

## **APPENDIX D.2**

**The Ranch Updated Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Rancho Cordova,  
Sacramento County, California**

# ***THE RANCH***

## **Updated Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, California**

Section 16, T. 8N, R. 7E MDM  
Buffalo Creek 7.5' USGS Quadrangle  
Approximately 530 Acres

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## Management Summary

The Ranch is a proposed 530-acre mixed use community in the south portion of the City of Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, California. The Ranch lies on the east side of Jaeger Road, south of Douglas Road, one mile east of Sunrise Boulevard and one mile west of Grant Line Road.

As a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit is required for the undertaking, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must initiate a National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 consultation in an effort to avoid harm to any historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.. Twelve years have elapsed since the previous cultural resources inventory and evaluation. To conform with current Corps requirements, an updated records search, current Native American and historical society contacts, field work to document current conditions and an updated, stand-alone technical report are required.

In an updated effort to identify historic properties listed on or eligible for the National Register, the present study included an updated records search by the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, a review of recent satellite images of the project area, a review of previous studies in the project vicinity, an updated sacred lands file search by the Native American Heritage Commission, contact with tribes listed by the commission, contact with historical societies, on-line searches and a field survey along widely spaced transects to evaluate the adequacy of the previous study. In addition, an architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards assessed the National Register eligibility of the high voltage electrical transmission towers and lines that now may meet the 50 year threshold for eligibility.

As a result of these efforts, only one cultural resource was identified during the study: the two parallel alignments of high voltage electrical transmission towers and lines located in The Ranch Area Potential Effects. Designated P-34-5210 by the North Central Information Center, the transmission towers and lines were assessed as not eligible for the National Register individually or as contributing resources of a historic district under any criterion of eligibility. The study concludes that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

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## Introduction

The Ranch is a proposed 530-acre mixed use community in the south portion of the City of Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, California. The Ranch lies on the east side of Jaeger Road, south of Douglas Road, one mile east of Sunrise Boulevard and one mile west of Grant Line Road (see Figure 1, below).

In 2005, Peak & Associates, Inc. conducted a cultural resources inventory and evaluation of the "Jaeger 530," now known as, "The Ranch." The Peak & Associates study included a records search at the North Central Information Center, detailed historic context based on archival research, a sacred lands file search by the Native American Heritage Commission, an attempt to contact Native Americans listed by the commission, and a field survey. The study concluded that no prehistoric or historic period resources were located within the project area.(Peak 2005b:12).

As a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit is required for the undertaking, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will initiate a National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 consultation. Twelve years have passed since the Peak & Associates study. To conform with current Corps requirements, an updated records search, updated Native American and historical society contacts and field work to document the current conditions were completed, the results of which follow in this stand-alone report.

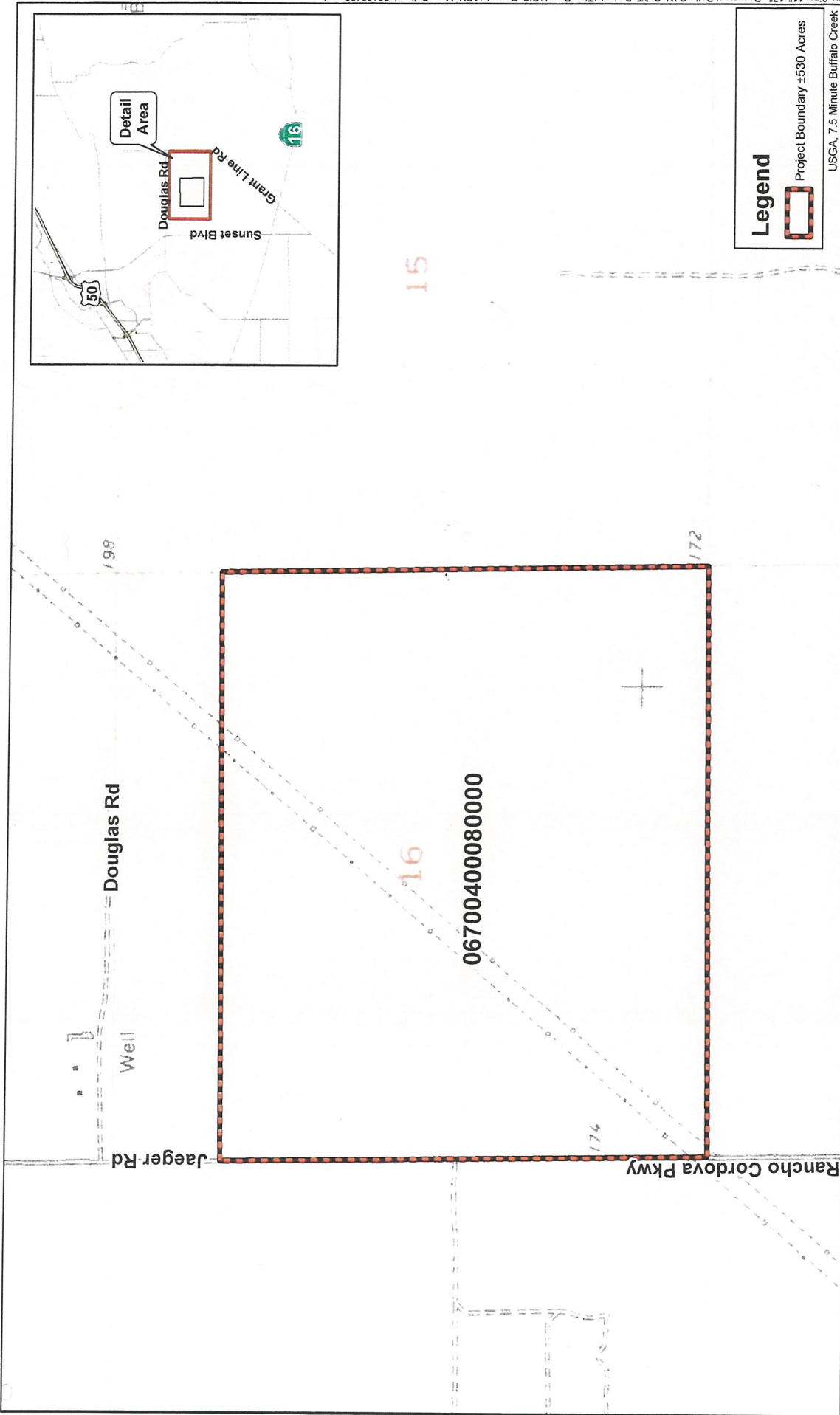
## Project Description

The proposed project will be a mixed-use community in the City of Rancho Cordova consisting of low- to high-density residential development, neighborhood parks and mixed-use commercial development. In addition, the expansion of Chrysanthy Boulevard is a vital west-east connector street within the City of Rancho Cordova. Land uses proposed by The Ranch Project are consistent with the land use designations identified by the *Rancho Cordova General Plan*, under the land use authority of the City of Rancho Cordova. The project is located and configured to use infrastructure extensions of the Sunridge Specific Plan area, including sewer mains, sewer trunk lines, gas and electric mains and water mains.

The applicant proposes development of 1,266-1,300 units, including 642 gated single-family active adult units with a club house, and 634-658 conventional single-family units. In addition, six acres are dedicated for commercial use per the City of Rancho Cordova General Plan and five acres are currently reserved for multi-family residential (apartments) in accordance with the City of Rancho Cordova's Affordable Housing Plan. A network of bicycle and pedestrian trails (four acres) will be incorporated into the land plan and provide connectivity from existing Anatolia Bike Trail to the west and south to the proposed middle and high school campuses located directly south of the project site. A grade separated pedestrian/bicycle crossing (at Chrysanthy) is proposed within the PG&E easement.

In addition to development, the proposed project will preserve approximately 198 acres of the parcel in an on-site open space/wetland preserve that will be deeded to a third-party conservation entity to be maintained in perpetuity. The applicant will incorporate protections for the preservation of wetland resources within the preserve, including preserve fencing, long-term funding and management of the preserve in perpetuity and protection of the preserve from drainage and runoff generated from development areas through the construction of several proposed detention basins in the development.

