

**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND  
EFFECT FOR THE CROFTWOOD 2  
PROJECT AREA, CITY OF ROCKLIN  
PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by

**Peak & Associates, Inc.**  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762  
(916) 939-2405

Prepared for

Kristin Greene, Esq.  
Broker/President  
**Prima Terra Inc.**  
(916) 928-0607

January 2017  
(Job # 16-040)

## INTRODUCTION

The Croftwood 2 project consists of a revised Tentative Subdivision Map to create 63 residential lots, 2 open space lots, one buffer lot, and one detention basin lot on 25.5+/- acres. The project is located on the west side of Barton Road, approximately 0.8 miles north of Rocklin Road.

This is a resubmittal of a development application previously approved in 1994, with no change in zoning is proposed. Grading for the Project Area may extend to 5-6 feet in depth.

The Project Area is mapped on the Rocklin 7.5' USGS topographic map and lies in sections 15 and 16, Township 11 North 7 Range East, MDM (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

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

Melinda Peak served as principal investigator for the current study, with Neal Neuenschwander completing the recent survey effort and Michael Lawson conducting the shovel test pit investigation (resumes, Appendix 1). The Project Area had been the subject of a prior study by PAR in 1990 (Heipel 1990), who recorded a historic period site and a prehistoric period resource in the Project Area.

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

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

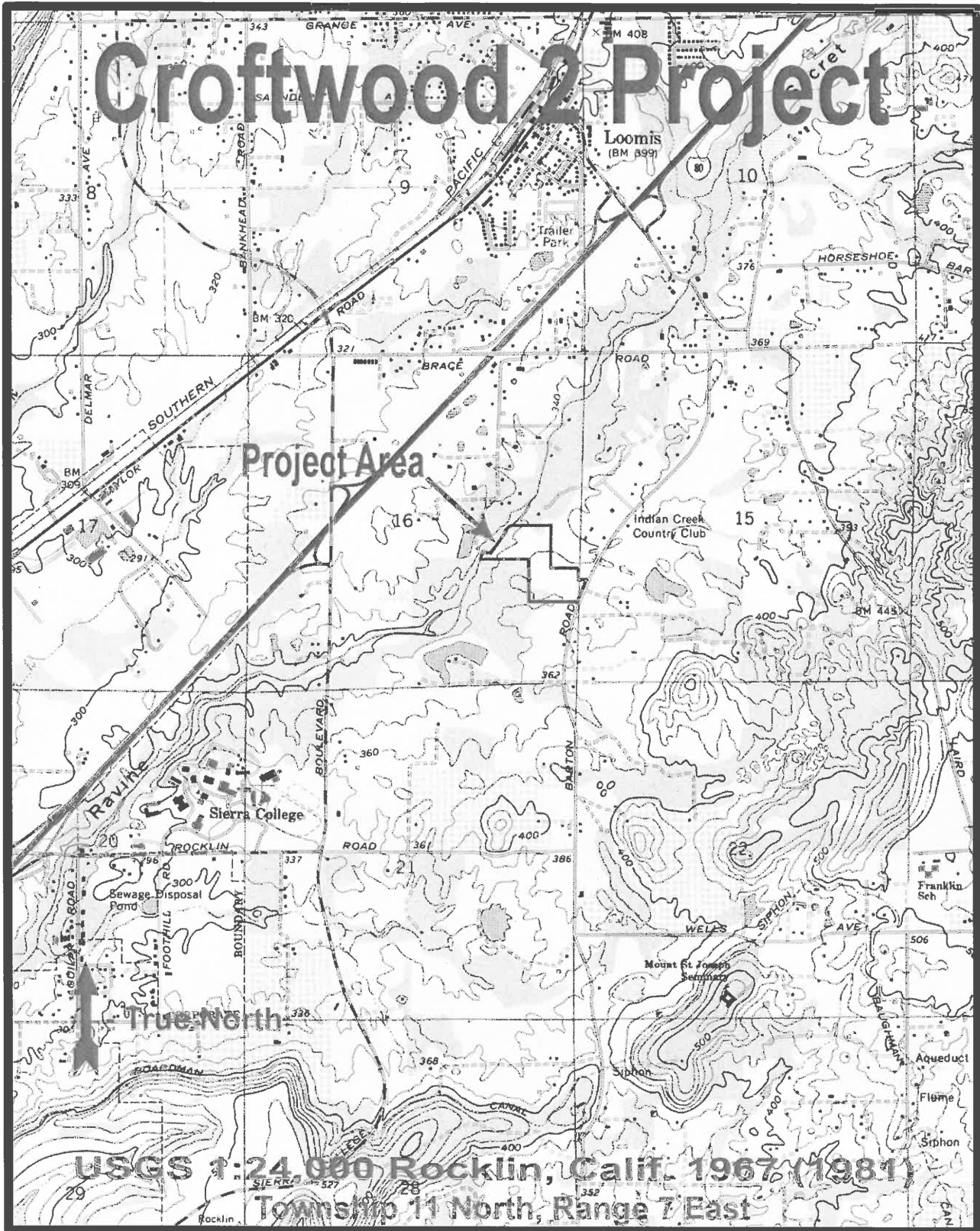
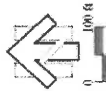
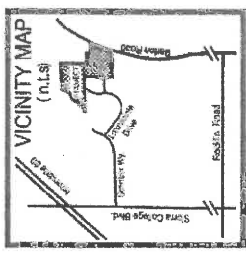


