research because it is between three areas with defined archeological sequences: the Oroville locality to the north, the Central Sierra area to the east and the Central Valley/Delta area to the west. These sequences include many similar artifact types and dates for major cultural changes, but there are also significant differences between them. It is an important goal of archeology to determine how these differences relate to different cultural traditions, cultural adaptation to differing environmental conditions or other natural or cultural influences. It is not clear at present which of these sequences best reflects the prehistory of the project vicinity or if a separate local sequence is necessary to adequately describe the area.

An excavation project by Chavez (1982) on sites on Linda Creek and Strap Ravine corroborated the findings of earlier work that indicated that the strong Central Valley association characteristic of the late prehistoric cultures in the foothill area might not extend to earlier cultures. Although there are many similarities with the material culture of the Late Horizon of the Central Valley, there are also significant points of diversion.

In the Linda Creek area, only site CA-PLA-210 produced artifacts from excavation units. There was evidence of two components at the site, although they were not distinctly separated by stratigraphy. The more recent component, characterized by Desert Side Notched points and emphasis on the use of chert and other silicates, probably dates to Phase II of the Late Horizon -- about A.D. 1500 to the time of European contact. The older component is represented by one Gunther Barbed projectile point and an emphasis on basalt as well as silicates. This component probably dates to Phase I of the Late Horizon, about A.D. 500 to 1500. Chavez (1982:58) cautions that these conclusions are tentative due to the small number of units excavated and the low recovery rate of artifacts within these units.

The Strap Ravine sites appear to have been occupied earlier than the Linda Creek sites, and, although times of occupation overlapped, they were probably abandoned earlier as well. The excavations at CA-PLA-38 recovered enough obsidian flakes to permit sourcing by X-ray fluorescence and dating by obsidian hydration. This dating technique indicated occupation of the site from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Chavez, on the basis of projectile point types recovered from the site, suggests that occupation continued later than this, through Phase I and possibly into Phase II (Chavez 1982:51). Again, the conclusions must be considered tentative due to the relatively small artifact collection contributing to the analysis.

Artifacts that suggest occupation earlier than A.D. 500--into the transitional period between the Middle and Late Horizons--include a Type C3 *Olivella* shell bead and two slate projectile points bearing distinct morphological similarities to Martis Complex styles. The slate points, both recovered from CA-PLA-87, resemble a Type 4c point as defined at CA-NEV-15 (Elsasser 1960) and a Martis Contracting Stem (Elston et al. 1977) according to Chavez (1982:47). Point types suggesting Phase I occupation were also recovered from Strap Ravine sites.

Chavez (1982), dealing with a limited artifact collection, did not go so far as to suggest occupation of the area by a population bearing the Martis Culture. He noted the position of the project vicinity between three areas of differing cultural sequences (as mentioned above) and suggested that the wide variety of artifact types indicated that the area "...could have served as a culture contact and exchange 'hub'..." (Chavez 1982:52). A test excavation performed by Peak & Associates (1988) on a very small midden site, CA-PLA-176, on the Linda Creek watershed, also recovered a slate point similar in style to those associated with the Martis Culture.

The presence of Martis-like (Middle Archaic) artifacts was also noted at site CA-PLA-633 (Locus C) and CA-PLA-636 (Davy 1989) located in the Stanford Oaks project area. Of the 27 projectile points recovered during the excavation of the sites within the Stanford Oaks project area, six (22 percent) weighed more than two grams, and "...may or may not have been atlatl...dart points" (Davy 1989:163). The excavation of CA-PLA-663/H has also resulted in the discovery of larger projectile points that may date to this period as well (Wait, personal communication, 1994).

Peak & Associates conducted two large-scale surveys with excavation of several sites on the higher land north of Clover Valley and northwest of the project area. The extensive excavations in the Twelve Bridges Golf Club project area provide a large body of data toward defining the characteristics of the cultures in this area and a better idea of the cultural succession. The survey of

Bickford Ranch (Peak & Associates 1995) included a large volcanic plateau that was almost devoid of prehistoric resources, but the margins of the plateau were the scene of considerable prehistoric occupation and use. Almost all of the sites in these project areas were associated with bedrock mortars.

