

# CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

4660 SIERRA COLLEGE BOULEVARD PROJECT  
ROCKLIN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



LSA

December 2015

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Submitted to:

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## ABSTRACT

Thomas Properties is proposing to construct a new retail space that will include general commercial buildings, a car wash, and several fast food restaurants with parking areas southwest of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Interstate 80 in Rocklin, Placer County, California (Appendix A: Figures 1–3). Since the project would affect waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and therefore, is seeking a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. As a result, the project must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Section 106 requires that federal agencies “take into account” the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. Since the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is a federal agency, and since the Project is an “undertaking” as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y) and has the potential to cause effects to historic properties (36 CFR §800.3[a]), it is necessary to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The project also must comply with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), prepared this cultural resources study to (1) identify cultural resources in the project site that may meet the definition of historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA or that meet the definition of a historic property under Section 106, and that may be affected by the proposed project; and (2) provide recommendations to avoid or substantially reduce impacts to cultural resources identified in the project site. This cultural resources study was guided by the California Office of Historic Preservation’s *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (1990), and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ *Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (2014).

As part of the current study, LSA conducted a records search at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System; background research including archival research and a literature and map review; interested parties consultation; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effects. LSA identified two cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects during the survey: SCB-A-1, the archaeological remains of a historic-period 1958 residential site comprising building foundations, a well, and landscaping; and SCB-BE-1, a pre-1944 vernacular ancillary building. Neither resource appears eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, as both lack the integrity necessary to convey historical significance and the associations required for a determination of eligibility.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Thomas Properties is proposing to construct a new retail space that will include general commercial buildings, a car wash, and several fast food restaurants with parking areas southwest of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Interstate 80 in Rocklin, Placer County, California (Appendix A: Figures 1–3). The project is considered an “undertaking” as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y) and must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Section 106 requires that federal agencies “take into account” the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. The project also must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), prepared this cultural resources study to (1) identify cultural resources in the project site that may meet the definition of historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA or that meet the definition of a historic property under Section 106, and that may be affected by the proposed project; and (2) provide recommendations to avoid or substantially reduce impacts to cultural resources and/or human remains identified in the project site. This cultural resources study was guided by the California Office of Historic Preservation’s *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (1990), and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ *Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (2014). This study addresses requirements of Section 106 and of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As part of the current study, LSA conducted background research; a records search at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System; archival research; interested parties consultation; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Two cultural resources were identified within the APE during the survey: SCB-A-1, the archaeological remains of a historic-period 1958 residential site comprising building foundations, a well, and landscaping; and SCB-BE-1, a pre-1944 vernacular ancillary building. Neither resource is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as both lack the integrity necessary to convey historical significance and the associations required for a determination of eligibility.

This study presents recommendations to address potential discoveries of unanticipated cultural resources during construction activities.

This report was prepared by LSA Archaeologist Mariko Falke, B.A., LSA Architectural Historian Ann Andreazzi, M.A., and LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager Katie Vallaire, M.A., RPA. Ms. Falke has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from California State University, Sacramento, and four years of experience in California archaeology. Mrs. Andreazzi has a Master of Arts degree from Sacramento State University in Public History. She has five years of experience in architectural history in California and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* for architectural history. Ms. Vallaire has a Master of Arts degree in Public History from California State University, Sacramento. She has over 11 years of experience in California archaeology, architectural history, and history. Ms. Vallaire meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional*

*Qualifications Standards* for Archeology, Architectural History, and History, and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #32791044.

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

Thomas Properties, in coordination with the City of Rocklin, proposes to construct a new retail space on the west side of Sierra College Boulevard in the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California. The approximately 6.64-acre project site is currently proposed to include the following:

- Two fast food restaurants (Chick-Fil-A and Del Taco) with drive-throughs and a total of 6,964 square feet;
- Three fast casual food restaurants (Habit Burger, Pancheros, and an unassigned restaurant); one with a drive through (Habit Burger) and two without drive-throughs, and a total of 7,400 square feet; and
- One auto service facility (10,600 square feet) and one full service car wash, retail site, sit down restaurant, hotel, etc.<sup>1</sup> (not yet assigned, size to be determined). The auto service facility is expected to have a private hand car wash area for customers.

The project site is located southwest of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and the I-80 eastbound ramps. The project area is bounded by Sierra College Boulevard to the east, the Interstate 80 Sierra College Boulevard off ramp to the north and west, and Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 045-052-029-000 to the south. The project area consist of APNs 045-052-021-000, 045-052-015-000, 045-052-020-000, and 045-052-019-000.

The area is zoned as Planned Development-Commercial (PD-C) and has a General Plan designation of Retail Commercial (RC). The project site is currently vacant; the only remains of the pre-existing residence include: a concrete foundation, a well that has been capped, and a dilapidated shack. Vegetation on the site consists of oak woodlands and annual grasslands.

Surrounding land uses include a church to the south, retail uses to the east, and the I-80 freeway along the northern and western project boundaries. Lands in the vicinity of the project site are predominantly developed.

The project will also include a monument sign that will be approximately 10 feet tall and 11 feet wide, and a pylon sign that will be approximately 50 feet tall and 25 feet wide.

Construction is scheduled to begin in Fall 2016. At maximum, all phases of project construction are expected to take 24 months.

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<sup>1</sup> Represents the worst case scenario of allowable uses relative to potential noise impacts.

## **2.1 UNDERTAKING**

Since the Project will affect waters of the U.S., the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and, therefore, is seeking a permit from the Corps, Sacramento District.

The Corps has been designated the lead agency for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

## **2.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT/PERMIT AREA**

The APE comprises of the entirety of APNs 045-052-015-000, 045-052-019-000, 045-052-020-000, and 045-052-021-000. The APE is situated between Interstate 80 on the west and north, Sierra College Boulevard on the east, and a parcel containing a modern building, the Lifehouse Community Church, on the south. The minimal likelihood of visual effects due to the project's characteristics justified not having an indirect APE.



## 3.0 PROJECT SETTING

### 3.1 PREHISTORY

The Central Valley has had many population movements and waves of cultural influence from neighboring regions; it was probably first occupied at the end of the Pleistocene, as evidenced by core and flake tools (Moratto 1984). Hokan speakers may have been the early occupants of the Central Valley, eventually displaced by migrating Penutian speakers (ancestral Nisenan) coming from areas outside California. They most likely entered the Central Valley in several minor waves, slowly replacing the original Hokan speakers, causing them to migrate to the periphery of the Valley (Elsasser 1978). By about A.D. 300-500, the Penutian settlement of the Central Valley was complete.

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1974) and redefined by Rosenthal, White and Sutton (2007), is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of Central California. The sequence is broken into three broad periods: the Paleo-Indian period (11,550-8,550 B.C.); the three-staged Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8,550-5,550 B.C.), Middle Archaic (5,550-550 B.C.), and Upper Archaic (550 B.C.-A.D. 1,100); and the Emergent period (A.D. 1,100-Historic).

The Paleo-Indian period began with the first entry of people into California. These people are commonly believed to have subsisted mainly on big game and minimally processed plant foods, and presumably had few or no trade networks. Current research, however, indicates that these people were more sedentary, relied more on processed plants, and traded more often than previously believed. Human populations during the Paleoindian period in the vicinity of the project site were low and probably consisted of small groups moving frequently in order to exploit plant and animal resources.

The Archaic period is generally characterized by increased use of plant foods, elaboration of burial and grave goods, and increasingly complex trade networks (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994; Moratto 1984). The three Archaic Periods proposed by Rosenthal, White and Sutton (2007) correspond to climatic changes.

The Lower Archaic period is characterized by cycles of widespread floodplain and alluvial fan depositions. Chipped stone crescents, early wide stemmed points, and bi-pointed “humpies” are distinct markers of the Lower Archaic period in the Central Valley. Presence of marine shell beads and Eastern Sierra Nevada obsidian suggest evidence of trade during this period as well (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Middle Archaic period corresponds to a drier climatic period, and two distinct settlement/subsistence adaptations have been identified: the foothills tradition and the valley tradition (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The foothills tradition is marked by functional artifact assemblages consisting almost exclusively of flaked or ground stone cobble-based tools. Few trade goods have been identified at Middle Archaic foothill tradition sites; artifacts associated with this period are primarily made from locally sourced materials. Burials marked by cairns have also been identified at Middle Archaic foothill tradition sites. Few valley tradition sites have been identified in the archaeological

record. Components associated with valley tradition sites represent more diverse subsistence practices and extended residential settlement, evidenced by specialized tools, trade goods, and faunal refuse associated with year-round occupation (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Upper Archaic period corresponds to an abrupt climatic change that resulted in wetter, cooler environmental conditions. The Upper Archaic period represents a time where the Central Valley experienced greater cultural diversity. Specialized artifacts associated with this time period include bone tools, ceremonial blades, polished and ground stone plummets, *Haliotis* shell ornaments, saucer and saddle *Olivella* shell beads; as well as groundstone implements such as handstones, milling slabs, mortars and pestles (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The Emergent period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the ascendance of wealth-linked social status, and the elaboration and expansion of trade networks, signified in part by the appearance of clam disk bead money (Moratto 1984).

## 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The project site exists within the ethnographic territory of the Southern Maidu or Nisenan (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Nisenan are part of the California Penutian linguistic family, which is further divided into four subfamilies: Wintuan, Maidu, Yokutsan, and Utian. The Nisenan belong to the Maidu subfamily along with Maidu and Konkow (Shipley 1978). The territory of the Nisenan, which included the drainage of the American River, extended from the crest of the Sierra Nevada in the east to the Sacramento River in the west; as far south as the Cosumnes River; and north to the divide of the North Fork of the Yuba River and Middle Fork of the Feather River. Evidence of ancestral Nisenan culture appears around 700 A.D. in western Placer County in the form of small projectile points. After 1,500 A.D. a highly developed exchange network with shell bead currency appears, with “exotic obsidian from the eastern Sierra and the North Coast Ranges, coastal shells, and distinctive projectile points showing up one hundred miles or more from their source” (Terhorst and Gerike 1992).

The Nisenan are divided into the Hill and Valley socio-political groups, which were further divided into “tribelets” that exerted political control over particular geographical areas. Valley Nisenan usually located their settlements on low, natural rises, knolls along streams and rivers, or on gentle slopes with southern exposures. The Nisenan lived in semi-permanent settlements, consisting of one village, or a number of smaller villages clustered around one large village. Family groups often lived away from the main village and had seasonal camps for resource procurement (Wilson and Towne 1978:). Their houses were conical-shaped with coverings of bark, skins, and brush. Brush shelters were used in the summer and during gathering excursions. Most villages had bedrock mortar sites and acorn granaries (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan relied heavily on acorns, local game, and fish for subsistence. Acorns were gathered communally or individually. Deer, bear, salmon, birds, and rabbits were important in the Nisenan diet, along with insects such as grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts. Freshwater mussels were also eaten, along with a variety of berries, wild plums, and grapes, and manzanita cider was a preferred beverage (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978).