Figure 1

**Sheet Index**

1	Tentative Subdivision Map
2	Preliminary Grading and Drainage
3	Preliminary Water and Sewer
4	Tree Exhibit

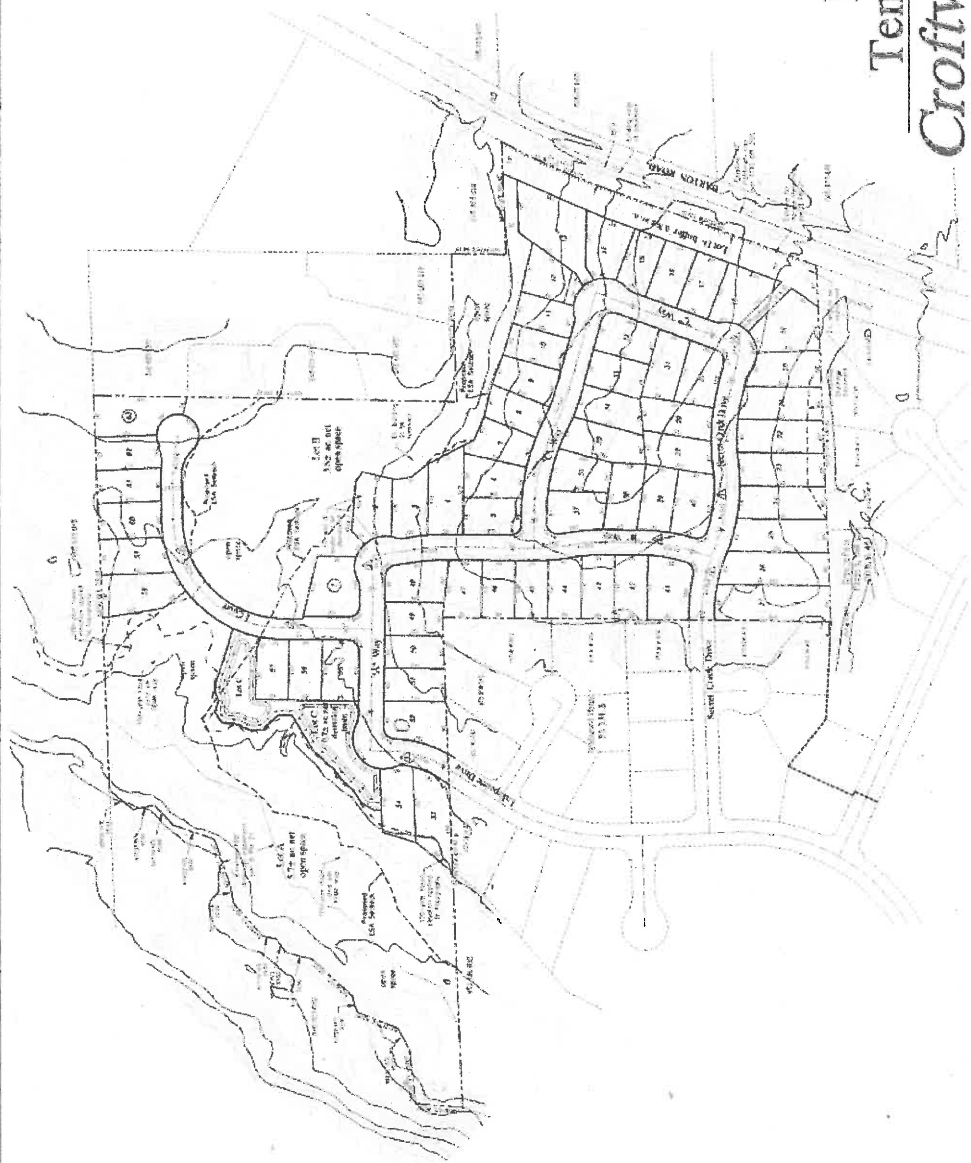


# Revised Tentative Map Croftwood Unit 2

City of Rocklin, California  
January 13, 2017  
Scale: 1" = 100'  
(when printed 24" x 36")



**FIGURE 2**



**PROJECT INFORMATION**

**SITE DESCRIPTION**  
Portion of SW Quarter of Section 10,  
Township 11 North, Range 3 East, MDB &  
SDB, Placer County, California (Parcel Map 0  
PM 21)

AGGREGATE PARCEL No. 045-03-015

**OWNER** Jay & Lisa Egan, Evonne et al.  
**SUBMITTER** 2180 Northeast Ave., #800  
Sacramento, CA 95825

**LAND PLANNER** Walters Land Planning  
10000 E. Highway 99, Suite 100  
Sacramento, CA 95831  
(916) 506-1771

**ENGINEER** TSD Engineering  
3777 Jones Street, Suite 100  
Rocklin, CA 95765  
(916) 920-8727

**EXISTING USE** Single Family, Agricultural  
**PROPOSED USE** Single Family Det., Open Space

**EXISTING ZONING** PD-0.5, No Change

**SERVICES** City of Rocklin  
**REVISIONS** City of Rocklin  
**SCHOOL** Rocklin Unit of School District  
**SEWER** Sacramento-San Joaquin River  
**WATER** Sacramento Municipal Utility Dist.  
**DRAINAGE** City of Rocklin  
**ELECTRICITY** PG&E

**NUMBER OF LOTS** 53 Residential Lots, 50 x 100' Typ.  
2 Open Space Lots  
1. Detached Single Lot  
1. Detached Single Lot  
37. Total Lots

**AREA** 70.51 acres gross

**NOTES**

- 1) Dimensions & areas are shown as approximate and subject to change.
- 2) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 3) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 4) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 5) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 6) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 7) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 8) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 9) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.
- 10) All dimensions are given in feet and inches. All dimensions are to the centerline of the road.

