
Appendix F Cultural Resources Inventory

Town of Loomis Costco Warehouse
Cultural Resources Inventory Report
Placer County, California



Prepared for:
Town of Loomis
Planning Department
3665 Taylor Road
Loomis, CA 95650

AECOM

January 2018

Town of Loomis Costco Warehouse Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Placer County, California



Prepared for:
Town of Loomis
Planning Department
3665 Taylor Road
Loomis, CA 95650

Prepared by:
AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811

Contact:
A.J. Jordan
916.361.6449

AECOM

January 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

AECOM was contracted by the Town of Loomis Planning Department to conduct a cultural resources inventory as part of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the construction of a Costco Warehouse and associated facilities in Loomis, California. The project is located in the Town of Loomis, Placer County, on the Rocklin U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quad and Township 11N Range 7E Section 16.

No cultural resources inventories had been previously conducted within the project area; 17 cultural resources inventories conducted within 0.25 mile of the project area identified three prehistoric bedrock milling features and six historic resources, generally related to mining. Pursuant to regulations under Assembly Bill 52, Native American tribes that had requested to be included in the planning process were contacted by the Town of Loomis to identify any tribal cultural resources that may be affected by the project. One response was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). While this correspondence did not indicate any specific concerns for the project, UAIC indicated that they would like to receive a copy of this technical report and the EIR and requested tribal representatives be present during cultural resources surveys.

A pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project area was conducted on August 28, 2017. One historic cultural resource site, consisting of house foundations, a historic road, and a trash scatter, and two isolated ground stone fragments were observed. These resources are not considered significant under National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources criteria. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed project will have a finding of no historic properties affected.

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	I
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Location	1
1.2 Project Description	1
1.3 Definition of undertaking	1
1.4 Definition of Area of potential effect	1
2 REGULATORY CONTEXT	5
2.1 Federal.....	5
2.2 State regulations.....	5
3 BACKGROUND	7
3.1 Environmental Setting	7
3.2 Prehistoric Context	7
3.3 Historic Context	9
3.4 Significance Requirements.....	10
4 PREFIELD INVESTIGATIONS	15
4.1 Records Search Results	15
4.2 Historic Maps	17
4.3 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands Search.....	18
4.4 Native American Consultation	18
5 FIELD INVENTORY	23
5.1 Pedestrian Survey	23
6 CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	29
7 REFERENCES	31

Appendix

A Site Record Forms

Figure

Figure 1. Project Location.....2
Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects.....3
Figure 3. T11N R7E 1856 GLO plat, APE outlined in red.19
Figure 4. T11N R7E on USGS 7.5' Rocklin Quad, 1954. APE outlined in red.....20
Figure 5. T11N R7E on USGS 7.5' Rocklin Quad, 1967. APE outlined in red.....21
Figure 6. Surveyed Areas.....24
Figure 7. 4105 Starlight Lane House Foundations, looking south.25
Figure 8. Isolated groundstone fragments.....28

Tables

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Inventories within 0.25 Mile of APE.....16
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25 Mile of APE.17

ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHP	California Register of Historic Places
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
EAs	Environmental Assessments
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EISs	Environmental Impact Statements
FR	Federal Register
ft ²	square-foot
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	global positioning system
IS	Initial Study
m	meters
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
UAIC	United Auburn Indian Community
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

This page intentionally left blank.

1 INTRODUCTION

Under contract to the Town of Loomis, AECOM conducted a cultural resource investigation for the proposed Loomis Costco Warehouse. This document was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The purpose of this study was to assess the potential for the Project to affect cultural resources potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historic Places (CRHP). Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, districts, structures, geographic areas, or objects having historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural importance. Site research was conducted according to current professional and legal standards. The study team consisted of professionally trained archaeologists meeting the federal Secretary of the Interior's Standards and technical support staff.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in the Town of Loomis, Placer County, California, immediately southeast of the Brace Road and Sierra College Boulevard intersection (Figure 1). The project is located on the Rocklin, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle in Section 16 of Township 11 North, Range 7 East (Figure 2). The project area consists of assessor parcel numbers 045-042-034, 045-042-035, 045-042-036, 045-042-037, 045-042-011, and 045-042-012.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

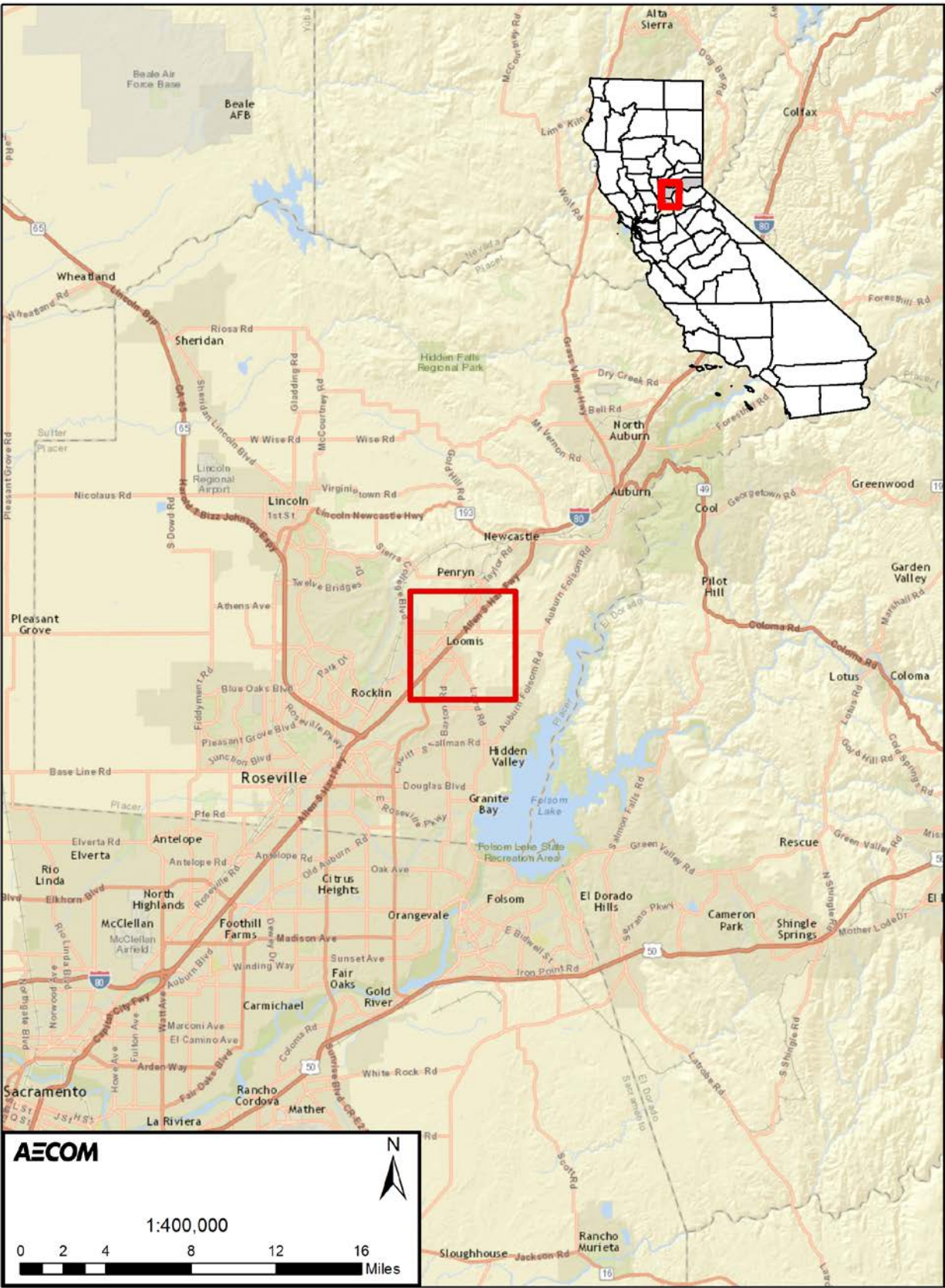
The Town of Loomis is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed construction of a 152,101-square-foot (ft²) Costco Wholesale warehouse building with approximately 777 parking stalls, a 24–30 dispenser fuel facility, and associated landscaping on an approximately 17.38-acre parcel.

1.3 DEFINITION OF UNDERTAKING

The project requires authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for water quality permits under the Clean Water Act, including a Section 401 water quality certification and Section 404 permits for discharge of fill into waters of the United States associated with impacts on 0.15 acre of vegetated palustrine emergent wetlands. These actions constitute undertakings requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC Section 470f). USACE is the lead federal agency for Section 106 compliance.

1.4 DEFINITION OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking” (Title 36, Section 800.16[d] of the Code of Federal Regulations [36 CFR 800.16(d)]). For this project, the APE is considered to be the limits of construction and construction-related activities where ground disturbance would occur. The APE for this project is the footprint of the proposed Costco Warehouse, parking lot, dispenser fuel facility and associated landscaping (Figure 2).