Onsite infrastructure associated with the project will include the construction of internal access roads, the proposed alignment of Chrysanthy Boulevard bisecting the project site, connecting to the current termini of Chrysanthy Boulevard. In addition, Rancho Cordova Parkway will be widened to four lanes. The proposed




**Legend**

 Project Boundary ±530 Acres

USGA, 7.5 Minute Buffalo Creek  
1957, Photo Revised 1975

0 400 800  
Feet

N 

1 : 9,600

**FIGURE 1**

Drawn By: MUB  
QA/QC: AMP  
Date: 01/18/2018

**THE RANCH (JAEGER 530) - APN MAP**

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THE RANCH (JAEGER 530)

Figure 1. Project location and vicinity.

North Campus Road located along the southern boundary will be constructed as required by the City of Rancho Cordova. The improvements will include outside lane, curb, gutter and detached sidewalk along the residential frontage.

A total of 21.53 acres of jurisdictional aquatic resources have been mapped within the project site including 2.92 acres of depressional seasonal wetlands, 15.04 acres of vernal pools, 1.66 acres of riverine seasonal wetlands, 0.06 acres of riverine seasonal wet swales, 1.54 acres of intermittent drainages, and 0.30 acres of drainage basin out-falls. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issued a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination on October 14, 2014 concurring with the 21.53 acres of aquatic resources mapped with the project site.

As proposed, project development will result in the fill of 6.37 acres of aquatic resources including 1.056 acres of depressional seasonal wetlands, 4.752 acres of vernal pools, 0.507 acres of riverine seasonal wetlands, and 0.059 acres of riverine seasonal wet swales . A total of 0.01 acre of temporary impacts will occur associated with utility placement with a spanned crossing along Chrysanthy Boulevard.

Approximately 20,554 cubic yards of clean fill will be placed in 6.37 acres of waters of the U.S. in order to accommodate construction of the proposed development using various types of standard construction equipment, including scrapers, bulldozers, and excavators.

### **The Undertaking**

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

### **Area of Potential Effects**

The geographic Area of Potential Effects (APE) for The Ranch is the entire 530 acres (see Figure 2,below).

The viewshed from the APE includes a recent residential subdivision immediately adjacent to the north side of the APE, a partially built-out residential subdivision along the west side of the APE, and agricultural grazing land on the south and east. A Pacific Gas & Electric Company/Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD) easement crosses the APE northeast to southwest (see Appendix A: Other Figures).

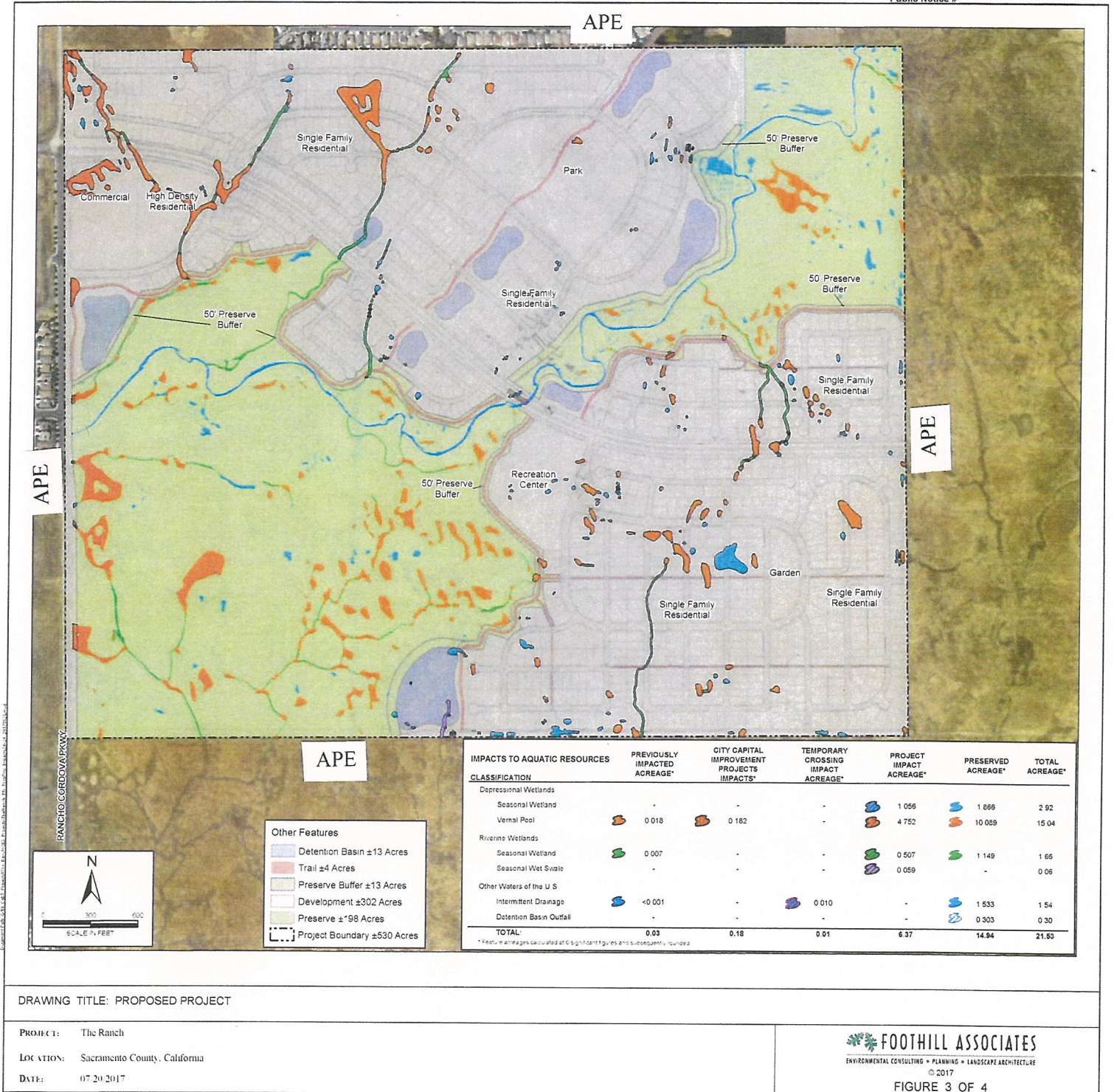
Maximum anticipated depth of excavation is 25 feet for sewer trenching. This maximum depth will be the vertical (depth) APE. Depth of excavation for water lines will be four feet below finished grade. Drainage will be 5-6 feet. The ponds will be 17, 8 and 13 feet in depth. The above ground vertical APE was not available. However, no historic properties whose eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places would be impaired by above-ground construction were identified within the geographic APE.

### **Literature Review**

The literature review included an updated records search by the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, review of published and unpublished literature in the Windmiller Consulting, Inc. library as well as on-line Internet research and contact with knowledgeable others..



Public Notice #



DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED PROJECT

PROJECT: The Ranch  
 LOCATION: Sacramento County, California  
 DATE: 07.20.2017

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 FIGURE 3 OF 4

Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects (APE) with development plan and wetlands overlays.

## Environment

The Ranch lies on treeless grassland near the eastern edge of the Sacramento Plains. Elevation of the APE varies between approximately 170 and 210 feet above mean sea level. The flat to hilly terrain is crossed northeast to southwest by a meandering seasonal drainage that joins the Morrison Creek drainage system several miles to the west. The Ranch is underlain with consolidated alluvial deposits of the Tertiary Laguna Formation; water worn gravel and cobbles are exposed in the shallow seasonal stream that crosses The Ranch northeast to southwest (Wagner *et al.* 1981).

The American River lies six miles to the north near Folsom. The Cosumnes River bends towards the Sierra foothills three miles to the southeast. The present climate is Mediterranean: summers are hot and rainless, while winters are cool, often with low (tule) fog and 6-20 inches rainfall (Storer and Usinger 1963:26).

## Prehistory of the Sacramento Plains and North Delta Region, 10,000 B.C.-A.D. 1830

Three miles southeast of The Ranch lies the Cosumnes River drainage where archaeologists first began defining the culture sequence of Sacramento Valley human prehistory. The earliest evidence of Man along the Cosumnes drainage may be represented by the basal portion of a fluted obsidian Clovis-like projectile point found by the writer in the early 1960s at the Windmiller Mound (CA-SAC-107).

