

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

BANKHEAD ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LOOMIS, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



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LSA

November 2018

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DRAFT

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BANKHEAD ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LOOMIS, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA conducted this cultural resources study for the proposed Bankhead Road Development Project in Loomis, Placer County, California. The study consisted of background research, including a records search and a literature review of the proposed project site; a pedestrian field survey; and a Sacred Lands File search request with the Native American Heritage Commission. These tasks were completed to identify cultural resources in or adjacent to the project site that may qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

LSA identified a foundation pad located on Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 030-110-011-000; and two foundations pads with structural debris located on APN 030-100-013-000. In addition, associated landscaping elements consisting of five cypress trees, along the Delmar Avenue entrance, and a palm tree were observed during field survey. Preliminary research suggests a lack of association between these resources and a significant person or event, a lack of unique or defining characteristics, and a lack of integrity; therefore, they do not appear to qualify as historical resources under CEQA.

Although the likelihood of encountering archaeological deposits or human remains during project implementation is low, please see the Recommendations section for procedures that should be followed in the event of such discoveries.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Building Engineering & Maintenance, Inc., to prepare a Cultural Resources Study for the Bankhead Road Development Project in Loomis, Placer County, California (Project) (Appendix A: Figures 1-3). The Project would include development of a mixed-use administrative, commercial, and industrial business park. The project site, as delineated for purposes of the Cultural Resources Study, includes the entirety of nine agricultural parcels (APNs 030-100-013-000, 030-100-021-000, 030-100-022-000, 030-100-024-000, 030-110-008-000, 030-110-010-000, 030-110-011-000, and 030-110-013-000) and the western agricultural portion of an adjacent residential property (APN 030-110-009-000), which was added after the first survey was conducted. The residence on APN 030-110-009-000 will not be impacted by the Project.

LSA conducted this study in support of environmental review of the Project in accordance with the requirements of CEQA. This study consisted of records and sacred lands searches, a literature review, historic-period map review, outreach to interested parties, and a field survey. The purpose of this study is to (1) identify cultural resources in the project site that may meet the definition of a historical resource (PRC §21084.1) or unique archaeological resource (PRC §21083.2(g)); (2) identify human remains in the project site; (3) assess potential impacts to such resources and remains; and (4) provide mitigation recommendations that would avoid or substantially reduce the severity of such impacts.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to develop Green Business Park-Loomis within the project site. Green Business Park- Loomis is a commercial development project located between Delmar Avenue and Sierra College Boulevard comprising approximately 96 acres to be divided into office and warehouse space, retail space, and three single-family residential lots. The buildout period is estimated to be 10 years with 5 phases. The development will be gated with privately maintained internal amenities.

3.0 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 ENVIRONMENT

The project site is located on the eastern outskirts of the Sacramento Valley at its interface with the base of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The Sacramento Valley forms the northern portion of California's Great Central Valley, which is characterized by an alluvial valley floor; as such, the Valley is geologically known as a structural trough that has consistently collected redeposited sediment eroded from surrounding mountain ranges since the Jurassic Period (160 million B.P.) (Dudek 2016). The project site consists of low rolling hills with an average elevation of 322 feet above mean sea level with average slopes of 2.3 percent (Google Earth 2018; California Department of Conservation 2011).

The project site consists of open, undeveloped land currently used for agriculture within surrounding mixed residential and industrial areas in the eastern portion of the Town of Loomis. The project lies between two water sources: Antelope Creek and Sucker Ravine. Perennial Antelope Creek drains the northeast section of the Dry Creek watershed, and delineates the westernmost boundary of the project site. Sucker Ravine is just outside of the southeast corner of the project site and flows northeast to southwest into Secret Ravine. Native vegetation in the project site vicinity consists of California grasslands with central oak woodland features. The project site consists of interior live oak, blue oak and gray pines, as well as various grasses, poppies, and lupines (Kuchler 1964; Wilson 2013). The area immediately surrounding the riparian corridor is heavily vegetated with poison oak, blackberry, and willow, as well as various other wetland habitat species.

3.2 PRECONTACT

The Sacramento Valley area was probably settled by native California between 10,000 and 4,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984). The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1974) is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of Central California. The sequence is broken into three broad periods:

- The Paleoindian period (10,000-6000 B.C.) began with the first entry of people into California. These people probably subsisted mainly on big game and to a lesser extent on plant foods, with few or no trade networks (Moratto 1984). Current research, however, indicates more plant processing, trading, and sedentism than previously thought.
- The Archaic period (Lower Archaic, 6000-3000 B.C.; Middle Archaic, 3000-1000 B.C.; and Upper Archaic, 1000 B.C.-500 A.D.) is 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 Emergent period (500-1800 A.D.) 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).

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 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 1984:214-5). 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 1978:41). By about A.D. 300-500, the Penutian settlement of the Central Valley was complete.

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).

3.3 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, Maiduan, Yokutsan, and Utian. The Nisenan belong to the Maiduan subfamily along with Maidu and Konkow (Shiple 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.

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).

The lifeways of the Nisenan changed drastically in the mid-19th century beginning with Spanish and American incursions into their territory. During the 1800s, infectious European disease and the influx of European settlers had devastating effects on Native Californians (Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

3.4 HISTORY

Spanish explorations of California were driven by religious pursuits. Determined to reduce what was considered heathenism in the world, the Spanish crown set out to convert as many Native Americans as possible to Christianity. From 1769 to 1823, 21 missions were established along the California coast intended to convert and civilize the California indigenous population. Expeditions of California's Central Valley were limited to the retrieval of neophytes. Only five documented expeditions reported to have seen the Sacramento delta before 1800. Spanish explorer Gabriel Moraga first explored the Sacramento region and named the area sometime before 1808 (Hoover et al. 2002).

When Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government gained control of California and began secularizing the missions by 1834. Mission lands were meted out in the form of ranchos as rewards to political supporters and/or prestigious Mexican citizens, or *Californios*. Rancho Del Paso, or "Ranch of the Pass", was included in these land grants, located approximately 10 miles southwest of the project site. Captain John A. Sutter laid claim to the land grant upon his arrival to the Sacramento area in 1839; however, there is no documentation to support Sutter's ownership of the Del Paso land grant. Four years later, Sutter also claimed rights to New Helvetia, where he later established Sutter's Fort. Upon acquiring New Helvetia, he deeded the 44,371-acre Rancho Del Paso to Eliab Grimes and John Sinclair (Armstrong 2011; Beck and Haase 1974).

Following the Mexican-American War and as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded Upper California and New Mexico to the United States. As part of the Treaty, many previously instated land grants were honored by the United States government. In 1848, the discovery of gold on the South Fork of the American River in Coloma caused an influx of settlers into California. Early pioneers passed through the area currently known as Loomis on their way east into the foothill mining camps. Placer County was established in 1851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba counties three years after the discovery of gold in California (Marschner 2000:219). Placer mining was the principal method of mining for gold in the county, and this Spanish term was given to the new county (Hoover et al. 2002).

In response to the population increase that occurred during the Gold Rush, farms and ranches spread along waterways to address growing agricultural needs of the state. Due to a lack of irrigation and California's natural weather patterns, livestock and wheat farming were the Central Valley's predominant agricultural pursuits in the first few decades following the Gold Rush. After devastating droughts and soil exhaustion from mono farming wheat in the 1860s, however, many championed the advancement of irrigation and crop diversification (Caltrans 2000). Additionally, the flumes and ditches built for transporting water for mining purposes changed the region's viewpoint

on technological implications of water as a natural resource. As the gold supply dissipated, many miners turned to farming as an economic means (California Department of Water Resources 2016).

Loomis was first settled in 1850 during the Gold Rush. It was originally called Placer in 1861 when the first post office was established, but a year later it was renamed Smithville after L.G. Smith, a prominent local leader. In 1869, the name was changed again to Pino; however, after the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed through the community in 1890, the name was changed again due to confusion with the town's name resembling the word Reno. It was renamed Loomis after an early pioneer, James Oscar Loomis, who served simultaneously as the town's saloonkeeper, express agent, postmaster, and railroad agent (Lardner and Brocks 1924; Town of Loomis 2018; Davi 2012).

Stone quarries began cropping up throughout Placer County around the 1860s, specifically in the area of Rocklin and Loomis. The granite mining industry peaked during the 1890s to the 1910s, and was followed shortly by fruit production. In 1915, Loomis-area farmers started the Bank of Loomis with \$25,000 capital stock. By 1924, Loomis had five fruit houses and was the second largest fruit-shipping station in Placer County (Lardner and Brocks 1924).

The town of Loomis officially incorporated on Dec. 17, 1984, when threatened with annexation with its neighboring city, Rocklin. Loomis' residents voted to incorporate in order to preserve the "small town" character and to preserve the historic structures located within its boundaries (Town of Loomis 2018).

3.4.1 Site Specific History

In 1875, a land patent for the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 8 was granted to William Edgar Strunk under the Morrill Act. That same year, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 8 was granted to John W Douglas under the Homestead Act. Strunk was an Ohio native who moved to the Lick House in San Francisco and found work as a clerk by 1871. Douglas was a farmer who lived in Placer County with his wife and children by at least 1870 (Ancestry 2018).

Research did not indicate who lived in the project site between the 1880s and the 1930s. A portion of the land was owned by Kimiyo Yamamoto Sato. Yamamoto Sato grew up with her father, mother, and brother in Placer County in the 1920s. Her father was a farmer. In August 1931, at 23 years old, she visited Japan with her father, and the next month, she married Kunzo Sato, a farmer from Fair Oaks. In 1932, Kimiyo Yamamoto Sato is listed as the guardian and trustee of alien land ownership estate of Kumiko Nakamuta in Placer County. It is likely that the Satos were forced to relocate to an internment camp during World War II. The postwar whereabouts of Kunzo Sato were not identified, but Kimiyo Yamamoto Sato remarried and moved to San Diego, passing away there in 1991. In a 1944 topographical map, "Japanese School" is depicted along Brace Road, approximately 1.5 miles east of the project site, between Secret Ravine and Horseshoe Bar Road. Many Japanese Americans lived in this area and worked as farmers in the 1930s (ParcelQuest 2018; Ancestry 2018; Japanese American News 1931).

Vineyards, orchards, and residences along Bankhead Road are depicted in the project site by 1955. The parcels in the project site that are adjacent to Antelope Creek were or are still part of the Cyril Barbaccia Trust. Barbaccia was an Italian American orchardist who grew up in the Santa Clara Valley. His family partnered with the Greco family to establish the Greco Canning Company and the Santa

Clara Valley Packing Company (ParcelQuest 2018; Marazzo 2007). Research did not indicate that Barbaccia lived in Placer County; however, the orchards that once were located on the property were likely planted under his direction.

4.0 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

4.1 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.

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 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- 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
- 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.

4.3 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §7050.5

Section 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 if 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 (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification.

4.4 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §5097.98

Section 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 Part 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant 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.

5.0 STUDY METHODS AND RESULTS

5.1 RECORDS SEARCH

LSA conducted a records search (PLA-18-77) of the project site and a 0.25-mile radius study area at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) on July 24, 2018. 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest).

The records search identified one investigation that encompassed almost the entire extent of the project site that was conducted for a proposed housing development (Foster and Foster 1994). This investigation did not identify cultural resources. An additional 12 investigations identified four cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site. These resources are summarized below.

- P-31-000964/CA-PLA-000841H: historic-period Southern Pacific Railroad alignment associated with the First Transcontinental Railroad.
- P-31-001295/CA-PLA-001003H: historic-period segment of the Lincoln Highway.
- P-31-002473/CA-PLA-001768H: historic-period water conveyance systems consisting of two drainages with eroded tailings piles, culverts, ditches, and a small reservoir (Windmiller 2004, 2007; Windmiller and Vallaire 2014a).
- P-31-02475: historic-period water conveyance consisting of an active ditch or channelized stream (Windmiller 2004; Windmiller and Vallaire 2014b).