Source: ESRI World Street Map, 2013

Figure 1. Project Location

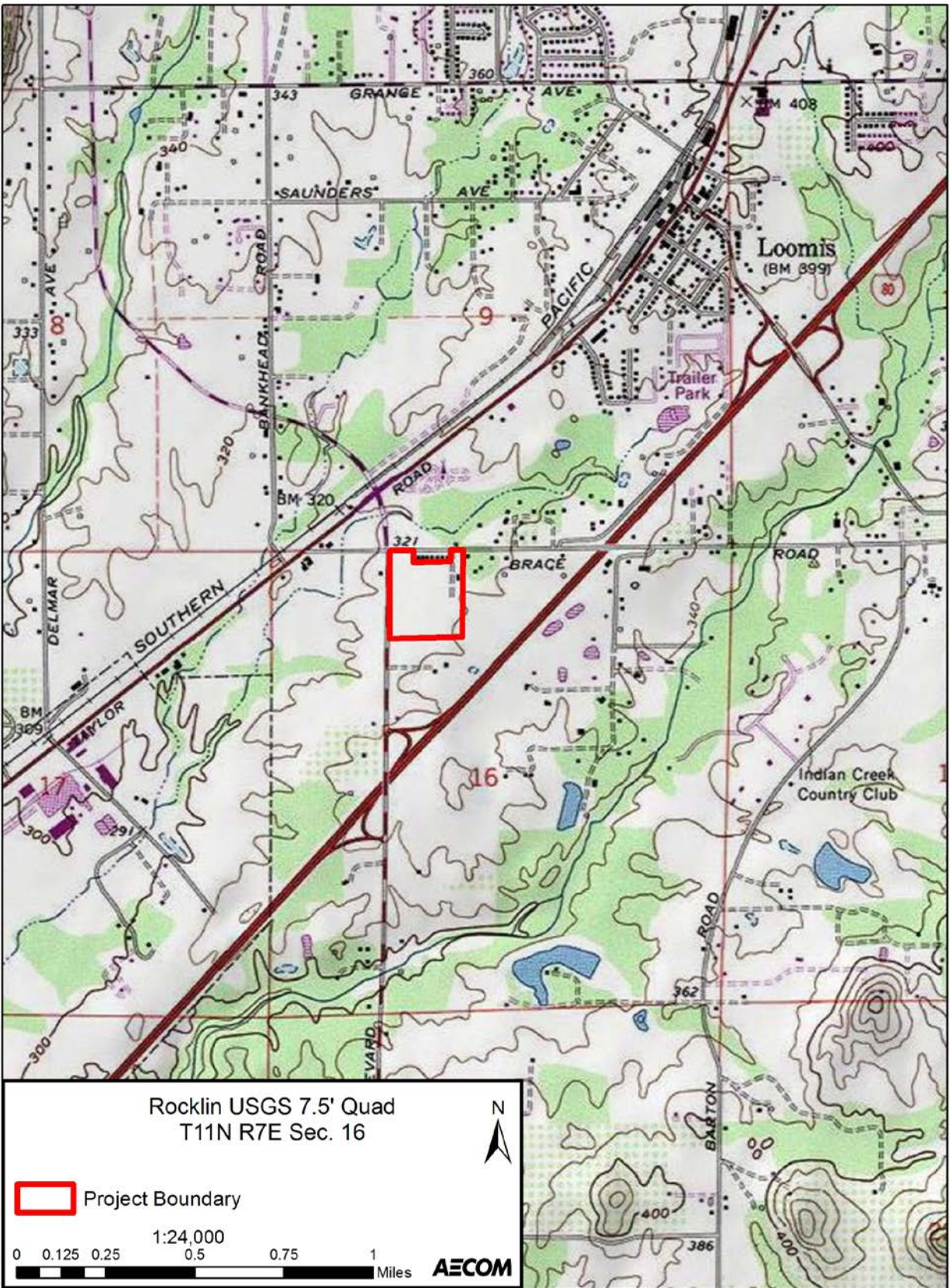


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects.

This page intentionally left blank.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances. The most frequently applied legislation consists of the provisions of Section 106 and CEQA that provide for the documentation and protection of significant prehistoric and historic period resources.

2.1 FEDERAL

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that federal agencies, or those that they fund or permit, to take into account the effects of the undertaking on any historic properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP and offer the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and other interested parties an opportunity to comment on the actions. To determine whether an undertaking could affect historic properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, architectural, and traditional cultural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for inclusion on the NRHP. Cultural resources can be significant on the federal, state, or local level. The 36 CFR § 60.4 regulations describe the criteria to evaluate cultural resources for inclusion in the NRHP:

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

2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA offers directives regarding impacts on historical resources and unique archaeological resources. CEQA states generally that if implementation of a project would result in significant environmental impacts, then public agencies should determine whether such impacts can be substantially lessened or avoided through feasible mitigation measures or feasible alternatives. This general mandate applies equally to significant environmental effects related to certain cultural resources.

Only significant cultural resources (e.g., “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources”) need to be addressed. State CEQA Guidelines define a “historical resource” as, among other things, “a resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources” (CRHR) (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, subdivision (a)(1); see also Public Resources Code Sections 5024.1, 21084.1.) A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, as determined by the State Historical Resources Commission or the lead agency, if the resource:

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

In addition, a resource is presumed to constitute a "historical resource" if it is included in a "local register of historical resources" unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, subdivision (a)(2)). The State CEQA Guidelines require consideration of unique archaeological sites (Section 15064.5). (See also Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.) A "unique archaeological resource" is defined as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (Section 21083.2).

If a cultural resource does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource as outlined in the Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2), it is entitled to special protection or attention under CEQA. Treatment options under Section 21083.2 of CEQA include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a "unique archaeological resource").

Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(e) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, Section 15064.5(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines directs the lead agency to consult with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC and directs the lead agency (or applicant), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is located in the foothill region of the Sierra Nevada. Elevations within the project area range from 97 meters (m) (320 feet) to 103 m (340 feet) above mean sea level. Geologically, the area is characterized by Andregg coarse sandy loam soils (Wagner et al. 1987). The climate of the region is classified as Mediterranean with cool, wet winters and dry, hot summers. Oak woodland mixed with disturbance-loving plant species such as star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*) dominates the project area. Amphibians and reptiles found in oak woodlands include Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus*). Common resident birds in these forests include acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), and wren-tit (*Chaemaea fasciata*). Common mammals in these mixed woodlands include gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and Douglas' squirrel (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*) (Deis 2007). During survey, wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and feral cats (*Felis catus*) were also noted in the project area.

3.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The archaeology of the project area is included within the broad framework established by archaeologists for the Sacramento Valley. Although human occupation of the northern Sacramento Valley may extend back 10,000 years or more, reliable evidence of the presence of such an early human presence is lacking. Early archaeological sites bearing evidence of these Paleo-Indian populations may be present in the valley but deeply buried under alluvium (Moratto 1984).

For the Sacramento Valley and foothill regions, Lillard and Purves (1936) recognized a three-part cultural sequence (Early, Middle, and Late horizons) that was derived from the archaeological analysis of midden and cemetery sites in Central California. This scheme was later described in more detail by Lillard et al. (1939) and was refined by Beardsley (1948 and 1954). In an attempt to unify the various hypothesized cultural periods in California, Fredrickson (1973, 1974, and 1993) proposed an all-encompassing scheme for cultural development, while acknowledging that these general trends may manifest themselves differently and some variation between subregions may exist. These general cultural periods (Paleo-Indian, Early, Middle and Late Archaic, and Emergent periods) are used here in connection with the North-Central Sierra Nevada chronology.