It is clear that the most recent prehistoric cultures of the area reflect, in general, the late cultures of the Central Valley, though there are interesting local variations. Some of the differences clearly result from the greater wealth and population in the valley, but other differences may reflect a technological response to differing ecological settings and resource exploitation techniques.

In the preceding phase of prehistory there is a consistent expression of high Sierra Nevada and Great Basin relationships of some sort. However, the projectile points that reflect this connection are often produced on material imported from the Coast Ranges, although manufacture on locally available non-obsidian materials is much more common. The reasons for this situation are not clear. This could also be a response to differing ecological settings, but the relationship between foothill sites and the Martis Culture proper is an open question.

Ethnology

At the time of the gold rush, the project vicinity was occupied by the Nisenan Indians, identified by the language they spoke. There have been several general treatments of the Nisenan culture by Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929, 1953; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978 and Wilson 1982. There are also several more specific articles on various aspects of their culture as reported in the bibliography and elsewhere.

The Nisenan peoples occupied the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and the American Rivers from the Sacramento River on the west to the summit of the Sierra in the east. The Foothill and Hill Nisenan peoples were distinctive from the Valley Nisenan and were loosely organized into tribelets or districts with large central villages, surrounded by smaller villages. These are often referred to as winter villages by older Indians. These central villages and their leaders seemed to have had power or control over the surrounding smaller villages and camps and specific surrounding territory (Beals 1933; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978). These districts were oriented to the natural resources and the landforms.

In the foothills and mountains the major drainages became formal or informal boundaries with the land in between forming the district. Thus, the Placerville District is between the Cosumnes River and the Middle Fork of the American River, the Auburn District between the Middle Fork of the American River and the Bear River and the Nevada City District between the Bear River and the Yuba River.

All the Nisenan depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal movements and migration of the animals and the runs of fish. With the flooding of the valley in the winter and spring a great number of animals such as elk, antelope and bears moved to the natural levees along the rivers and up into the lower foothills. Along the foothill margins they

joined the resident and migratory deer herds. Huge flocks of waterfowl visited the flooded areas between the rivers and the foothills, coveys of quail gathered in the fall, and pigeons were common in the fall and spring. Steelhead and salmon ran up most of the major streams including Secret Ravine and Auburn Ravine in the fall, winter and spring. The hunting of these plentiful resources was part of the foothill lifeway.

This same bounty was available to the river-oriented valley peoples out on the valley floor and along the natural levees of the rivers. Major north-south Indian trails along the margin of the foothills were usable year around as well as other trails east and west along the natural levees of the stream courses. There was probably not a great deal of competition for resources at this time except in lean years. Both the valley and foothill peoples lived at the edges of rich ecotones: the rivers and the valley floor, and the valley floor and the foothills.

While the Hill Nisenan to the east in the foothills carried on trade with the valley peoples and shared some of the cultural traits, they lacked the complexity or richness of the Valley Nisenan. The Hill Nisenan had a different resource base to work with which required greater mobility and a more intense use of the available resources (Matson 1972). They developed a local culture that was more oriented to the gathering, storage and year round use of the acorn, continual foraging of resources by everyone in the village group, specialized hunting strategies and availability of different plants to gather and process (Erskian and Ritter 1972). They depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal migrations and increased populations of animals and insects. The foothill people relied more on foraging for food, for immediate use or short-term storage, rather than gathering for future needs. This meant they had to be much more mobile in their use of the land and its resources. Population densities and the large number of campsites reflect the more limited ability to acquire and utilize the fewer available resources: they had to work harder for less.

This continual movement meant the foothill people did not have large year-round villages. There are no known major villages in the foothills or mountains that can compare with the valley permanent village sites or population densities. However, there are hundreds of small campsites and villages scattered across the foothills and mountains with certain localities as the centers for these hill peoples.