Stone tools used by the Nisenan included knives, projectile points, arrow straighteners, scrapers, pestles, mortars, and pipes (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wooden digging sticks were used for procuring roots and other food resources, and wooden mortars were used for food preparation (Kroeber 1925). Tule was used for mats, netting, fish nets, and for canoes. Willow and redbud were preferred materials for weaving baskets. Baskets were used for food storage and cooking, cradles, seed beaters, and cages (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Arrival of the Spanish and establishment of the missions disrupted the Native American language, culture, and way of life. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo conducted the first exploration of the California coast in 1542 with the hopes of finding precious resources and civilized peoples. The Spanish crown assumed responsibility of reducing “heathenism” in the world by converting as many Native Americans as possible to Christianity. Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of 21 missions established by the Spanish along the California coast; the last was built in Sonoma 1823. In the early 1800s Spanish military expeditions were conducted to explore California’s interior as far north as the Russian River near Healdsburg, sweeping northeast to the Sacramento Valley and east to Sierra Nevada foothills (Heizer and Elsasser 1980). In 1833, a malaria epidemic brought by fur trader and trappers, swept the Central Valley and wiped out entire Native American communities resulting in at least 20,000 deaths (Cook 1955). The Mexican government gained independence from Spain in 1821 and secularized the missions in 1834. Many natives abandoned the missions and returned to their former territories where they survived by hunting and gathering; others worked on Mexican ranchos as laborers or house servants (Wallace 1978). Spanish expeditions of the interior continued. Soldiers, accompanied by priests, baptized native peoples of the San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento Valley, Sierra Nevadas, and Clear Lake area (Heizer and Elsasser 1980). By 1860, the impacts of European diseases, the devastating effects of the Gold Rush, and displacement from their native territory largely destroyed the native culture in the central and northern Sierras (Moratto 1984).

### **3.3 HISTORY**

#### **3.3.1 Placer County**

Discovery of gold at Coloma in 1848 by James Marshall brought a flood of settlers to Placer County looking to profit from gold mining. This movement, the largest population migration in history, transformed the county and gave it a name as the fastest growing area in the region. Three years later, in April of 1851, the County of Placer was officially formed by extracting portions of Sutter and Yuba counties. The name “placer” was derived from the Spanish word for sand or gravel and was inspired by the “placer mining” method in which miners washed away gravel to uncover the heavier gold deposits beneath. Gold mining continued as the lead industry in the county throughout the 1880s. However, as the initial frenzy slowed, residents turned to farming, timber harvesting, and the railroad industry (City of Rocklin 2015).

#### **3.3.2 Rocklin**

Rocklin, which would eventually vie with Roseville as the county’s largest city, began in 1864 as a stop along the Southern Pacific Railroad line; it quickly grew into a community once granite was discovered in the area. With the mining of granite and its transport by rail lines well established, Rocklin was incorporated in 1893 and boasted of 22 granite quarries in operation by 1910. In 1912, almost 2,000 train carloads of granite were shipped to downtown Sacramento and San Francisco for construction of civic and commercial buildings (City of Rocklin 2015).

The majority of Rocklin's land was a part of the Whitney family's Spring Valley Ranch, founded in 1855, which consisted of 30,000 acres of agricultural land. The remaining areas were predominately divided into small private farms, many of which were owned by Japanese-American immigrants beginning at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century up until their internment beginning in 1942 (Placer Herald 2013). When the 1950s and 1960s witnessed a sudden increase in suburbanization, portions of the Whitney Ranch were divided and sold for residential and commercial development. This expansion has continued up until the present day, rendering Rocklin as one of the largest and fastest growing cities in Placer County (City of Rocklin 2015). While the majority of central Rocklin was in-filled with housing developments and planned communities in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the city's surrounding area remained divided into private fruit orchards and agricultural farming land. Following their release from internment, many Japanese-American farmers returned to their homes in Rocklin and the rest of Placer County to resume agricultural farming (Placer Herald 2013).

### **3.3.3 Himes Tract**

The study area is situated in a region of Rocklin known as the Himes Tract, an area subdivided into 10-acre lots for cultivation in the 1890s (Dunn 1897). The lots were slow to sell; most were not purchased until the 1920s. Those farmers who did buy land often purchased between two to four lots and constructed much larger farmsteads (Placer County 1890 & 1909). Several of these lots were purchased by the Takahashi family, the first historic-period inhabitants of the land containing the study area.

### **3.3.4 Japanese Americans in Placer County**

Japanese Americans played a significant role in the development of local agriculture and commerce of Placer County after arriving in the 1890s and 1900s to work in the area's orchards and vineyards. By the early 1900s, Japantowns were common in the foothill communities east of Sacramento and served the Japanese local population as centers for commercial and cultural enterprises (Placer Herald 2013). These districts included markets and dry good stores, boarding houses, barbershops, auto garages, dentist offices, and pool halls (California Japantown Project 2015). Japanese American farmers had a considerable impact on the agrarian economy of the region by the mid-1910s as they progressed from farm labor to shared tenancy, cash tenancy, and finally farm ownership (Kaptain 2002). A census conducted in California in 1930 revealed that approximately 54 percent of Japanese American men were involved in the state's agriculture industry (Strong 1933). Japanese Americans were most notably known to produce labor-intensive crops, such as cantaloupe, and berries, as well as vegetables such as celery, asparagus, onions, tomatoes, lettuce, beans, cabbage, peas, spinach, and cauliflower (Poli 1945). By 1940, Japanese American farmers grew a staggering 70 percent of the state's total acreage of produce.

### **3.3.5 Internment**

In spite of the longevity and vast contributions of the Japanese American community in Placer County and elsewhere in California, these residents and hundreds of thousands of others were forced into internment camps following the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1942. By October, President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 forced 120,000 Japanese Americans to relocate from their homes, schools, farms, and businesses to internment camps with only days to prepare (Poli 1945). The economic losses of the relocation were estimated in 1988 at \$6.2 billion (Armor and Wright, 1988). Internment was intended as a temporary transition to relocation. The government encouraged those

who passed security clearances to move to permanent housing in the mid-west or east coast, areas where the Japanese population was least concentrated and therefore deemed a lower risk for conspiracy by government standards (Niiya 2001). When certain regions became too concentrated with Japanese Americans, the government redirected evacuees to cities farther east (Niiya 2001).

### **3.3.6 Takahashi Family**

According to documentary research and oral interviews, three generations of the Takahashi family worked their farm located northwest of the APE from the 1930s until its abandonment in the 1990s. The family farm was known to produce table and wine grapes and peaches, and to raise a small number of cattle and poultry. From 1942 to 1945, the Takahashi family was sent to an internment camp in Colorado, known as the Amache Relocation Camp, along with 120,000 others of Japanese descent. While many of these families lost or sold their properties during relocation, the Takahashis were reclaimed their farmland following their release in 1945. For a fortunate few Japanese Americans, like the Takahashi family, church groups and friends held land and properties for the interned until they were able to return home. According to a Placer County sectional land classification plat map, the Takahashi family did not purchase the plot now known as 4660 Sierra College Boulevard until September 15, 1950, several years after returning from Colorado (Placer County c.1920s).

## 4.0 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section describes the legislative context that applies to cultural resources in the project site.

### 4.1 FEDERAL

#### 4.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that all federally associated projects pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA must consider the effects these undertakings may have on cultural resources. This act was established to enforce at the federal level the protection of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage during the planning of federal projects.

According to NEPA regulations, an agency must thoroughly consider, among other things, the geographic area's proximity to historic or cultural resources and the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. All assessments will be in an effort to determine if the action will "significantly affect the quality of the human environment." Similarly, the NEPA regulations also require that agencies fully prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) concurrently with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the NHPA. When Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA are integrated, project impacts that cause adverse effects under Section 106 are usually considered to be significant under NEPA.

#### 4.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470) was enacted by Congress in 1966 to establish national policy for historic preservation in the United States. The NHPA created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as an independent federal agency to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic preservation, as well as to review and be afforded the opportunity to comment on all actions undertaken, licensed, or funded by the federal government that may have an effect on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP. National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states:

Preserving historic properties as important reflections of our American heritage became a national policy through passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. . . The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary to expand this recognition to properties of local and State significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and are worthy of preservation. The NRHP is the official list of the recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior [National Park Service 1997a:i].

The NHPA establishes the role and responsibilities of the federal government in historic preservation. Toward this end, the NHPA directs agencies (1) to identify and manage historic properties under their

control; (2) to undertake actions that will advance the Act's provisions, and avoid actions contrary to its purposes; (3) to consult with others while carrying out historic preservation activities; and (4) to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties.<sup>1</sup>

### **Section 106**

If a project is subject to federal jurisdiction and the project is an undertaking as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y) with the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR §800.3(a)), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act must be addressed to take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (i.e., historic properties). The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001. Section 106 review must be conducted for all federal, federally assisted, federally licensed, or federally funded projects. The regulations that implement Section 106 and outline the historic preservation review process are at 36 CFR Part 800.<sup>2</sup>

### **National Register of Historic Places**

The NRHP was authorized by the NHPA as the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the NRHP consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture (National Park Service 1997b). Properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP are considered in planning and environmental review, and effects to such properties are primarily addressed under Section 106. The National Park Service, which administers the NRHP, developed evaluation criteria to determine whether a cultural resource has significance as a historic property. Cultural resources that meet the significance criteria and retain their historic integrity (i.e., the ability to convey their significance) are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The criteria for NRHP eligibility are discussed below.

**Historic Property.** An historic property is any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local, state, or national level (36 CFR §800.16(l)(1); National Park Service 1997b:Appendix VII). The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for NRHP listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4. The evaluation of a resource's eligibility for listing in the NRHP takes into account the property's age, period of significance, historic context, significance, and integrity.

**Age.** Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, states that "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible" unless such properties are "of exceptional importance" (National Park Service 1997a).

**Period of Significance.** The period of significance for a property is "the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from King (2004).

<sup>2</sup> ACHP 2002. Website: <<http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html>>

important physical qualities or characteristics” (National Park Service 1999). The period of significance begins with the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended (National Park Service 1999).

**Historic Context.** The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Preservation identify the historic context as the cornerstone of the planning process, i.e., the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties (National Park Service 2010). The premise of the historic context is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum, but are part of larger trends or patterns (National Park Service 1997a). “Evaluation uses the historic context as the framework within which to apply the criteria for evaluation to specific properties or property types” (National Park Service 2000).

Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear” (National Park Service 1997a). “A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties, based on a theme, geographic limits and chronological period. A single historic context describes one or more aspects of the historic development of an area, considering history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture; and identifies the significant patterns that individual historic properties represent [National Park Service 2010].

Evaluating cultural resources within their historic contexts requires the construction of a narrative statement which includes a description of the patterns of the area’s prehistory and history, discussion of individuals or events that have shaped the history of the area, and a general chronology of prehistoric and/or historic development (National Park Service 1986).

The historic context for an archaeological property is the analytical framework within which the property’s importance can be understood and to which an archaeological study is likely to contribute important information (National Park Service 2000). “The nature of important information is linked to the theories or paradigms that drive the study of past societies” (National Park Service 2000:15). A historic context is multi-dimensional; more than one historic context may be appropriate for an archaeological property (National Park Service 2000).

Subsequent to identifying the relevant historic context(s), four evaluation criteria are applied to the property in which the property’s significance for its association with important events or persons, importance in design or construction, or information potential is assessed (National Park Service 1997a).

**Significance Criteria.** The criteria for determining a resource’s significance for NRHP listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4 and are as follows:

. . . the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, 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.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the NRHP places an emphasis on a resource appearing as it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain (National Park Service 2000:38).

“It is important to note that under Criteria A, B, and C the archaeological property must have demonstrated its ability to convey its significance, as opposed to sites eligible under Criterion D, where only the potential to yield information is required” (National Park Service 2000). “The use of Criteria A, B, and C for archaeological sites is appropriate in limited circumstances and has never been supported as a universal application of the criteria. These criteria are seldom applied when evaluating archaeological sites. However, it is important to consider the applicability of criteria other than D when evaluating archaeological properties” (National Park Service 2000).

Archaeological sites are generally evaluated under Criterion D. Criterion D encompasses the properties that have the potential to answer research questions by the actual physical material of cultural resources, i.e., configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features (National Park Service 1997a). To be eligible under Criterion D *a site need only have the potential* to yield important scientific and cultural data.

**Integrity.** In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a cultural resource must retain historical integrity, which is the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a resource’s physical features and its environment, and how these relate to its significance. “The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 1997a).

