
APPENDIX E: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT



Archaeological Resources Inventory Report for the Plumas Lake Middle School Project

Yuba County, California

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July 2025

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained in 2025 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Plumas Lake Middle School Project in Yuba County, California. Plumas Lake Elementary School District proposes the construction of a new middle school within the unincorporated community of Plumas Lake.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that one previous cultural resource study has been conducted within the Project Area, and that no resources or isolates have been previously recorded within the Project Area.

The field survey did not yield any cultural resources. No known Historic Properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or Historical Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act will be affected by the Proposed Project. This report also specifies that a Cultural Resources Awareness Training be provided to construction crew prior to ground disturbance. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
cal.	calibrated
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation

Term	Definition
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCTS	Central California Taxonomic System
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
kya	thousand years ago
MDBM	Mount Diablo Base and Meridian
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Plumas Lake Middle School Project
RD	Reclamation District
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCR	tribal cultural resource
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Term	Definition
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained in 2025 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Plumas Lake Middle School Project in Yuba County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of approximately 27 acres of land located in the southwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 5 of Township 13 North, Range 4 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM), as depicted on the 1952 (photorevised 1973) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Olivehurst, California and 1992 USGS Nicolaus, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1). The Project Area comprises one parcel: Assessor's Parcel Number 0163-5002-1000. The Project Area is bordered by active residential construction to the north, River Oaks Boulevard to the east, a gravel reclamation district to the west, and additional agricultural fields to the south (Figure 2).

The Proposed Project entails the construction of a new middle school on agricultural land adjacent to new housing developments. The new school would include classrooms, a gym, athletic fields, student pick up and drop off lanes, parking, landscaping, and associated utilities and infrastructure.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are, therefore, interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 and represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area. This study assumes that the depth of ground disturbance will not exceed 6 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