**DESIGN MODIFICATIONS**

- 1. Contention radii less than 350 feet, as shown.
- 2. Callouts as shown with no abutment.
- 3. Larger abutment intersection angle, as shown.



## FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

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

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

### Criteria for Significance

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

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and,

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

### Historic Context

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

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

### **Integrity**

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

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

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

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,
- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

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

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

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can

be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

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

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

- o the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and
- o the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

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

## **CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

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

- (A.) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and
- (B) Meets any of the following criteria:
  - 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;



2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## **CULTURAL HISTORY**

### **Prehistory**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Ethnology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Regional History**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RESEARCH

A review of the files maintained at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System was conducted on July 28, 2014 (NCIC File No.: PLA-16-54). According to this review, the Project Area has been systematically surveyed by PAR in 1990 (Heipel #3909), although errors in GIS mapping suggest there is a previously non-surveyed section of the property. Lindstrom may also have surveyed a portion of the southwestern part of the Project Area in 1989; again, mapping errors make it difficult to ascertain, but the parcel boundaries and the use of PAR to survey this piece a year after Lindstrom's survey make this unlikely. It appears she recorded two sites on the property to the south: CA-PLA-880 (mining features) and CA-PLA-883/H (mining ditch).

Two sites are recorded in the project site. One site is the foundation of a residence—CA-PLA-1190-H. The second site is a bedrock mortar station—CA-PLA-1191.

### **CA-PLA-1190-H (P-31-1532)**

The site is the remnant foundation of a residential building at 4588 Barton Road. The residence appears to have been constructed by about 1940, as it appears on the 1944 U.S. Army Auburn 15-minute topographic map (based on 1940-1941 surveys). The building is shown on the 1954 and 1967 Rocklin 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles, but has been removed by the time the 1981 Rocklin quadrangle is prepared.

A newer house with the same address has been constructed further northwest of the residence site, using the same address of 4588 Barton Road.

The building's remnant foundation is all that remained in 1990 when the building remnant was first recorded. At that time, the newer residence on the property had been built with a feature at the new house using part of the foundation materials.

Two requests have been made to the Rocklin Historical Society through the "Contact" section of their website (<http://www.rocklinhistory.org/>) asking further information on the earlier residence. No response has been received from the group, providing any information on the dates of use of the residence, construction date or former occupants, or expressing any concerns about the site. Placer County historical research is hindered by a lack of county maps indicating names of land owners that would provide a rudimentary chain of title, and allow research on land ownership. It is not possible to establish who lived in the residence, but the occupancy appears to date from the 1930s to the 1970s. The house likely was built with a septic system, and in 1990, according to PAR, there were only two wire nails present, but no other artifacts or debris relating to the occupancy of the residence.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Peak & Associates, Inc. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 27, 2016 requesting a Sacred Lands File review. The NAHC replied on June 13, 2016 stating the file review indicated negative results for Sacred Lands but provided the names of three tribal groups who may have knowledge of the area (Appendix 3). Letters from Peak & Associates, Inc. requesting information and/or comment from these groups were sent on June 14, 2016 (Appendix 3).

On June 21, 2016, Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu called Peak & Associates to report that he considers the entire Project Area extremely sensitive as he had personally observed numerous artifacts being uncovered in freshly plowed fields in the general area when he was younger. He suggested that a Native American monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities. Peak & Associates tried on three different occasions to arrange with Mr. Coney to accompany them to the Project Area during the shovel test pit investigation. The final request to Mr. Coney elicited a reply, where he declined the invitation, but asked to be updated on the findings of the investigation.

On June 21, 2016, Daniel Fonseca, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, replied by letter stating that they were not aware of any known cultural resources on site but asked to be included in any further consultation and also requested any completed record searches or other studies conducted for the Project Area.

## FIELD INSPECTION

A complete, intensive re-inspection of the Project Area was conducted by Peak & Associates, Inc. Staff Archeologist Neal Neuenschwander on June 23, 2016. Parallel transects spaced at intervals of 10-15 meters were walked across the Project Area. Every effort was made to inspect the surfaces of each bedrock outcrop surface for evidence of prehistoric period use, regardless of the transect spacing. The eastern half of the project area was used for horse pasture and the surface visibility was excellent. The western half of the Project Area, including the floodplain adjacent to Secret Ravine, was covered with a mixture of annual grasses and some limited amount of blackberry thickets. Vegetation was never extensive enough to preclude a complete inspection (Figure 4).

### Survey Results

Previously recorded sites CA-PLA-1190-H and CA-PLA-1191 were relocated and updated Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms were prepared for both resources (Appendix 4). No evidence of CA-PLA-880 (mining features) or CA-PLA-883/H (mining ditch) were identified within the Project Area. These results are the same results as the 1990 investigation by Public Anthropological Research, Inc.(PAR). It appears Lindstrom did not survey this Project Area, and the sites are now covered by the subdivision to the south.

CA-PLA-1190-H consists of sections of a foundation area with an associated scatter modern (post 1966) refuse located near Barton Road. The residence appears to have been constructed by about 1940, as it appears on the 1944 U.S. Army Auburn 15-minute topographic map (based on 1940-1941 surveys).

The building is shown on the 1954 and 1967 Rocklin 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles, but has been removed by the time the 1981 Rocklin quadrangle is prepared. The building's remnant foundation is all that remained in 1990 when the building remnant was first recorded. At that time, the newer residence on the property had been built with a feature at the new house using part of the foundation materials. The foundation area has been further impacted during the past 26 years and is now mostly destroyed although sections remain on site (Appendix 4).