National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a) states that the quality of significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity to consider when evaluating a cultural resource: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association:

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.
- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including topographic features, vegetation, paths or fences, or relationships between buildings and other features or open space.

- *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.
- *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.
- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

“To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects” (National Park Service 1997a).

Archaeologists use the term “integrity” to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance which the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion D. Under Criterion D, the integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the ability of the site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (National Park Service 2000).

**Eligibility.** National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a) states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the NRHP criteria for evaluation by

- being associated with an important historic context *and*
- retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

Resources that meet the age guidelines, are significant, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## 4.2 STATE

### 4.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state’s public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14(3) §15002(i)). Under the provisions of CEQA, “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)).

CEQA §15064.5(a) defines a “historical resource” as a resource which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources;

- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at PRC §5020.1(k));
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)).

A historical resource consists of “Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources” (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)(3)).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(c)(1)) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001:5). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological resource, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC §21083.2 (CCR Title 14(3) §15069.5(c)(3)). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource (Bass, Herson, and Bogdan 1999:105).

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

#### **4.2.2 California Health and Safety Code §7050.5**

§7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification.

#### **4.2.3 California Public Resources Code §5097.98**

§5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendent or “MLD”) it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide

recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

#### **4.2.4 California Register of Historical Resources**

The CRHR, based upon the NRHP, is a listing of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

1. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
2. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. 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
4. yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is the authenticity of a property's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance. Properties eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources, and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which properties are proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a property, or historic changes pertaining to use, may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that properties may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP, but may still be eligible for listing on the California Register. Properties that have lost their historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if they maintain the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information, or specific data.

## 5.0 STUDY METHODS

LSA conducted background research to identify cultural resources and previous cultural studies carried out in and near the project site. The research consisted of a records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Sacramento; archival research at the Placer County Assessor's Office, the City of Rocklin Building Division, and the Placer County Archives; and a literature and map review.

### 5.1 RECORDS SEARCH

#### 5.1.1 North Central Information Center

LSA conducted a records search (PLA-15-87) of the project site and a 0.25-mile radius study area at the NCIC on August 28, 2015. The NCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Placer County. The records search included a review of the following federal and state inventories:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1988);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1992);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996); and
- *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (California Office of Historic Preservation, April 5, 2012. The directory includes the listings of the NRHP, National Historic Landmarks, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest).

### 5.2 PLACER COUNTY AND CITY OF ROCKLIN

LSA conducted archival research at the Placer County Assessor's Office and the City of Rocklin Building Division on October 30, 2015. The research included the property's address, assessor's parcel number, and the name of the property's last known resident. An inquiry with the Placer County Building Department was made on November 4, 2015 in an effort to locate the property's original 1958 building permit. LSA also conducted a record search at the Placer County Archives and Research Center on November 3, 2015 using the site's township, range, and section uncovered the area's sectional plat map, as such maps were commonly used by assessors to record ownership information and dates.

## 5.3 LITERATURE AND MAP REVIEW

### 5.3.1 Literature Review

LSA reviewed the following publications for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the project site and its vicinity:

- *California Place Names* (Gudde 1998);
- *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 1990);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1988);
- *List of National Historic Landmarks by State* (National Park Service 2015);
- *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California* (Caltrans 2007);
- *Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California's Historical and Architectural Resource Surveys* (OHP 1989); *California 1850: A Snapshot in Time* (Marschner 2000);
- *Historical Atlas of California* (Hayes 2007);
- *Handbook of the North American Indians*: Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978);
- *Handbook of the Indians of California* (Kroeber 1925);
- *Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks of Sacramento and Northeastern California* (American Society of Civil Engineers 1976);
- *Soil Survey of Placer County, California, Western Part* (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2008);
- *General Land Office Plat of Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Placer County* (GLO 1856).
- *ParcelQuest* at [parcelquest.com](http://parcelquest.com) (2014);
- *Online Archive of California* at <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/> (2014);

### 5.3.2 Map Review

The following National Environmental Title Research (NETR) aerial photographs of Rocklin taken in the following years were accessed online, September 8, 2015: 1952, 1966, 1993, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. The NETR topographic maps of Rocklin published in the following years were accessed on September 8, 2015: 1944, 1948, 1955, 1959, 1961, 1965, 1968, and 1981.

U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS) 1954 and 1967 *Rocklin, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles were reviewed for indications of any historic-period built environment resources depicted within the project area.

An 1855 General Land Office plat map of Section 16, Township 11 north, Range 7 east, was accessed online on the Bureau of Land Management website November 5, 2015.

A c.1920s Placer County land classification sectional plat map, showing a more detailed depiction of Section 16 and its land classification, was assessed at the Placer County Archives and Research Center on November 3, 2015.

A review of aerial photographs found online from previous real estate sales of the property show a sprawling mid-century residence with an L-shaped footprint and large overhanging eaves. Other architectural characteristics were not visible.

## 6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

On September 8, 2015, LSA sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento asking the Commission to review their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the proposed project (Appendix B). Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the overall APE. Ms. Katy Sanchez, NAHC Associate Government Program Analyst, replied in a letter dated September 15, 2015, that review of the Sacred Lands File “failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.” Ms. Sanchez also provided a list of Native American contacts (Appendix B).

On September 24, 2015, LSA sent letters describing the Project with maps depicting the APE to the Native American representatives on the contact list provided by the NAHC requesting any information or concerns they might have regarding the Project (Appendix C).

One response was received, as summarized below:

*Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians:* In a letter dated November 19, 2015, Director Fonseca stated “the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site” and would like “continued consultation through updates as the project progresses.”

No responses to the letters were received from other Native American representatives. LSA made follow-up telephone calls, as summarized below:

*Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA left a voicemail message with Mr. Guerrero asking for any questions or concerns about the Project. On November 24, 2015, LSA received a call from Mr. Guerrero stating his concern for cultural resources in the project area. From November 25 to December 10, 2015, LSA continued to consult with Mr. Guerrero. On December 10, 2015, Mr. Guerrero mentioned in an email that the APE was within a larger sensitive area that contains a resources procurement area. LSA attempted to schedule a site meeting with Mr. Guerrero but was unsuccessful accommodating Mr. Guerrero’s schedule.

*Jason Camp, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call Mr. Camp stated he was unaware of any cultural resources in the immediate project area and would like to be notified if any sub-surface testing or ground disturbance from the project is conducted.

*Darrel Cruz, California Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), Washoe Tribe of Nevada:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call Mr. Cruz stated he will defer consultation to the United Auburn Indian Community.

*Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, T'si-Akim Maidu:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA left a voicemail message with Director Coney asking for any questions or concerns about the Project. No response to this voicemail has been received to date.

*Pamela Cubbler, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA left a voicemail message with Ms. Cubbler asking for any questions or concerns about the Project. No response to this voicemail has been received to date.

*Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call LSA spoke with Ernest Vargas, the Tribal Administrator, who stated Daniel Fonseca is in charge of the Cultural Resources Department and responds to all questions and concerns regarding cultural resources.

*Rose Enos, Maidu:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA spoke with Ms. Enos, who stated she is only concerned with burial sites found during ground disturbance and would like to be contacted if any are found.

*Judith Marks, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA left a voicemail message with Ms. Marks asking for any questions or concerns about the Project. No response to this voicemail has been received to date.

*Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call LSA spoke with Ernest Vargas, the Tribal Administrator, who stated Daniel Fonseca is in charge of the Cultural Resources Department and responds to all questions and concerns regarding cultural resources.

*Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA left a voicemail message with Chairperson Whitehouse asking for any questions or concerns about the Project. On December 18, 2015, LSA received a letter from the United Auburn Indian Community stating that the tribe has identified cultural resources in and around the project area and would like to request a site visit to confirm the locations. LSA attempted to schedule a site meeting with Mr. Guerrero but was unsuccessful accommodating Mr. Guerrero's schedule.

LSA was unable to contact the following Native American representatives while conducting follow-up telephone calls:



*Don Ryberg, Chairperson, T'si-Akim Maidu:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA was unable to contact Chairperson Ryberg. Multiple attempts were made to reach Chairperson Ryberg, but LSA was unable to leave a voicemail, as there was no voice messaging system.

*Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson, T'si-Akim Maidu:* In a November 16, 2015, follow-up telephone call, LSA was unable to contact Vice Chairperson Moon. Multiple attempts were made to reach Vice Chairperson Moon, but LSA was unable to leave a voicemail, as there was no voice messaging system.

## **7.0 OTHER INTERESTED PARTY COORDINATION**

On August 28, 2015, LSA emailed a letter describing the project with maps depicting the project site to the Placer County Historical Society and Rocklin Historical Society and History Museum (Appendix C). No response was received within two weeks, so LSA made follow-up telephone calls on September 9, 2015. No representatives of either organization answered, and no response has been received to date.

## 8.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

LSA Archaeologist Mariko Falke, B.A., and LSA Architectural Historian Ann Andreazzi, M.A., conducted a field survey of the entire project site on September 3, 2015, under the direction of LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager Katie Vallaire, M.A., RPA. The APE was surveyed in linear transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. Surface scrapes were conducted every 30 meters.

The potential to encounter subsurface archaeological deposits in the APE is low. The project site is located in the Loomis Basin, which is situated in the western Sierra Nevada foothills. Geologic influences of the region consist of mountain uplifts, volcanic activity, and deep erosion from the crests of the Sierra Nevada. The regional geology consists of Mesozoic plutonic rock composed of primarily granite. A geoarchaeological sensitivity study identifies the project site as having low sensitivity for subsurface archaeological cultural resources due to the presence of Older Pleistocene (1.9 MYA- 22,000 years) age alluvial sediments (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008).

The project site is situated on an Older Pleistocene-aged landform (over 1.9 million years old) that also may contain historic-period artificial cut/fill (under 150 years old). The ground disturbance that occurred in the project site associated with historic-period development includes a cistern, underground water pipelines, and landscaping. Evidence of modern ground disturbances in the project site include dirt piles, a modern dump most likely associated with the demolition of SCB-A-1, and fill associated with Sierra College Boulevard. These historic-period and modern ground disturbances may have buried or destroyed any archaeological features deposited on the surface of the Older Pleistocene-aged landform. The potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits within the project site, therefore, is low on the Older Pleistocene-aged landform, but is variable in those areas where historic-period and modern disturbances occurred.

Furthermore, dense vegetation covers a majority of the project site which highly decreased the visibility during the field survey. Visibility was approximately 20% during the survey.

## 9.0 FINDINGS

For this study, LSA conducted a records search at the NCIC; background research consisting of archival research and a literature and map review; interested parties consultation; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE. As a result, two cultural resources were identified in the project site: SCB-A-1 and SCB-BE-1.