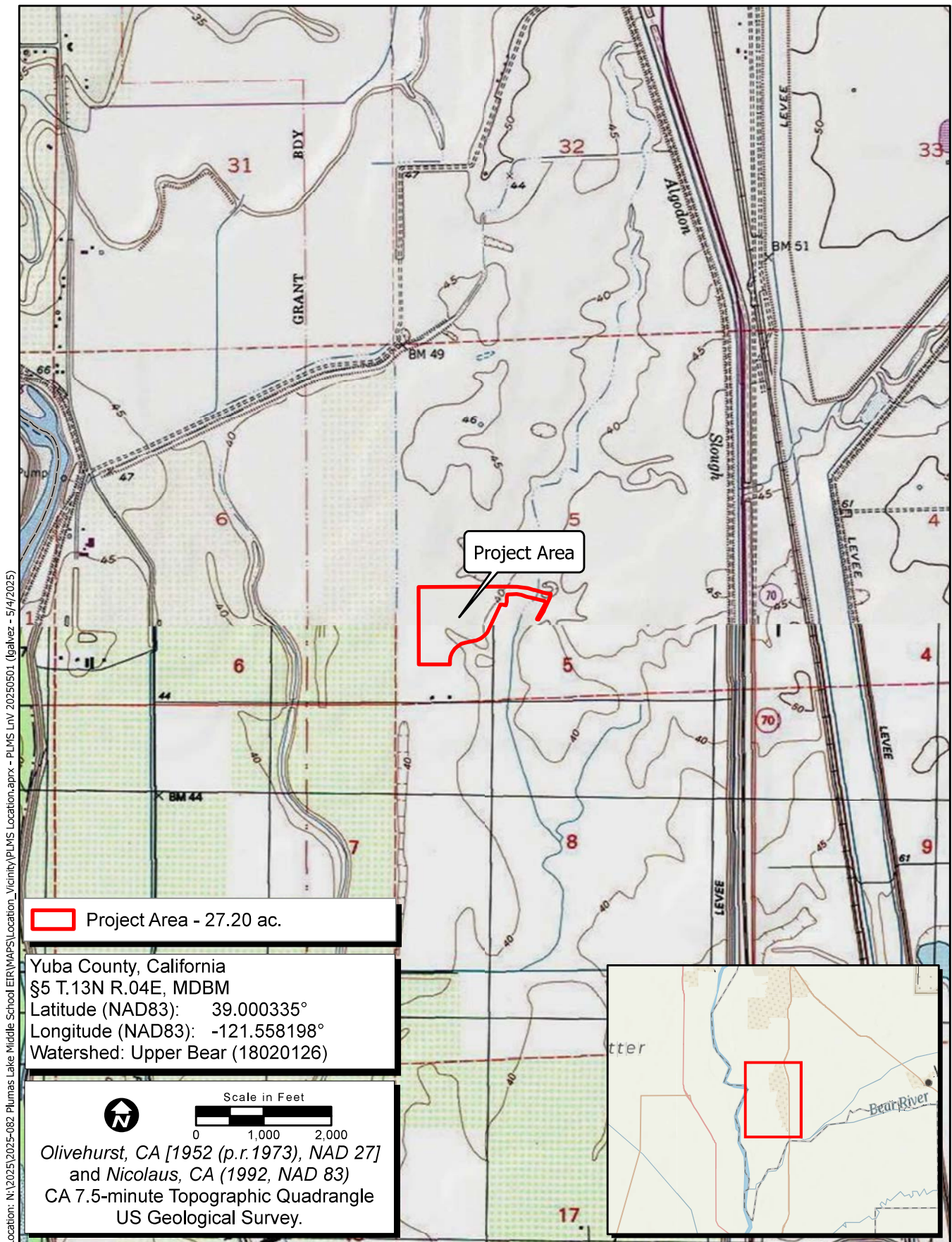


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

Location: N:\2025\2025-082 Plumas Lake Middle School EIR\WAPS\Location_Vicinity\PLMS Location.aprx - PLMS Aerial Overview 20250501 (lgalvez - 5/4/2025)



Figure 2. Aerial Overview Map

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could affect the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, this study assumes that the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 50 feet above the current surface, which is for new proposed buildings.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The CEQA Lead Agency for this Project is the Plumas Lake Elementary School District. The NEPA or Section 106 Lead Agency for this Project will likely be the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), if required.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA (42 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 4321 et seq.) establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Per NEPA, part of the responsibility of the federal government is to “use all practicable means...to improve and coordinate federal plans, functions programs, and resources” to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” (42 U.S.C. 4331[b]).

NEPA requires that federal agencies consider “reasonably foreseeable environmental effects” of major federal actions (42 U.S.C. 4332[C][i]). When determining the level of NEPA review, federal agencies must analyze and disclose whether the major federal action does or does not have a “reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment,” including “important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” (42 U.S.C. 4336[b] and 42 U.S.C. 4331[b]). NEPA does not limit consideration of impacts to cultural resources to only those resources that have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended). NEPA also requires that the federal lead agency consult with and obtain the comments of any federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to a particular environmental resource (42 U.S.C. 4332[C]).

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies consider the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with NHPA Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The NHPA Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources within the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. NHPA Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines that the resource is eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, 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.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for or listed on the NRHP are *Historic Properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to Historic Properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), an adverse effect is defined as when an undertaking may:

...alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the [NRHP] in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A *project* is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or that requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

Per CEQA, a Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5[a]).

Per CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b), the eligibility criteria for the CRHR are:

1. the resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. the resource is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. the resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. the resource has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[c]). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed, or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5[b]). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features such that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would also result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical

alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features within a project area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either listed in or eligible for the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. If any California Native American tribe ascribes additional importance or interpretation to archaeological resources described herein, or if the tribe provides information about non-archeological TCRs, such information would be documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.3.4 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulations

If a project would affect Waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and/or Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, in addition to seeking authorization from the USACE. Apart from the requirements of the NHPA, all Historic Properties are subject to consideration under the USACE's NEPA processes (Appendix B of 33 CFR Part 325), and the USACE's public interest review requirements contained in 33 CFR 320.4. Historic Properties, therefore, are included as a factor in the district engineer's decision on each CWA 404 permit application.