CA-PLA-1191 consists of three bedrock outcrops with shallow mortar cups. Other than a tree limb now resting on one of the bedrock mortar stations, there is no other obvious change to this resource since it was first identified in 1990. No artifacts were found associated with these bedrock mortar features during the 1990 PAR survey or 2016 Peak & Associates, Inc. survey.

### Shovel Testing

In order to ascertain whether or not a subsurface deposit of cultural material was associated with these bedrock mortar features constituting CA-PLA-1191, a series of twelve shovel test pits were excavated around the outcrops of January 6, 2017 by archeologist Michael Lawson.



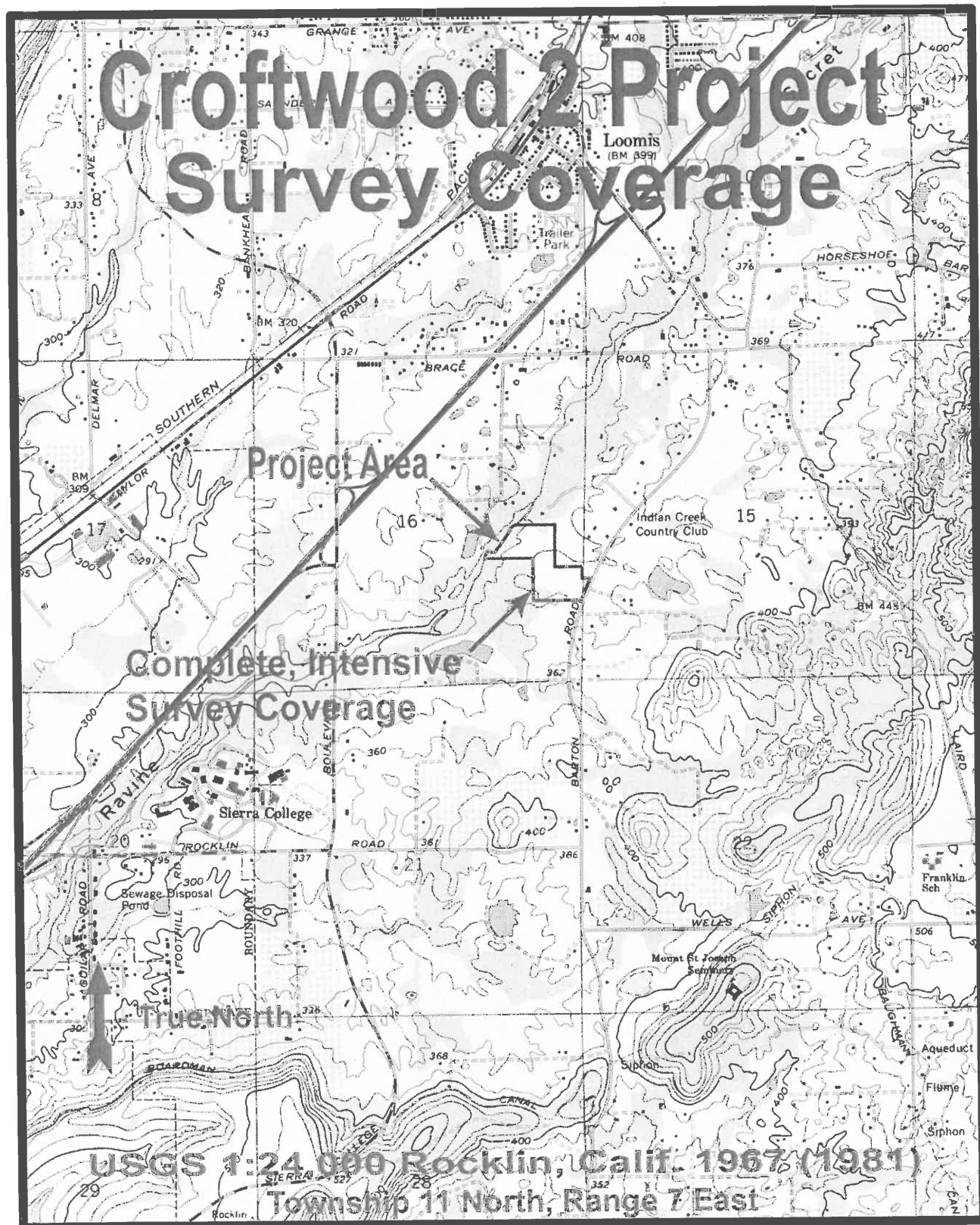


Figure 4

Lawson used one-eighth inch screen mesh and utilized a wet screen process in all but one shovel test pit that was dry enough to pass through the screen mesh without the assistance of water, and one 0-10 cm level of another pit.

One small obsidian debitage fragment was identified in the 0-10 cm level of one shovel test pit, but no other artifacts were recovered from that hole, the two others excavated adjacent to the hole with the artifact, or the nine other shovel test pits excavated in the area. The obsidian debitage fragment is therefore an isolated artifact and is clearly not associated with any other artifacts, so the January 6, 2017 test indicates a subsurface deposit of cultural material is not present at this locale. The location of the shovel test pits is shown on the updated sketch map associated with the supplemental DPR 523 form (Appendix 4).

Table 1 shows the data collected/recovery techniques utilized during the shovel test pit investigation.