In 1979, Peak and Associates began excavations at two ancient sites in the Calero Basin near Rancho Murieta, approximately nine miles east of The Ranch. Peak and Associates' archaeologist speculated that the Rancho Murieta sites, CA-SAC-370 and CA-SAC-379 date back to the late Pleistocene of 18,000 to 12,000 years before the present. However, it seems more likely that they belong to the later Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition. Both sites are stone quarry/workshop and possibly camp sites where native people fashioned chipped stone tools from the green chert bedrock and from water-worn cobbles of the Mehrten Formation (Peak 1981:70).

The Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition was an adaptation of ancient cultures to lake, marsh and grassland habitats along the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada as early as 11,000 years before the present (Moratto 1984:90-91). The development of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition and its regional variants may, as Moratto suggested, correspond to the emergence and initial differentiation of Hokan languages (1984:544).

The suspected antiquity of the Calero Basin sites created a large temporal gap between the earliest use of the Cosumnes drainage and the earliest sedentary occupation dating back to the Middle Archaic—a gap in prehistory of at least 5500 years about which practically nothing is known in this region of northern California.

The gap may be filled in part by finds such as the artifact-bearing layer exposed in the banks of Arcade Creek in North Sacramento. There, erosion exposed an artifact-bearing layer buried under nine feet of alluvium (Curtice 1961:20-25). Another example may be the Crevis Creek finds—chipped stone artifacts occurring in the gravels of Crevis Creek, eight miles east of The Ranch and close to the Calero Basin finds.

The type site for the Middle Archaic culture is located approximately 12 miles south southeast of The Ranch. Named the "Windmiller Mound" after the landowner, the site's antiquity spans approximately 4500-5500 years (*cf.* Heizer 1974:192-193 and Rosenthal *et al.* 2007:150). Like many other prehistoric archaeological sites of the lower Cosumnes bottomlands within the valley proper, the Windmiller Mound is situated on a natural clay knoll above seasonal flood waters. While Archaic period village sites and cemeteries of all ages are most common along the Cosumnes River (approximately six sites per linear mile), they do occur near other

water sources such as springs, seasonal tributaries and sloughs.

The natural drainage system of The Ranch locality transports water in a southwesterly direction ultimately to a series of lakes on the east side of the Sacramento River. The drainage system is known as the Morrison Creek Stream Group Basin. The lakes, Beach Lake and North and South Stone lakes were home to several historic groups of Miwok-speaking people whose villages were perched on natural clay knolls or natural river levees above seasonal flooding. In a four square mile area where Morrison Creek approaches the Sacramento River, archaeologists have identified eight such village mounds, each of which has probably been occupied at various times over a period of several thousand years.

In 1974, archaeologist Jerald J. Johnson conducted an archaeological field survey of the Morrison Creek Stream Group from the lakes along the Sacramento River to Mather Air Force Base, the east boundary of which lies one mile west of The Ranch (Johnson 1974).

By far the majority of Native American archaeological sites documented by Johnson were located around the lakes next to the Sacramento River far to the southwest of The Ranch (Johnson 1974:6 and maps).

Since Johnson's mid-1970s survey, archaeologists continued to survey large tracts of land on the Sacramento Plains between the American and Cosumnes rivers with few discoveries. A 1985 survey of Mather Air Force Base by the Archaeological Study Center, California State University, Sacramento, resulted in no finds (McIvers 1985).

A subsequent survey by EDAW, Inc. of 1041 acres resulted in no prehistoric archaeological finds (EDAW, Inc. 1991:13). In 2008, Sean Jensen conducted a survey at the edge of the Morrison Stream group, but found only six flakes of basalt and one flake of chert (Jensen 2008:10). Also in 2008, Far Western Anthropological Research Group conducted a survey along State Route 16, but found no prehistoric or historic Native American artifacts (Leach-Palm *et al.* 2008).

In 2009, Windmiller conducted a survey of 800 acres immediately north of State Route 16 and found no prehistoric or historic Native American archaeological resources (Windmiller and Osanna 2009:i).

The lack of reported surface finds in the region seems to reinforce the notion that the Sacramento Plains between the Cosumnes and American rivers was not a focus of Native American settlement or that archaeologists have not yet discovered the uses to which such lands were placed in prehistory.

From the larger regional perspective, linguists have long held that in early times, the northern part of the state was largely Hokan territory. Before 2000 B.C., speakers of Hokan languages left traces of their presence in early archaeological sites of the valley-foothills edge such as the stone tool quarry and campsites of the Calero Basin.

By 2500 B.C., however, Penutian-speaking peoples may have entered the lower Sacramento Valley. There is some empirical evidence to link the Middle Archaic Windmiller culture of the Cosumnes District to prehistoric cultures of the Great Basin and Plateau physiographic provinces. In his synthesis of California archaeology, Michael Moratto suggested that people of Penutian stock settled in the Stockton and Cosumnes districts. However, the languages spoken were not necessarily pre-Miwok or Costanoan. Soon after 2000 B.C., Moratto indicated that these Penutian language speakers expanded their sphere of influence westward to the East Bay where they came into contact with the older Hokan-speaking population (Moratto 1984:553).

Moratto suggested that there was a kind of fusion between the two language groups resulting in what is recognized in the archaeological record as the Berkeley Pattern. Moratto built a case for the entry of pre-

Yokutsan speakers into Central California after the proto-Miwok began to spread into the Bay Area. Moratto guessed that pre-Yokutsan people settled the delta and northern San Joaquin Valley between 1500 and 1000 B.C. Moratto further speculated that the pre-Yokutsan culture may have incorporated many traits of the Windmill Pattern before settling the San Joaquin Valley and, by 500 B.C., the Central Sierra foothills (Moratto 1984:555).

The penetration of Wintuan-speaking people into northern California from Oregon 1100-1000 years ago coincided with the beginning of the Augustine Pattern in the Central Valley and use of the bow and arrow among the indigenous people (Moratto 1984:562-563).

While the Wintuan incursion appears to have caused the retreat of other peoples from the valley both eastward and westward, climate change also affected resident populations. Around A.D. 400 at the beginning of a warm and dry interval, Yokutsan-speaking people may have abandoned marginal areas in the valley and foothills and moved to more reliable water sources at higher elevations or along major streams and sloughs (Moratto 1984:564).

Between A.D. 1430 and 1850, relatively cool and moist conditions may have encouraged population growth in groups associated with the Augustine Pattern. Population shifts during this period resulted in the pattern of native settlements seen by early European explorers.

A recent updated synthesis of Central Valley archaeology notes little new information in areas such as the Cosumnes drainage due to few new investigations and the inadequacy of older collections in meeting the needs of current research objectives. However, researchers have taken the cultural periods, above, and updated the time span of each period based on new radiocarbon determinations adjusted with modern calibration curves (Rosenthal *et al.* 2007:150):

Paleo-Indian (11,550-8550 cal B.C.)  
Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal B.C.)  
Middle Archaic (5550-550 cal B.C.)  
Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.-cal A.D. 1100)  
Emergent (cal A.D. 1100-Historic)

With a long-standing focus on prehistoric cultures, archaeologists largely ignored Native American settlements of the historic period. The exception was James A. Bennyhoff and his doctoral dissertation, *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok*. Using the results of earlier archaeological excavations, historical documents and revisiting the archaeological sites himself, Bennyhoff succeeded in linking historic events to specific Indian village sites and defined the physical territories within which the incipient chiefdoms or “tribelets” of the historic Miwok Indians lived, hunted, fished and gathered (Bennyhoff 1977).

### **Ethnography/Ethnohistory of the Sacramento Plains-North Cosumnes, 1806-1912**

The Ranch lies almost midway between the former homeland of the Maiduan speaking Nisenan along the American River and the *Amuchamme* tribelet of Miwok speakers along the Cosumnes River (Bennyhoff 1977:47, Map 2). The Ranch is probably more within the former range of the northern Cosumnes tribelet than the Nisenan of the American River.

The Plains Miwok were recognized as a distinct language group as early as 1806 when Spanish explorers first entered the region (Bennyhoff 1977:1). The term, “Miwok” is the word for “person” in Northern Miwok as reported by Powers in his 1877 work on California Indians (Powers 1877:347 quoted in Bennyhoff 1977:53).

It is important to understand that according to historical and ethnographic accounts, Miwok-speaking people did not recognize a “Plains Miwok Society.” The largest sociopolitical group was the “tribelet.”