This horizon scheme, referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System, does not account well for cultural variation between subregions, or for gradual changes through time. It deals primarily with material culture and pays little attention to subsistence and settlement, social organization, or other patterns of behavior. As Moratto (1984:201) has observed, "central California prehistory was far too complex and dynamic to have been represented by [such] a monolithic scheme." Consequently, later researchers have broken the region and its prehistory into local districts and phases (Elsasser 1978). New radiocarbon determinations adjusted with modern calibration curves are now used for a more precise time frame (Rosenthal et al. 2007:147–153). These different cultural patterns are characterized as:

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

- ▶ **The Lower Archaic Period:** The beginning of the Lower Archaic Period (10,500 to 7500 BP) coincides with that of the Middle Holocene climatic change that resulted in widespread floodplain deposition. This episode resulted in most of the early archaeological deposits being buried. Most tools were manufactured of local materials, and distinctive artifact types include large dart points and the milling slab and handstone.
- ▶ **The Middle Archaic Period:** The Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 2500 BP) is characterized by warm, dry conditions that brought about the drying up of pluvial lakes. Economies were more diversified and may have included the introduction of acorn processing technology, although hunting remained an important source of food. Artifacts characteristic of this period include milling stones and pestles and a continued use of a variety of implements interpreted as large dart points.
- ▶ **The Upper Archaic Period:** The Upper Archaic Period (2500 to 850 BP) corresponds with a sudden turn to a cooler, wetter and more stable climate. The development of status distinctions based upon wealth is well documented in the archaeological record. The development of specialized tools, such as bone implements and stone plummets, and manufactured shell goods were prolific during this time. The regional variance of economies was largely due to the seasonality of resources, which were harvested and processed in large quantities.
- ▶ **The Emergent Period:** Several technological and social changes distinguish the Emergent Period (850 BP to Historic) from earlier cultural manifestations. The bow and arrow were introduced, ultimately replacing the dart and throwing spear, and territorial boundaries between groups became well established. In the latter portion of this period (450 to 1800 BP), exchange relations became highly regularized and sophisticated. The clam disk bead developed as a monetary unit of exchange, and increasing quantities of goods moved greater distances. It was at the end of this time period that contact with Euroamericans became commonplace, eventually leading to intense pressures on Native American populations.

3.2.1 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The project site is situated within the traditional territory of the Nisenan. The western boundary of Nisenan territory was the western bank of the Sacramento River; the eastern boundary was the crest of the Sierra Nevada; and the southern boundary was likely a few miles south of the American River. The northern boundary has not been clearly established due to similarities in language with neighboring tribes (Wilson and Towne 1978:387–389).

Nisenan settlement locations depended primarily on elevation, exposure, and proximity to water and other resources. Permanent villages were usually located on low rises along major watercourses. Houses were domed structures measuring 10 to 15 feet in diameter and covered with earth and grass. Brush shelters were used in the summer and at temporary camps during food-gathering rounds. Larger villages often had semi-subterranean dance houses that were covered in earth, grass, or brush; a central hole at the top to allow the escape of smoke, and an east-facing entrance. Another common village structure was the granary, which was used for storing acorns.

The rich valley environment the Nisenan occupied provided abundant year-round food resources. Hunting, gathering, and fishing went on throughout the year though what was procured depended on seasonal availability. Due to this seasonal variability, the Nisenan did not rely on a single crop, but on many different staples such as acorns, seeds, nuts, grasses, herbs, roots, tubers, berries, and wild fruits. Deer, rabbit, and salmon were the chief sources of animal protein in the aboriginal diet, but many insect and other animal species were taken when available (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). Today, Nisenan descendants are reinvesting in their traditions and represent a growing and thriving community.

3.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Aside from early Spanish explorers, the Sierra Nevada foothill region and Sacramento Valley were virtually unknown by Europeans before the Gold Rush. A wave of gold seekers descended on California and the foothill and mountain regions of the Sierra Nevada following the discovery of gold at Coloma on the South Fork American River in January 1848. The 1850 U.S. Census put the population of Placer County at 11,417, consisting of 6,945 whites, 3,019 Chinese, 89 blacks, 634 other foreign races, and 730 Native Americans (U.S. Census 1850). However, the population was likely larger as the Census was biased against minority groups, which were underrepresented.

Mining sites consist of artifact concentrations and feature systems that reflect the myriad of operations and technologies that have been used in the area. These cycles of occupation and abandonment create layers or components of mining technology and systems that are horizontally stratified, often altering or obliterating previous operations, and can often be viewed as discontinuous with underground structure (Hardesty 1988:11–12). Many times, only fragments of technologies and operations are visible. For example, Lindstrom (1989:38) found that placer mining operations resulted in finer sediments being carried away during the washing process, with only larger cobbles or boulders remaining at the processing site.

Mining camps were ubiquitous in mid-19th century Placer County. Secret Ravine, a perennial tributary of Dry Creek that feeds into the Sacramento River, runs southwest from Auburn to Roseville and was the site of extensive placer mine workings during the Gold Rush and granite mining after the Gold Rush. Mining camps along Secret Ravine include Newcastle, Stewart's Flat, Penryn, and the Town of Loomis.

The Town of Loomis was originally known as the Pine Grove mining camp, which was established in 1850 (Hoover et al. 1966:272). The Pine Grove mining camp was associated with the Placer Post Office, which changed its name to Smithville in 1862, then to Pino in 1869 after the mining camp, and finally to Loomis in 1890 with the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad (Durham 1998:516). Loomis incorporated in 1984 as a way to avoid being annexed by Rocklin.

The Central Pacific Railroad, which was the western portion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States, started construction in Sacramento in 1863. In 1885, the Central Pacific Railroad was leased to Southern Pacific Railroad. The Town of Loomis moved about a mile northwest of its original mining camp location to better access the railroad in 1864 (Windmiller 2006). While the transcontinental railroad was important nationally as it linked the east and west coasts of the United States, locally the existence of the railroad made it easier to transport the foothills products such as agriculture, timber, and granite to the markets in Sacramento and San Francisco, allowing for continual economic development after the Gold Rush.

After the Gold Rush panned out, granite mining continued in Placer County around the Rocklin area, including the Loomis area. Granite occurs as residual surface boulders and batholith from Folsom to Lincoln (Davis 1990:13). Folsom Granite Company was the largest company, but over 60 independent operations existed in the Rocklin area (Derr and Rondeau 1979). The local granite was used as a building material in Sacramento, San Francisco and the Bay Area, and even as far away as Hawaii (Davis 1990:129). The waste material from granite mining was also used in railroad and levee construction.

By the late 19th century, the increase of new mining camps appearing in Placer County slowed considerably, and other economic pursuits, such as ranching and agriculture, became the backbone of Placer County's economy. Ranching and agriculture, which had once been support systems that provided food to the miners, grew to become dominant industries. As thousands of miners poured into the area during the early 1850s, farmers and ranchers put additional acreage into production to meet the demand for potatoes, flour, and various dairy products.

The first of such settlements in Placer County was Sicard's Ranch, a Mexican grant on the south bank of the Bear River, west of the project area. The grant was given to Theodore Sicard in 1844. Sicard, a French sailor, built an adobe house on the land in 1846, which later became a prominent stopping place for travelers on the way to Sutter's Fort in Sacramento. Sicard and fellow countryman Claude Chana, who had arrived at the ranch in late 1846, planted peach and almond trees, which became the start of the commercial orchard business in the Sacramento Valley. Chana later bought the Sicard grant, and sold the products of his orchard, vineyard, and vegetable garden to area miners (Hoover et al. 1966).

Closer to the project area, the Takahashi farm (CA-PLA-1078H) was located approximately 250 m to the south of the project area, at the current location of the Rocklin Commons mall, between Sierra College Boulevard and Granite Drive. The Takahashi farm had originally been part of the Himes Tract, which was subdivided into 10-acre lots during the 1890s (ECORP 2006). In the early 20th century, Japanese families, including the Takahashi family, were buying lots in the Himes Tract. The Takahashi farm was occupied by three generations of the family from 1924 to 1990 (ECORP 2006:11).

3.4 SIGNIFICANCE REQUIREMENTS

This inventory report is intended to identify the presence of cultural resources in the APE that are considered significant under NRHP or CRHR criteria, and are therefore determined to be historic properties; determine whether the project would adversely affect any historic properties; and provide mitigation measures to limit potential impacts on historic properties.

Given the region's prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts as described above, cultural resources in the project area are expected to reflect the mining, ranching, and agricultural activities that occurred in the general project vicinity. However, prehistoric cultural resources may also be present, in the form of bedrock milling features or small campsites.

3.4.1 ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS

3.4.2 PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Based on documentary investigations, Native American consultation, and fieldwork, prehistoric resources that may be uncovered include local manifestations of regional subsistence, settlement, and exchange. Typically, prehistoric resources are bedrock milling features; the remains of human habitation including midden soils, lithic, and faunal remains; and lithic scatters.

To be recommended as significant under NHPA Section 106 or the State CEQA Guidelines, prehistoric sites must possess integrity, and must qualify under one or more of the four NRHP/CRHR significance criteria described in Chapter 2, as explained further below.

- ▶ **NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1:** The resource must be associated with events significant to the broad patterns of history. Resources must contain some evidence of such an association. For prehistoric sites, there should be evidence that the site was especially important to the Native American residents of the area as a village, meeting place, or ceremonial site, or in some other capacity. Examples of such evidence include large numbers of residential features and ceremonial objects.
- ▶ **NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2:** The resource must be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Documentary or artifactual evidence could demonstrate, or oral tradition could attest to, such an association. If the evidence were not artifactual, it would have to specify the site's location with

sufficient accuracy to allow unequivocal identification of the location. Artifactual evidence would have to support the claim of association, or to reasonably corroborate documentary or testamentary claims.