**TABLE 1: SHOVEL TEST PIT (STP) RESULTS**

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents/Processing Method	Cultural Material
1	0 - 10	Medium brown sandy loam with decomposed granite/dry screen	No cultural material
1	10 - 20	Light tan silty clay with pebbles/wet screen	No cultural material
1	20 - 30	Decomposing granite, reddish color/wet screen	No cultural material
2	0 - 10	Medium dark brown sandy loam with some decomposing granite/wet screen	No cultural material
2	10 - 20	Light tan mixed silty loam and clay with increasing amounts of decomposed granite with depth/wet screen	Modern glass bottle fragment
2	20 - 25	Decomposing granite, reddish color/wet screen. STP terminated at -25 cm due to tree root/rock outcrop	No cultural material
3	0 - 10	Medium brown sandy loam/wet screen	No cultural material
3	10 - 20	Light brown sandy clay increasing decomposed granite and sand/wet screen	No cultural material
3	20 - 30	Tan silty clay with decomposed granite and sand/wet screen	No cultural material
3	30 - 35	Decomposing granite, reddish color/wet screen. STP terminated at -35 cm due to tree root/rock outcrop	No cultural material
4	0 - 10	Medium brown loam with decomposing granite/wet screen	4 fragments of modern clear glass bottle
4	10 - 20	Medium brown loam with increasing decomposing granite content, some quartz/wet screen	No cultural material
4	20 - 30	Light brown silty loam with increasing decomposed granite, sand content/wet screen	No cultural material
5	0 - 10	Medium brown sandy loam with several stream-worn cobbles/wet screen	No cultural material

**TABLE 1: SHOVEL TEST PIT (STP) RESULTS**

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents/Processing Method	Cultural Material
5	10 - 20	Medium brown sandy loam with increasing cobble and decomposed granite content. Cobble layer at -20 cm/wet screen	No cultural material
6	0 - 10	Medium brown sandy loam with high organic content/rootlets, little decomposed granite/wet screen	Obsidian debitage fragment
6	10 - 20	Light tan silty clay, denser at bottom/wet screen	No cultural material
6	20 - 25	Dense light tan clay. Roots at -25cm/wet screen	No cultural material
7	0 - 10	Medium to dark brown sandy loam with high amount of decomposed granite and sand/wet screen	No cultural material
7	10 - 20	Medium brown sandy loam with increasing decomposed granite and sand content/wet screen	No cultural material
7	20 - 30	Medium brown sandy loam with increasing decomposed granite and sand content/wet screen	No cultural material
8	0 - 10	0 to 4 cm medium brown sandy loam with high organic content. 4 to 10 cm light brown sandy clay/wet screen	No cultural material
8	10 - 20	Medium to light brown sandy clay, decomposed granite content increasing with depth/wet screen	No cultural material
8	20 - 25	Medium to light brown sandy clay, decomposed granite content increasing with depth. Roots at -25cm/wet screen	No cultural material
9	0 - 10	Medium brown sandy loam with little decomposed granite and sand/wet screen	No cultural material
9	10 - 20	Light brown/tan sandy loam with increasing decomposed granite with depth/wet screen	No cultural material
9	20 - 30	Tan sandy clay with moderate amounts of decomposed granite and sand. Roots/rock outcrop at -30cm/wet screen	No cultural material
10	0 - 10	Medium to dark brown sandy loam with little decomposed granite and sand/wet screen	No cultural material
10	10 - 20	Medium brown sandy clay, decomposed granite content increasing with depth/wet screen	No cultural material
10	20 - 30	Light brown sandy loam with increasing decomposed granite chunks and quartz cobbles. Rock outcrop at -30cm/wet screen	No cultural material
11	0 - 10	Medium brown sandy loam with heavy sand concentration/dry screen	No cultural material
11	10 - 20	Primarily sand, but lighter in color/dry screen	No cultural material
11	20 - 30	Medium brown sand, increasing pebble content/dry screen	No cultural material
11	30 - 40	Medium brown sand, increasing pebble content/dry screen	No cultural material
12	0 - 10	Dark brown sandy loam with high organic content/wet screen	No cultural material

**TABLE 1: SHOVEL TEST PIT (STP) RESULTS**

<b>STP #</b>	<b>Depth (cm)</b>	<b>Contents/Processing Method</b>	<b>Cultural Material</b>
12	10 – 20	Dark brown sandy loam with less organic content, increasing amounts of decomposed granite/wet screen	No cultural material
12	20 -30	Dark brown sandy loam with increasing amounts of decomposed granite/wet screen. Rock outcrop and roots at -30cm	No cultural material

## **SITE EVALUATIONS**

### **CA-PLA-1190H (P-31-1532)**

The occupancy of a rural property in Placer County (now City of Rocklin) is not a significant event in history (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion B1). There are no important persons associated; it is not even possible to establish who occupied the building (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion B2). As there is no building to review, there is no possibility the foundation could in any way be considered distinctive (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion B3). In addition, this is the remnant of a comparatively modern residence, and there do not appear to be any deposits or artifacts that can provide information important in history (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion B4).

The site is not a significant cultural resource, and is therefore not a historic property or historical resource.

### **CA-PLA-1191 (P-31-1533)**

The bedrock mortar stations are a common type of site in the foothill region. There are no associations with important events in history (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion B1), and there are no associations with important persons (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion B2). This site is in no way distinctive (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion B3).

The subsurface testing indicates that there are no cultural deposits associated with the mortar stations. The site has been completely recorded, and cannot provide information important in understanding the prehistory of the region (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion B4).

The site is not a significant cultural resource, and is therefore not a historic property or historical resource.

## EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

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

If the agency official finds there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. “An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association” (Section 800.5 (a)).

There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.
- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or
- **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

There were no historic properties recorded within the project area. With regard to Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that agency seek concurrence from the California SHPO with a finding of “no historic properties affected” per Section 800.4(d) (1).

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

There is always a possibility that a site may exist in the project area and be obscured by vegetation or historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. If artifacts, exotic rock, or unusual amounts of shell or bone are uncovered during the construction, work should stop in that area immediately and a qualified archeologist should be contacted to evaluate the deposit. If the bone appears to be human, the Placer County Coroner and Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted.