5.2 LITERATURE AND MAP REVIEW

LSA conducted additional research to obtain archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the project site and surrounding area. The literature reviewed includes publications, maps, local historical directories, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the project site and its vicinity. The literature review results informed the Project Setting section of this report, and the map review results are summarized in Table A, below.

Table A: Map Review Results

Date	Map Name	Observations within Project Site
1944	USGS 1:62500 topographic map of Auburn, CA.	One building is depicted near the southwest corner and Antelope Creek.
1952	Historic Aerial Imagery of Loomis, California*	The eastern portion and southwest corner of the project site appear to be agricultural land. The southwest corner appears to also have trails. A segment of Sucker Ravine crosses through the northeast corner of the project site. The project site is bisected by a row of trees, which appear to define parcel boundaries. The current alignments of Bankhead Road and Delmar Avenue are depicted.
1954	United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute <i>Rocklin, Calif.</i> topographic quadrangle	The eastern portion of the project site, generally including the area of APNs 030-100-024-000, 030-110-013-000, 030-110-008-000, and 030-110-009-000, is depicted as vineyard and the southwest corner of the project site is depicted as orchard. One building is depicted within the project site in the southwest corner amongst the orchard. These buildings do not appear to be in the same location as the foundation pads encountered during survey.
1966	Historic Aerial Imagery of Loomis, California*	The southwest corner of the project site appears to no longer be in agricultural use; trees are now depicted instead. Agricultural uses have been established towards the center of the project site, west of the row of trees that appears to define parcel boundaries identified in 1952 aerial imagery. These trees are also still currently observable. An orchard is depicted in the northwest corner of the project site, but no associated buildings are depicted in this location.
1967	USGS 7.5-minute <i>Rocklin, Calif.</i> topographic quadrangle	Two buildings are depicted: one in the southwest corner of the project site previously observed in other maps and a new building in the northwest corner of the project site. The building in the southwest corner is depicted with an associated driveway starting in the exact location as the current Delmar entrance, but on a different alignment than current unimproved roads.
1993	Historic Aerial Imagery of Loomis, California*	The building previously observed in the southwest corner of the project site has been removed. Another building has been established approximately 150 feet southwest of the previous building with various rock outcroppings exposed throughout APN 030-110-011-000. The northwest corner of the project site appears to no longer be in agricultural use. A home with garage/workshop and associated driveway providing access from Sierra College Boulevard is depicted.
2003	Google Earth Aerial Imagery of Loomis, California	As of August 2003, the buildings previously depicted in the 1993 aerial in the northwest corner of the project site have since been demolished and only foundation pads remain. These foundation pads were observed during survey.

*Historic Aerial Imagery reviewed on Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online (2018).

5.3 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Assessing the potential for buried archaeological deposits in and adjacent to the project site requires an understanding of landform age and overlying soils. Fundamentally, there is an inverse relationship between landform age and the potential for buried archaeological deposits. Some landforms predate human occupation of the region (e.g., Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits) and, as such, archaeological deposits on these landforms, if present, would be located at or near the surface. In contrast, those landforms that were formed during the Holocene (circa 11,700 years ago to the present) have a potential for containing buried surfaces (paleosols) that would have been available for human habitation during prehistory. Paleosols associated with Holocene landforms, therefore, may contain buried archaeological deposits (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008).

The project site is situated on a Jurassic period (199.6 to 145.5 million years ago) Mesozoic landform. This landform pre-dates the known time period for human occupation in this area, approximately 12,000 years ago. The dominate soil type observed in this location consists of Andregg coarse sandy loam associated with slopes ranging from two to nine percent. Obsidian hydration testing conducted on artifacts from various sites in Placer County within this soil type have been consistent with the Mesozoic-aged landform (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008). Towards the riparian corridor on the west side of the project site, the area consists of xerofluvents as caused by repetitive depositional periods consistent with drainages. Due to the nature of soil redeposition in this area, this portion of the project is sensitive for encountering buried archaeological deposits. The remainder of the project site is not sensitive for buried archaeological deposits based on the age of the landform, which predates human occupation.

5.4 CONSULTATION OUTREACH

5.4.1 Native American Heritage Commission

On July 24, 2018, LSA sent an email describing the Project with maps depicting the study area to the NAHC requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the Project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the project site (Appendix B).

Ms. Sharaya Souza, NAHC Staff Services Analyst, responded via email on August 9, 2018, stating that a search of the Sacred Lands File for the study area had negative results for Native American cultural resources within the project site, but noted that “the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any study area.” Ms. Souza also provided a list of geographically affiliated Native American contacts.

5.4.2 Historical Organization Outreach

On July 24, 2018, LSA sent a letter and maps describing the Project to the Placer County Historical Society asking for any information or concerns they may have regarding the Project. On September 5, 2018, LSA called the Placer County Historical Society and left a message on the answering machine referring to the letter sent on July 24, 2018, inviting input and concerns from the Society and providing callback information. No response has been received to date. Copies of the letters are provided in Appendix B.

5.5 FIELD SURVEY

LSA Archaeologist Mariko Falke surveyed 100 percent of the project site on August 28 and 29, 2018. Overall, ground visibility was approximately 80 percent, with the remainder limited by thick mats of dead grass and invasive weeds, as well as dense wetland brush in the immediate area of Antelope Creek. Areas where cattle had grazed had high visibility. In areas where ground visibility was limited due to vegetation cover, surface scrapes were conducted every 15 meters and rodent burrow back dirt was examined for evidence of cultural deposits. Surface scrapes consisted of scuffing the earth with the back of a boot to view soil type and consistency. This was done to determine the extent of fill versus native soil deposition as well as to determine presence or absence of archaeological deposits. Various granitic cobbles, boulders, and outcroppings were observed throughout the project site, and these were carefully inspected for cultural modifications including bedrock mortars, milling slabs, handstones, or any kind of use wear that would indicate precontact settlement in the area.