It appears that the hill people were more socially organized around the extended family than to the village and would often camp in informal family groups around the central village. Since they did some foraging and extensive fishing and hunting in the winter they needed to have some access to a resource base at all times. However, due to the ability to store acorns and other dried foods and take advantage of the winter concentrations of game, birds and fish, they could congregate in larger villages in the wintertime. There is some evidence that these winter villages were moved at times if the local resources were too badly depleted. Over a long period of time a center village may have been abandoned and moved and then reoccupied at a later time. Many place names refer to these old or unoccupied sites.

At the central villages there was the need to build and maintain more substantial houses for winter living. Larger family houses, a dance house and acorn granaries were part of these winter quarters.

The availability of firewood may also have been a factor in the preference for living up in the oak woodlands of the foothills. Winter was the time of ceremonies, social gatherings and marriages. Shamans had contests, children were trained, and trade items, tools, baskets and equipment were made and repaired.

Regional History

The 1833 malaria epidemic that decimated the Indians in the Central Valley played a major role in defining the post-Contact land use pattern of the Indians of the region, as well as impacting Euro-American economic development. The introduction of malaria to central California *circa* 1831 occurred as a result of expeditions of several fur brigades of the Hudson's Bay Company with infected individuals. The introduction of the disease led to the tremendous epidemic of 1833 that decimated the Indian population of the region. Three quarters of the total Indian population of the region has been estimated to have died from the disease in that year.

Malaria was epidemic in the mining camps of the Sierra Nevada foothill region, and remained endemic, with frequent sharp local outbreaks throughout the Central Valley until about 1880. The Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Health published in 1875, referenced an undated article from *The Placer Press* that reported, "Almost everybody living west of Gold Hill is either down with fever, or chills and fever, or more or less affected by the miasmatic poison generated and floating around in that locale" (Gray and Fontaine 1951:27).

Secret Ravine was the site of extensive placer mining in the 1850s and 1860s in the vicinity of Newcastle, and also to the south around Stewarts Flat. Pine Grove, later Pino was the center of ravine diggings at that time (Gudde 1975:276). Pino is located near the modern location of the town of Loomis.

Rocklin became an important transportation center when the Central Pacific reached the townsite, 22 miles from Sacramento, in May 1864. A major locomotive terminal was established here, serving as such until its move to Roseville in 1908. The first shipment from Rocklin consisted of three carloads of granite. Chinese workers were brought in to work on the construction of the railroad after the Central Pacific had completed 40 miles of a track at a point about four miles east of Auburn, at which time federal funding became available for the project (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1990: 149).

Rocklin became the principal granite-producing point in the Sacramento Valley. The first quarry opened in 1863, and the stone was used in construction work on the Central Pacific for culverts. The Rocklin quarries were comparatively close together. The quarries occur in an area less than a mile squared, on a gently rolling plain that borders the railroad.

By 1904, there were fifteen quarries in operation and several others idle. Most of the quarries were small, employing from three to ten men. The largest quarry employed 33 men, and at times, as many as 50. Most of the smaller quarries were operated by immigrant Finns, Russians, and Italians. Each of the quarries had a railway spur connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Rocklin (Aubury 1906:38-40).

The Rocklin-Roseville Chinatown is reported to have been situated between the communities of Rocklin and Roseville. On September 16, 1877, the Chinese living in the community were driven out, and all 25 buildings burned to the ground. This action was a result of an incident in which a Chinese individual killed three non-Chinese (McDannold 2000:166).

The commercial fruit industry expanded rapidly in western Placer County in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Chinese laborers were reportedly used because they seemed to endure the malaria, while the white laborers could not or would not. In 1894, Japanese laborers began to move into the region, eventually providing virtually all of the fruit orchard labor.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the increased urbanization and expansion of suburban communities from Sacramento to the northeast along the Highway 80 corridor, led to growth of the housing market in western Placer County. Beginning in the 1980s, the lower cost of living and land have drawn high technology firms and other industries to the region, resulting in the subsequent commercial and residential development and expansion of the communities of Roseville, Rocklin and Loomis, and now Lincoln, virtually closing out the era of the large cattle ranches and orchards.

RESEARCH

A review of the files maintained at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System was conducted on July 28, 2014. According to this review, the project area has been systematically surveyed as a part of a larger tract of land in 1982 by John and Dan Foster, and again in 2005 by Peak & Associates (Appendix 2).