- ▶ **NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3:** The resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or building method; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The presence of prehistoric architecture or rock art would most likely qualify a site under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.
- ▶ **NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4:** The resource must contain, or must be likely to contain data, that can further our understanding of prehistory. These data must also be in a context that has not been significantly affected by natural processes or subsequent cultural activities.

3.4.3 HISTORIC RESOURCES

A review of historic documents indicates that historic mining and ranching/ agriculture constitute the primary historic themes that may be present in the project area. The discussions below address NRHP/CRHR eligibility considerations and integrity considerations for these themes, along with the theme of irrigation and water conveyance systems.

MINING-RELATED FEATURES

The remains of small-scale operations, consisting of prospects, placer mining, and associated refuse, are the types of mining-related sites most likely to be encountered in the project area. These features are limited in duration of use and scale, but they have the potential to provide data not often described in the historic literature.

NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Considerations

To be considered eligible under NRHP and/or CRHR criteria, mining-related properties must:

- ▶ display evidence of a permanent operation that contributed to the development of mining or mining technology in the region;
- ▶ exhibit evidence of new approaches or represent innovative approaches to mining; or
- ▶ be the first or last of an era.

The presence of archaeological deposits may qualify the site as eligible under NRHP Criterion D and/or CRHR Criterion 4 if the data have the potential to address one or more of the research issues mentioned above. Refuse deposits may provide information about the success of the mining operation, the ability of the operators to adjust to changing technology, operations during a particular period of history, or the lifeways and/or composition of work groups.

Integrity Considerations

Mining features must retain the character and feeling of the original resource, with limited impacts from natural processes or subsequent historic modifications or impacts. Associated archaeological deposits must be in the original matrix and not mixed with subsequent operations or other historic events.

RANCHING AND AGRICULTURE

Since the Gold Rush, the project area has been dominated by ranching and farming. The heritage of farming and ranching in the project vicinity dates to the 1850s, when settlers established ranches to meet the food demands of mining operations. Local ranchers and farmers have experienced many economic fluctuations since those early years, and rural development has replaced many farms and ranches recently.

Permanent ranch or farming operations with complexes of buildings have been documented in the cultural resources inventory for HFRP. The following types of facilities and remains are likely to be encountered:

- ▶ Water conveyance systems, including dams and catchment basins
- ▶ Corrals
- ▶ Barns and sheds
- ▶ Structural remains
- ▶ Refuse dumps and scatters

NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Considerations

To be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, ranching and agriculture–related resources must display the characteristics summarized below.

- ▶ **NRHP Criterion A or B or CRHR Criterion 1 or 2:** The resource must have been permanent and used for a number of sequential years, and thus must be capable of interpretation for its role in the development of the local livestock and farming industry. Alternatively, the site could be associated with the career of a person important in the local evolution of the livestock or farming industry. In this case, to be considered eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, the locale must have been used and occupied by an important personage, not simply owned or remotely operated by the person.

The resource also must maintain enough of its historic fabric to make its function readily apparent. The properties may be found either singularly or as part of a complex or system. In a complex or system, the contributing resource must be at least 50 years old. The features or objects must be in their original location or their location during the period of significance, and the setting must convey their historic feeling or function. For architectural resources, additions or modification must not impair the quality of the historic fabric (design, materials, and workmanship) of the individual resource.

- ▶ **NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4:** The resource must be able to offer significant quantities of information to address research questions and retain a sufficient degree of integrity (as summarized below).

Sites and features in the project area tend to have minimal built or constructed features and generally are considered more important for the information they may contain than for their architectural presence. Thus, these resources generally will not be considered eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Integrity Considerations

For archaeological expressions to be considered to possess integrity, all of the aforementioned properties, features, and site types must not exhibit evidence of extensive post-depositional disturbance.

For farms and ranches, the resource must convey its historic function and modern repairs. Additions and maintenance activities must not have significantly impaired the resource's historic fabric and character and its relationship to ranching operations. Those same activities are also considered when determining the site's integrity as an archaeological resource, because they would disturb the archaeological matrix.

IRRIGATION AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS

Historically, adequate water has been available for use in Placer County; however, the water was not always conveniently located to meet the irrigation needs of farming, ranching, and mining. Securing water supplies has been a key element of successful Euro-American use of Placer County and California as a whole. During the past 150 years, growing numbers of people in California have recognized the need for adequate and reliable water supplies, at first to supply the needs of miners and later to supply electrical generation facilities and enable irrigation. This recognition led to the development of water storage and distribution systems, which can be categorized by their funding type (private or public), size and scale (small to very large), number of users served, and type of water usage.

The property types pertinent to the study area and the theme of water resource development are irrigation and their component elements, consisting of dams, canals, ditches, laterals or spreaders, diversion dams, head gates, pipes, siphons, drop boxes, flumes, and silt boxes. In the project area, the purpose is to provide irrigation water for agricultural expansion on arid lands. These resources may be eligible under NRHP Criteria A–C or CRHR Criteria 1–3. These resources may also be eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 if associated archaeological deposits are present. Beyond that, any features must be among the earliest in a given drainage or watershed. For this region of California, any ditches and their water rights must be dateable to the mid-19th or early 20th century (1850–1910). The property types and registration requirements outlined below were determined based on archival research and a review of published sources that show the types of ditches recorded and expected to be found in the study area.

NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Considerations

To be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, resources related to irrigation and water conveyance systems must meet the requirements summarized below.

- ▶ **NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1:** Irrigation and water conveyance systems (e.g., diversion dams, head gates, pipes, canals, siphons, drop boxes, flumes, silt boxes) must be associated with one or more historic themes important to the development of the region, and must clearly portray that theme. In addition, the features must be good examples of those systems.
- ▶ **NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2:** The components or system must be associated with an individual or group of individuals who were important in the development of water conveyance systems, ranching, or farming. Furthermore, the associated individuals must have been actively engaged in the operations, and not merely investors or owners.
- ▶ **NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3:** Construction materials, features, or methods of construction must be representative of irrigation systems, with engineered elements that are significant or that demonstrate an evolution in the construction of irrigation systems.
- ▶ **NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4:** Archaeological deposits associated with the resources must be capable of use to further define methods of construction, time periods, cultural affinity, or uses of the system.

Integrity Considerations

Segments of irrigation and water conveyance systems may be found either singularly or as a system. A singular element's function, purpose, and role within the larger system should be capable of interpretation. The feature or object must be in its original location or the location during the period of significance, and the setting must be present to convey a historic feeling and function. Although additions or modifications must not impair the quality or the historic fabric (e.g., design, materials, and workmanship) of the individual element or system, ditches and their

associated delivery systems must be viewed as dynamic when assessing integrity. For example, ongoing maintenance activities must be conducted periodically, which will cause changes to any given ditch. However, substantial upgrades, such as adding concrete lining or converting a dirt ditch to pipe, will be considered to have compromised the historic fabric and feeling. Therefore, a substantially altered ditch, or the altered portions, will be considered ineligible.

In summary, features of irrigation and water conveyance systems should be clearly evident, not filled in or substantially modified, and accurately dated. The only exceptions applicable to these property types occur when the property is representative of a once-larger property category that has now become relatively scarce.

4 PREFIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Cultural resource investigations for the proposed project consisted of several elements: Native American consultation, pre-field research including previous investigations, and pedestrian survey of the project area. All aspects of the cultural resource study were conducted in accordance with guidelines outlined in the federal *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Identification of Cultural Resources* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44720–23) and the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (OHP 1995).

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Pre-field research consisted of a records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, conducted on August 2, 2017. Records maintained by the NCIC include California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 archaeological site records, site location maps, maps of previous study coverage, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination Forms, and relevant historical documentation and maps. The NCIC research also included a review of the following sources, all of which are on file at the information center:

- ▶ NRHP (National Park Service 1996, and computer updates 1966–present)
- ▶ CRHR (State of California, through present)
- ▶ California Points of Historical Interest (State of California 1992 and updates)
- ▶ Historic Spots in California (State of California 1966)
- ▶ Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (State of California 1976 and updates)
- ▶ Historic Property Data File (OHP)
- ▶ California Historical Landmarks (OHP, DPR 1990)
- ▶ General Land Office (GLO) plat map (Bureau of Land Management)

This review indicated that no cultural resources investigations have occurred within the project area and 17 have been conducted within 0.25 mile (Table 1).

No cultural resources have been recorded within the project area. A total of nine prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the project area (Table 2). Resources generally consist of prehistoric bedrock milling features and historic habitation, mining, or ranching sites.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Inventories within 0.25 Mile of APE.