1.4 Report Organization

This report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in the northern Sacramento Valley, to the west of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Elevations within the Project Area range from 35 to 40 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area

is situated within the Sacramento River Basin, consisting of a variety of sloughs and creeks that discharge into the Sacramento River's main tributaries. The Feather River – a main tributary of the Sacramento River – is located approximately 1.25 miles west of the Project Area, and the Bear River, a main tributary of the Feather River, is located approximately 2 miles south of the Project Area. The Project Area and surrounding areas are relatively level but contain numerous water-diversion channels and levee systems for agricultural areas and flood control to the west and south. The Project Area is situated in an agricultural field with residential development to the north and east.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Rosenthal and Willis (2017) describe the geology of the Sacramento Valley as a large, asymmetric, structural trough (syncline) formed by westward-tilting blocks of plutonic and metamorphic rocks on the eastern side, and highly folded and faulted blocks of metamorphic rocks (Franciscan) on the western side. This basin has been partially filled by a thick sequence (up to 12.4 miles thick) of sedimentary rocks and alluvial deposits that range from late Jurassic to Historical in age. During the Pleistocene, erosion of the Sierra Nevada led to the deposition of large alluvial fans at the base of the foothills along the eastern side of the Sacramento Valley. Glacial conditions are generally credited for the deposition of these fans, while subsequent interglacial periods are marked by landscape stability, soil formation, and channel incision. Subsequent depositional cycles during the Holocene progressively buried downstream sections of many older alluvial fans and also led to the formation of inset stream terraces and nested alluvial fans along the foothills (Rosenthal and Willis 2017).

Early Holocene (11,600 to 8,200 calibrated [cal.] years before present [BP]) surfaces lay beneath younger Holocene deposits made by alluvial fans and floodplains. During the Middle Holocene (8,200 to 4,200 cal. BP), landscape instability led to erosion of hillslopes that resulted in alluvial fans and floodplains capping portions of the older land surfaces in the Sacramento Valley (Rosenthal and Willis 2017). From 4,200 to 2,200 cal. BP, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region expanded and stabilized, and multiple cycles of alluvial fans and floodplain deposition and stabilization occurred. The sea-level rise during this period caused the lower reaches of many river channels entering the Delta to fill with sediment and spill over the banks; thus, sedimentation kept pace with inundation, which caused the formation of extensive peat marshes in the Delta region. After 4,000 years ago, most of the Sacramento Valley had large amounts of alluvium deposited across it, forming a continuous plain extending from southern Glenn County through Yolo County in the west, and from northern Butte County to Sutter County in the east. Along modern streams and rivers in the lower Sacramento Valley, these Late Holocene deposits were in part eventually eroded and/or buried by the Latest Holocene and historic period soil deposits. These Late Holocene deposits (2,200 to 100 cal. BP) often bury older archaeological deposits (Rosenthal and Willis 2017).

The Late Holocene comprised periods of drought punctuated by periods of increased wetness, which caused extensive alluvial floodplain and fan deposition in addition to changes to the baseline of tributary rivers in the Sacramento Valley such as the Yuba and Feather rivers. Extensive floodplain development occurred along the lower reaches of the Feather River (Rosenthal and Willis 2017).

According to Saucedo and Wagner (1992) and Wagner et al. (1981), the underlying geology of the Project Area comprises:

- *Basin Deposits (Qb)*, which consists of fine-grained deposits of silt and clay in flood basins between modern water courses deposited during the Holocene (12 thousand years ago [kya] to present);
- *Riverbank Formation (Qr)*, which consists of weathered silt, sand, and gravel deposited during the middle Pleistocene (130 to 450 kya); and
- *Modesto-Riverbank Formations, Undifferentiated (Qmr)*, which consists of weathered and slightly weathered gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited during the Pleistocene (130 to 450 kya).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2025), the Project Area comprises two soil units:

- *Hollenbeck silty clay loam 0-1 percent slopes (131)*, which is a moderately well-drained clayey alluvium that makes up approximately 90 percent of the Project Area; and
- *Kilaga clay loam, hardpan substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes (183)*, which is a well-drained mixed alluvium that makes up approximately 10 percent of the Project Area.