The field survey identified three foundation pads in the project site (Attachment A: Figure 3). One foundation pad was observed in the southwest portion of the project site, while the other two were adjacent to each other located in the northwest portion. Global Positioning System points were collected and photos were taken of these features. Various ditches and push-piles consisting of various natural and structural wood, structural concrete blocks, and fencing debris were present throughout the project site. In addition, five Italian cypress trees were observed near the entrance of the property at Delmar Avenue. One palm tree was also noted near the southwest corner of APN 030-110-010-000.

Additional survey was conducted for the western portion of APN 030-110-009-000 on November 2, 2018. Field conditions were similar to the previous field effort. In the northeast corner of the property within the project site, remnants of a culvert (brick, concrete chunks, concrete dust, wood piles) were observed. The property owner states that he had previously installed the culvert, but it had since fallen into a state of disrepair and he removed this drainage system recently. This area is now regraded and a new plastic pipe has been installed to divert the water.

The field survey did not identify any cultural resources in the project site.

6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LSA's study consisted of background research, including a records search, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, a literature and map review, and a field survey. This study identified three concrete foundations and identified the project site as having a very low sensitivity for encountering buried archaeological deposits. Recommendations for further consideration of cultural resources are provided in Section 6.2 below.

6.1 FINDINGS

This study did not identify any cultural resources in the project site that appear to qualify as historical resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, or unique archaeological resources as defined in PRC §21083.2. The literature and map review indicated that the three concrete foundation pads identified during field survey were once associated with two resources that were established sometime between 1968 and 1981.

The foundation pad located in the southwest portion of the project site, on APN 030-110-011-000, measures approximately 25 feet wide (east-west) and 70 feet long (north-south) and appears to have been an ancillary building after the main residence or structure on the property, situated approximately 150 feet to the north, was demolished. Topographic maps depict buildings near this location as early as 1944, but no evidence of these earlier structures were observed. Aerial imagery depicts the main building with a driveway and Italian Cypress landscaping near the entrance from Delmar Avenue in 1966; this building was demolished by 1993, but the cypress tree landscaping is currently observable. The driveway has not been maintained in its original alignment. The building that once was on the foundation pad is not depicted in 1966 aerial imagery, but is well established by 1993. The foundation pad does not appear to be associated with the original settlement depicted in 1944 since this resource did not appear until after the main building was demolished; therefore, this resource does not contribute information to the main settlement of the property. Based on ParcelQuest, this property is under ownership of the Cyril Barbaccia Trust, but historic background research does not indicate that it was occupied by the Barbaccia Family. It is likely that orchard activity was under Barbaccia's direction; however, there is no evidence of this activity today. Though a full evaluation of this resource was not conducted, this resource does not appear meet the definition of a historical resource under CEQA due to a lack of association with a significant event in history and/or the life of a significant person and does not exhibit any unique or distinctive characteristics. Additionally, this resource lacks integrity and does not exhibit potential to yield any additional information that would be significant to history since it does not appear to be associated with the main settlement or use of the property.

The other two foundation pads are associated with an additional settlement and located in the northwest portion of the project site, on APN 030-100-013-000. The foundation pad associated with the main building measures approximately 30 feet wide (generally east-west) and 50 feet long (generally north-south) and the other pad, which appears to be a workshop or garage, immediately adjacent measures approximately 45 feet (generally east-west) by 20 feet (generally north-south). Based on map reviews, these structures were established sometime after 1968 and before 1981 and were demolished by August 2003. This property is under ownership of the John Guerra Trust. The property title was sold in 1990 and transferred in 2017. This settlement appears to be modern,

within the last 50 years, and not associated with the historic agricultural activity previously conducted in the area. Based on the age of the resource, short time period of establishment, and lack of integrity affecting the potential to yield significant information about the settlement, it does not appear to warrant any further evaluation as it does not appear eligible as a historical resource under CEQA based on criteria listed in Section 4.2.

Generally, the project site has a low sensitivity for encountering buried archaeological deposits since the Project is situated on a landform that predates human occupation. A portion of the project site, located immediately adjacent to Antelope Creek is considered variably sensitive for cultural resources due to the redepositional context of the riparian corridor associated with the creek. However, no work is proposed in this area due to the wetland nature of this location.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the potential for encountering previously unidentified buried cultural resources in the project site is low, it cannot be discounted. If deposits of precontact or historic-period archaeological materials are encountered during Project activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be redirected and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the situation and make recommendations regarding the treatment of the discovery. Project personnel should not collect or move any archaeological materials or human remains and associated materials.

Archaeological cultural resources should be avoided by Project activities. If such resources cannot be avoided, they should be evaluated for their California Register of Historical Resources eligibility, under the direction of a qualified professional archaeologist, to determine if they qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. If the deposit is not eligible, a determination should then be made as to whether it qualifies as a unique archaeological resource under CEQA. If the deposit is neither a historical, nor a unique archaeological resource, avoidance is not necessary. If the deposit is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or is a unique archaeological resource, it will need to be avoided by Project actions that may result in impacts, or such impacts must be mitigated. Mitigation may consist of, but is not limited to, recording the resource; recovery and analysis of archaeological deposits; preparation of a report of findings; and accessioning recovered archaeological materials at an appropriate curation facility. Public educational outreach may also be appropriate. Upon completion of the study, the archaeologist should prepare a report documenting the methods and results of the investigation, and provide recommendations for the treatment of the archaeological materials discovered. The report should be submitted to the Town of Loomis and to the NCIC.

Precontact materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, and choppers) or obsidian, chert, basalt, or quartzite tool-making debris; bone tools; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash and charcoal, shellfish remains, faunal bones, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Prehistoric sites often contain human remains. Historical materials can include wood, stone, concrete, or adobe footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, glass, ceramics, metal, and other refuse.