### 9.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The records search identified no previously recorded cultural resources within the project site; however, six built environment cultural resources and six archaeological cultural resources were previously identified within 0.25 miles of the project site. The six built environment resources, at least five of which were demolished for a previous project, include:

- P-31-002462 is a historic-period water conveyance system that is situated approximately 300 yards southeast of the project site and continues east for about 1,200 feet (Windmiller 2004);
- P-31-002463 (CA-PLA-001760/H) consists of a historic-period water conveyance system, dams, and mining tailings, and is situated adjacent to P-31-002462 (Windmiller 2004);
- P-31-002616 was a historic-period single-family residence previously situated approximately 250 yards east from the project site across Sierra College Boulevard (Johnson 2005);
- P-31-005419, also known as the Clover Residence, was a historic-period single-family residence that was previously situated approximately 200 yards south of the project site (Marvin 2001);
- P-31-005420, also known as the Nassi Residence, was a historic-period single-family residence that was previously situated approximately 200 yards south of the project site (Marvin 2001);
- P-31-005421, also known as Sniecchi Residence, was a historic-period single-family residence that was previously situated approximately 300 yards southeast of the project site across Sierra College Boulevard (Marvin 2001)

The six archaeological cultural resources, all of which were demolished for a previous project, identified within 0.25 miles of the project site include:

- P-31-001391 (CA-PLA-001078/H) consisted of the Takahashi Farm, a historic-period farm which included foundation pads, landscaping, privies, well/cistern, and water conveyance system located just north of the project site across the Interstate-80/Sierra Boulevard interchange (Kaptain 2011). The above-ground features of P-31-001391 have since been removed;
- P-31-001559 (CA-PLA-001217) consisted of a bedrock milling feature that was situated approximately 300 yards east of the project site across Sierra College Boulevard (Wadsworth 2006);

- P-31-001560 (CA-PLA-001218/H) consisted of a historic-period foundation/structural pads located approximately 400 yards northeast of the project site across Sierra College Boulevard (Mason and Green 2005);
- P-31-002461 was a prehistoric-period bedrock milling feature that was situated approximately 350 yards southeast of the project site across Sierra College Boulevard and has since been relocated (Windmiller 2004);
- P-31-002614 was a historic-period petroglyph “F Hull” that was situated approximately 500 yards northeast of the project site across Sierra College Boulevard (Kelley 2002);
- P-31-002704 (CA-PLA-001901) was a bedrock milling feature that was situated 500 yards northwest of the project site across from the Interstate 80/Sierra College Boulevard interchange (Johnson 2005);

•  
One historic study report was previously conducted adjacent to the project site:

Kelley, John and Neal Kaptain

2002 *Historic Study Report for the Sierra College Boulevard/Interstate 80 Interchange Modification*. LSA Associates, Inc., Rocklin, California.

The following cultural resources studies were previously conducted within 0.25 miles of the project site:

Peak, Melinda

1989 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Rocklin Regional Mall Project Placer County, California*. Peak & Associates, Inc., Sacramento, California.

Windmiller, Ric

2004 *Croftwood, Updated Cultural Resources Study, Rocklin, Placer County, California and April 2055 Supplement*. Consulting Archaeologist, Elk Grove, California.

Kelley, John

2002 *Historic Property Survey Report (positive) for Sierra College Blvd*. LSA Associates, Inc., Pt. Richmond, California.

Mason, Roger and Julia K. Green

2005 *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, California*. ECORP Consulting, Inc., Roseville, California.

Mason, Roger D.

2006 *Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Site CA-PLA-1901-H in the Rocklin Pavilions Project APE, Rocklin, Placer County, California*. ECORP Consulting, Inc., Rocklin, California.

2007 *Cultural Resources Inventory Rocklin Pavilions, Placer County, California*. ECORP Consulting, Inc. Rocklin, California.

Wadsworth, Sandra L.

2006 *Cultural Resources Assessment Rocklin 60, Placer County, California Project 2005-090.*  
ECORP Consulting, Inc., Roseville, California.

ECORP Consulting

2007 *Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Site P-31-2461-H in the Sneeche Road Alignment Area of Potential Effect, Rocklin, Placer County, California.* ECORP Consulting, Inc., Rocklin, California.

## 9.2 PLACER COUNTY AND CITY OF RESULTS

Research at these locations identified the following documents:

*Placer County Assessor Office on October 30, 2015:*

- Construction permit issue date of September 29, 1958
- A Chain of Title dating back to 1971
- Demolition permit issue date of August 10, 2009
- Documentation of the former building as a four bedroom, one bathroom residence with one concrete porch addition completed in the 1960s on a 1.1 acre lot

*City of Rocklin Building Division on October 30, 2015:*

- Demolition permit issue date of August 10, 2009

*Placer County Archives and Research Center on November 3, 2015:*

- Sectional Land Classification Plat Map of Section 16 showing ownership of the APE and its land parcel as belonging to Milton and Thomas Takahashi as of September 15, 1950. Surrounding and adjacent parcels are also shown as belonging to the Takahashi family as of the 1920s and 1930s.

## 9.3 LITERATURE AND MAP REVIEW RESULTS

The literature review did not identify any cultural resources in the project site. The map review identified the following cultural resources in the project site:

- one building located in the northeast portion of the project site (SCB-BE-1);
- one structure in the southeast portion of the project site (no longer present); and
- one structure near the center of the project site (no longer present) (SCB-A-1).

The map review identified the following cultural resources adjacent to the project site (Appendix A: Figure 4):

- a historic-period driveway in the alignment of the Interstate-80 off ramp to Sierra College Boulevard; and

- four structures approximately 250 yards south the project site, on the southern side of the existing LIFEhouse Church.

## 9.4 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Two cultural resources were identified in the APE during the field survey and are described below.

SCB-A-1 is an archaeological cultural resource that consists of a historic-period archaeological site that includes a gravel driveway, concrete foundations, a well or cistern, a fence line, and landscaping. A review of aerial photographs indicates that a former house was constructed at the site circa 1958 and demolished in 2009. Appendix D contains the California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms (DPR 523 forms) for SCB-A-1.

SCB-BE-1 is a built environment cultural resource that consists of a single shed and an associated gravel driveway. A review of aerial photographs indicated that the shed was constructed prior to 1944. It remains standing, though it is severely deteriorated. Appendix D contains the DPR 523 forms for SCB-BE-1.

## 10.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

### 10.1 SCB-BE-1

SCB-BE-1 is a historic-period shed with an associated gravel driveway. A review of aerial photographs indicates that the shed was constructed sometime prior to 1944, while its style of roof shingling indicates that the shed was likely built by prior parcel owner, Minoru Takagashi, sometime between the 1920s and 1930s. Though dilapidated, it remains standing today; however, while the shed was likely used by the Takahashi family during their time of residence, we can determine the shed was not constructed by the Takahashi family as its build date predates the purchase of the lot by Milton and Thomas Takahashi on September 15, 1950. See Section 3.3 above for historic context.

#### *Criteria A/1 and B/2*

While SCB-BE-1 is associated with an important event in local, state, or national history for its connection with local Japanese settlement and farming in the area, the ability of SCB-BE-1 to convey any significance is compromised due to a serious lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association caused by its severe state of dilapidation and the demolition of its associated buildings. SCB-BE-1 is not associated with the lives of persons significant to local, state, or national history as it was likely constructed by Minoru Takagashi, an individual not historically significant at the local, state, or national level. Additionally, Milton and Thomas Takahashi who would later purchase the land and likely utilize SCB-BE-1 were second generation Takahashi brothers and not original settlers of the area. Because of this, Milton and Thomas Takahashi were not historically significant at the local, state, or national level. Furthermore, this property was not associated with the original Takahashi

settler's farmstead. Because of this, SCB-BE-1 is not eligible under Criteria A and B of the NRHP, or Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR.

#### *Criteria C/3*

SCB-BE-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. SCB-BE-1 is a utilitarian shed suffering from a severe loss of integrity. Its architectural characteristics are neither unique nor noteworthy. Ancillary buildings such as SCB-BE-1 are common to agricultural land and do not offer a distinctive architectural style. Therefore, SCB-BE-1 is not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP or Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

#### *Criteria D/4*

SCB-BE-1 has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, as soil surrounding the site has been greatly disturbed since initial settlement of the site and did not yield valuable information during field survey. Subsurface deposits associated with this shed are not anticipated. SCB-BE-1 does not appear eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR.

#### *Conclusion*

SCB-BE-1 severely lacks integrity, as its setting, feeling, and association have all been compromised. SCB-BE-1 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any criteria and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, as defined at PRC §21084.1.

## **10.2 SCB-A-1**

SCB-A-1 is the historic-period archaeological remains of a residence constructed in 1958 and demolished in 2009. After careful review of area plat maps, it was determined the land was purchased by Milton and Thomas Takahashi on September 15, 1950. Though a definitive record showing their construction of the residence in 1958 was not uncovered, it can be assumed the Takahashi family built the now-demolished residence as they are the only known land owners at the time of construction. See Section 3.3 above for historic context.

#### *Criteria A/1 and B/2*

SCB-A-1 is not associated with an important event in local, state, or national history. Although the house was likely constructed by the Takahashi family, its date of construction occurred outside of the period of significance associated with the original Takahashi farm and is therefore not associated with the region's initial Japanese settlement. Additionally, SCB-A-1 is not associated with the lives of persons significant to local, state, or national history as Milton and Thomas Takahashi, second generation brothers who purchased the land much later than the adjacent family farm, were not the original Takahashi settlers of the area. Furthermore, the ability of SCB-A-1 to convey any association is compromised due to its demolition and severe lack of integrity. Because of this, SCB-A-1 is not eligible under Criteria A and B of the NRHP, or Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR.

### *Criteria C/3*

SCB-A-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Any remnants of buildings or structures once present at the site do not currently convey unique or notable architectural characteristics and most of these buildings and structures have been fully or partially demolished. Therefore, SCB-A-1 is not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP or Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

### *Criteria D/4*

SCB-A-1 has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, as soil surrounding the site has been greatly disturbed since initial settlement of the site and did not yield valuable information during field survey. Therefore, SCB-A-1 is not eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR.

### *Conclusion*

SCB-A-1 severely lacks integrity, as its setting, feeling, and association have all been compromised. SCB-A-1 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any criteria and does not appear to be a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA, as defined at PRC §21084.1 and 21083.2, respectively.

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS POTENTIAL DISCOVERIES**

If archaeological cultural resources or human remains are identified during project construction, the following recommendations will avoid or substantially reduce impacts to such resources and/or remains.

### **11.1.1 Archaeological Deposits**

If deposits of prehistoric or historical archaeological materials are discovered during project activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery must cease. Project personnel should not collect or move any archaeological materials. A qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate, including the City of Rocklin and the Corps. The archaeologist should make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery.

It is recommended that significant impacts to archaeological deposits be avoided by project activities. If avoidance is not feasible, the archaeological deposits shall be evaluated for their eligibility for



listing in the CRHR (PRC §21084.1; CEQA *Guidelines* §15064.5(c)(1)) and NRHP. If the deposit is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the NRHP, or does not qualify as a unique archaeological resource as per CEQA, avoidance is not necessary. If the deposit is eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR, or qualifies as a unique archaeological resource under CEQA, adverse effects on the deposits must be avoided, or such effects must be mitigated. Mitigation can include, but is not necessarily limited to, excavation of the deposit in accordance with a data recovery plan and standard archaeological field methods and procedures; laboratory and technical analyses of recovered archaeological materials; preparation of a report detailing the methods, findings, and significance of the archaeological site and associated materials; and, if appropriate, accessioning the historic archaeological material and technical report to an archaeological repository. Educational public outreach would be appropriate if significant cultural resources were identified.

Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist shall prepare a report documenting the methods and results of resource evaluation and mitigation efforts. The report shall be submitted to the North Central Information Center at the University of California, Sacramento.

### **11.1.2 Human Remains**

If human remains are discovered during project activities the procedures outlined in §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code shall be implemented. Work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be redirected and the Placer County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate, including representatives from the City of Rocklin. Project personnel shall not collect or move any human remains and associated materials.