The confluence of the Feather River and Bear River is located approximately 2 miles south of the Project Area. The Feather River flows south, approximately 1 mile west of the Project Area and Bear River flows west, approximately 3 miles south of the Project Area. The confluence of Dry Creek and Bear River is located approximately 3 miles southeast of the Project Area. respectively, and pre-contact archaeological sites are known to occur along such waterways. Given the presence of Holocene alluvium within the Project Area, the soils and hydrology data indicate a *high* potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources within the Project Area. Soil composition and proximity to waterways, however, are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area today includes a handful of irrigated planted crops and controlled weed species. Historically, the Project Area was likely dominated by riparian and woodland species. The vegetative composition of plant species in riparian forests is highly variable and depends on geographic location, elevation, substrate, and groundwater elevation. Sacramento Valley woodlands are characterized by woody upper and intermediate overstories with a dense understory of vines and herbaceous and shrubby plants (Westwood 2005:13; ICF International 2016).

During pre-contact times, large game animals such as tule elk and deer would have occupied the Project Area, along with various species of waterfowl. Valley grasslands around the river would have supported a variety of bird and mammal species such as elk, pronghorn, grizzly bear, quail, rabbit, and other small mammals (Storm 1986). The river channel itself contained abundant fish species such as salmon, steelhead, rainbow trout, and sturgeon. Slow-water species may have included perch, hitch, and chub (Bouey et al. 1993; McGinnis 1984).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 BP. The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still in existence today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

The Project Area is in the Central Valley, and there is currently no single cultural-historical framework that covers the entirety of the Central Valley in pre-contact times. Although detailed chronologies exist for some portions of the lower Sacramento Delta, other portions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys including the Project Area lack a cohesive pre-contact chronological framework (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The following discussion summarizes the cultural patterns and the different local developments that are represented in archaeological deposits in the Central Valley region surrounding the current Project Area.

California's Great Central Valley has long held the attention of archaeologists and was a focus of early research in California. Archaeological work during the 1920s and 1930s led to the cultural chronology for central California presented by Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga in 1939. This chronology was based on the results of excavations conducted in the lower Sacramento River Valley. This chronology identified three archaeological cultures, named Early, Transitional, and Late (Lillard et al. 1939).

Heizer (1949) redefined the description of these three cultures. He subsumed the three cultural groups into three time periods, designated the Early, Middle, and Late horizons. He primarily focused his research and reexamination of Lillard et al. (1939) on the Early Horizon, which he named Windmill. He also intimated that new research and a reanalysis of existing data would be initiated for cultures associated with the Middle and Late horizons; however, he did not complete this work and other research filled in the gaps.

Following years of documenting artifact similarities among sites in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta, Beardsley (1948, 1954) formatted his findings into a cultural model known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a linear, uniform sequence of cultural succession in Central California, and explicitly defined Early, Middle, and Late horizons for cultural change.

Archaeological researchers have subsequently refined and redefined aspects of the CCTS. For instance, Fredrickson (1973, 1974, and 1994) reviewed general economic, technological, and mortuary traits between archaeological assemblages across the region. He separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (12,000-8,000 BP); Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (8,000 BP to AD 500) and Upper and Lower Emergent (AD 500 to 1800).

Fredrickson further defined three cultural patterns: The Windmill (named after Heizer 1949 and Lillard et al. 1939), the Berkeley, and the Augustine patterns, and assigned them to the Early, Middle, and Late horizons of the CCTS. These patterns were defined to reflect the general sharing of lifeways within groups in a specific geographic region. The Windmill pattern of the Early Horizon included cultural patterns dating from 5,000 to 3,000 BP; the Berkeley Pattern of the Middle Horizon (also known as the Cosumnes cultural pattern after Ragir 1972), included cultural patterns dating from 3,000 BP to AD 500, and the Augustine Pattern of the Late Horizon included the cultural patterns from AD 500 to the historic period.

Fredrickson's (1974) Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence was redefined by Rosenthal, White, and Sutton (2007). Rosenthal et al.'s recalibrated sequence is divided into three broad periods: The Paleoindian Period (11,550 to 8,550 cal. BC); the three-staged Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8,550 to 5,550 cal. BC), Middle Archaic (5,550 to 550 cal. BC), and Upper Archaic (550 cal. BC to cal. AD 1100); and the Emergent Period (cal. AD 1100 to Historic) (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The three divisions of the Archaic Period correspond to climate changes. This is the most recently developed sequence and is now commonly used to interpret Central California prehistory. The aforementioned periods are characterized by the following:

3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period:

This period began when the first people began to inhabit what is now known as the California culture area. It was commonly believed these first people subsisted on big game and minimally processed foods, (i.e., hunters and gatherers), presumably with no trade networks. More recent research indicates these people may have been more sedentary, relied on some processed foods, and traded (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Populations likely consisted of small groups traveling frequently to exploit plant and animal resources.