In his early, definitive ethnographic work on California Indians, anthropologist Alfred Kroeber asserted that most northern California groups did not have true tribes, rather the distinction was between village communities or “tribelets.” The term, “village community” implied a tract of land rather than a settlement. Generally, the population of a village community was divided between several settlements, each consisting of a few households. The principal village was maintained on a permanent basis, while subsidiary hamlets were frequently abandoned, re-occupied or newly founded (Kroeber 1925:831).

On a day to day basis, the lineage was the most important political and economic unit. Lineages consisted of men related through the male line of descent, their wives and children. Miwok lineages were associated with a specific place (locality) such as a tribelet’s permanent settlements.

Miwok-speaking people were hunter-fisher-gatherers. Large game hunted by the native people included deer, antelope and tule elk. Gathering of wild plant foods varied with the seasons. Greens were gathered in the spring, while seeds were harvested from May through August. The major staple, acorns, were gathered in the fall. While the Miwok were not agriculturalists nor practiced in animal husbandry, they did cultivate tobacco to a limited extent and they kept dogs (Levy 1978:403).

Housing included pole and thatch structures, semisubterranean earth-covered lodges, a sweathouse built over a pit, menstrual hut and acorn granaries.

Each tribelet was named after its principal settlement. The principal settlement usually included an assembly house, often a large, circular semi-subterranean, earth-covered lodge. The assembly house was the location for all important religious ceremonies and major social events (Levy 1978:410).

The *Amuchamne* tribelet was the northernmost tribelet on the Cosumnes River drainage within the boundaries of the Sacramento Valley. Bennyhoff reported that the Sheldon map of 1847 illustrated the tribelet center a short distance south of Sloughouse at a sharp bend in the river. CA-SAC-126 was tentatively identified by Bennyhoff as the tribelet center. While glass beads found at the site date only to the Mission Period, the existing artifact collection was incomplete and Bennyhoff’s test excavations may have missed the historic cemetery that would have confirmed Sutter period use of the site (Bennyhoff 1977:105).

Historical documents indicate that *Amuchamne* was a major Plains Miwok tribelet, second only to *Cosumne*. Bennyhoff suggested that *Amuchamne* may have been the leading group of cooperating tribelets that resisted foreign contacts. Missionization of the *Amuchamne* people began in 1834-1835. However, only seven baptisms were recorded at that time. The population of the *Amuchamne* was depleted by the 1833 epidemic, which may in addition to resistance account for the low number of subsequent baptisms (Bennyhoff 1977:103-104).

By 1847, the *Shalachmushumne* may have moved upstream to the *Amuchamne* village to strengthen resistance to Nisenan intrusion into Miwok territory, which was driven by Sutter’s desire for empire and Sheldon’s use of Nisenan Indian labor on his ranch.

*Amuchamne* was the only organized Cosumnes River Miwok village to survive the gold rush. Sheldon’s brother-in-law and partner, William Daylor, and Daylor’s partner in a store and ferry on the Cosumnes and the road to the Southern Mines, William Grimshaw, traded with the Indians living in *rancherias* on Sheldon’s *Rancho Omochumnes*. According to *Grimshaw’s Narrative*, after Daylor died of Cholera in October, 1850, the few remaining Indians left their villages and never returned (Kantor 1964:25).

According to Bennyhoff, sometime between 1850 and 1870, the people of *Amuchamne* moved their village to the outskirts of Elk Grove. By 1870, the native people had built a dance house at the Elk Grove village, which became a principal dance center for the Plains Miwok. The *Amuchamne* exchanged dances with Nisenan villages near Sacramento (Bennyhoff 1977: 106). The Elk Grove dance house may have been the large circular dance house floor accidentally discovered at CA-SAC-134 during some agricultural grading 30-40 years ago.

We do not know precisely where the *Amuchamne* village was at Elk Grove. By 1890, *Amuchamne* descendants were apparently leaving the village to take jobs as farm laborers. In 1912, avocational archaeologist Elmer Dawson removed six burials from CA-SAC-1, a shallow midden located three miles southeast of Elk Grove. Bennyhoff concluded that the graves dated to “the full American period” and were probably part of a cemetery used by the *Amuchamne* village at Elk Grove (Bennyhoff 1977:106-107).

### **History of Lee Township Border Area, 1840-1967**

The Ranch lies on the Sacramento Plains in Lee Township. Two Mexican land grants took up portions of Lee Township between the Cosumnes River on the southeast and Folsom on the north. Sheldon’s grant took up land on the west side of the Cosumnes River. Leidesdorf’s grant took up land immediately north of The Ranch and extended to the American River (Reed 1923:121).

Other than early Spanish expeditions, most of which were launched to recruit neophytes for the missions, one of the earliest Europeans to cross the vicinity of The Ranch was William Daylor. History recounts the adventure of Daylor, who, one summer evening in 1840, rode to the top of a hill overlooking the Cosumnes River in search of Sutter’s stray cattle. He found the verdant valley densely populated with Indians. Upon this observation, he returned to Sutter’s Fort to report this finding to his friend, Jared Sheldon, who was also in Sutter’s employ. Realizing the valley’s agricultural potential, Sheldon and Daylor formed a partnership and secured a grant of the valley through their friend, E.P. Hartnell, who was Secretary of State and Interpreter for California’s Mexican government (Reed 1923:121-122).

Daylor settled on the grant, while Sheldon bartered his labor for cattle from John Marsh of the present day Brentwood area. Daylor with the assistance of local Indians planted wheat. By 1847, Sheldon and Daylor constructed a dam and a grist mill on the Cosumnes. Upon the discovery of gold in 1848, Sheldon, Daylor and McCoon, along with a contingent of local Indians, established a mining camp at Webber Creek in the Placerville vicinity. By June that year, William Grimshaw partnered with Daylor and opened a store and Indian trading post at Daylor’s ranch at Cosumne near present day Sloughouse. The trading post was on the Jackson Road, which in those days was a wagon road from Sutter’s Fort to the Southern Mines. Built on this historic route, Jackson Road (State Route 16) today lies 2.5 miles south of The Ranch.

Historian Melinda Peak traced the early ownership of The Ranch to Louis Lepetit, who owned several tracts of land including all of Section 16 (The Ranch) in Township 8 North, Range 7East. In 1880, George F. Jaeger purchased Section 16. The only improvements at that time appear to have been fencing (Peak 2005:10).

Jaeger was a native of Germany, born in 1840. His family immigrated to the United States in 1845. The first record of Jaeger in California is his marriage to Emma Henrietta Reese in 1875 in El Dorado County. The 1880 census listed George Jaeger as a 38 year old miner with his wife Emma, 23 and their one-year old daughter, Etta (Peak 2005:10).

The 1888-1889 County Directory listed Jaeger at Cosumne. The 1892 Register of Voters listed Jaeger at Michigan Bar. But, by 1900, the family was listed on the ranch in Lee Township. By this time, Etta was a 21

year old bookkeeper at a drugstore and she, along with Jaeger's 12-year old twin girls lived with George and his wife, Emma (Peak 2005:10).

The Jaeger family raised hay and livestock, although their operation apparently did not include seasonal driving of livestock to summer pastures in the Sierra Nevada, as was practiced by other ranching families in the region (*viz.*, Wilsons, Joergers, Fornis and Windmillers).

The 1910 Official Map of Sacramento County illustrates Section 16 as the Estate of George F. Jaeger. During his active years as a rancher, Jaeger's home appears to have been in Section 9, immediately north of Section 16. In 1905 or 1906, the family moved to 1523 F Street in Sacramento. George Fredrick Jaeger died in 1907 at the age of 66. A final accounting of his estate showed that Jaeger owned four houses in Sacramento, a 414-acre ranch in Florin, and another 200 acres in addition to his 850-acre main ranch. He had sold his El Dorado County land to Alex Forni, which brought his net worth to over \$37,000. Section 16 remained as part of the estate until at least 1923 (Peak 2005:11).

The 1910 Official Map of Sacramento County shows that Jaeger's neighbors in the vicinity of Section 16 included Joseph Joeger, Katherin G. Sweet and W.F. Sperry (County of Sacramento 1910).

Another neighbor during the same period was the Natomas Company of California, which owned a checkerboard of properties in the township. The bank failures, collapse of mining ventures and failure of many new developing industries in the 1870s prompted the Natomas Company to shift to agricultural development. The Natomas Company became a major influence in converting depleted mining areas to industrialized viticulture and horticulture—the precursor along with the large scale California wheat growers to modern agribusiness.