No sites are recorded in or immediately adjacent to the project site. Two bedrock mortar stations have been recorded as sites in the area—CA-PLA-496 and CA-PLA-497. No historic period sites are reported in the area.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

In 2005, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a check of the Sacred Lands files. The check failed to reveal any properties listed as Sacred Lands. The NAHC did provide a list of individuals and groups to contact regarding the property. Letters were sent to a number of groups at that time: Rose Enos, Jeff Murray, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Foundation, and Jessica Tavares of the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, with no replies received.

When the project was renewed, a new request was sent to the NAHC for a check of the Sacred Lands files on July 25, 2014. Pending receipt of a reply from the NAHC, letters and a project

map were sent to on August 8, 2014 to individuals who have been identified by the NAHC in recent projects in the general vicinity. These individuals and groups include: Rose Enos; April Wallace Moore; Judith Marks, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe; Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Community of Auburn Rancheria (UAIC); Jason Camp, THPO, United Auburn Community of Auburn Rancheria (UAIC); Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee, United Auburn Community of Auburn Rancheria (UAIC); Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, T'si-Akim Maidu; Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson, T'si-Akim Maidu; Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians; Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians; and, Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. To date, no responses have been received. Copies of the communication may be found in Appendix 3.

FIELD INSPECTION

In 2005, the project area was field surveyed using complete coverage complete coverage with transects no wider than 10 meters. Where deemed necessary, the surveyor excavated small holes by hand to check the sediments for the presence of cultural materials. No prehistoric or historic period resources were located in the project area.

On August 6, 2014, Michael Lawson returned to the project area for the third field survey. The visibility of the parcel ranges from fair to good, with some areas a bit limited by heavy grass cover and some blackberry bushes. He covered the project site with complete coverage (Figure 3). Lawson excavated small holes to check the sediments, and found no evidence of historic or prehistoric use of the property.

There are no historic properties present within the project area. There are no resources eligible for the California Register present.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As a result of the identification and evaluation efforts, an agency official may find that there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Section 800.16 (i).

If the agency official finds there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a 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" (Section 800.5 (a)).