3.2.2 Archaic Period

This period was characterized by an increase in plant exploitation for subsistence, more elaborate burial accoutrements, and increase in trade network complexity (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994). The three divisions that correspond to prehistoric climate change are characterized by the following aspects (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

- *Lower Archaic Period*—this period is characterized by cycles of widespread floodplain and alluvial fan deposition. Artifact assemblages from this period include chipped stone crescents and early wide-stemmed points, marine shell beads, eastern Nevada obsidian, and obsidian from the north Coast Ranges. These types of artifacts found on sites dating to this period indicate trade was occurring in multiple directions. A variety of plant and animal species were also utilized, including acorns, wild cucumber, and manzanita berries.
- *Middle Archaic Period*—this period is characterized by a drier climate period. Rosenthal et al. (2007:153) identified two distinct settlement/subsistence patterns in this period: the Foothill Tradition and the Valley Tradition. Functional artifact assemblages consisting primarily of locally sourced flaked-stone and groundstone cobbles characterize the Foothill Tradition, while the Valley Tradition was generally characterized by diverse subsistence practices and extended periods of sedentism. The current Project Area would fall into the Valley Tradition.
- *Upper Archaic Period*—this period is characterized by abrupt change to wetter and cooler environmental climate conditions. Much greater cultural diversity is evident from this period. More specialized artifacts, such as bone tools, ceremonial blades, polished and groundstone plummets, saucer and saddle *Olivella* shell beads, *Haliotis* shell ornaments, and a variety of groundstone implements are characteristic of this period.

3.2.3 Emergent Period

This period is most notably marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the emergence of social stratification linked to wealth, and more expansive trade networks signified by the presence of clam disk beads that were used as currency (Moratto 1984). The Augustine pattern (the distinct cultural pattern of the Emergent Period) is characterized by the appearance of small projectile points (largely obsidian), rimmed display mortars, flanged steatite pipes, flanged pestles, and chevron-designed bird-bone tubes. Large mammals and small seeded resources appear to have made up a larger part of the diet during this period (Fredrickson 1968; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

The Windmill Pattern of the Early Horizon (as defined by Beardsley 1948), dates to the Middle Archaic (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) and may be the most extensively studied of all the cultural patterns defined for the Central Valley. In fact, the similarity noted between elements of Windmill and materials from other sites may have been the catalyst for early archaeologists identifying the material cultural “blending” of groups in the Central Valley during this period. The temporal span for Windmill has been updated and reanalyzed several times in the archaeological literature (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). The date originally proposed for the emergence of Windmill was 4,500 BP (Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972), because the culture at 4,000 years ago appeared to have been fully developed and seemed to have been well integrated into the regional economic system.

Characteristics to identify the Windmill pattern have been presented by multiple authors over time (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). Most notable characteristics are:

- large, heavy stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points commonly made of a variety of materials other than obsidian;
- perforate charmstones;
- *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and ornaments;
- trident fish spears;
- baked clay balls (presumably for cooking in baskets);
- flat slab milling stones;
- small numbers of mortars; and
- ventrally extended burials oriented toward the west.

The subsistence pattern of Windmill groups probably emphasized hunting and fishing, with supplemental seed collecting (possibly including acorns) (Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972).

Windmill groups acquired obsidian from at least two Coast Ranges and three trans-Sierran sources, *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and ornaments from the coast, and quartz crystals from the Sierra Nevada foothills (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). It is widely hypothesized that the bulk of these materials were acquired through trade; however, some may have been acquired as part of seasonal movements between the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills.