If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

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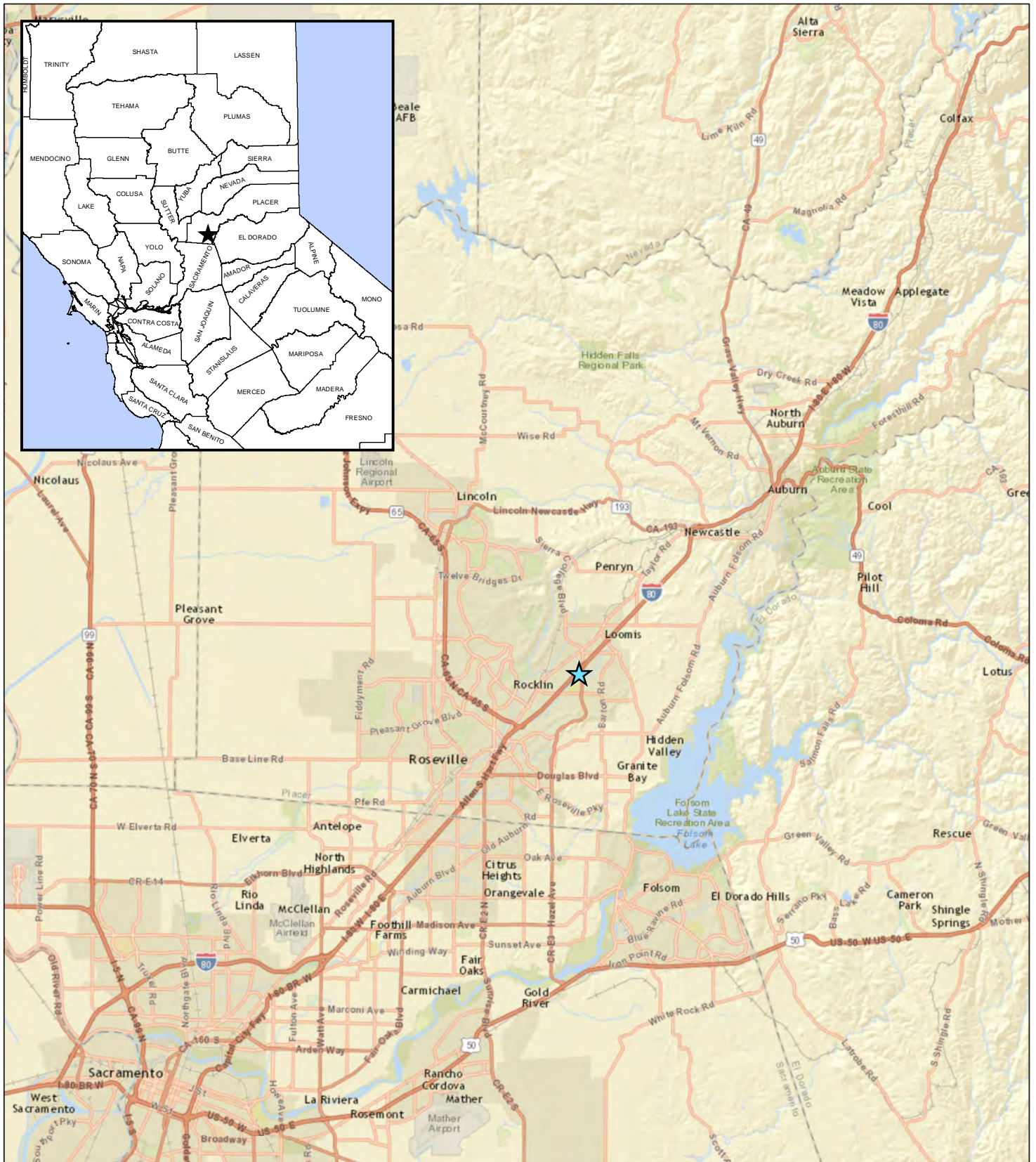
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **FIGURES**

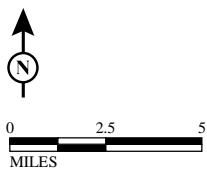


LSA

LEGEND

★ Project Location

FIGURE 1

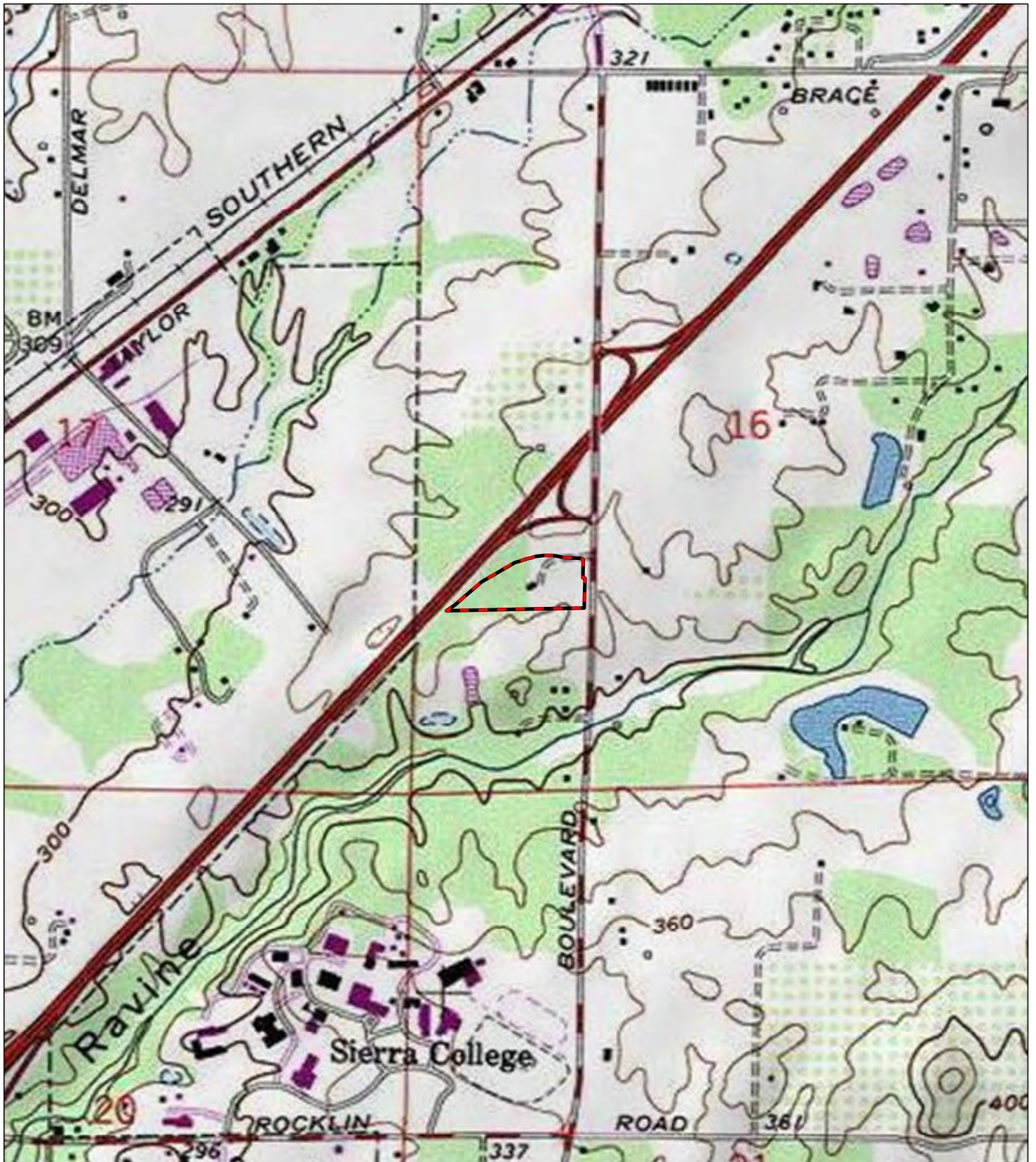


SOURCE: ESRI World Street Map (2015)

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4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project  
 Rocklin, Placer County, California  
 Regional Location





LSA

LEGEND

Project Area - (6.64 ac)

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Topographical Quadrangle (Rocklin)

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4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project  
 Rocklin, Placer County, California  
 Project Area on Topographic Base





LSA

LEGEND


 Area of Potential Effects - (6.64 ac)

FIGURE 3



SOURCE: NAIP Aerial Imagery (7/2014);

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4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project  
 Rocklin, Placer County, California  
 Area of Potential Effects

**APPENDIX B**

**AUTHORS' QUALIFICATIONS**

**Katie Vallaire, Senior Cultural Resources Manager**

Ms. Vallaire has a B.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Chico, and an M.A. in Public History from California State University, Sacramento. She is Registered Professional Archaeologist #32791044. Ms. Vallaire has over 11 years of experience in cultural resources management throughout California, Nevada, and Montana, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archeology, Architectural History, and History. Her experience includes project management, archival research, laboratory analysis, prehistoric and historic archaeological excavation, historic preservation, field survey, and construction monitoring. She has conducted numerous eligibility evaluations of archaeological and built environment resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources.

**Mariko Falke, Cultural Resources Analyst/Archaeologist**

Ms. Falke has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from California State University, Sacramento. She has four years of experience in California archaeology. Her experience includes construction monitoring, archaeological survey, technical report writing, laboratory analysis, historic and prehistoric archaeological excavation, and archaeological resource eligibility evaluations for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources.

**Ann Andreazzi, Cultural Resources Analyst/Architectural Historian**

Mrs. Andreazzi has a B.A. degree in Art History from University of California Berkeley and a M.A. degree in Public History from California State University, Sacramento. She has five years of experience working in architectural history in California and meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Architectural History and History. Her experience includes technical report writing, survey, and built environment resource eligibility evaluations for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources.

**APPENDIX C**

**INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION**



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.  
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B  
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL  
916.630.4603 FAX

BERKELEY  
CARLSBAD  
FORT COLLINS

FRESNO  
IRVINE  
PALM SPRINGS

PT. RICHMOND  
RIVERSIDE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO

September 9, 2015

Placer County Historical Society  
c/o Betty Samson  
8780 Baxter Grade Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Sierra College Boulevard Commercial Project, City of Rocklin, Placer County,  
California (LSA Project # THS1501)

Dear Placer County Historical Society:

The City of Rocklin is proposing to construct a new retail space that will include general commercial buildings, a car wash, and several fast food restaurants with and without drive-throughs along Sierra College Boulevard. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is currently vacant and is located southwest of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard with the I-80 eastbound ramps. All regional access to the proposed project site will be from Sierra College Boulevard.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number above or via email ([Ann.Andreazzi@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:Ann.Andreazzi@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

**LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**

Ann Andreazzi, M.A.  
Architectural Historian  
Cultural Resources Group

Attachments  
Figure 1: Regional Location  
Figure 2: Project Area

**From:** [David Baker](#)  
**To:** [Ann Andreazzi](#)  
**Subject:** LSA Project #THS1501  
**Date:** Monday, September 28, 2015 8:53:43 AM

---

Ann,

The Society has no certain information on the historical significance of this site.

I am always concerned that wet-season run-off is contained on the property, both during and after construction.