Report #	Authors	Title	Date
278	Peck, B. J.	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sierra College Boulevard/ Brace Road Shopping Center, Placer County, California	1979
401	Derr, E. H. and M. F. Rondeau	An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Stonegate Development Project, Placer County, California	1979
2935	Jones and Stokes, Inc.	Heritage Resources Report for the Pacific Fiber Link/ Williams Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project: Tahoe National Forest	1999
3945	Peak and Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Rocklin Regional Mall Project, Placer County, California	1988
5999	Kelley, J., J. Marvin, C. Gerike, and N. Kaptain	Historic Property Survey Report (Positive) for the Sierra College Boulevard/ Interstate 80 Interchange Improvements	2002
6006	Windmiller, R.	Himes Tract Cultural Resources Inventory Rocklin, Placer County, California	2004
6414	ECORP Consulting	Cultural Resources Inventory Pedestrian Landscape, Placer County, California	2005
7023	Windmiller, R.	Archaeological Resources Inventory Homewood Lumber Relocation and Bob Cook Property Loomis Vicinity, Placer County, California	2006
8285	ECORP Consulting	Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Site CA-PLA-1901-H in the Rocklin Pavilions Project APE Rocklin, Placer County, California	2006
8286	ECORP Consulting	Cultural Resources Inventory Rocklin Commons (AKA Rocklin Pavilions)	2007
8619	SWCA	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	2006
8660	Windmiller, R.	Granite Creek Plaza Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Rocklin, Placer County, California	2007
8767	ECORP Consulting	Cultural Resources Assessment Rocklin 60 Placer County, California	2006
8874	ECORP Consulting	Cultural Resources Survey Report Jack in the Box- Granite Drive Placer County, California	2007
10434	Snyder, J. W.	Historic American Engineering Record 34-SAC-63 Central Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, Sacramento to Nevada state line, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California	n.d.
11468	Knapp, K., S. Pappas, and J. Adams	Cultural Resources Survey Report Sierra College at Granite Project, Placer County, California	2013
11482	Windmiller, R. and K. Vallaire	Sucker Ravine-Loomis Tributary "CLOMR" Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Rocklin, Placer County, California	2014

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25 Mile of APE.

Primary #/ Trinomial #	Description	Recorded	Report #	NRHP/ CRHP eligibility
P-31-0423/ CA-PLA-297/H	Three bedrock milling features w/ 22 mortars; historic quarry	1979	401	Not Evaluated
P-31-0964/ CA-PLA-841H	First Transcontinental Railroad	1998	7340, 8767, 9326	Listed California Historical Landmark
P-31-1295/ CA-PLA-1003H	Lincoln Highway/Victory Highway	1999	7928, 9572, 10101	Portions eligible for listing
P-31-1391/ CA-PLA-1078H	Takahashi Farm	2001	8285	Not Eligible
P-31-1520	Historic granite fence posts	1988	3945	Not Eligible
P-31-1554/ CA-PLA-1212	Bedrock mortar	1988	3941, 6640, 5999	Not Evaluated
P-31-2473/ CA-PLA-1768H	Water conveyance feature, mining tailings	2004	6006, 11482	Not Eligible
P-31-2704/ CA-PLA-1901	Bedrock mortars	2005	8285	Not Eligible
P-31-3154/ CA-PLA-2178H	Water reservoir, mining related	2007	8660, 11482	Not Eligible

4.2 HISTORIC MAPS

4.2.1 GENERAL LAND OFFICE (GLO)

A review of historic maps was conducted to define past landscape conditions and determine what buildings or structures may have existed within or near the project area. The 1856 GLO plat map of T11N R7E does not depict any structures or roads within the project area (see Figure 3Figure 3. T11N R7E 1856 GLO plat, APE outlined in red.). Few features are indicated in the surrounding area; but “Clover Valley” is named and multiple residences are noted, including Indian Valley Hotel (Section 1), unnamed farmhouse and house (Section 4), Gouldsby’s House (Section 5), Howe and Richardson’s (Section 18), Thompson’s House (Section 10), and Crow’s House (Section 11).

4.2.2 HISTORIC USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

The mid-20th century USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps show little development in the project area, beyond the building of the apartment block north of the project area (Figure 4 and Figure 5). However, the construction of the Rocklins Commons mall and the Walmart SuperCenter, south of the project area at the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Interstate 80, demonstrate a change from agricultural land use to commercial and industrial in the late 20th/early 21st century, as a result of the eastward expansion of Rocklin. The 1967 topographic map shows the construction of the 4105 Starlight Lane house and the presence of Starlight Lane. No other structures are shown on historic topographic maps within the project area.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS SEARCH

AECOM contacted the NAHC August 1, 2017, to request a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files. At the time of final report writing, no response had been received.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The Town of Loomis sent letters announcing the Notice of Preparation to the tribal organizations who had requested to be informed of CEQA projects under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 on May 15, 2017. One response was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) on June 19, 2017. While this correspondence did not indicate any specific concerns for the project, it did indicate that UAIC would like to receive a copy of this technical report and the EIR. In addition, UAIC requested that tribal representatives be present for any cultural resources surveys. UAIC was informed of the planned cultural resources survey date so representatives could attend. The Town of Loomis also sent formal letters requesting consultation with UAIC under AB 52 on August 1, 2017.

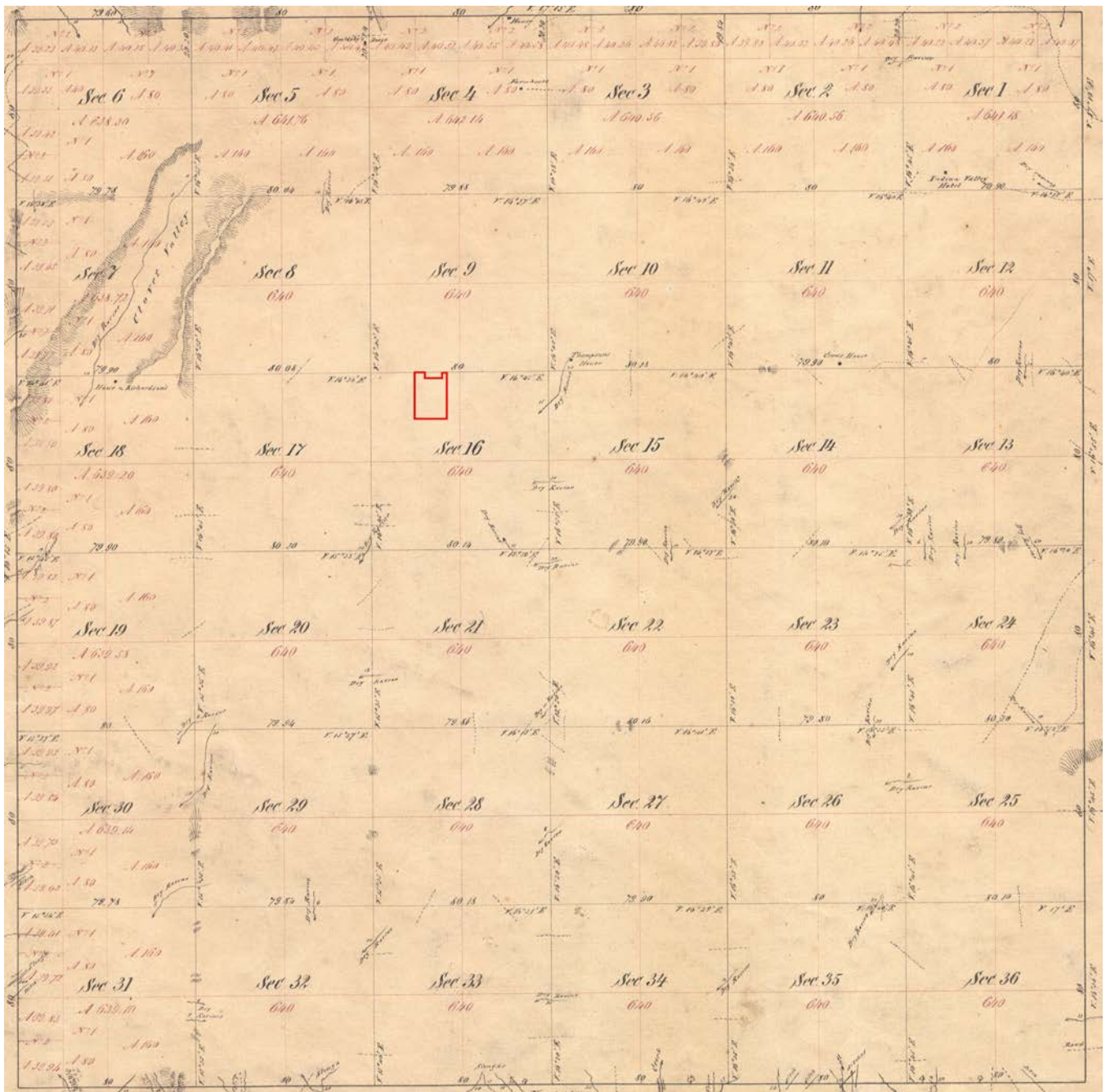


Figure 3. T11N R7E 1856 GLO plat, APE outlined in red.