The succeeding Middle Horizon, namely the Cosumnes Culture after Ragir (1972), the Berkeley Pattern after Fredrickson (1974), and absorbed into the Middle and Upper Archaic designations by Rosenthal et al. (2007) was first recognized at site CA-SAC-66. Much less published material discusses the patterns defined for this era than does Windmill; nonetheless, some of the most notable characteristics are:

- tightly flexed burials with variable orientation;
- red ochre stains in burials;
- distinctive *Olivella* and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments;

- distinctive charmstones;
- cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars;
- numerous bone tools and ornaments;
- large, heavy foliate and lanceolate concave base projectile points made of materials other than obsidian; and
- objects of baked clay.

Further classification of the Middle Archaic (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) into the Foothill Tradition and Valley Tradition helped to clarify the different types of cultural sequences that occurred during these time periods. Sites that represent the Valley Tradition are generally characterized by much more diverse subsistence practices and extended periods of sedentism. Specialized tools, trade goods, and faunal refuse that indicate year-round occupation are evident on sites of the Valley Tradition (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Distinct artifacts attributed to this tradition include one of the oldest dated shell bead lots in central California (4,160 BP) and a particular type of pestle used with a wooden mortar (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997). Sites representing the early Middle Archaic Valley Tradition (5550 to 2050 cal. BC) are rare because of the geomorphic conditions, under which later Holocene soil deposits covered earlier Holocene archaeological deposits. Sites from the later Middle Archaic Valley Tradition are well represented in the Sacramento Valley and Delta, and components include diverse dietary remains and technological assemblages along with elaborate material culture, as seen at sites near the Project Area such as CA-BUT-233, CA-COL-247, and SAC-107 (Rosenthal et al 2007).

The next era in the region is identified as the Late Horizon by Beardsley (1948, 1954), the Hotchkiss Culture by Ragir (1972), and the Augustine Pattern by Fredrickson (1974). The culture was formed by populations during the later Upper Archaic and Emergent Periods, as defined by Rosenthal et al. (2007), and ranges in age from around 550 cal. BC to contact (dates vary between the different models of prehistory developed for the region). The Upper Archaic, as discussed above, corresponds with the late Holocene change in environmental conditions to a wetter and cooler climate. Specialized technologies including bone tools, wands, and tube ornaments, and widespread manufactured goods such as Olivella beads, Haliotis ornaments, and polished and ground stone plummets are characteristic of this period. Sites surrounding the Project Area exhibiting these aspects include CA-COL-247, CA-SAC-133, and CA-SOL-379 (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The Emergent Period and Late Horizon are markedly represented by the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology, as well as more pronounced cultural diversity as reflected in diversity of burial posturing, artifact styles, and material culture. Cultural patterns for this era are represented in the northern Sacramento Valley, namely within the Whiskeytown Pattern at sites in Shasta County (Sundahl 1982, 1992).

This era primarily represents both local innovation and the blending of new cultural traits introduced into the Central Valley. The Emergent Occupation (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) coincides with the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1974) in the lower Sacramento Valley/Delta region, and with the Sweetwater and Shasta complexes in the northern Sacramento Valley (Fredrickson 1974; Kowta 1988; Sundahl 1982). The emergence of the Augustine Pattern appears to have been associated with the

expansion of Wintun populations from the north, which appears to have led to an increase in settlements in the area after 550 BP (Bennyhoff 1994; Moratto 1984).

Despite the varying designations, this emergent era is distinguished in the archaeological record by intensive fishing, extensive use of acorns, elaborate ceremonialism, social stratification, and cremation of the dead. Artifacts associated with the defined patterns (Augustine, Emergent, Hotchkiss) include bow-and-arrow technology (evidenced by small projectile points), mortars and pestles, and fish harpoons with unilaterally or bilaterally placed barbs in opposed or staggered positions (Bennyhoff 1950). Mortuary patterns include flexed burials and cremations, with elaborate material goods found in association with prestigious individuals. Mound villages and smaller settlements were established along major tributaries represented at sites such as CA-BUT-1, CA-BUT-12, CA-BUT-288, CA-COL-11, CA-SAC-16, and CA-YOL-69.

A local form of pottery, Cosumnes brown ware, emerged in the lower Sacramento Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Sites contain this ceramic type in their artifact assemblage near the Project Area vicinity include CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-67, CA-SAC-107, CA-SAC-265, and CA-SAC-329. Human animal effigies are also a marker of this emergent era around the Project Area and are present at sites CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-16, and CA-SAC-267.