Thank You,

David Baker  
Collections Manager  
Rocklin Historical Society





LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.  
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B  
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL  
916.630.4603 FAX

BERKELEY  
CARLSBAD  
FORT COLLINS

FRESNO  
IRVINE  
PALM SPRINGS

PT. RICHMOND  
RIVERSIDE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO

September 9, 2015

Rocklin Historical Society/Rocklin History Museum  
3895 Rocklin Road  
Rocklin, CA 95677

Subject: Sierra College Boulevard Commercial Project, City of Rocklin, Placer County,  
California (LSA Project # THS1501)

Dear Rocklin Historical Society/Rocklin History Museum:

The City of Rocklin is proposing to construct a new retail space that will include general commercial buildings, a car wash, and several fast food restaurants with and without drive-throughs along Sierra College Boulevard. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is currently vacant and is located southwest of the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard with the I-80 eastbound ramps. All regional access to the proposed project site will be from Sierra College Boulevard.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number above or via email ([Ann.Andreazzi@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:Ann.Andreazzi@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

**LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**

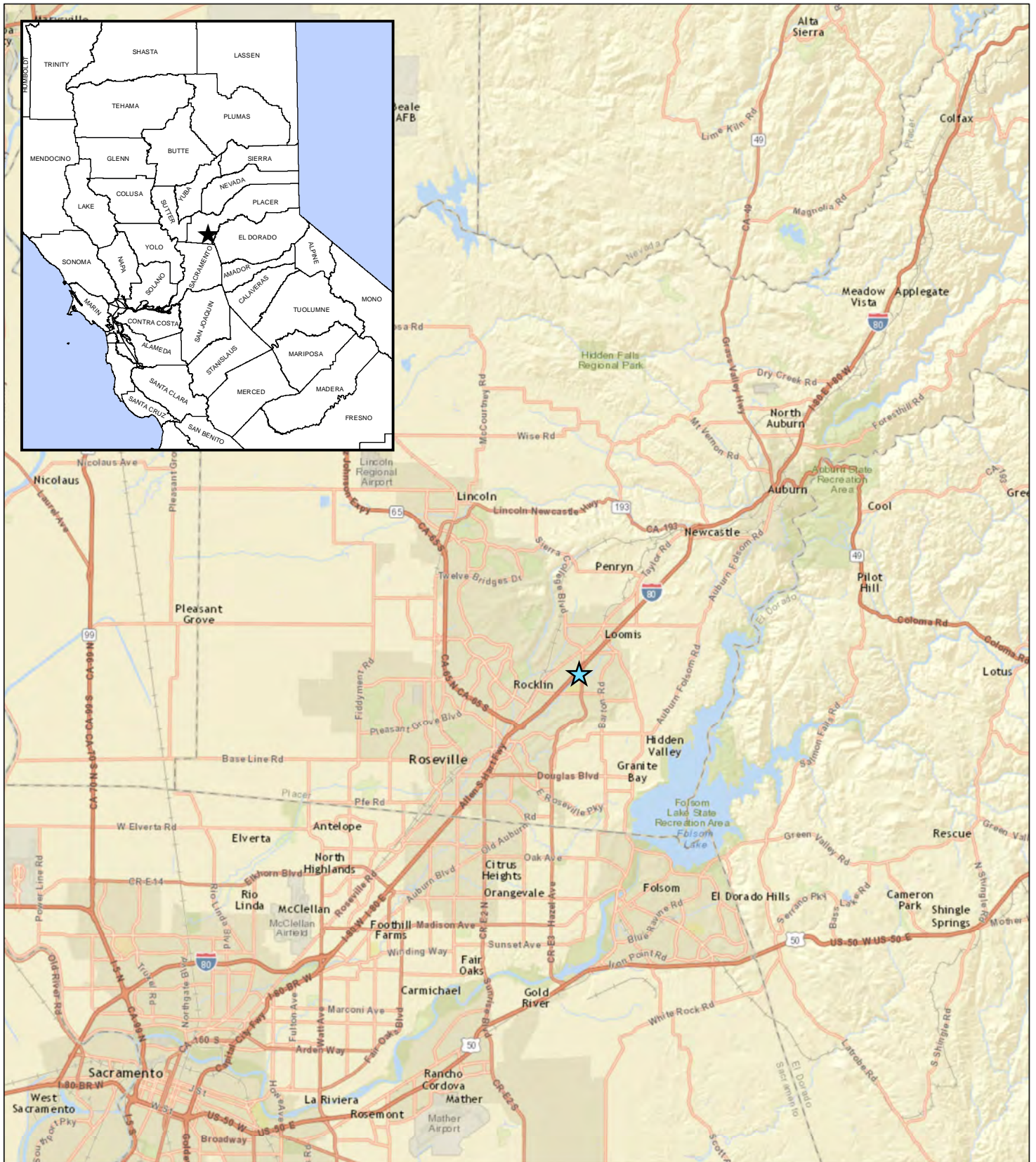
Ann Andreazzi, M.A.  
Architectural Historian  
Cultural Resources Group

Attachments

Figure 1: Regional Location

Figure 2: Project Area



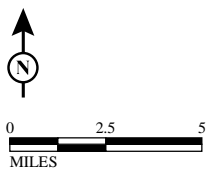


LSA

LEGEND

★ Project Location

FIGURE 1

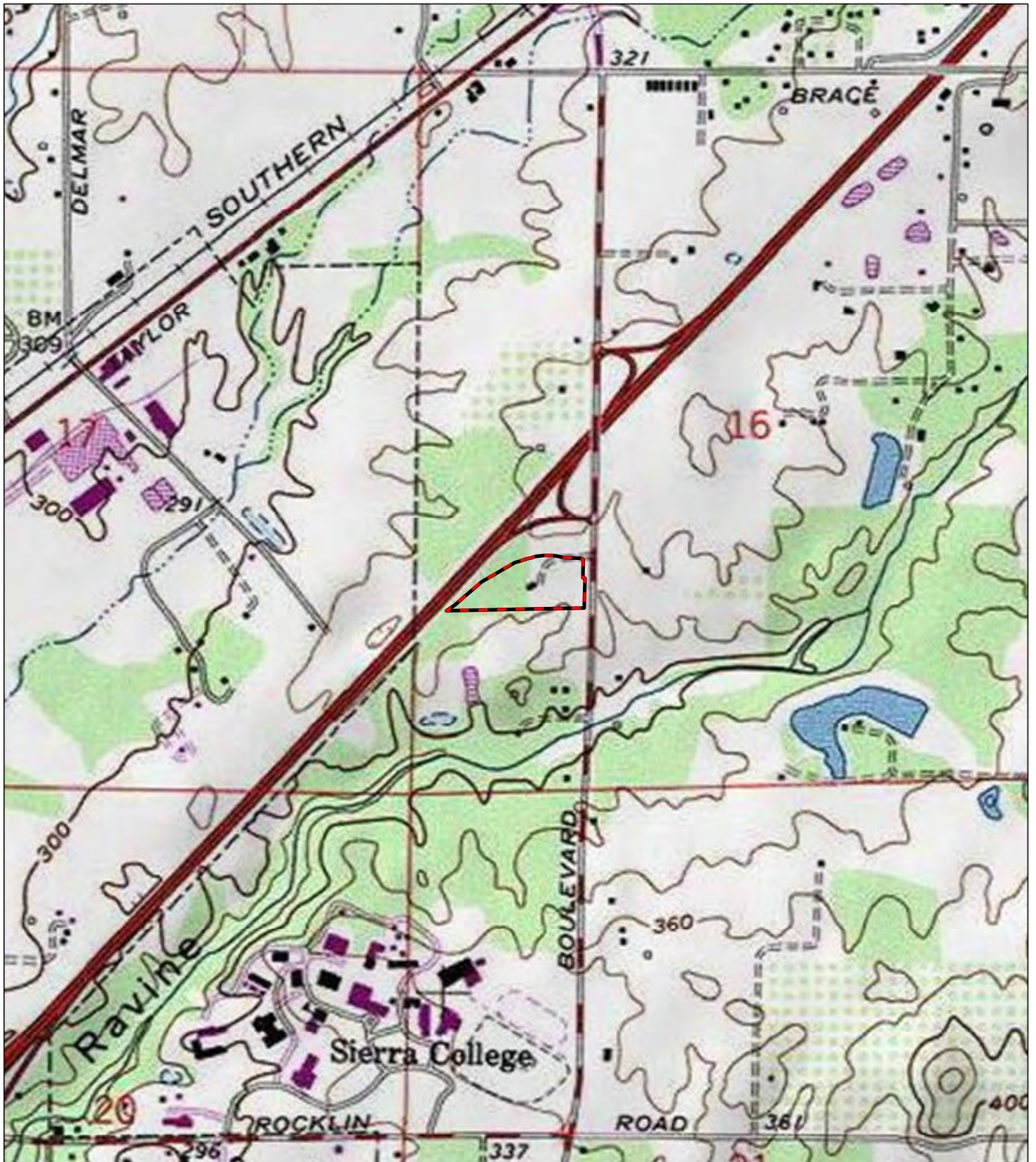


SOURCE: ESRI World Street Map (2015)

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4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project  
 Rocklin, Placer County, California  
 Regional Location





LSA

LEGEND

Project Area - (6.64 ac)

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Topographical Quadrangle (Rocklin)

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4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project  
 Rocklin, Placer County, California  
 Project Area on Topographic Base

**APPENDIX D**

**DPR RECORDS**



State of California  The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: SCB-BE-1

P1. Other Identifier: None.

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Placer and

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Rocklin, Calif. Date 1967 T 11N; R 7E; NE  $\frac{1}{4}$   of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$   of Sec 19; MDM B.M.

c. Address 4660 Sierra College Boulevard City Rocklin Zip 95677

d. UTM: Zone 10S, 655794 mE/ 4296132 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 045-052-021-000

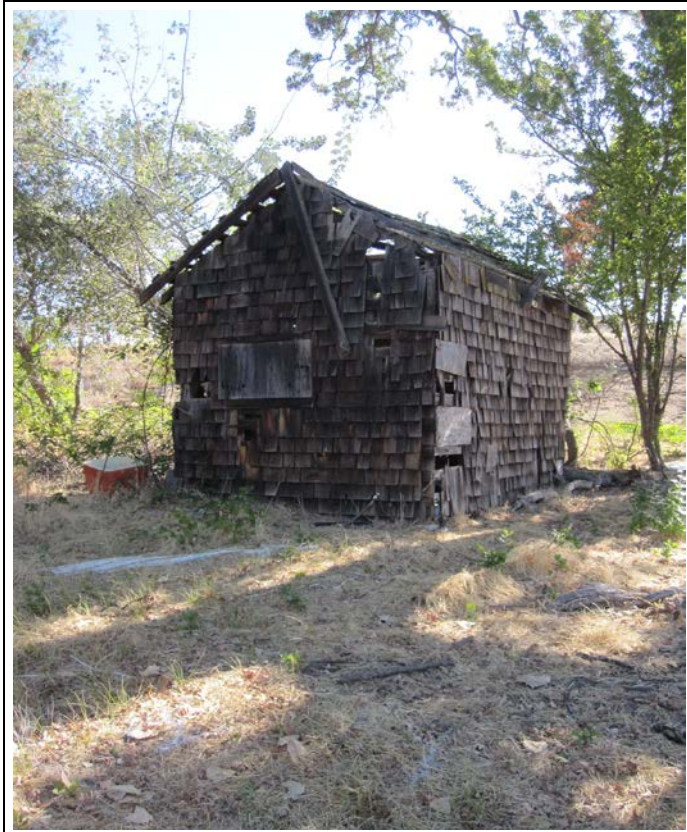
\*P3a. Description:

This resource is a severely degraded vernacular shed with a concrete slab foundation. Dating to approximately the pre-1940s, the one-story shed consists of a gable-roofed box layout. What is left of the roof coveys shallow eaves with exposed rafters on the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are clad in staggered wood shingling. All window openings are currently boarded over with aged plywood.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary Building

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building

P5b. Description of Photo: Photo 1: Southwest elevations, view from the northeast.



\*P6. Date Constructed/Age  
and Source:  Historic, pre-1940s  
(USGS Quad Map, 1944)

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Jennifer Wight  
10148 Fair Oaks Boulevard  
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Ann Andreazzi  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B  
Rocklin, California 95677  
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

\*P9. Date Recorded: 11/3/2015

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Falke, Mariko, Ann Andreazzi, and  
Katie Vallaire. 2015. Cultural Resources Study: 4660 Sierra  
College Boulevard Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California.  
LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Attachments:  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  
 Building, Structure, and Object Record

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

\*Resource Name or #: SCB-BE 1

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Storage
- B4. Present Use: Vacant
- \*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular
- \*B6. Construction History:

The shed first appears in a 1940 USGS Quadrangle aerial map.

- \*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown      Date: N/A      Original Location: N/A
- \*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A      b. Builder: N/A

- \*B10. Significance: Theme Residential Development      Area: Rocklin  
Period of Significance 1935-1985      Property Type Ancillary      Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 4600 Sierra College Boulevard does not appear eligible for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any criteria.