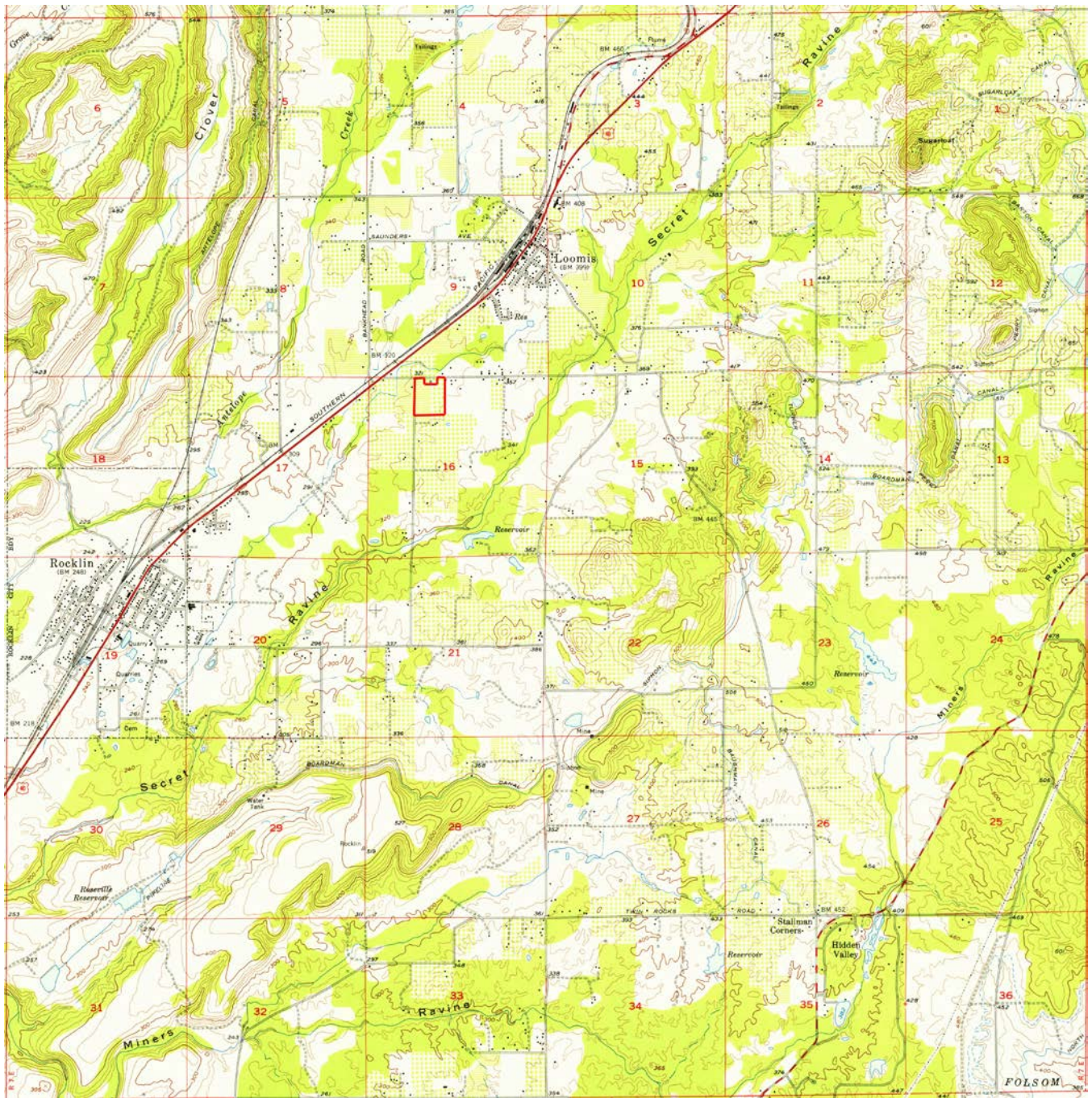


Figure 4. T11N R7E on USGS 7.5' Rocklin Quad, 1954. APE outlined in red.

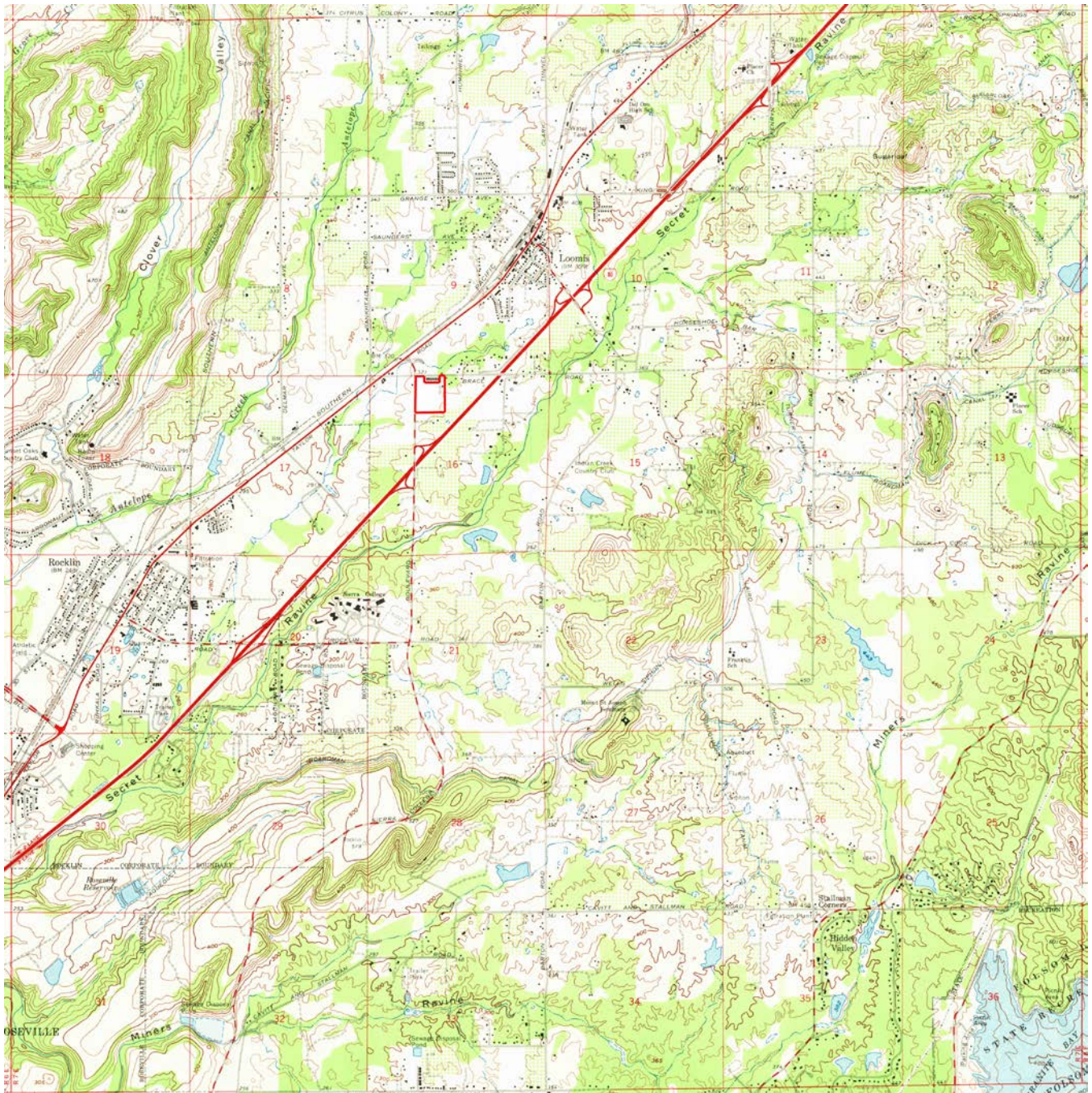


Figure 5. T11N R7E on USGS 7.5' Rocklin Quad, 1967. APE outlined in red.

This page intentionally left blank.

5 FIELD INVENTORY

Although no sites and no archaeological investigations have been documented within the area of potential effects (APE), previous studies and information provided by the NCIC indicate that the project area and the surrounding vicinity are sensitive for containing evidence of Native American occupation, early mining, and homesteads.

5.1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

AECOM cultural resources specialists Amy Jordan, PhD, and Laura Cook conducted the field surveys on August 28, 2017. Charles Hutcheson from UAIC accompanied AECOM archaeologists on the survey.

5.1.1 QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Amy Jordan, received her PhD and MA degrees in Anthropology from the University of Washington, and received her undergraduate degree in archaeology from the University of Wisconsin. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for work in archaeology. She has more than 10 years of experience in field and laboratory archaeology and archaeological collections management. She is familiar with California and Pacific Northwest Coast prehistory and history and has experience with preparing technical studies in compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and NHPA Section 106. She has project management experience, including budget development and management and has extensive experience communicating to diverse audiences.