The bedrock mortar station lies in proposed Lot A of the Project Area, an environmentally sensitive area. Although it is not a significant resource, we encourage preservation of the feature, and assume that the mortars will remain in place, and not be disturbed during construction activities.

## REFERENCES

- Aubury, Lewis E.  
1906 *The Structural and Industrial Materials of California*. California State Mining Bureau, San Francisco.
- Beals, Ralph L.  
1933 Ethnology of the Nisenan. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 31(6): 335-413. Berkeley.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation  
1990 *California Historical Landmarks*. State Printing Office, Sacramento
- Clark, William B.  
1970 *Gold Districts of California*. California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin 193, Sacramento.
- Elston, Robert G., Jonathan O. Davis, Alan Levanthal, and Cameron Covington  
1977 The Archeology of the Tahoe Reach of the Truckee River: A Report to the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency. Ms. on file, University of Nevada Northern Division of the Nevada Archaeological Survey, Reno.
- Erskian, Malcolm G. and Eric W. Ritter  
1972 Nisenan Ethnobotany Notes. In Papers on Nisenan Environment and Subsistence. Edited by Eric W. Ritter and Peter D. Schulz. *Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, Publication Number 3*:28-31. University of California, Davis.
- Foster, John W.  
1988 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Yankee Hill Subdivision Project, Rocklin, California. Ms. on file, North Central Information Center.
- Gudde, Erwin G.  
1975 *California Gold Camps*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Gray, Harold Farnsworth, and Russel E. Fontaine  
1951 A History of Malaria in California. *Proceedings of the California Mosquito and Vector Control Association* 25:18-39. Sacramento.
- Heipel, Steve (PAR)  
1990 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Croftwood Development Project, Placer County, California. Ms. on file, North Central Information Center (003909).

- Heizer, Robert F., and Albert B. Elsasser  
 1953 Some Archaeological Sites and Cultures of the Central Sierra Nevada. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports* 21:1-42. Berkeley.
- Hoover, Mildred, Hero E. Rensch, Ethel G. Rensch and William N. Abeloe  
 1990 *Historic Spots in California* (Fourth Edition), revised by Douglas E. Kyle. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
 1929 The Valley Nisenan. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 24(4):253-290. Berkeley.  
 1953 *Handbook of the California Indians*. California Book Company, Ltd., Berkeley.
- Lardner, W.B. and M.J. Brock  
 1924 *History of Placer and Nevada Counties*. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.
- Littlejohn, H.W.  
 1928 Nisenan Geography. Ms. on file, Department of Anthropology Archives, Document 18, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
- Matson, R. G.  
 1972 Pollen from the Spring Garden Site (4-Pla-101). In *Papers on Nisenan Environment and Subsistence*, edited by Eric Ritter and Peter Schulz, pp. 24-27. *Center for Archaeological Research Davis, Publication 3*, Davis.
- McDannold, Thomas A.  
 2000 *California's Chinese Heritage: A Legacy of Places*. Heritage West Books, Stockton.
- McGowan, Joseph  
 1961 *History of the Sacramento Valley*. Three volumes. Lewis Publishing Company, New York.
- Wilson, Norman L.  
 n.d. Miscellaneous Unpublished Field Notes, Maps and Files. Ms., formerly in Norman Wilson's possession, Auburn.  
 1982 *The Nisenan*. Phantom Press, Sacramento.
- Wilson, Norman L. and Arlene Towne  
 1978 Nisenan. In: *Handbook of North American Indians: California*, Volume 8, edited by Robert F. Heizer. William G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Resumes**



**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**RESUME**

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

**January 2016**

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

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

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

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

**EDUCATION**

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

**RECENT PROJECTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**RESUME**

**NEAL J. NEUENSCHWANDER**

**January 2016**

**Staff Archeologist**

3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95672  
(916) 939-2405

3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A  
Chico, CA 95973  
(530) 342-2800

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Mr. Neuenschwander has compiled an excellent record of supervision of excavation and survey projects for both the public and private sectors over the past thirty-six years. He has supervised the fieldwork of over 1,800 projects throughout California, Oregon, Nevada, and southern Idaho.

**EDUCATION**

M.A. candidate - Anthropology - California State University, Chico  
B.A. - Anthropology - California State University, Chico (with distinction)  
B.A. - Geography - California State University, Chico (with distinction)

**RECENT PROJECTS**

Mr. Neuenschwander manages the North Valley office of Peak & Associates, located in Chico, California.

Neuenschwander's duties at Peak & Associates have included the field direction for multiple site excavations and surveys throughout northern, central, and southern California, Nevada, Oregon and Idaho. In this capacity, he has been responsible for the planning and implementation of every aspect of the fieldwork, analysis, and report production phases. During his twenty-nine years with the company, he has developed a reputation for his ability to complete projects on-time and within budget parameters, while at the same time maximizing the recovery and analysis of data for the professional community.

Notable projects under Neuenschwander's direction include the nine-week excavation at Clarks Flat in Calaveras County, eleven weeks with a crew of over twenty technicians at the Upper Mountain locale (a remote camp six miles from the nearest road), ten weeks of an over 9,000-acre survey at Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve, and a two-phase excavation at CA-PLU-88, a site that contained radiocarbon evidence of the some of the earliest inhabitation of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Mr. Neuenschwander also served as the field director for multiple phases of recordation, testing and evaluation for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline Project proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. He also has served as field director or co-director on a number of AT&T fiber optic projects throughout California, Oregon and Idaho.