Although background research and field survey did not indicate presence of cultural resources or human remains, Native American skeletal remains could potentially be identified in the project site

during construction. In the event of accidental discovery of human remains, the specific protocol outlined by Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code should be followed. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority, and if the Coroner recognizes the remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she will contact the NAHC by telephone within 24 hours.

The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the City or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in PRC §5097.98.

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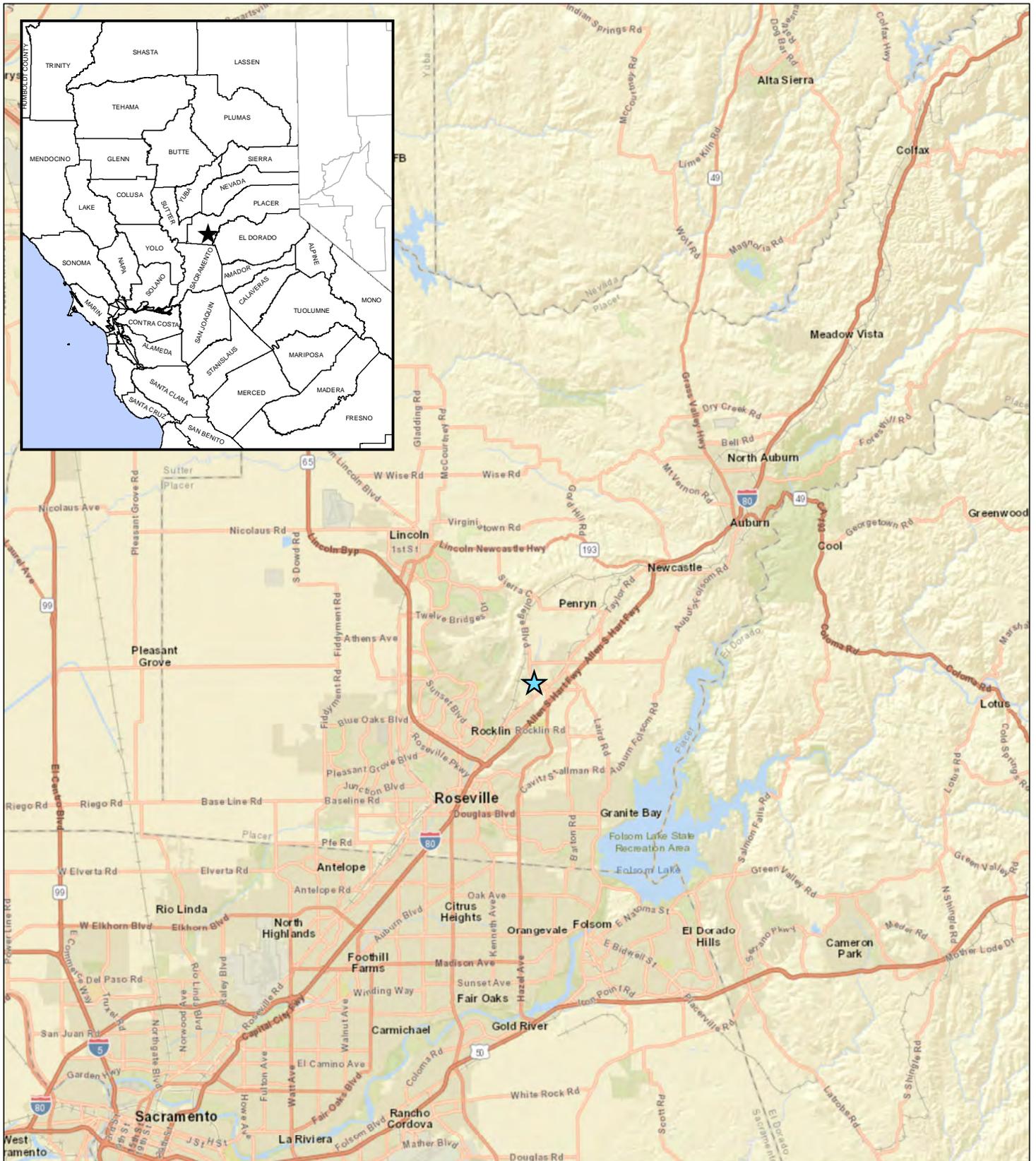
APPENDIX A MAPS

Figure 1: Regional Location

Figure 2: Project Vicinity

Figure 3: Project Site

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 Project Location



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SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (04/2008)

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FIGURE 1

*Bankhead Road Development Project
in Loomis, Placer County, California
LSA Project No. BNM1801*