Discovery of gold at Coloma in 1848 by James Marshall brought a flood of settlers to Placer County looking to profit from gold mining. This movement, the largest population migration in history, transformed the county and gave it a name as the fastest growing area in the region. Three years later, in April of 1851, the County of Placer was officially formed by extracting portions of Sutter and Yuba counties. The name “placer” was derived from the Spanish word for sand or gravel and was inspired by the “placer mining” method in which miners washed away gravel to uncover the heavier gold deposits beneath. Gold mining continued as the lead industry in the county throughout the 1880s. However, as the initial frenzy slowed, residents turned to farming, timber harvesting, and the railroad industry (City of Rocklin, 2015).

Rocklin, which would eventually vie with Roseville as the county’s largest city, began in 1864 as a stop along the Southern Pacific Railroad line; it quickly grew into a community once granite was discovered in the area. With the mining of granite and its transport by rail lines well established, Rocklin was incorporated in 1893 and boasted of 22 granite quarries in operation by 1910. In 1912, almost 2,000 train carloads of granite were shipped to downtown Sacramento and San Francisco for construction of civic and commercial buildings (City of Rocklin, 2015).

The majority of Rocklin’s land was a part of the Whitney family’s Spring Valley Ranch, founded in 1855, which consisted of 30,000 acres of agricultural land. The remaining areas were predominately divided into small private farms, many of which were owned by Japanese-American immigrants beginning at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century up until their internment beginning in 1942 (Placer Herald, 2013). When the 1950s and 1960s witnessed a sudden increase in suburbanization, portions of the Whitney Ranch were divided and sold for residential and commercial development. This expansion has continued up until the present day, rendering Rocklin as one of the largest and fastest growing cities in Placer County (City of Rocklin 2015). While the majority of central Rocklin was in-filled with housing developments and planned communities in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the city’s surrounding area remained divided into private fruit orchards and agricultural farming land. Following their release from internment, many Japanese-American farmers returned to their homes in Rocklin and the rest of Placer County to resume agricultural farming (Placer Herald, 2013).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

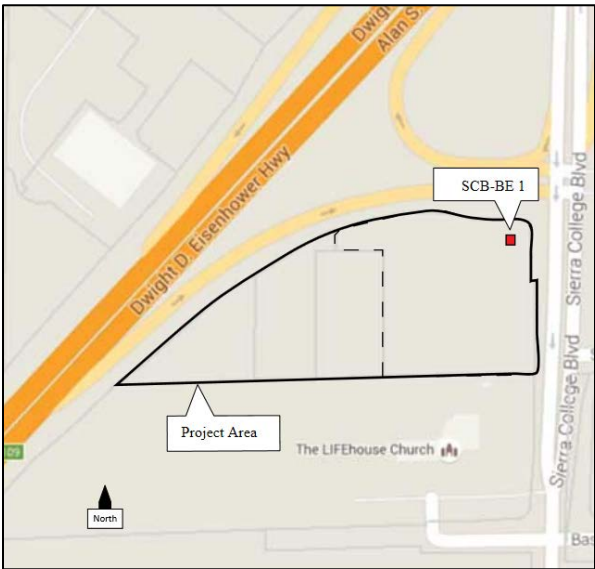
\*B12. References: See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: Ann Andreazzi, LSA Associates, Inc. Rocklin, California

\*Date of Evaluation: 9/3/2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)







## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB -BE 1

Page 4 of 10

\*Recorded by: Ann Andreazzi, LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Date: 11/3/2015

Continuation

### \*B10. Significance (continued):

The study area is situated in a region of Rocklin known as the Himes Tract, an area subdivided into 10-acre lots for cultivation in the 1890s (Dunn 1897). The lots were slow to sell; most were not purchased until the 1920s. Those farmers who did buy land often purchased between two to four lots and constructed much larger farmsteads (Placer County 1890 & 1909). Several of these lots were purchased by the Takahashi family, the first historic-period inhabitants of the land containing the study area.

Japanese Americans played a significant role in the development of local agriculture and commerce of Placer County after arriving in the 1890s and 1900s to work in the area's orchards and vineyards. By the early 1900s, Japantowns were common in the foothill communities east of Sacramento and served the Japanese local population as centers for commercial and cultural enterprises (Placer Herald 2013). These districts included markets and dry good stores, boarding houses, barbershops, auto garages, dentist offices, and pool halls (California Japantown Project, 2015). Japanese American farmers had a considerable impact on the agrarian economy of the region by the mid-1910s as they progressed from farm labor to shared tenancy, cash tenancy, and finally farm ownership (Kaptain 2002). A census conducted in California in 1930 revealed that approximately 54 percent of Japanese American men were involved in the state's agriculture industry (Strong 1933). Japanese Americans were most notably known to produce labor-intensive crops, such as cantaloupe, and berries, as well as vegetables such as celery, asparagus, onions, tomatoes, lettuce, beans, cabbage, peas, spinach, and cauliflower (Poli, 1945). By 1940, Japanese American farmers grew a staggering 70 percent of the state's total acreage of produce.

In spite of the longevity and vast contributions of the Japanese American community in Placer County and elsewhere in California, these residents and hundreds of thousands of others were forced into internment camps following the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1942. By October, President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 forced 120,000 Japanese Americans to relocate from their homes, schools, farms, and businesses to internment camps with only days to prepare (Poli, 1945). The economic losses of the relocation were estimated in 1988 at \$6.2 billion (Armor and Wright, 1988). Internment was intended as a temporary transition to relocation. The government encouraged those who passed security clearances to move to permanent housing in the mid-west or east coast, areas where the Japanese population was least concentrated and therefore deemed a lower risk for conspiracy by government standards (Niiya 2001). When certain regions became too concentrated with Japanese Americans, the government redirected evacuees to cities farther east (Niiya 2001).

According to documentary research and oral interviews, three generations of the Takahashi family worked their farm located northwest of the APE from the 1930s until its abandonment in the 1990s. The family farm was known to produce table and wine grapes and peaches, and to raise a small number of cattle and poultry. From 1942 to 1945, the Takahashi family was sent to an internment camp in Colorado, known as the Amache Relocation Camp, along with 120,000 others of Japanese descent. While many of these families lost or sold their properties during relocation, the Takahashis were reclaimed their farmland following their release in 1945. For a fortunate few Japanese Americans, like the Takahashi family, church groups and friends held land and properties for the interned until they were able to return home. According to a Placer County sectional land classification plat map, the Takahashi family did not purchase the plot now known as 4660 Sierra College Boulevard until September 15, 1950, several years after returning from Colorado (Placer County c.1920s).

### Evaluation

SCB-BE-1 is a historic-period shed with an associated gravel driveway. A review of aerial photographs indicates that the shed was constructed sometime prior to 1944, while its style of roof shingling indicates that the shed was likely built by prior parcel owner, Minoru Takagashi, sometime between the 1920s and 1930s. Though dilapidated, it remains standing today; however, while the shed was likely used by the Takahashi family during their time of residence, we can determine the shed was not constructed by the Takahashi family as its build date predates the purchase of the lot by Milton and Thomas Takahashi on September 15, 1950. See Section 3.3 above for historic context.

### Criteria A/1 and B/2

While SCB-BE-1 is associated with an important event in local, state, or national history for its connection with local

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB -BE 1

Page 5 of 10

Japanese settlement and farming in the area, the ability of SCB-BE-1 to convey any significance is compromised due to a serious lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association caused by its severe state of dilapidation and the demolition of its associated buildings. SCB-BE-1 is not associated with the lives of persons significant to local, state, or national history as it was likely constructed by Minoru Takagishi, an individual not historically significant at the local, state, or national level. Additionally, Milton and Thomas Takahashi who would later purchase the land and likely utilize SCB-BE-1 were second generation Takahashi brothers and not original settlers of the area. Because of this, Milton and Thomas Takahashi were not historically significant at the local, state, or national level. Furthermore, this property was not associated with the original Takahashi settler's farmstead. Because of this, SCB-BE-1 is not eligible under Criteria A and B of the NRHP, or Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR.

### *Criteria C/3*

SCB-BE-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. SCB-BE-1 is a utilitarian shed suffering from a severe loss of integrity. Its architectural characteristics are neither unique nor noteworthy. Ancillary buildings such as SCB-BE-1 are common to agricultural land and do not offer a distinctive architectural style. Therefore, SCB-BE-1 is not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP or Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

### *Criteria D/4*

SCB-BE-1 has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, as soil surrounding the site has been greatly disturbed since initial settlement of the site and did not yield valuable information during field survey. Subsurface deposits associated with this shed are not anticipated. SCB-BE-1 does not appear eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR.

### *Conclusion*

SCB-BE-1 severely lacks integrity, as its setting, feeling, and association have all been compromised. SCB-BE-1 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any criteria and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, as defined at PRC §21084.1.

### **\*B12.References** (continued):

Kelley, John and Neal Kaptain

2002 *Historic Property Survey Report (positive) for Sierra College Blvd.*. LSA Associates, Inc., Pt. Richmond, California.

ParcelQuest

2015 Online resource for county assessor data, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com), accessed various.

Sanborn Maps 1898-1941

2015 <http://0-sanborn.umi.com.catalog.sjlibrary.org>, accessed August 2015.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1944 Rocklin, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1955 Rocklin, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1961 Rocklin, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

California Japantowns Project

2015 *Preserving California's Japantowns: Placer County*. California Japanese American Community Leadership Council.

City of Rocklin



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB -BE 1

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2015 *History of Rocklin*. Electronic document, <https://www.rocklin.ca.us/about/history/default.asp/>, accessed various.

### General Land Office

1856 Plat of Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Placer County. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

### Kaptain, Neal

2011 Site Record for P-31-1391, "Takahashi Farm." LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB - BE 1

Page 7 of 10

\*Recorded by: Ann Andreazzi, LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Date: 11/3/2015

Continuation

\*P5a. Photographs (continued):



**Photograph 1: Northeastern façades and entryway, view from the southwest.**

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB - BE 1

Page 8 of 10

\*Recorded by: Ann Andreazzi, LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Date: 9/3/2015

Continuation



**Photograph 2: Southwestern façades and surrounding area, view from the northeast.**



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB - BE 1

Page 9 of 10

\*Recorded by: Ann Andreazzi, LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Date: 9/3/2015

Continuation



**Photograph 3: Southwestern façades and surrounding area, view from the northeast.**



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB -BE 1

Page 10 of 10

\*Recorded by: Ann Andreazzi, LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Date: 9/3/2015

Continuation



**Photograph 4: Shed and driveway, view from the east.**

{PRIVATE} State of California X The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 12 \*Resource Name or #: SCB-A-1

\*P1. Other Identifier: None.

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Placer and

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Rocklin, Calif. Date 1981 T 11N; R 7E; NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec 16; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 4660 Sierra College Boulevard City Rocklin Zip 95677

d. UTM: Zone 10S, 655691 mE/ 4296090 mN

e. Other Locational Data: The site is located southwest of the Sierra College Blvd. / I-80 eastbound ramps and includes Assessor's Parcels: 045-052-021-000, 045-052-015-000, 045-052-020-000, and 045-052-019-000.

\*P3a. Description:

This site is a historic-era residence with two loci. Locus A includes a degraded foundation pad with an adjacent landscape depression; a gravel driveway; a concrete well; original fence line; and landscaping. Concrete remnants from the foundation pad and the adjacent depression measure 57 ft. by 38 ft. and represent a residential structure that was built in 1958. The structure is depicted on the *Rocklin, Calif.* (1967) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. By 2009, the residential structure was demolished. A recently graveled driveway extends 0.07 linear miles from Sierra College Blvd. to the foundation. North of the foundation is a 5 ft. square concrete well filled with modern concrete. The original fence line is east of the foundation extending 50 ft. and surrounded by landscaped vegetation including common juniper, rose, and laurel oak. The modified landscape also includes two cypress trees east of the fence line. Locus B, approximately 350 ft. southwest of the foundation, contains remnants of a wood and fiberglass semi-subterranean structure (see continuation sheet, 8).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2, AH2, AH3, AH5, AH11

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



P5b. Description of Photo: Photo #4801: View north of foundation pad and well (Feature 1 and 2).