Natomas Consolidated and its successor, Natomas Company of California continued dredging, whether for gold or farmland reclamation until gold mining was stopped by order of the War Production Board at the start of World War II. After the war, the dredging business never fully recovered. The last Natomas dredge ceased operations in 1962 (Castenada *et al.* 1984:7).

Crossing The Ranch project site are two historic 230 kV electrical transmission lines and associated towers in parallel with one another. The historic context of these high voltage electrical transmission lines is rooted in the creation of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). In 1923, citizens voted to create SMUD as a community-owned electrical service. Years of engineering studies and legal wrangling delayed SMUD's purchase of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E's) local electrical system. However, in March, 1946, the California Supreme Court denied PG&E's final petition to halt the sale, and nine months later, SMUD finally began operation, acquiring much of the PG&E system in Sacramento County.

By the mid-1960s, agriculture was no longer the Sacramento Valley's largest business. New companies, such as electronics and defense industries, were moving in, changing Sacramento's profile and economy. The Port of Sacramento began handling ocean-going vessels. A major regional airport took shape in the rice fields west of Sacramento. A peach orchard near the American River was transformed into Sacramento State College. Housing subdivisions and apartment buildings were put up everywhere as the population base of SMUD customers surged to 625,000 by 1964. The Upper American River Project began providing electricity to the valley, as SMUD expanded its distribution system of electrical poles and wires.

By the mid- 1960s, 95 percent of the system had been rebuilt or newly constructed. A modern headquarters building was constructed at 62<sup>nd</sup> and S Streets in Sacramento in the late 1960s. To meet the increased demand for power in the greater Sacramento area, SMUD approved the construction of Rancho Seco, a nuclear power plant to be built on 2,100 acres in the southeastern corner of the county (Sacramento Municipal Utility District

2018).

The transmission towers of the 1920s were much like the ones installed through the 1940s-1960s, including those built by PG&E and SMUD. The towers were made of steel, riveted together with lattice and bent for support. Transmission lines were attached to the top of the tower along a slightly arched or v-shaped riveted steel lattice brace. In an electrical power grid or transmission system, the electricity first travels to a transformer at the power plant that boosts the voltage. The long thick cables of transmission lines were made of copper or aluminum because the two metals have a low resistance. At the user end of the high voltage line, transformers reduced the very high voltage to lower voltage electricity supplied to businesses and residential neighborhoods.

In 1968, leading industrial designer Henry Dreyfuss worked with engineers in southern California to produce the nation's first aesthetic transmission towers. The new towers were drastically different from those of the 1920s-1960s. The fact that numerous 1920s-1960s era towers remain standing is a testament to the design skills of the early engineers who created the lattice towers and to the contractors who erected the high voltage electrical system. Today, California is laced with thousands of *circa* 1920s-1960s steel electrical transmission towers that support many miles of transmission lines (Pacific Gas & Electric Company 2018).

## Records Search Results

The North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System provided a records search of The Ranch dated June 2, 2017 (NCIC File No. SAC-17-67). A search of the information center's files resulted in a finding of no cultural resources located within the project area. The search did, however, identify two previously recorded cultural resources outside of the project area, but within a one-quarter mile radius of the project site. The records search identified six previous cultural resource reports within the project area, which may have included cultural resource inventories immediately adjacent to the project's APE, though only one previous survey encompassed the APE according to the GIS map accompanying the records search. That survey was designated S-5843 by the information center and was conducted by Peak & Associates, Inc. back in 2005 (*Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Sunbridge Park Project Area*). No cultural resources were identified on the information center's file for report S-5843 (Peak 2005a).

Also in 2005, Melinda Peak completed a report on the same property renamed, *Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Jaeger 530 Project Area, Sacramento County, California* (Peak 2005b).

Although no cultural resources were recorded within the project APE, the records search identified the Wietsma Dairy (P-34-533) and the George Jaeger (home) ranch (P-34-1065) located within a one-quarter mile radius of the present APE.

The 1916 USGS Buffalo Creek 7.5 minute quadrangle included with the records search did not illustrate any man-made buildings or structures within the APE. However, two buildings were illustrated within a quarter mile north of the APE in the same section (Section 16). Also, a north-south road (Jaeger Road) is illustrated adjacent to the west side of the APE. An east-west road (Douglas Road) is illustrated within one-quarter mile north and east of the APE.

The 1954 USGS Buffalo Creek 7.5 minute quadrangle also does not illustrate any man-made buildings or structures within the APE. However, three small reservoirs are illustrated within one quarter mile north of the APE and Jaeger Road is illustrated adjacent to the west boundary of the APE.

As no previously recorded cultural resources were on file with the information center for the APE, the Office



of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility was not searched for sites with relevant trinomial designations. Also for the same reason, OHP's Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County was not searched by Primary Number.

Information center staff reported nothing listed in local inventories No bridges were located within the APE. Therefore, a search of the Caltrans Bridge Survey was not conducted (see Appendix B: Confidential Records Search).

### **Native American and Historical Society Coordination**

During the last study by Melinda Peak, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File was negative; no Native American cultural resources were identified in the file search. The commission provided Peak with a list of Native American contacts, to whom Peak sent letter. The list of contacts included the following:

- Leland Daniels
- Glenn Villa, Sr., Ione Band of Miwok Indians
- Pamela Baumgartner, Ione Band of Miwok Indians
- Clifford McKean, Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria
- Dwight Dutschke, Sierra Native American Council
- Mary Daniels-Tarango, Wilton Rancheria

Peak received no responses from the letters (Peak 2005b:12).

On May 30, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission responded to a request for an updated Sacred Lands File search and Native American contacts. The file search was negative. No Native American cultural resources were identified by commission staff in the immediate project area. Commission staff recommended contacting other sources for information on known and documented sites (see Appendix C: Native American and Historical Society Coordination).

Staff included a list of Native American contacts with its letter report:

- Mr. Randy Yonemura, Ione Band of Miwok Indians;
- Ms. Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson, Buena Vista Rancheria, Sacramento;
- Mr. Cosme Valdez, interim Chief Executive Officer, Nashville-Eldorado Miwok;
- Ms. Crystal Martinez, Chairperson, Ione Band of Miwok Indians;
- Mr. Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu;
- Mr. Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs;
- Mr. Don Ryberg, Chairperson, Tsi Akim Maidu;
- Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria;
- Mr. Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Auburn.

A letter dated April 26, 2018 along with a location map was mailed to each of the above contacts describing the project and asking for volunteered information on the location of any sacred or other sites of importance to Native American tribal groups. A follow-up telephone call was made to each contact on May 8, 2018.

In a letter dated May 10, 2018 that appeared to be a standard response, Mr. Gene Whitehouse, Chairman, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC) stated that the UAIC is concerned about

development within its aboriginal territory including potential impact on the lifeways, cultural sites, and landscapes that may be of sacred or ceremonial importance. To ascertain if the project could affect cultural resources of importance to the UAIC, the UAIC would like to consult on the project. In addition, the UAIC would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports, environmental documents and the opportunity to comment on the identification, assessment and mitigation related to cultural resources. The UAIC also recommends that UAIC tribal representatives observe and participate in all cultural resource surveys. The letter ended with the statement that the UAIC Preservation Committee requests a meeting or site visit and for further contact, address Mr. Marcos Guerrero, Cultural Resource Manager at UAIC. Mr. Whitehouse's letter did not identify any specific sites of Native American importance within or near the APE. No other responses from tribal contacts have been received to date (June 28, 2018).

Earlier, on May 22, 2017, an email was sent to the Sacramento County Historical Society and to the Elk Grove Historical Society. The email described the project, its location and requested information on potential historic sites that may be impacted by the proposed project. There was one response. Mr. Jim Entrican, Elk Grove Historical Society responded on several occasions with a discussion of pioneer families in the region, but did not specify any historic sites located at the project location.

There was no response from the Sacramento Historical Society. A second email was sent to the Sacramento Historical Society on May 8, 2018. However, no response has been received at the time of this writing (June 28, 2018).