Regional Location

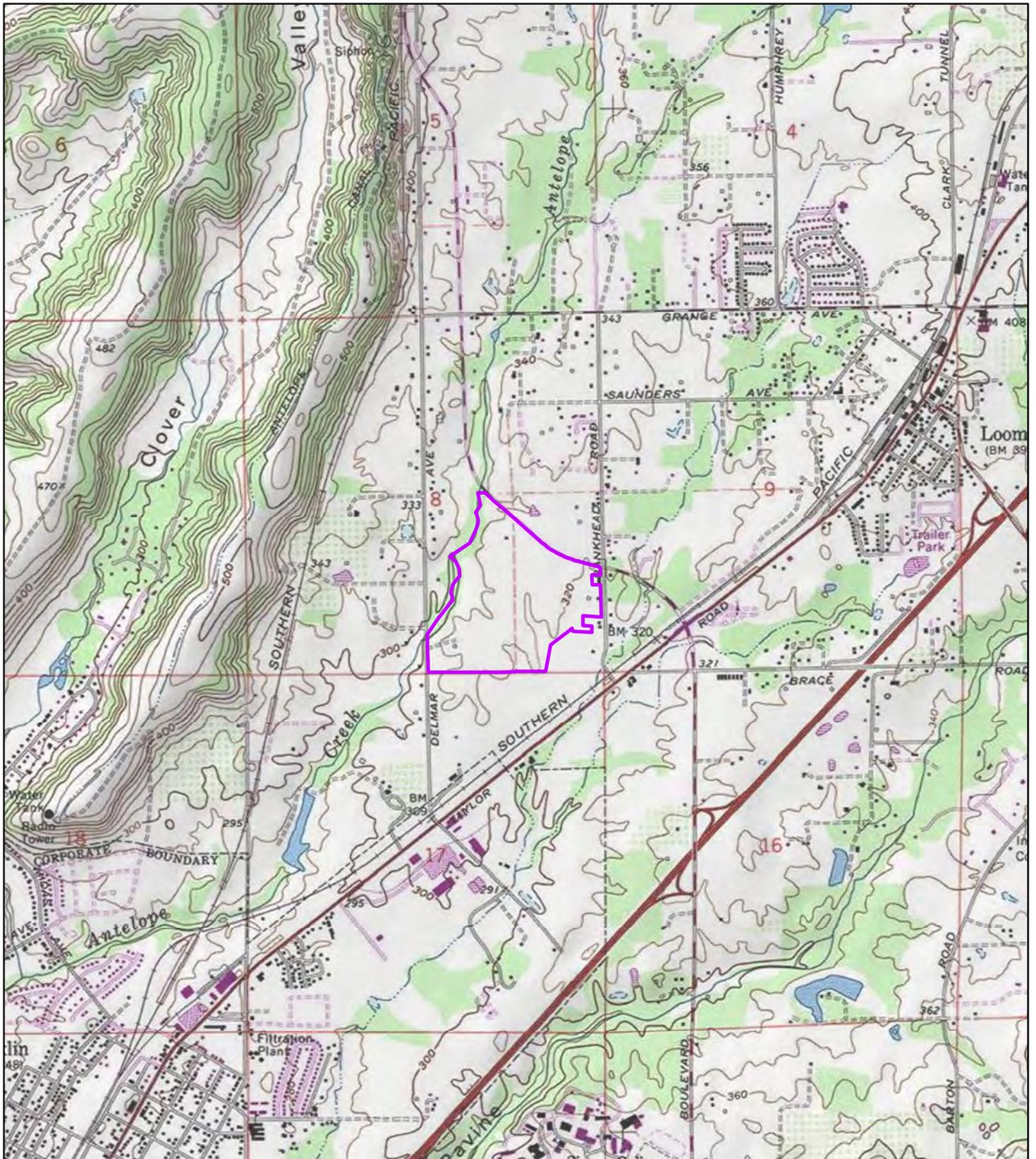


FIGURE 2

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Project Site - (96.14 ac)



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle Rocklin, Calif (1967, ed. 1981)

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*Bankhead Road Development Project
in Loomis, Placer County, California
LSA Project No. BNM1801*

Project Vicinity

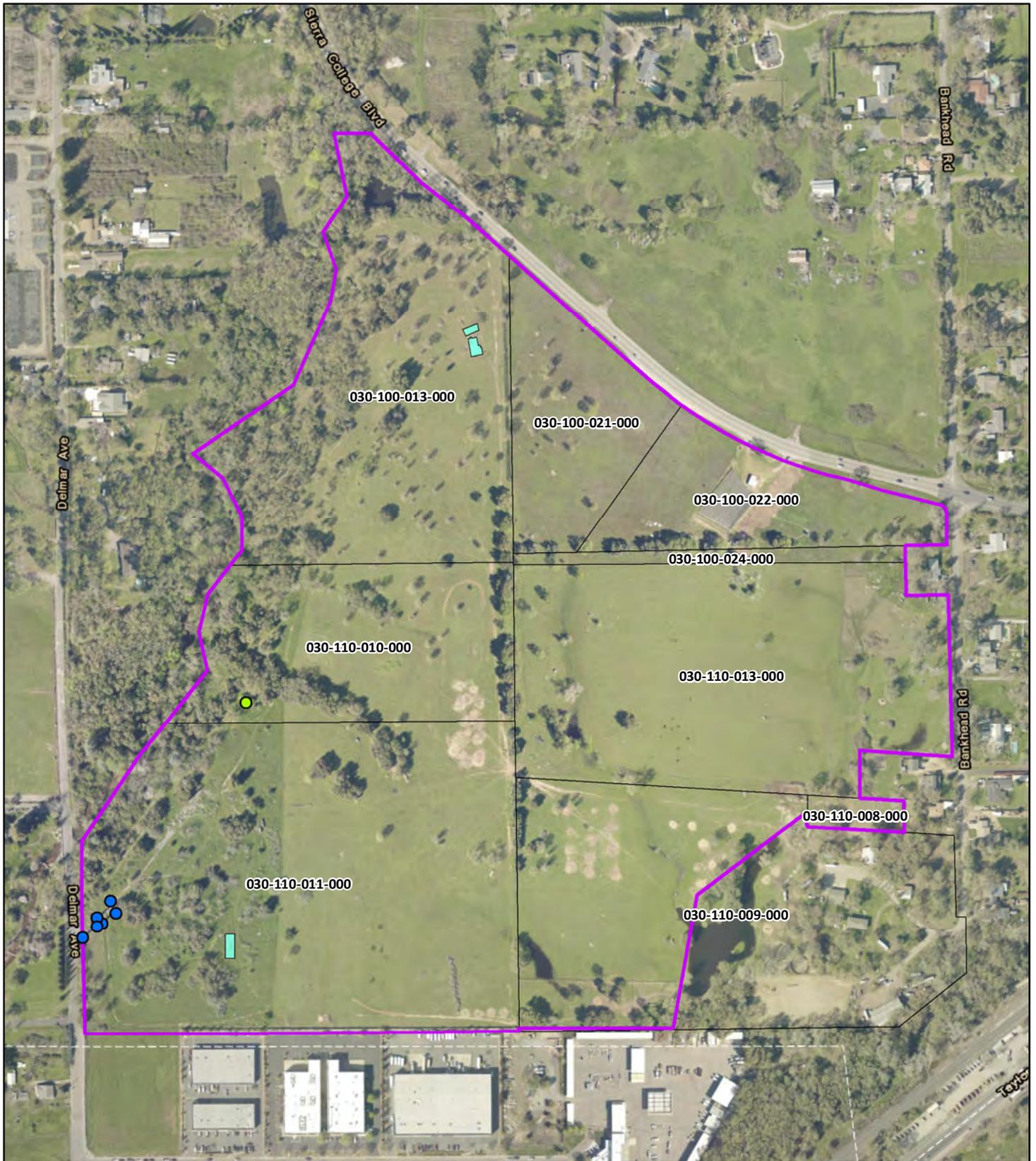
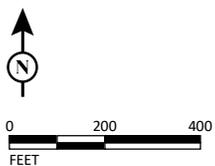