## **Michael D Lawson**

Archaeologist  
Sacramento CA

### **Resume**

- Extensive monitoring of open space, streets and project development areas for prehistoric period and historic period resources. Areas monitored include Sutter Street in Folsom; Mud Creek Archeological District in Chico; Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County; Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County; Edgewood Golf Course, South Lake Tahoe; Davis Water Project, Davis; Star Bend levee section, Sutter County; Feather River levees, Sutter County; Bodega Bay, Sonoma County; San Jose BART line extension, Santa Clara County; and numerous sites for PG&E in San Francisco.
- 22 years of experience working in CRM, volunteer, and academic settings in California historic, proto historic, and prehistoric archaeology.
- Expertise in pedestrian survey, excavation, feature (including burial) exposure, laboratory techniques, research. Field positions include crew chief and lead technician.
- Master flintknapper, focusing for 20 years on California/Great Basin cutting tool and projectile forms and production techniques, as well as stone source research. Proto historic glass use for projectile points also a major focus. Research done in person at Phoebe Hearst Museum, Berkeley.
- 18 years of experience in traditional blacksmithing with focus on mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century coal/charcoal forge techniques. Special interest in analysis of historic artifacts.
- 15 years of independent study of late 19<sup>th</sup> century to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century farm and ranch equipment.
- Extensive independent study of historic era household, industrial and military items.
- Independent study of Yahi/Southern Yana occupation and survival strategy in the Mt. Lassen foothills, including field trips and research. Discoveries contributed to three publications.
- Current independent research project focus on Yahi adaptation strategy during time of hiding from 1870 to 1911 in Deer, Antelope and Mill Creek Canyons.

### ***Education***

- B.A. Anthropology with focus on archaeology. California State University Sacramento.
- A.A. General Education, lower division completed in Anthropology.

### ***Field experience***

Survey, excavation, photography conducted in 46 California and 3 Nevada counties over 20 years.

Notable historic archaeology projects include Virginia Town excavation of Gold Rush Era Chinese mining camp; test excavation and data recovery at stage stop on Green Valley Rd, Placer County; monitoring and collection of burial material at historic Kilgore cemetery, Rancho Cordova, Car; Monitoring, data recovery, photography, and artifact cataloguing for Sutter Street Revitalization Project, Phase One, Historic Folsom, CA; Monitoring, test excavation, data recovery at The Presidio of San Francisco, CA; Monitoring for 230 kV line installation for PG&E in historic San Francisco, Ca. to name just a few.

Prehistoric and Proto-historic site project involvement highlights include survey, monitoring, excavation Twelve Bridges Golf Course, Lincoln, CA; survey, monitoring, excavation Clover Valley Lakes, Rocklin, CA; survey of Diamond Valley, Alpine County, CA; Survey, excavation, burial care and monitoring of Feather River Levee Setback Project, Sutter County, CA; monitoring, excavation, burial care, Feather River West Levee Project, Yuba County, CA; survey, monitoring, excavation, and burial care Alamo Creek Detention Basin Project, Solano County, CA; monitoring, excavation, burial care, BART extension Project, San Jose, Milpitas, CA; Survey, excavation San Clemente Island, US Channel Islands, Los Angeles County, CA.

### ***Additional Skills***

Mike is known for extensive knowledge of historic and prehistoric artifacts and regularly instructs new undergraduates as well as graduates on artifact identification, use, manufacture and commonality.

Mike is also known for his willingness to share and teach his expertise in field techniques from surveying to excavation and feature work.

**APPENDIX 2**  
**NCIC Record Search**



6/16/2016

NCIC File No.: PLA-16-54

Neal Neuenschwander  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3161 Godman Avenue  
Chico, CA 95973

Re: Barton Road Project

The North Central Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Rocklin USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 500-foot radius:

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

Resources within search radius:	P-31-1007 P-31-1531 P-31-1555
Resources within project area:	P-31-1006 P-31-1009 P-31-1532 P-31-1533
Reports within search radius:	9595
Reports within project area:	3909 3924 3945 5980 8767

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Resource Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

- OHP Historic Properties Directory:**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**    enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**    enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Caltrans Bridge Survey:**                               enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Ethnographic Information:**                               enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Historical Literature:**                                       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Historical Maps:**     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Local Inventories:**     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**                       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Shipwreck Inventory:**                                       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA
- Soil Survey Maps:**     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed/NA

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

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

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

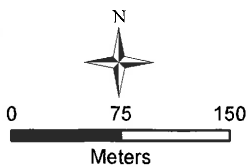
Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Nathan Hallam, Coordinator  
North Central Information Center



# Barton Road Project



North Central Information Center  
Records Search Results

Rocklin 7.5' Quadrangle

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.  
Do not redistribute.

Findings:

7 resources  
6 survey reports

# Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
003909		1990	Steve Heipel	Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Proposed Croftwood Development Project, Placer County California Final Report	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	31-001532, 31-001533
003924		1989	Susan Lindstrom	A Cultural Resource Evaluation Of The Croftwood Project Near Rocklin, California Placer County	Consultant	31-001005, 31-001006, 31-001007, 31-001008, 31-001009, 31-001010, 31-001531
003945		1989	Melinda Peak	Cultural Resource Assessment Of The Rocklin Regional Mall Project Placer County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.	31-001520, 31-001521, 31-001554, 31-001555, 31-001556, 31-001557, 31-001558, 31-001559, 31-001560, 31-001561, 31-001562, 31-001563
005980		2004	Ric Windmiller	Croftwood, Updated Cultural Resources Study, Rocklin, Placer County, California and April 2005 Supplement	Consulting Archaeologist	31-001005, 31-001007, 31-001008, 31-002461, 31-002462, 31-002463, 31-003865
008767		2006	Sandra L. Wadsworth	Cultural Resources Assessment Rocklin 60, Placer County, California, Project 2005-090	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	31-001555, 31-001556, 31-001557, 31-001558, 31-001562, 31-001563, 31-003182
009595	Submitter - Project No. 2008-028	2008	ECORP Consulting, Inc	Indian Creek Golf Course	ECORP Consulting, Inc	31-003514, 31-003515, 31-003516