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1958 (Placer County Assessor's Office)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Jennifer Wight  
10148 Fair Oaks Blvd.  
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

\*P8. Recorded by:

Mariko Falke  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
4200 Rocklin Road, Ste. 11B  
Rocklin, CA  
95677

\*P9. Date Recorded: 8/28/2015

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation:

Falke, Mariko, Ann Andreazzi, and Katie Vallaire. 2015. Cultural Resources Study: 4660 Sierra College Boulevard Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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): Sketch Map

**\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 200 ft. (N-S) × **b. Width:** 480 ft. (E-W)

**Method of Measurement:**  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: Google Earth

**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

**Reliability of Determination:**  High  Medium  Low Explain: Dimensions of the site are defined by structural evidence, the original fence, and historic-era landscaping.

**Limitations** (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain): True dimensions of the original residential structure is undefined

**A2. Depth:** \_\_\_\_\_  None  Unknown Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*A3. Human Remains:**  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): No human remains were observed on the surface in the area.

**\*A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):  
This site is a historic-era residence with 2 loci. Locus A includes a degraded foundation pad (Feature 1) with an adjacent landscape depression; a gravel driveway (Feature 4); a concrete well (Feature 2); original fence line (Feature 3); and landscaping. Concrete remnants from the foundation pad and the adjacent depression measure 57 ft. by 38 ft. and represent a residential structure that was built in 1958 (Placer County Assessor's Office). The structure is depicted on the *Rocklin, Calif. (1967)* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. By 2009, the residential structure was demolished. A recently graveled driveway extends 0.07 linear miles from Sierra College Blvd. to the foundation. North of the foundation is a 5 ft. square concrete well filled with modern concrete. The original fence line is east of the foundation extending 50 ft. and surrounded by landscaped vegetation including common juniper, rose, and laurel oak. The modified landscape also includes two cypress trees east of the fence line. Locus B, approximately 350 ft. southwest of the foundation, contains remnants of a wood and fiberglass semi-subterranean structure. The structure is 10 ft. long by 4 ft. wide with a sub-surface depth of 2 ft. The structure has been recently disturbed by wire fencing supported by T-posts.

**\*A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):  
Two historic-era can isolates likely associated with an older structure just southeast of this site; 2 historic-era pipeline fragments: 2 ½" diameter, 3ft. long and 2 ½" diameter, 8ft. 2in. long with threading; 1 circular saw butchered cow bone fragment; 1 bright (7-up) green bottle glass base fragment; structural wood piers with historic-era concrete casing at the base; and shattered historic-era structural/window glass. Associated with Locus B: 2 structural redwood beams.

**\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes

**\*A7. Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances): Modern trash piles disturb the site, but historic-era landscaping and preserved fenceline maintain integrity.

**\*A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): See continuation sheet , 11.

**\*A9. Elevation:** 320 to 340 feet above mean sea level.

**A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is within a mixed oak woodland situated just west of the Sierra Nevada western foothills zone. Vegetation includes mixed oak trees and various native and non-native shrubs, trees, and annual grasses.

**A11. Historical Information:**

**\*A12. Age:**  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**  
Based on historic maps the structure was built in 1958 and demolished by 2009.

**A13. Interpretations:** See continuation sheet, 11.

**A14. Remarks:**

**A15. References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See continuation sheet, 11.

**A16. Photographs:** (see attached Photo Record).

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B, Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*A17. Form Prepared by:** Mariko Falke **Date:** 9/11/2015

**Affiliation and Address:** LSA Associates, Inc., 4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B, Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*Required information**



Page 3 of 12 Project Name: THS1501 Year 2015  
 Camera Format: Canon Powershot ELPH 340 HS Lens Size: 25 mm Film Type and Speed: Digital  
1/2000 Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B,  
Rocklin CA 95677

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Sept	3	10:00a	4769	South wall of well (Feature 2).	North	
			4770	Interior of well (Feature 2).	North	
			4771	Concrete piers and wooden support beams.	South	
			4772	Historic and modern pipes.	East	
			4773	Historic can.	-	
			4774	Historic can close-up, aeration holes.	-	
			4775	Historic can close-up, seam.	-	
			4776	Historic can close-up, aeration holes.	-	
			4777	Historic can close-up, side.	-	
			4778	Historic can close-up, seam.	-	
		10:15a	4779	Structural wood panels.	Northeast	
			4780	Structural wood panels.	Northeast	
			4781	Historic structural wire.	East	
			4782	Historic pipe with threading.	South	
			4783	Faunal remains- modern, deer.	South	
			4784	Structural redwood beams.	East	
			4785	Semi-subterranean shed with fiberglass panels (Locus 2).	East	
			4786	Semi-subterranean shed with fiberglass panels (Locus 2).	Southeast	
			4787	Semi-subterranean shed with fiberglass panels (Locus 2).	North	
			4788	Fenceline (Feature 3) with landscaped vegetation.	Northeast	
			4789	Fenceline (Feature 3) with landscaped vegetation.	Northeast	
			4790	Fenceline (Feature 3) with landscaped vegetation.	Northeast	
		10:30a	4791	Close-up of vegetation.	-	
			4792	Close-up of vegetation.	-	
			4793	Close-up of vegetation.	-	



Page 4 of 12 Project Name: THS1501 Year 2015  
 Camera Format: Canon Powershot ELPH 340 HS Lens Size: 25 mm Film Type and Speed: Digital  
1/2000 Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B, Rocklin CA 95677

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
			4794	Close-up of vegetation.	-	
			4795	Blackberry along northern end of site.	Northeast	
			4796	Trees along northern end of site.	Northeast	
			4797	Maple tree.	Northeast	
			4798	South wall of well (Feature 2) and adjacent tree.	Northwest	
			4799	Close-up of concrete well structure (Feature2).	North	
		10:45a	4800	Close-up of well structure (Feature 2) with structural glass frags.	North	
			4801	Structural foundation depression (Feature 1).	North	
			4802	Structural foundation depression (Feature 1).	Northwest	
			4794	Close-up of vegetation.	-	
			4795	Blackberry along northern end of site.	Northeast	
			4796	Trees along northern end of site.	Northeast	
			4797	Maple tree.	Northeast	
			4798	South wall of well (Feature 2) and adjacent tree.	Northwest	
			4799	Close-up of concrete well structure (Feature2).	North	
		10:45a	4800	Close-up of well structure (Feature 2) with structural glass frags.	North	
			4801	Structural foundation depression (Feature 1).	North	
			4802	Structural foundation depression (Feature 1).	Northwest	
			4794	Close-up of vegetation.	-	
			4795	Blackberry along northern end of site.	Northeast	
			4796	Trees along northern end of site.	Northeast	
			4797	Maple tree.	Northeast	
			4798	South wall of well (Feature 2) and adjacent tree.	Northwest	
			4799	Close-up of concrete well structure (Feature2).	North	
		10:45a	4800	Close-up of well structure (Feature 2) with structural glass frags.	North	

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

**Primary**

HRI

Trinomial

#  
#

Page   5   of  12 

Project Name:   THS1501   Year  2015 

Camera Format:   Canon Powershot ELPH 340 HS   Lens Size:  25 mm  Film Type and Speed:   Digital    
 1/2000 

Negatives Kept at:   LSA Associates, Inc., 4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B,  

  Rocklin CA 95677  

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Sept	3	11:00	001	Close-up of butchered cow bone.	-	
			002	Close-up of butchered cow bone.	-	



LSA



LEGEND

- Project Site - (6.64 ac)
- Locus
- Feature
- Isolate Can
- Pipeline Fragment
- Structural Wood Beams
- Wood Refuse Pile
- Cypress

SOURCE: Basemap - NAIP Aerial Imagery (7/2014); Mapping - LSA Associates, Inc. (2015)  
 E:\THS1501\GIS\cult\_fig2\_arch\_site1.mxd (9/14/2015)







## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB-A-1

Page 8 of 12

P3a. (Continued) The structure is 10 ft. long by 4 ft. wide with a sub-surface depth of 2 ft. The structure has been recently disturbed by wire fencing supported by T-posts.

P5a. Photos (continued)



P5b. Photo 4769: Facing north, side view of well/cistern (Feature 2).



P5b. Photo 4770: Facing North, above view of well/cistern filled with modern concrete (Feature 2)



### CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB- A-1

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P5a. Photos (cont.)



P5b. Photo 4790: View facing northeast of original fenceline (Feature 3) with historic-era landscaping.

P5b. Photo 4785: View east of semi-subterranean structure (Feature 5).



P5b. Photo 4771: Wood refuse--wooden support beams incased in historic-era concrete base.

P5b. Photo 4774: Base of historic-era can.



### CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB-A-1

Page 10 of 12

P5a. Photos (continued)



P5b. Photo 4776: Base of historic-era can.

P5b. Photo 4778: Seams of historic-era can.



P5b. Photo 001: Cow bone cut with circular saw.

P5b. Photo 002: Close-up of butchered cow bone.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB-A-1

Page 11 of 12

A8. Nearest Water: Secret Ravine is part of the Dry Creek Watershed and is a perennial stream running east to west approximately 0.25 linear miles south of the site. A pond exists approximately 0.15 linear miles southwest of the structural foundation. Based on the historical USGS map of Rocklin, the pond dates to at least 1954, but after 1944 according to the historical map of Auburn.

A13. Interpretations: SCB-A-1 is the historic-period archaeological remains of a residence constructed in 1958 and demolished in 2009. After careful review of area plat maps, it was determined the land was purchased by Milton and Thomas Takahashi on September 15, 1950. Though a definitive record showing their construction of the residence in 1958 was not uncovered, it can be assumed the Takahashi family built the now-demolished residence as they are the only known land owners at the time of construction. See Section 3.3 above for historic context.

### *Criteria A/1 and B/2*

SCB-A-1 is not associated with an important event in local, state, or national history. Although the house was likely constructed by the Takahashi family, its date of construction occurred outside of the period of significance associated with the original Takahashi farm and is therefore not associated with the region's initial Japanese settlement. Additionally, SCB-A-1 is not associated with the lives of persons significant to local, state, or national history as Milton and Thomas Takahashi, second generation brothers who purchased the land much later than the adjacent family farm, were not the original Takahashi settlers of the area. Furthermore, the ability of SCB-A-1 to convey any association is compromised due to its demolition and severe lack of integrity. Because of this, SCB-A-1 is not eligible under Criteria A and B of the NRHP, or Criteria 1 and 2 of the CRHR.

### *Criteria C/3*

SCB-A-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Any remnants of buildings or structures once present at the site do not currently convey unique or notable architectural characteristics and most of these buildings and structures have been fully or partially demolished. Therefore, SCB-A-1 is not eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP or Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

### *Criteria D/4*

SCB-A-1 has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, as soil surrounding the site has been greatly disturbed since initial settlement of the site and did not yield valuable information during field survey. Therefore, SCB-A-1 is not eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR.

### *Conclusion*

SCB-A-1 severely lacks integrity, as its setting, feeling, and association have all been compromised. SCB-A-1 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any criteria and does not appear to be a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA, as defined at PRC §21084.1 and 21083.2, respectively.

Historic-era cultural constituents are likely associated with SCB-BE-1, a pre-1944 shed located 290ft. northeast of the SCB-A-1 well (Feature 2) on APN 045-052-021-000.

### A16. References

#### National Environmental Title Research

- 1981 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
- 1968 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: SCB-A-1

Page 12 of 12

- 1965 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 1961 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 1959 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 1955 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 1948 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 1944 Topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 2012 Aerial photograph of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 2010 Aerial photograph of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 2009 Aerial photograph of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 2002 Aerial photograph of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
  - 1999 Aerial photograph of Rocklin, accessed on September 8, 2015.
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