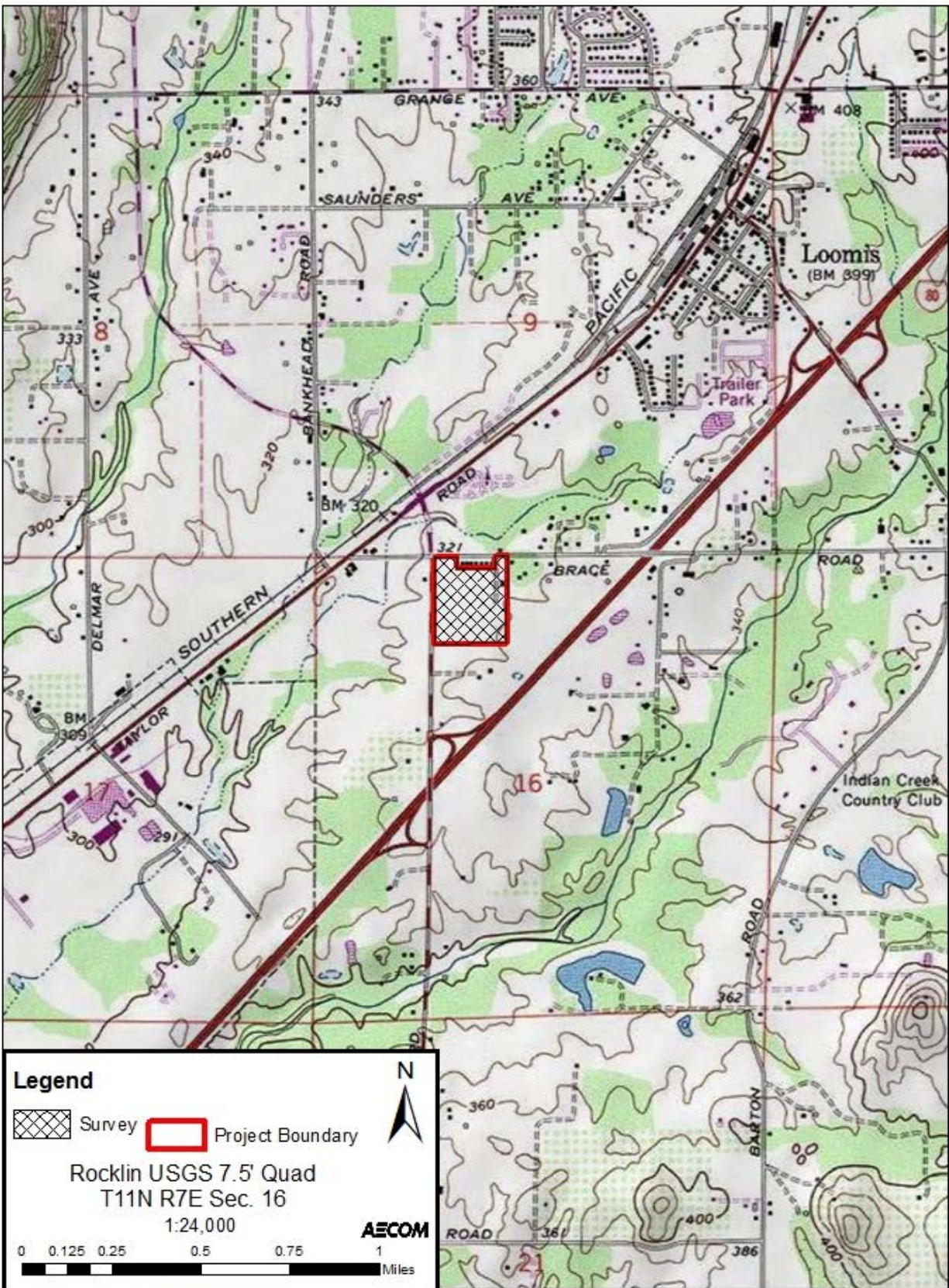
Laura Cook is an archaeologist with more than 9 years of experience in the western United States with an emphasis in California and Nevada. Mrs. Cook, received her BA in anthropology from U.C. Davis, and is an archaeological technician at AECOM where she is involved in all phases of archaeological documentation, including pedestrian survey, staged testing, excavation, construction monitoring, and technical report writing. Laura has worked extensively in the Sierra Nevada, including the Stanislaus National Forest where she was crew lead for 3 years, and the Eastern Sierra; throughout the Great Basin; and the Mojave Desert. While employed with the Forest Service, Laura completed rigorous fire trainings and functioned as a Burn Area Emergency Response team member on the 2013 Rim Fire and as a Resource Advisor on the 2014 El Portal Fire and 2015 South and Fork Complex Fires. Additionally, she has contributed significantly to numerous cultural resource reports for ISs, Environmental Assessments (EAs) EIRs, Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declarations (IS/MNDs), and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and is knowledgeable with the implementation of CEQA, NEPA and Section 106.

5.1.2 METHODOLOGY

AECOM cultural resource specialists conducted an intensive field survey of the proposed project area on August 28, 2017 (Figure 6). Consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines, the entire project area was surveyed using parallel 20- to 30 m transects. Disturbed areas with ground visibility were intensively examined for artifacts or other evidence of cultural activity.

Accurate and complete survey coverage of the project area was ensured through the use of a Trimble GeoXH 6000 series hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit, which was cross-checked with topographic features represented on a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map with a projected NAD 83 UTM grid, and aerial photographic images. All sites and relevant features were mapped using the same GPS technology mentioned above.

Site information was recorded on appropriate DPR Series 523 forms. A Primary Record (DPR 523A) and an Archaeological Site Record (DPR 523C) was completed for documented resources, as appropriate.



Source ESRI World Imagery, 2017

Figure 6. Surveyed Areas.

Ground surface visibility was relatively poor throughout the APE with 5% visibility due to non-native grasses, star thistle, and other pioneer species. Open areas under oak trees were examined for the presence of artifacts as were the freshly disturbed areas of heavy equipment tracks/ fire breaks.

5.1.3 FINDINGS

The inventory of the project area identified one historic cultural resource site, consisting of house foundations, a historic road, and a trash scatter, and two isolated ground stone fragments. Site documentation is presented in Appendix A.

5.1.3.1 4105 STARLIGHT LANE HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AND TRASH SCATTER

This site consists of three historic components: house foundation at 4105 Starlight Lane (Figure 7), the remnants of Starlight Lane, and a historic trash scatter located approximately 115 m southwest of the house foundations. The house was built in 1963, according to the Placer County tax assessor, and was demolished in early 2012. Starlight Lane continued to, and slightly past, the house, but the road is no longer in use and is blocked off before reaching the house foundation. The small historic trash scatter with aqua, colorless, and brown glass fragments, and fragmented ceramics may be contemporaneous with the extant residence, although the use of aqua-colored glass pre-dates the house construction.



Figure 7. 4105 Starlight Lane House Foundations, looking south.

Feature 1 is the 4105 Starlight Lane house foundation. Is approximately 40 feet by 70 feet in size and an associated concrete driveway pad measures approximately 40 feet by 25 feet. The perimeter house foundation consist of 6-inch-wide poured concrete with rebar.

The tax assessor's website states that the structure was a single-family 5-bedroom, 2.5-bath house with approximately 2,300 ft² of living space with a 572 ft² garage and fireplace. Additional construction elements consist of a concrete set of stairs to the yard on the northwest side of the parcel, a set of brick steps on the south side of the foundation, and a brick porch foundation wall to the east. A pile of large concrete rubble is in the middle of the west side of the house foundation and a circular fire pit made from smaller chunks of concrete and brick was created in the middle of the foundation. Three large chunks of the brick chimney are located to the north of the driveway pad. A domestic well and pressure tank are located on a 10-foot by 8-foot brick-lined concrete pad is located at the northeast corner of the driveway. The east side of the house has a wire fence running parallel to the house and property line. Landscaping includes *vinca*, Italian cypress (*Cupresses sempervirens*), and decorative bushes around the house. Currently, the foundations are overgrown with star thistle, grasses, poison oak, blackberry, and other disturbance-loving early colonizers.

Feature 2 is the remains of Starlight Lane, which is paved with asphalt and extends from Brace Road. Overall the lane is approximately 20 feet wide by 400 feet in length. Starlight Lane appears on the 1967 USGS topographic map and was most likely constructed at the same time as the house. The road is no longer in use, has been roped off at the end of the apartment building parking lot, and is mostly overgrown.