**APPENDIX 3**

**Native American Consultation**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



June 13, 2016

Neal Neuenschwander  
Peak & Associates

Sent by Email: peakinc@surewest.net  
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Barton Road Project, Placer County

Dear Mr. Neuenschwander:

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 black ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Contacts  
Placer County  
June 10, 2016**

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

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

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

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson  
10720 Indian Hill Road                      Maidu  
Auburn , CA 95603                      Miwok  
(530) 883-2390 Office  
  
(530) 883-2380 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Barton Road Project, Placer County.

**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



June 14, 2016

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

**Subject:** Barton Road Project, Placer County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Whitehouse,

The Barton Road Project involves a 25.4-acre parcel located at 4588 Barton Road that is proposed to be developed into a residential subdivision (please see attached topographic map quadrangle). A record search is being completed for the project by the North Central Information Center. Regardless of whether or not the area has been previously inspected by archeologists, Peak & Associates, Inc. will conduct an intensive survey of the property.

If you have any information about, or would like to comment on, the proposed Barton Road Project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Chico, CA 95973, (530) 342-2800, [peakinc@yahoo.com](mailto:peakinc@yahoo.com) Thank you for your time reviewing this letter and attached map.

Sincerely,

Neal Neuenschwander  
Staff Archeologist

Enc. USGS topographic map

**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



June 14, 2016

Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson  
***Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians***  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

**Subject:** Barton Road Project, Placer County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Fonseca,

The Barton Road Project involves a 25.4-acre parcel located at 4588 Barton Road that is proposed to be developed into a residential subdivision (please see attached topographic map quadrangle). A record search is being completed for the project by the North Central Information Center. Regardless of whether or not the area has been previously inspected by archeologists, Peak & Associates, Inc. will conduct an intensive survey of the property.

If you have any information about, or would like to comment on, the proposed Barton Road Project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Chico, CA 95973, (530) 342-2800, [peakinc@yahoo.com](mailto:peakinc@yahoo.com) Thank you for your time reviewing this letter and attached map.

Sincerely,

Neal Neuenschwander  
Staff Archeologist

Enc. USGS topographic map

**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



June 14, 2016

Don Ryberg, Chairperson  
**T' si-Akim Maidu**  
11442 Butler Road  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

**Subject:** Barton Road Project, Placer County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Ryberg,

The Barton Road Project involves a 25.4-acre parcel located at 4588 Barton Road that is proposed to be developed into a residential subdivision (please see attached topographic map quadrangle). A record search is being completed for the project by the North Central Information Center. Regardless of whether or not the area has been previously inspected by archeologists, Peak & Associates, Inc. will conduct an intensive survey of the property.

If you have any information about, or would like to comment on, the proposed Barton Road Project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Chico, CA 95973, (530) 342-2800, [peakinc@yahoo.com](mailto:peakinc@yahoo.com). Thank you for your time reviewing this letter and attached map.

Sincerely,

Neal Neuenschwander  
Staff Archeologist

Enc. USGS topographic map



**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



June 14, 2016

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director  
**T' si-Akim Maidu**  
P.O. Box 1316  
Colfax, CA 95713

**Subject:** Barton Road Project, Placer County, California

Hi Grayson,

The Barton Road Project involves a 25.4-acre parcel located at 4588 Barton Road that is proposed to be developed into a residential subdivision (please see attached topographic map quadrangle). A record search is being completed for the project by the North Central Information Center. Regardless of whether or not the area has been previously inspected by archeologists, Peak & Associates, Inc. will conduct an intensive survey of the property.

If you have any information about, or would like to comment on, the proposed Barton Road Project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Chico, CA 95973, (530) 342-2800, [peakinc@yahoo.com](mailto:peakinc@yahoo.com). Thank you for your time reviewing this letter and attached map.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Neal'.

Neal Neuenschwander  
Staff Archeologist

Enc. USGS topographic map

- 3941 Park Drive, Suite 20#329, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762/Phone: (916)939-2405/[peakinc@sbcglobal.net](mailto:peakinc@sbcglobal.net)
- 3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A, Chico, CA 95973/Phone: (530)342-2800/[peakinc@yahoo.com](mailto:peakinc@yahoo.com)



SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA  
P.O. BOX 1340; SHINGLE SPRINGS, CA 95682  
(530) 676-8010; FAX (530) 676-3582

June 21, 2016

Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A  
Chico, CA 95973

RE: Barton Road Project

Dear Neal Neuenschwander

Thank you for your letter dated June 14, 2016 in regard to the Barton Road Project. Based on the information provided, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, SSR would like to have continued consultation through updates, as the project progresses this will foster a greater communication between the Tribe and your agency.

SSR would also like to request any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

If during the progress of the project new information or human remains are found we would like to be able to go over our process with you that we currently have in place to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers and streams).

Please contact the following individuals if such finds are made:

Kara Perry, Cultural Outreach Coordinator (530) 488-4049 [kperry@ssband.org](mailto:kperry@ssband.org)

And copy all communications to:

Daniel Burnett, Lead Native American Inspector [dburnett@ssband.org](mailto:dburnett@ssband.org)

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fonseca  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)  
Most Likely Descendant (MLD)