### **Research Methods**

In December, 2004, Peak & Associates, Inc. completed a field survey of the APE. The field team consisted of Ann Peak, M.A., assisted by a graduate student in anthropology from California State University Sacramento, and Leland Daniels, archaeological technician. The field survey was described as a complete inspection. Ground visibility was fair to good. No prehistoric or historic period resources were identified (Peak 2005b).

In April, 2018, Ric Windmiller, M.A., conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance of the APE along widely spaced transects as a check on the adequacy of the previous Peak & Associates survey. Ground visibility was fair to good; grass was cropped close to the ground by grazing cattle. One person day was expended on the reconnaissance. Expectations of finding prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were low. None were identified. However, a double row of parallel high voltage electric transmission lines cross the APE northeast to southwest. The towers were recorded on DPR 523 series forms by architectural historian Dana Supernowicz, M.A.

Ric Windmiller has more than 40 years experience directing archaeological field surveys and excavations in California, Arizona, Colorado, Canada and Mexico. Windmiller has a B.A. in anthropology from California State University, Sacramento, M.A. in anthropology from the University of Manitoba, Canada, and all but dissertation for a Ph.D. in the same field, University of Colorado.

Dana Supernowicz, M.A. is a senior historian with more than 30 years of experience conducting historical research in northern California including Sacramento County. Dana Supernowicz is formerly with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and El Dorado National Forest.

## Description of Cultural Resources

The only cultural resources identified within the APE, 50 years old and older are two parallel rows of high voltage electrical transmission towers and lines (see Appendix D, Confidential Location of Cultural Resources and Appendix E, Confidential Record Forms).

### Prehistoric Resources

No prehistoric resources were identified.

### Historic Resources

#### P-34-5210 (SMUD Electrical Transmission Towers and Lines)

The subject property consists of two parallel rows of 230kV electrical transmission towers with attached transmission lines. The towers are over 100 feet high and made of riveted steel with lattice bracing, owned and operated by Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). The double row of towers traverse the APE northeast to southwest along a utility easement owned by SMUD. Each tower has three horizontal arms or masts mounted to the upper half of the tower. The rectangular, truncated-shaped lattice transmission towers rest on four concrete piers. A form of "X" bracing with radiating steel lattice braces is used on opposing sides of the towers for support. The three steel arms on each tower, also containing lattice bracing, connect to twisted or elongated insulators attached to high lead cables that transmit electricity from tower to tower. The double line of towers cuts through a large swath of agricultural open-space land, terminating to the west at the West Hedge Substation at Elder Creek. The subject transmission towers were reportedly constructed between 1961 and 1968, which is based on a review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs.

### Assessment of Eligibility

Generally, a historic site, object, building, structure or district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places if it is 50 years old or older, possesses integrity and meets at least one of the following criteria (National Park Service 1991:4):

- A. Association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of United States history.
- B. Association with the lives of people important in United States history.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

National Register eligibility is equally dependent on the condition or integrity of the cultural resource. Integrity, in this sense, is the authenticity of the cultural resource's historic identity, meaning the survival of those physical characteristics that existed during the historic or prehistoric period from which it dates. The integrity of archaeological resources is generally based on the degree to which the remaining cultural deposit,

artifacts or features can provide information important to our understanding of history or prehistory.

Integrity is a composite of seven qualities, some of which are more germane than others, depending on the type of cultural resource under evaluation and the criterion of National Register eligibility for which the evaluation is made. The aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (National Park Service 1991:4).

## **Prehistoric Resources**

No prehistoric resources were identified.

## **Historic Resources**

### **P-34-5210 (SMUD Electrical Transmission Towers and Lines)**

The historic context of the subject property is rooted in the creation of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). In 1923, citizens voted to create SMUD as a community-owned electric service, but years of engineering studies and political wrangling delayed SMUD's purchase of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E's) local electrical service. In March, 1946, the California Supreme Court finally denied PG&E's argument against the acquisition. Nine months later, SMUD began operations by acquiring much of PG&E's system in Sacramento County. By 1964, SMUD's customer base swelled to 625,000 due to the reshaping of the county's economy from primarily agriculture to electronics and defense industries. By this time, Sacramento was also becoming a major transportation hub with the growth in ocean-going shipping and air transport. The Upper American River project began providing electrical service to the valley, as SMUD expanded its distribution system of electrical poles and wires. By the mid-1960s, 95 percent of the system had been rebuilt or newly constructed.

In applying National Register of Historic Places criteria of eligibility, two of the criteria were particularly important in assessing the significance of the subject property. Criterion A was applied due to the property's relationship with electrical power generation and transmission in northern California, particularly Sacramento County, where the two parallel rows of transmission towers are located. The years following World War II were an important period of growth. SMUD met the demands for power with expanded infrastructure including construction of the Rancho Seco nuclear power plant.

National Register Criterion C was also applied to the property, because the steel towers are an engineering feature related to the development of other similar types of properties after the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including windmills, fire lookout towers and radio towers. Criterion B and D were not applicable.

Comparing tower types, the lattice bracing and height of a transmission tower often denote its age in regard to high lead electric power transmission. Although the basic principles of transmission tower design changed little from the 1920s through the 1960s, many towers were designed substantially larger and taller through time. Because the subject towers are among a chain or line of similar transmission towers, eligibility must be considered both individually and as part of a linear district comprised of multiple steel transmission towers and electrical line ties to substations and power generating plants. However, as the APE limits assessment of a district beyond the APE, only the towers and lines located within the APE are considered here.

The transmission towers appear to retain good integrity of design, materials, setting, association and feeling having minimal or no apparent alterations. Conversely, hundreds of similar transmission towers were built

throughout California, including those built by PG&E and SMUD in Sacramento County. The two parallel lines of transmission towers within the APE serve south Sacramento County, trending northeast to southwest through agricultural lands with suburban encroachment.

These two power lines were not the first electrical high-lead tie lines built in the state nor in Sacramento County. The post-World War II period of electrical transmission generation and development was spurred by rapid population growth and increasing demand from commercial and residential customers. Most of the existing steel high-lead electrical transmission towers in California date to the period after World War II. While the subject towers are critical to providing electricity to a large swath of south Sacramento, and the towers retain integrity, they were built in the 1960s, a period in which transmission tower design and engineering was quite mature. Furthermore, the transmission towers, while important, do not represent a significant event or events in the history of Sacramento County, as compared to the construction of SMUD's first and only nuclear plant in the late 1960s. Therefore the two lines of transmission towers located within the APE do not appear to be individually eligible for the National Register under either Criterion A or C.

In regards to a linear district, the subject towers are representative of a mid-twentieth century class of riveted steel transmission towers associated with substations that together had an important influence on the economic and physical development of northern California, particularly Sacramento County. However, because the tie line or power grid is not one of the major north-south or east-west power grids in California that collectively provide the bulk of the power to the state, the property's value does not rise to the level of significance for consideration as a historic property eligible for listing on the National Register. Finally, upon evaluating its engineering design, the twin rows of towers do not appear to meet the level of significance that would qualify them collectively as a National Register eligible district with the period of significance as the mid-1960s.

### **Assessment of Effect**

For purposes of the Section 106 consultation, "effect" is defined as "alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register" [36 CFR Part 800.16(I)].

Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by an undertaking that may occur later in time or removed by distance or cumulative. Adverse effects are 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: (36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1)).

Only one cultural resource was identified within the APE: the twin rows of 1960s-era high voltage electrical transmission towers and lines. The two characteristics that would qualify the resource for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register are the steel lattice towers and the transmission lines. Construction of the proposed development will not alter either of these characteristics. Application of the criteria of eligibility concluded that the towers and lines located within the APE are not individually eligible or collectively eligible as a National Register historic district under any criterion. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that no historic properties will be affected.

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## **Appendix A: Other Figures**



Figure 3. Looking east across APE towards Grant Line Road .



Figure 4. Looking west across APE towards Sunrise Boulevard.



Figure 5. Looking north across portion of APE towards Douglas Road.



Figure 6. Looking southeast across APE towards Grant Line and Jackson roads.

## **Appendix B: Records Search Results**

This appendix contains information on the specific locations of archaeological resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.

## **Appendix C: Native American and Historical Society Coordination**

Table 1. Native American and historical society contacts.