FIGURE 3

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- Project Site - (96.14 ac)
- Parcel
- Concrete Foundation Pad
- Landscaping Features**
- Italian Cypress
- Palm



*Bankhead Road Development Project
in Loomis, Placer County, California
LSA Project No. BNM1801*

Project Site

APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE
SEARCH RESULTS AND LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



August 9, 2018

Mariko Falke
LSA Associates, Inc

Sent by Email: Mario.falke@lsa.net
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Bankhead Road Development, Rocklin, Placer County

Dear Mr. Falke:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Consultation List
8/7/2018**

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
P.O. Box 4884 Miwok
Auburn , CA 95604 Maidu
PCubbler@colfaxrancheria.com
(530) 320-3943

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
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Auburn , CA 95603 Miwok
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Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
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Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Darrel Cruz, Cult Res Dept. THPO
919 Highway 395 South Washoe
Gardnerville , NV 89410
darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us
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(775) 546-3421 Cell

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
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Tsi Akim Maidu
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P.O. Box 510 Maidu
Browns Valley , CA 95918
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
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Tsi Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
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(530) 274-7497
(530) 559-8595

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Bankhead Road Development, Rocklin, Placer County.

July 24, 2018

Christina Snider
Executive Secretary
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for the Bankhead Road Development Project in Loomis, Placer County, California (LSA Project No. BNM1801)

Dear Ms. Snider:

Building Engineering & Management, Inc. (client) proposes the Bankhead Road Development Project, in Loomis, Placer County, California (project). The project is located within Section 8 of Township 11 North, Range 7 East of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle of Rocklin, Calif. (Attachment: Figures 1 and 2).

LSA is conducting a study to determine if cultural resources are present in or nearby the property. Please review the Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the project site.

LSA would also like a list of Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via e-mail at Mariko.falke@lsa.net. I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LSA Associates, Inc.



Mariko Falke
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachments: Figure 1: Regional Location
Figure 2: Project Vicinity

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Bankhead Road Development Project (LSA Project No. BNM1801)
County: Placer

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Rocklin, Calif.
Township: 11 N Range: 7 E Section(s): 8

Company/Firm/Agency:

LSA

Contact Person: Mariko Falke

Street Address: 201 Creekside Ridge Court, Suite 250

City: Roseville Zip: 95678

Phone: (916) 772-7450 Extension: 145

Fax: (916) 772-7451

Email: mariko.falke@lsa.net

Project Description:

Building Engineering & Management, Inc. (client) proposes the Bankhead Road Development Project, in Loomis, Placer County, California (project).

Project Location Map is attached

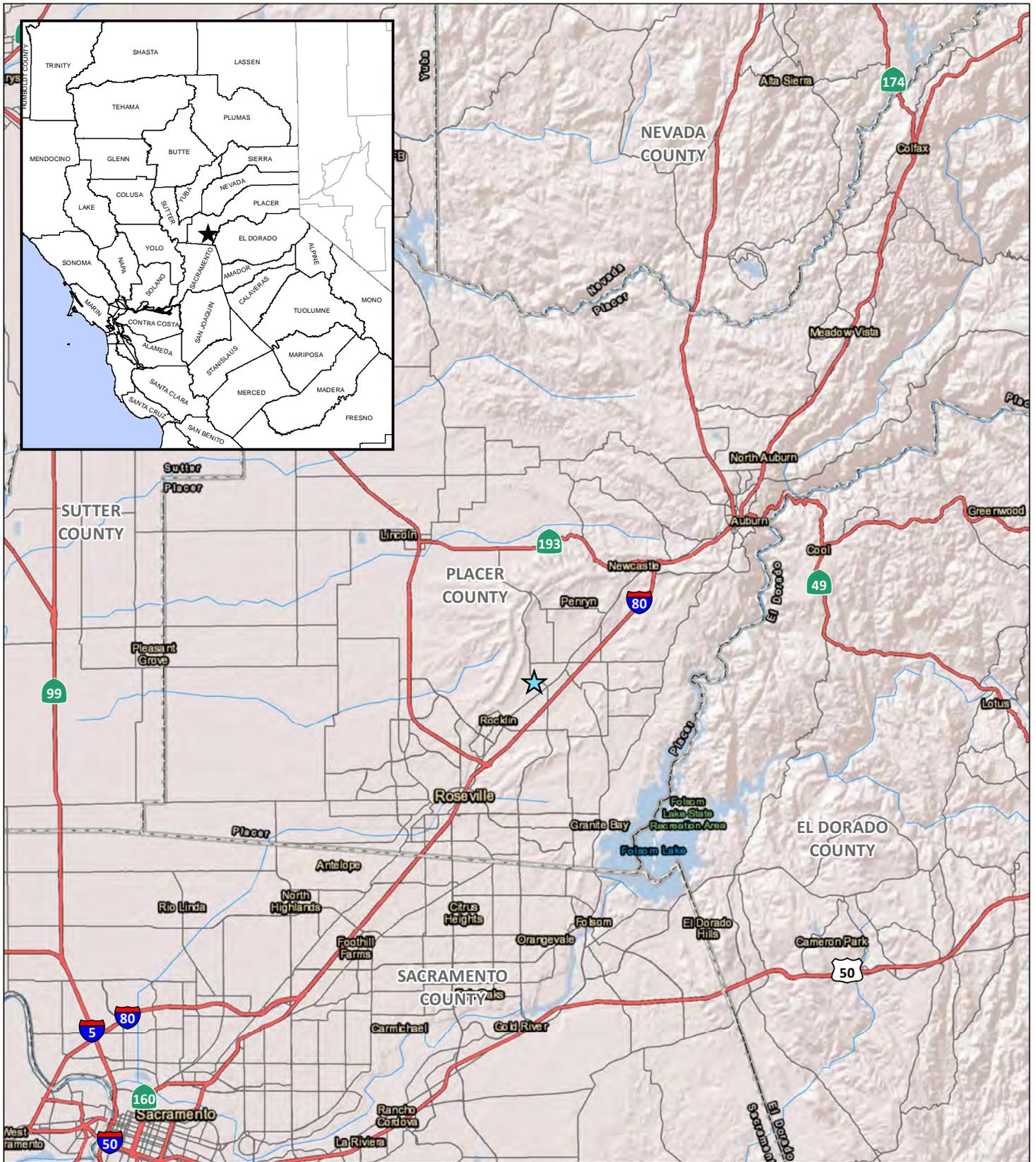
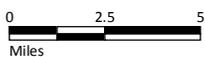