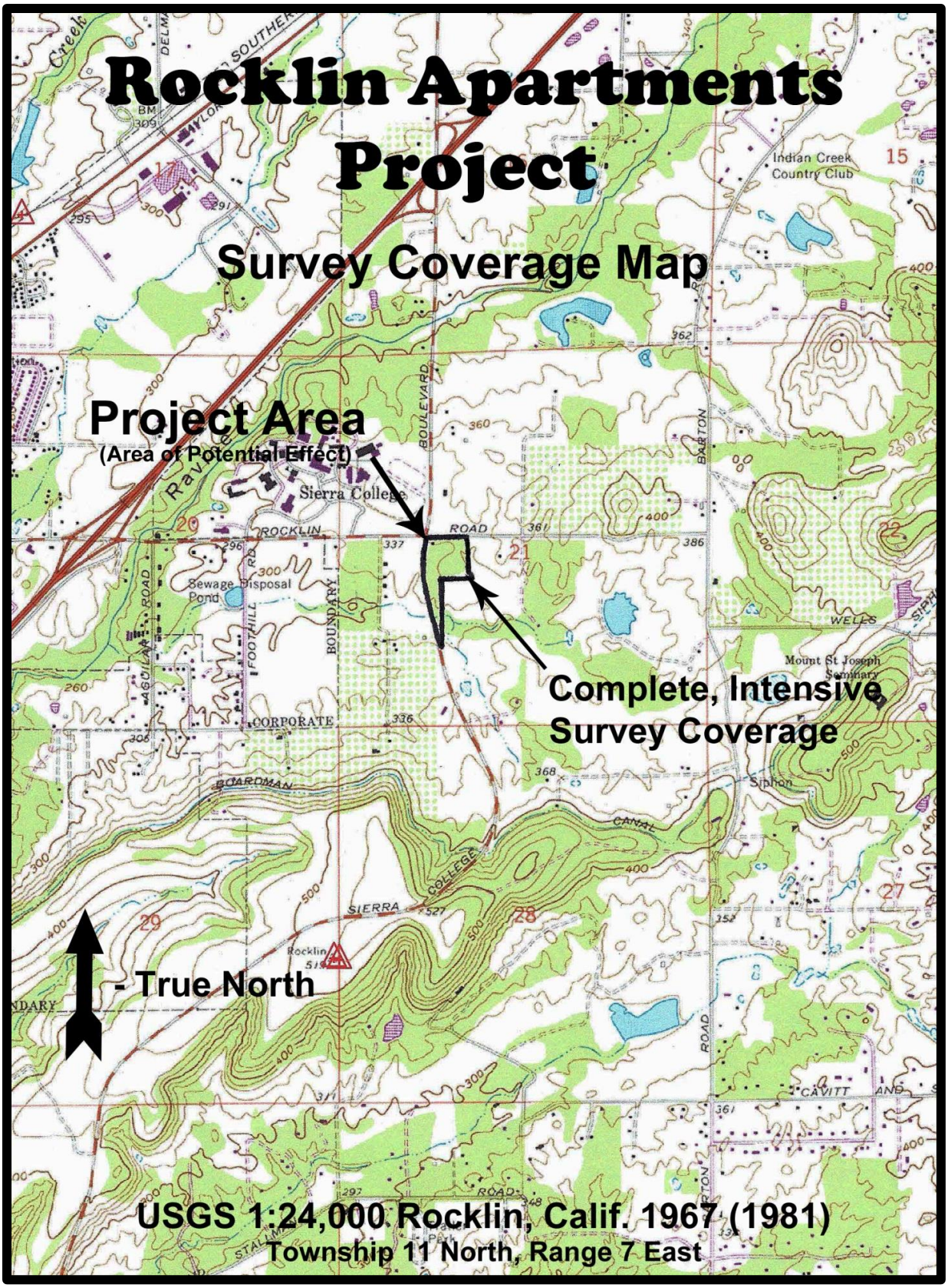

Rocklin Apartments Project
Survey Coverage Map
Project Area
(Area of Potential Effect)
Complete, Intensive Survey Coverage
- True North
USGS 1:24,000 Rocklin, Calif. 1967 (1981)
Township 11 North, Range 7 East
Sierra College
Sewage Disposal Pond
Indian Creek Country Club
Mount St Joseph Seminary
Siphon
BOULEVARD
ROCKLIN ROAD
FOOTHILL RD
BOUNDARY
CORPORATE
BOARDMAN CANAL
SIERRA COLLEGE
CAVITT AND
BARTON ROAD
WELLER

Figure 3

There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.

- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or

- **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

There were no historic properties recorded within the project area, and all resources were removed from the site in 2008. With regard to Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that agency seek concurrence from the California SHPO with a finding of "no historic properties affected" per Section 800.4(d) (1).

For the purposes of CEQA, we conclude that there will be no impact to important cultural resources from implementation of the project.

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APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK **January 2014**
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabla-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects

including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, farmhouses dating to the 1860s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the land of Liberty series.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MICHAEL D. LAWSON
6241 Brantford Way
Citrus Heights, CA 92621
916-765-2441

Professional Experience

Mr. Lawson has 19 years of experience with various private agencies conducting typical fieldwork and laboratory work, as well. Major projects include Twelve Bridges Golf Club and adjacent areas, Clover Valley Lakes, and other smaller projects in several counties.

Survey work includes the following counties: Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, El Dorado, Sierra, Butte, Lake, Fresno, Merced, San Joaquin, Placer, Nevada, Amador, Solano, Tuolumne, Kern, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Kings and Tulare. Additional experience includes mapping and processing field notes and photography. Informal visits in an unpaid capacity include: historic and prehistoric sites in Sacramento, Amador, Placer, Sonoma, Marin, Fresno, Modoc and Lassen.

Other site visits include prehistoric sites in Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, South Dakota, Michigan, Ohio and Texas.

Sites visited in Mexico and Guatemala include: El Ray, Uxmal, Tulum, Escaret, Chitchen-Itza, Carocol, Burial Creek Caves and Tikal.