Name/Affiliation	Date(s)	Comments
Native American Heritage Commission	5-30-2017	Sacred lands file search was negative; list of Native American contacts was provided by the commission.
Rhonda Morningstar Pope Chairperson Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	4-26-2018 6-28-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Crystal Martinez, Chairperson Ione Band of Miwok Indians	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Randy Yonemura Ione Band of Miwok Indians	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Cosme Valdez, Interim CEO Nashville-Eldorado Miwok	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi-Akim Maidu	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Don Ryberg, Chairperson, Tsi-Akim Maidu	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	4-26-2018 5-10-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Mr. Whitehouse responded in a letter copied to Marcos Guerrero. Mr. Whitehouse requested consultation on The Ranch project.
Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria	4-26-2018	Letter with attached location map mailed to contact. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response received as of June 28, 2018.
Jim Entrican, Elk Grove Historical Society	5-22-2017  Various dates	Emailed Mr. Entrican, recounting short history of project site and asked for comments on project and historical significance. Mr. Entrican responded by telephone on various dates discussing history, but no comments regarding cultural resources.
Sacramento County Historical Society (website contact)	5-22-2017  6-28-2018	Emailed "contact" option on website and included site map. Emailed second attempt to contact. No response to date (6-28-2018).

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
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(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



May 30, 2017

Ric Windmiller  
Windmiller Consulting

Sent by Email: windmiller-consulting@sbcglobal.net  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: The Ranch Permitting Services, Buffalo Creek, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Windmiller:

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](mailto:Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

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

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts  
5/30/2017**

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians  
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Nashville-Eldorado Miwok  
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Tsi Akim Maidu  
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United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson  
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Wilton Rancheria  
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(916) 683-6015 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 assessments for the updated contact list for The Ranch Permitting Services, Buffalo Creek, Sacramento County.



**Windmill Consulting, Inc.**  
ARCHAEOLOGY, PALEONTOLOGY, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

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530/878-0979  
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April 26, 2018

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

Re: "The Ranch" residential development, Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

The Ranch is a 530 acre undeveloped property located south of Douglas Road and east of Jaeger Road in the south portion of Rancho Cordova. The project is a planned residential development that will connect with existing modern residential developments on the west and north. As a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit is anticipated, we (Windmill Consulting, Inc.), are assisting the Corps of Engineers by updating a previous cultural resources study of the same property (see attached map).

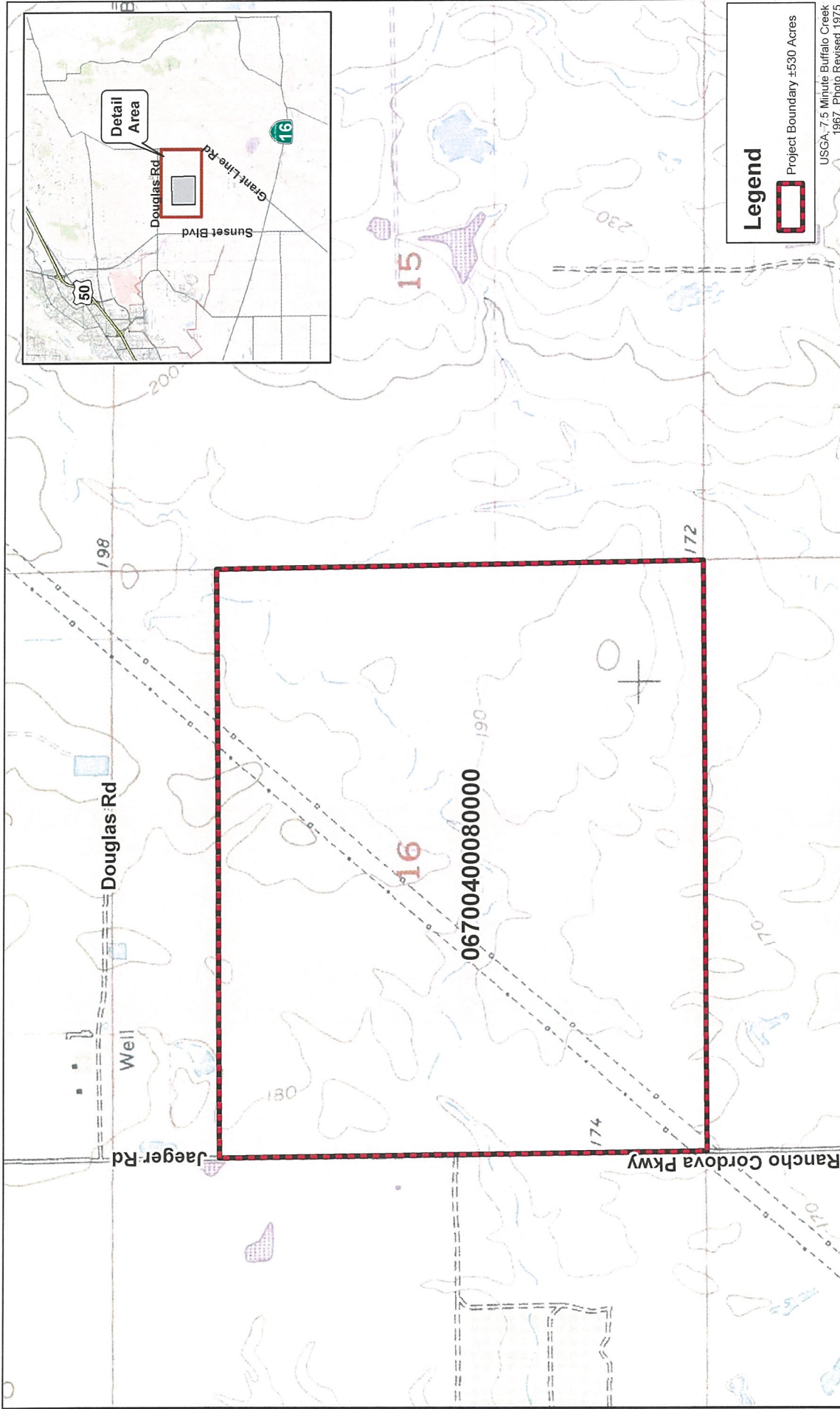
The Native American Heritage Commission completed an updated Sacred Lands File search with negative results. In addition, commission staff provided us with a list of recommended contacts with your name included who may have additional information on the location of sacred and other sites of Native American importance. Any such information will be added to our technical report. If you wish to volunteer information at this time regarding sites that may be of importance to Native Americans, please contact Cathryn Chatterton at the above address. You may also respond by telephone (530-878-0979), fax (530-878-0915) or email: [windmill-consult@sbcglobal.net](mailto:windmill-consult@sbcglobal.net). We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience if you wish to comment at this time.

Yours sincerely,



Ric Windmill  
Archaeologist

Enclosure



	<h3>THE RANCH (JAEGER 530) - APN MAP</h3>	Drawn By: MUB QA/QC: AMP Date: 01/18/2018		<b>FIGURE 1</b>
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USGS, 7.5 Minute Buffalo Creek 1967, Photo Revised 1975

Scale: 1" = 9,600'

Document Name: APN\_Map\_Cultural\_20180426.mxd : : 4/26/2018 2:53:26 PM



MIWOK United Auburn Indian Community  
 MAIDU of the Auburn Rancheria

Gene Whitehouse  
 Chairman

John L. Williams  
 Vice Chairman

Calvin Moman  
 Secretary

Jason Camp  
 Treasurer

Gabe Cayton  
 Council Member

May 10, 2018

Ric Windmiller  
 Windmiller Consulting, Inc.  
 2280 Grass Valley Highway #205  
 Auburn CA 95603

Subject: The Ranch Residential Development, Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County

Dear Ric Windmiller,

Thank you for requesting information regarding the above referenced project. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) of the Auburn Rancheria is comprised of Miwok and Southern Maidu (Nisenan) people whose tribal lands are within Placer County and whose service area includes El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba counties. The UAIC is concerned about development within its aboriginal territory that has potential to impact the lifeways, cultural sites, and landscapes that may be of sacred or ceremonial significance. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this and other projects. The UAIC would like to consult on this project.

In order to ascertain whether the project could affect cultural resources that may be of importance to the UAIC, we would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports that are completed for the project. We also request copies of environmental documents for the proposed project so that we have the opportunity to comment on appropriate identification, assessment and mitigation related to cultural resources. Finally, we request and recommend that UAIC tribal representatives observe and participate in all cultural resource surveys. To assist in locating and identifying cultural resources, UAIC's Preservation Department offers a mapping, records and literature search services program. This program has been shown to assist project proponents in complying with applicable environmental protection laws and choosing the appropriate mitigation measures or form of environmental documentation during the planning process. If you are interested in the program, please let us know.