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

★ Project Location



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (04/2008)

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Bankhead Road Development Project
 in Loomis, Placer County, California
 LSA Project No. BNM1801
 Regional Location

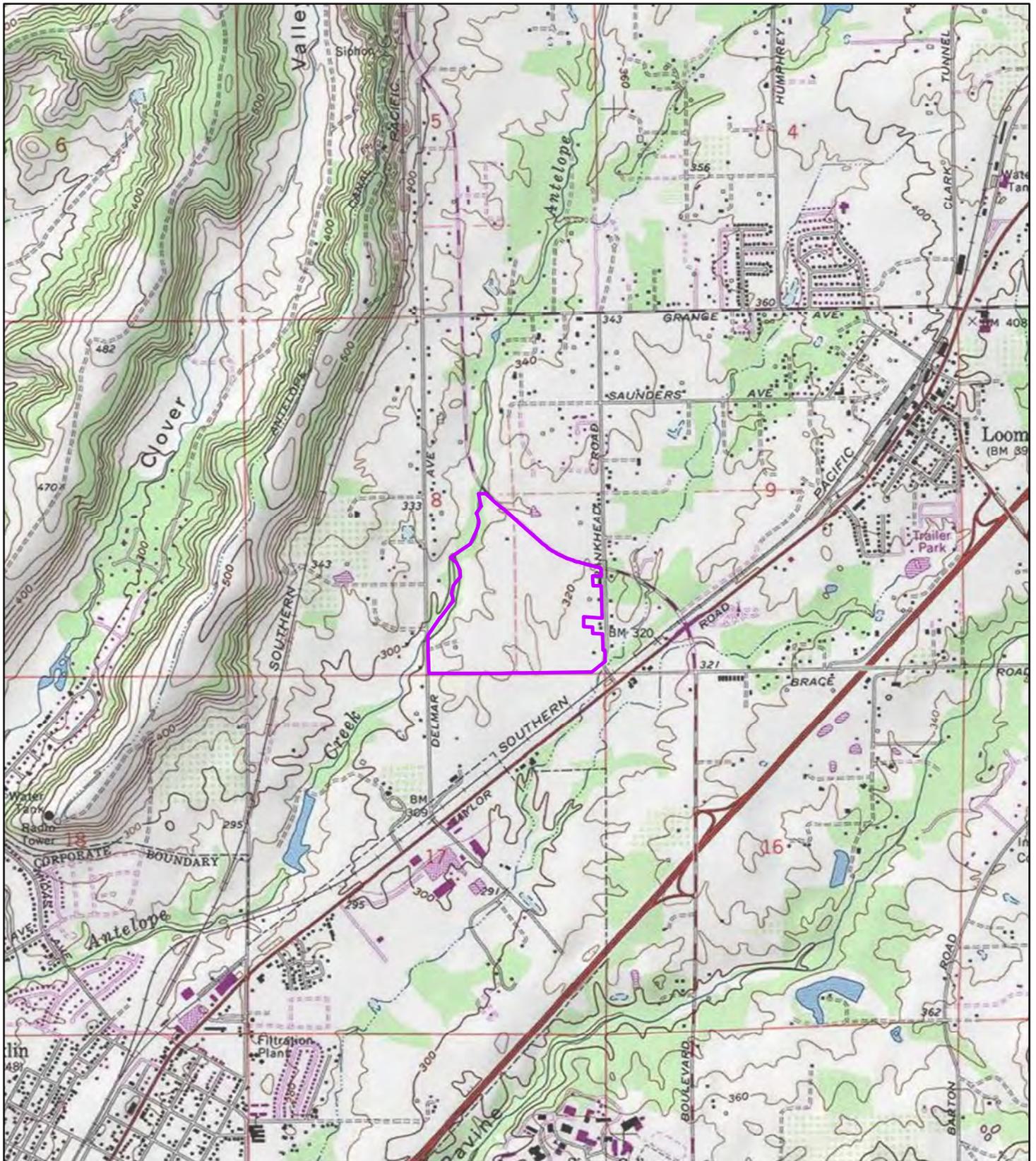
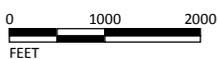


FIGURE 2

LSA

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 Project Site



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle Rocklin, Calif (1967, ed. 1981)

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Bankhead Road Development Project
in Loomis, Placer County, California
LSA Project No. BNM1801

Project Vicinity