Feature 3 is a light distribution of historic refuse, measuring approximately 63 feet east to west by 30 feet north to south, and is located 115 m southwest (255 degrees) of the southwest corner of the house. Observed refuse consists of aqua, colorless, and brown glass fragments, white glazed stoneware fragments, a metal pipe segment, large glazed ceramic fragments, a light bulb base, a Hamm's pull-tab beer can, and milled lumber. The trash scatter was identified in freshly disturbed heavy equipment tracks. It is possible that additional artifacts exist between the house and those found, but were obscured by heavy ground cover. The use of aqua glass (c. 1850–1920s) pre-dates the construction of the house in the 1960s, but other elements appear to be contemporaneous with the residence.

NRHP/CRHR Assessment

NRHP/CRHR assessment is based upon establishing a theme's background. However, this information does not necessarily make the theme significant, nor are the associated resources necessarily considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR. Rather, the significance of the theme, including structural remains, roads, and refuse deposits, must be established at the local, state, or national level by the context. The following NRHP/CRHR assessment of the residential remains and loosely associated refuse deposit (Features 1, 2, and 3) are based upon the theme of residential development and lifeways during the mid to late 1900s.

While Feature 1, the residential foundation and associated concrete pad, and ancillary elements, are in their original location during the period of significance (the middle 1900s), and the setting appears to convey its historic feeling or function, subsequent demolition significantly impairs the quality of the historic fabric (design, materials, and workmanship) of the resource. Neither the house or concrete pad and associated ancillary remains at 4105 Starlight Lane are associated with important people or events (NRHP Criteria A and B, CRHR Criteria 1 and 2). Further, the remaining foundation and associated residential remains have no distinctive characteristics of construction nor do they appear to represent the work of an important or creative individual (NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3). There is no evidence of artifacts directly associated with the remains that possess potential data that can contribute to a further understanding of residential development (Criterion D/4). Therefore, Feature 1 does not contribute to the NRHP/CRHR eligibility/significance of the site.

To be eligible under Criterion A/1, Starlight Lane (Feature 1) does not appear to be related to a transportation route that is historically significant to the development within the region. In addition, the road is/was not a primary route from one historically significant location to another that would qualify the route as eligible under Criterion A/1. In addition, the route is not associated with individual groups or individuals (Criterion B/2). Nor does the route

display unique features or engineered elements that would qualify it as eligible under Criterion C/2, or associated archaeological deposits that would significantly add to an understanding of construction techniques during the middle 1900s (Criterion D/4). Therefore, Starlight Lane does not appear to contribute to the NRHP/CRHR eligibility/significant.

Refuse scatters, such as Feature 3, represent limited dumping event or events associated with one or more of the themes and are assessed for their NRHP/CRHR eligibility/significance based upon their potential for contributing information that might be unavailable through documentary or other sources. These resources are therefore assessed for eligibility/significance based upon their archaeological value (Criterion D/4). Deposits with the least potential for important information are those that represent an accumulation of artifacts from a wide variety of sources over a long period of time, or that lack a clear association with a particular theme.

In addition, the general configuration of the debris scatter should remain as when the items were discarded, and new or modern materials should not be present. This may be the most significant element of integrity for refuse scatters, since information potential relating to domains such as chronology may be obscured by deposition of modern artifacts. Accordingly, unassociated historic artifact scatters are most likely not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. While the location and content of the refuse suggests that it may be associated with the residence, it consists of utilitarian items that lack the potential to further an understanding of mid 1900s lifeways that are well documented elsewhere, and as such does not appear to contribute to the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Also, none of the features appear to be a historic resources for the purposes of CEQA using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines.

In summary, this site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

5.1.3.2 ISOLATED FINDS

Two isolated ground stones (Figure 8) were found in a recently disturbed heavy equipment track in a fallow field. No evidence of midden soil, bedrock milling features, or other artifacts were noted. Ground stone 1 is a possible chopper or mano fragment and measures 11.5 cm long by 11.5 cm wide by 5.5 cm thick. Ground stone 2 (Figure 8, on the right) appears to be an unshaped mano and measures 14.6 cm long by 8.1 cm wide and 4.2 cm thick. Due to the lack of context or association with other evidence of prehistoric cultural activity, these artifacts are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/ CRHR and are not considered a unique archaeological resource.



Figure 8. Isolated groundstone fragments.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential effects on sites that are currently listed or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR are considered significant and must be mitigated to the extent feasible. On the basis of the eligibility of the resources, a finding of **no historic properties affected** is recommended.

Although survey methods were developed to identify resources that may be located in the APE, it is possible that unidentified cultural deposits are present in shallow subsurface contexts. Subsurface prehistoric resources may take the form of stone tools or tool fragments, rock concentrations, burned and/or unburned shell or bone, and/or darkened midden sediments containing some of the above-mentioned constituents. Historic deposits include fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains, such as building foundations and dumps. Given the potential for subsurface deposits, it is recommended that if undocumented resources are encountered during construction, all destructive work in the vicinity of the find should cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if appropriate, provide recommendations for treatment.

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, the contractor and/or the project proponent shall immediately halt potentially damaging excavation in the area of the burial and notify the Placer County Coroner and a professional archaeologist to determine the nature of the remains. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]).

Following the coroner's findings, the archaeologist and the NAHC-designated Most Likely Descendant (MLD) shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The MLD shall have 48 hours to complete a site inspection and make recommendations after being granted access to the site. A range of possible treatments for the remains, including nondestructive removal and analysis, preservation in place, relinquishment of the remains and associated items to the descendants, or other culturally appropriate treatment may be discussed. Site protection measures undertaken by the property owner may include one or more of the following:

1. Record the site with the NAHC or the appropriate information center.
2. Utilize an open-space or conservation zoning designation or easement.
3. Record a document with the county in which the property is located.

The landowner or their authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD or the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being granted access to the site, the landowner or their authorized representative may also reinter the remains in a location not subject to further disturbance if they reject the recommendation of the MLD and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

This page intentionally left blank.

7 REFERENCES

- Beardsley, R. K.
1948 Culture Sequences in Central California Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 14(1):1–28.
- 1954 Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California, 2 pts. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports* 24 and 25, Berkeley, C.
- Davis, L. M.
1990 *Rocklin Past, Present, Future: An Illustrated History of Rocklin, Placer County, California from 1864–1981*. Rocklin Friends of the Library, Roseville.
- Deis, Richard
2007 Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment, Hidden Falls Regional Park Project. Report on file at North Central Information Center, Sacramento, CA.
- Derr and Rondeau
1979 *An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Stonegate Development Project, Placer County, California*. Report on file at North Central Information Center, Sacramento, CA.
- Durham, D. L.
1998 *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names in the State*. Word Dancer Press, Clovis, CA.
- ECORP
2006 *Test Program Results and Evaluation for Archaeological Site CA-PLA-1901-H in the Rocklin Pavilions Project APE Rocklin, Placer County, California*. Report on file at North Central Information Center, Sacramento, CA.
- Elsasser, Albert B.
1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 25–36. Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, W. G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Fredrickson, David A.
1973 Spatial and Cultural Units in Central California Archaeology. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*, essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson, edited by Richard E. Hughes, Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No 52, Berkeley, CA.
- 1974 Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A view from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1 (1):41–54.
- 1993 Archaeological Taxonomy in Central California Reconsidered. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*, edited by Richard E. Hughes. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No. 52, Berkeley, CA.
- Hardesty, D. L.
1988 *The Archaeology of Mining and Miners: A View from the Silver State*. Special Publication Series, Number 6, Society for Historical Archaeology.
- Hoover, M. B., H. E. Rensch, and E. G. Rensch.
1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

- Lillard, J., and W. K. Purves
 1936 The Archaeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento County, California.
Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology, Bulletin 1, Sacramento, CA.
- Lillard, J., and Heizer, R., and Fenenga, F.,
 1939 An Introduction to the Archeology of Central California, California Sacramento Junior College,
 Department of Anthropology, Bulletin 2, Sacramento, CA.
- Lindström, Susan
 1989 *Cultural Resource Evaluation of Aerojet General Corporation, Sacramento Plant, Sacramento County, California*. With contributions by John Wells. Submitted to Aerojet General Corporation,
 Sacramento, CA.
- Moratto, Michael J.
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, FL.
- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)
 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, OHP, Sacramento, CA.
- Rosenthal, Jeffery S, Gregory White, and Mark Q. Sutton.
 2007 The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 147-163. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, MD.
- U.S. Census Records
 1850 U.S. Census Records. On file at the Placer County Archives, Auburn, CA.
- Wagner, D. L., C. W. Jennings, T. L. Bedrossian, and E. J. Bortugno
 1987 *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle*, Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento, CA.
- Wilson, Norman L., and Arlean H. Towne
 1978 Nisenan. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Windmiller
 2006 Archaeological Resources Inventory Homewood Lumber Relocation and Bob Cook Property Loomis Vicinity, Placer County, California. Report on file at North Central Information Center, Sacramento, CA.

APPENDIX A

Site Records Forms

On File with Town of Loomis