Mr. Lawson has undertaken extensive survey work throughout the San Joaquin Valley for a number of smaller projects for Peak & Associates. For over a year, he served as lead monitor during the excavations for improvements to Sutter Street in the city of Folsom and monitored excavations for improvements to a roadway in El Dorado County

Other recent projects include his participation as a team member on major excavations in San Francisco and Vacaville, involving the removal of Native American interments. Other projects have included historic period excavations. He assisted in an Extended Phase I test in Yuba County, checking for both prehistoric and historic period resources.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search

California Historical Resources Information System

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

AMADOR
EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
Sacramento, California 95819-6100
phone: (916) 278-6217
fax: (916) 278-5162
email: ncic@csus.edu

7/28/2014 NCIC File No.: PLA-14-89

Robert A. Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Ste. 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Re: Rocklin Apartments

The North Central Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Rocklin USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the requested search area:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shapefiles

Resources within project area:	None.
Resources within .125 mile radius:	P-31-000621 (CA-PLA-496) P-31-000622 (CA-PLA-497)
Reports within project area:	727 5996
Reports within .125 mile radius:	481 3918 3878

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Soil Survey Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

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

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

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

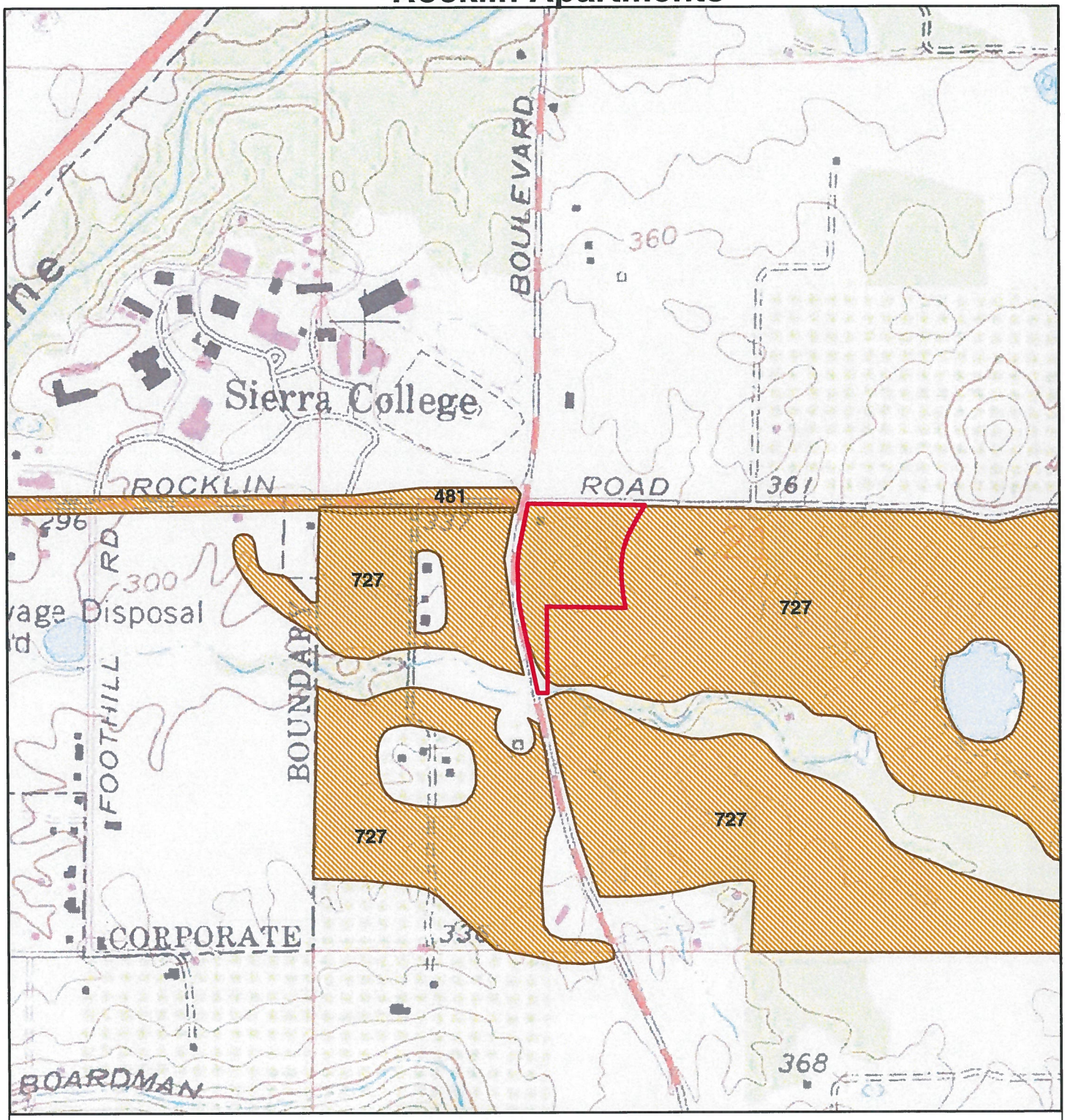
Sincerely,

Machiel Van Dordrecht
Researcher

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
000481		1980	Claytor, Michael	An Archeological Reconnaissance Along Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California.		31-000108
000727		1982	Foster, Daniel G. and John W. Foster	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Rocklin Road Annexation Project, Placer County, California.		31-000618, 31-000619, 31-000620, 31-000621, 31-000622, 31-000623
003878		1989	Neuenschwander, Neal	Cultural Resource Assessent Of A 17 Acre Parcel On Rocklin Road Placer County, California		31-001485
003918		1980	Claytor, Michael	Historic Property Survey And Evaluation Rocklin Road Improvement		31-005409, 31-005410
005996		2005	Peak, Melinda	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Sierra College Plaza Project		

Rocklin Apartments



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North Central Information Center
Records Search Results

Rocklin 7.5' Quadrangle

2 Reports

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

APPENDIX 3

Native American Consultation

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY
30 Years: 1975-2005

July 25, 2014

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 288
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Treadway:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with the Ezralow Company o perform a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rocklin apartments in Placer County. The project involves a land parcel of about 10 acres just east of Sierra college Blvd. And south of Rocklin Road. The project area lies in T11N, R76E, Section 21 and is mapped on the Rocklin 7.5' USGS quadrangle, which is the base for the attached map.