The UAIC's Preservation Committee would like to set up a meeting or site visit, and begin consulting on the proposed project. Based on the Preservation Committee's identification of cultural resources in and around your project area, the UAIC recommends that a tribal monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities. Thank you again for taking these matters into consideration, and for involving the UAIC early in the planning process. We look forward to reviewing the documents requested above and consulting on your project. Please contact Marcos Guerrero, Cultural Resources Manager, at (530) 883-2364 or by email at [mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com](mailto:mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Gene Whitehouse,  
 Chairman

CC: Marcos Guerrero, CRM

Ric Windmiller <windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net>

To Jim Entrican 5-22-2017 at 11:34 AM

Hi Jim,

We're continuing to do technical studies for projects in Sacramento and surrounding counties. "The Ranch" is a 530-acre property in Section 16 just south of Douglas Road between Grant Line and Sunrise. We are assisting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in meeting its responsibility to identify any important historic (and prehistoric) sites on The Ranch property. We solicit information from Native Americans as well as historical societies on sites that may be impacted as a result of issuing discretionary permits.

Apparently, the property was originally owned by Louis Lepetit, which seems to ring a bell with me in connection with Elk Grove's history. Around 1880, Lepetit sold the land to George Jaeger who held it to his death in 1907. Apparently, Jaeger did not live on the property in Section 16, but had a place in Section 9 and later moved to Sacramento. At some point, Jaeger sold his El Dorado County land (480 acres) to Alex Forni, another familiar name. Jaeger's name shows up on lists for Cosumne, Sloughouse and Michigan Bar.

Any comments? See attached map for location of "The Ranch."

Ric

Windmiller Consulting, Inc.  
2280 Grass Valley Hwy. #205  
Auburn, CA 95603  
(530) 878-0979 (office)  
(530) 878-0915 (fax)  
(916) 716-4561 (mobile)  
email: windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net

To: Sacramento County Historical Society (blind addressee)  
Email date: 5-22-2017

Text of message (no map attachment)

"The Ranch" is a 530-acre property in Section 16 just south of Douglas Road between Grant Line and Sunrise. We are assisting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in meeting its responsibility to identify any important historic (and prehistoric) sites on The Ranch property. We solicit information from Native Americans as well as historical societies on sites that may be impacted as a result of issuing discretionary permits.

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The Ranch property appears to have been ranch/farm land. Do you know of any historic sites located on the property? I can provide you with a map showing the property's location. I would appreciate any comments you may have at this time.

Thanks, Ric

Ric Windmiller <windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net>

To rhonda@buenavistatribe.com crystal@ionemiwok.org Randy Yonemura Cosme Valdez nfonseca@ssband.org and 2 more... 6-28-2018 at 9:52 AM

All,

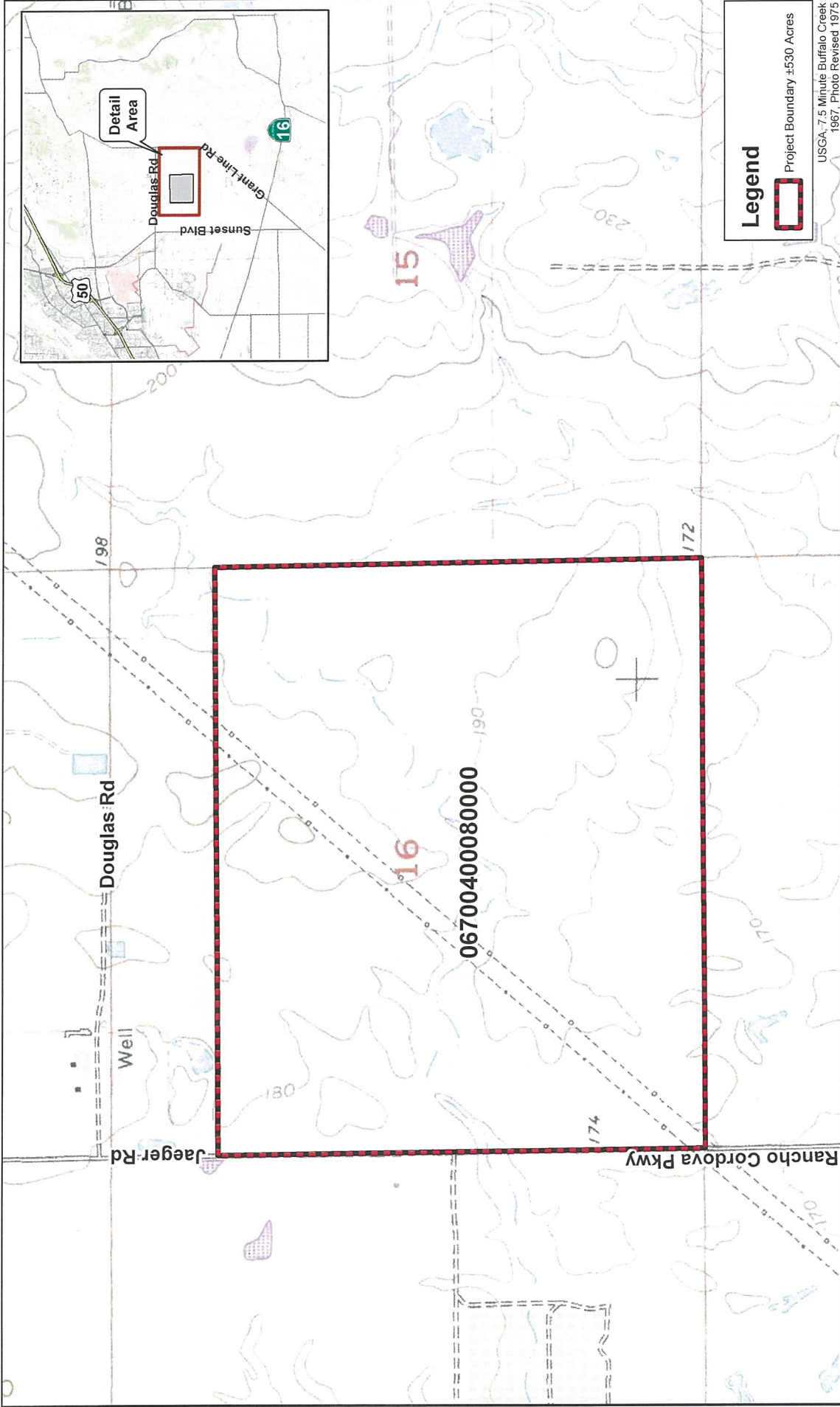
The Ranch is a proposed 530-acre mixed use community in the south portion of the City of Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, California. The Ranch lies on the east side of Jaeger Road, south of Douglas Road, one mile east of Sunrise Boulevard and one mile west of Grant Line Road (see attached map).

The Native American Heritage Commission reported that its Sacred Lands File search was negative. Archaeological field surveys also did not identify any Native American archaeological resources.

We recognize that sacred or ceremonial sites may not be recognized on the ground by non-Native American archaeologists. We attempted to contact you back in April to see if you have any knowledge of such sacred sites located within the project's APE. United Auburn Indian Community responded earlier to our request. If you wish to volunteer any information, please contact us as soon as possible if you wish to respond at this time.

Ric Windmiller

Windmiller Consulting, Inc.  
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Auburn, CA 95603  
(530) 878-0979 (office)  
(530) 878-0915 (fax)  
(916) 716-4561 (mobile)  
email: windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net



**Legend**

 Project Boundary ±530 Acres

USGS 7.5 Minute Buffalo Creek  
1967, Photo Revised 1975

0 400 800  
Feet

1 : 9,600

**FIGURE 1**

Drawn By: MUB  
QA/QC: AMP  
Date: 01/18/2018

**THE RANCH (JAEGER 530) - APN MAP**

**FOOTHILL ASSOCIATES**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING • PLANNING • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
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#### **Appendix D: Confidential Location of Cultural Resources**

This appendix may contain information on the specific locations of archaeological resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.



## **Appendix E: Confidential Record Forms**

This appendix contains information on the specific locations of archaeological resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.