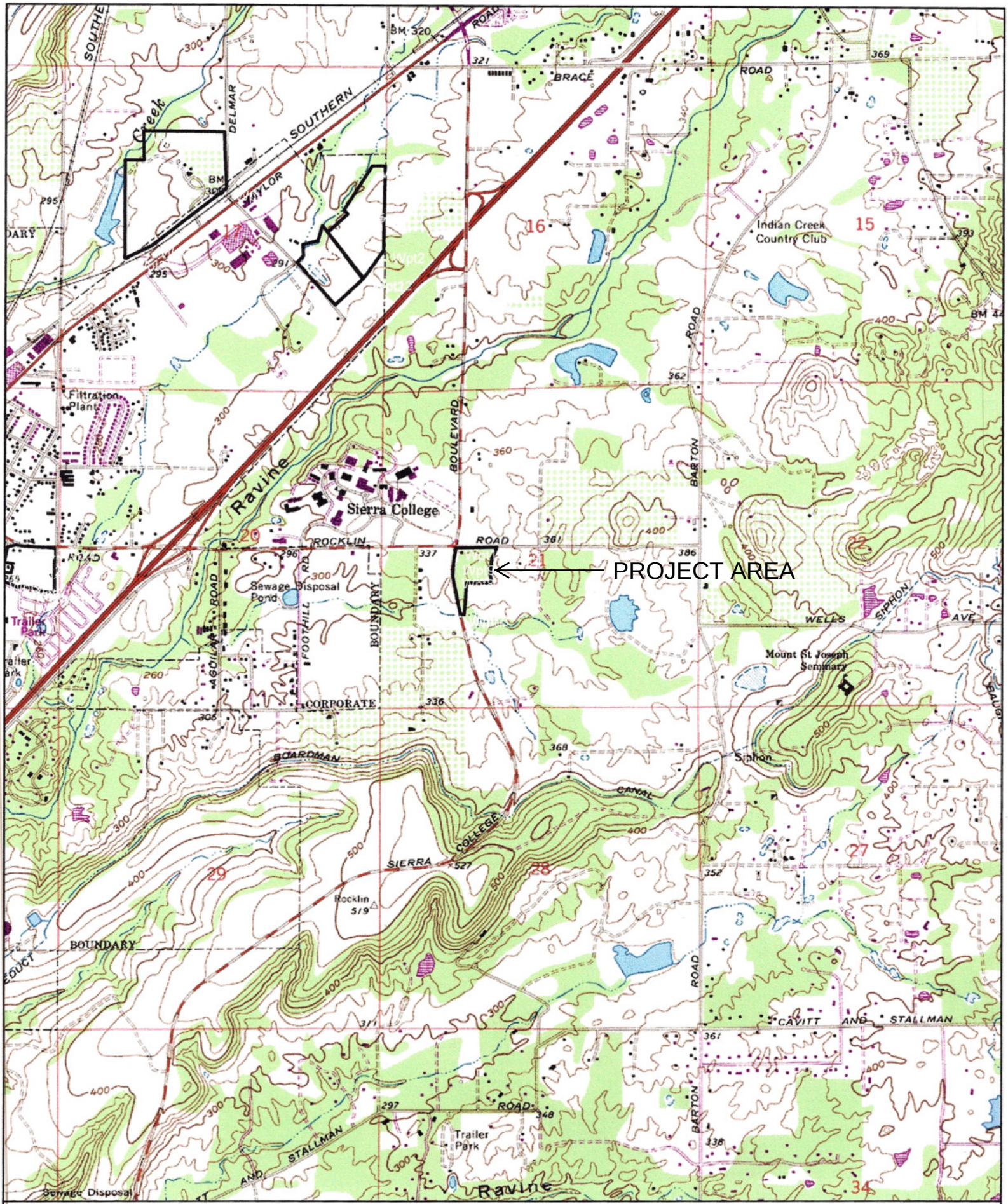
Because of wetlands issues the project may be a federal undertaking. In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for implementing Section 106, we are requesting a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the project area. We also request a check of the Sacred Lands Inventory for any potential conflicts.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry, Consulting Archeologist
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916)283-5238
FAX: (916)283-5239
peakinc@surewest.net

//RG
Encl.



Name: ROCKLIN
Date: 7/17/2014
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 656149 E 4294357 N
Caption: 14-060
Rocklin Apartments
Ezralow company

MAP 1

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY

August 8, 2014

Dear :

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with the Ezralow Company o perform a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rocklin apartments in Placer County. The project involves a land parcel of about 10 acres just east of Sierra college Blvd. And south of Rocklin Road. The project area lies in T11N, R76E, Section 21 and is mapped on the Rocklin 7.5' USGS quadrangle, which is the base for the attached map.

We are contacting individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who might have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area. Any information or concerns that you may have regarding village sites, traditional properties or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity will be welcomed. If you know other individuals who are familiar with the vicinity, we would welcome this information as well.

We recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential within your community and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We will work with you to minimize impact on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

■ 3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762/Phone: (916)939-2405/Fax: (916)283-5239/email: peakinc@sbcglobal.net
□ 3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A, Chico, CA 95973/Phone: (530)342-2800/Fax: 342-0273/email: peakinc@yahoo.com

MAILING LIST

Ms. Rose Enos
15310 Bancroft Road
Auburn, CA 95603

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Mr. Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Mr. Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Mr. Jason Camp, THPO
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Ms. Judith Marks
1088 Siverton Circle
Lincoln, CA 95648

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Mr. Hermo Olanio, Vice-Chairperson
PO Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Mr. Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
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Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Mr. Daniel Fonseca
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Ms. April Wallace Moore
19630 Placer Hills Road
Colfax, CA 95713

T'si-Akim Maidu
Ms. Eileen Moon, Vice-Chairperson
PO Box 1246
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T'si-Akim Maidu
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PO Box 1316
Colfax, CA 95713