Recent research suggests that population change and cultural change in the Emergent Period just before contact in the Sacramento Valley is largely marked by a general increase in intensification of resource procurement, tool and goods manufacture, and trade (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

3.3 Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the Project Area is in the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. Nisenan were observed by early ethnographers to inhabit the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers, and also the lower reaches of the Feather River, extending from the east banks of the Sacramento River on the west to the mid to high elevations of the western flank of the Sierra Nevada to the east (Wilson and Towne 1978). The territory extended from the area surrounding the current city of Oroville on the north to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to a general area located within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. The descendants of traditional Nisenan, including the United Auburn Indian Community, continue to reside in the region. Much of what anthropologists know about the traditional Nisenan lifeways comes from ethnographic research, summarized below.

As a language group, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") are members of the Maiduan Family of the Penutian stock and are generally divided into three groups based on dialect differences: the Northern Hill (mountain) Nisenan in the Yuba River drainage; the Valley Nisenan along the Sacramento River; and the Southern Hill (foothills) Nisenan along the American River (Beals 1933; Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Ethnographic informants indicated that individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

At the time of contact, ethnographers identified that the basic social and economic group for the Nisenan was the family or household unit. The nuclear and/or extended family formed a corporate unit. These basic units were combined into distinct village or hamlet groups, each largely composed of consanguine relatives (Beals 1933; Littlejohn 1928). Lineage groups were important political and economic units that combined to form tribelets, which were the largest sociopolitical unit identified for Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978). Each tribelet had a chief or headman who exercised political control over all villages within it. Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The role of chief seems to have been an advisory role with little direct authority (Beals 1933) but with the support of the shaman and the elders, the word of the chief became virtually the law (Wilson and Towne 1978). Tribelets assumed the name of the head village where the chief resided (Beals 1933; Levy 1978).

The office of tribelet chief is hereditary, with the chieftainship being the property of a single patrilineage within the tribelet. Tribelet populations of Valley Nisenan were as large as 500 persons at contact (Wilson and Towne 1982:6), while foothill and mountain tribelets ranged between 100 and 300 persons (Littlejohn 1928:21; Levy 1978:410). Each tribelet owned a bounded tract of land and exercised control over its natural resources (Littlejohn 1928). Beals (1933:359) estimated that Nisenan tribelet territories averaged approximately 10 miles along each boundary, or 100 square miles, with foothill territories tending to encompass more area than mountain territories. Littlejohn (1928) noted that in many instances, these boundaries were indicated by piles of stones. Regardless, ethnographers noted that Nisenan groups tended to stay within their village areas except during the summer season when groups of people would sojourn into the mountains to hunt and gather (Littlejohn 1928).

Early Nisenan groups practiced seasonal migration, a subsistence strategy involving moving from one area or elevation to another to harvest plants, fish, and hunt game across contrasting ecosystems that were in relatively close proximity to each other. Valley Nisenan generally did not range beyond the valley and lower foothills, while foothill and mountain groups ranged across a more extensive area that included jointly shared territory, whose entry was subject to traditional understandings of priority of ownership and current relations between the groups (d'Azevedo 1963).

Ethnographers noted that during most of the year, Nisenan usually lived in permanent villages located below about 2,500 feet that generally had a southern exposure, were surrounded by an open area, and were located above, but close to watercourses (Littlejohn 1928). The rather large uninhabited region between the 3,000-foot contour and the summit of the Sierra Nevada was considered open ground that was only used by communities living along its edge (Littlejohn 1928:20). Beals (1933) noted that permanent villages in the foothills and mountains were usually located on high ground between rivers. Valley villages were also usually located on raised areas to avoid flooding. Littlejohn (1928) stated that at one time there were settlements located on every small stream within Nisenan territory, but permanent villages were not located in steep, dark, narrow canyons of large rivers, or at altitudes where deep snows persisted throughout the winter. In fact, permanent occupation sites above 3,500 feet were only located in protected valleys (Littlejohn 1928).

The availability of resources influenced the location of Nisenan permanent villages, since they acquired a proportion of their food resources from the general surrounding area (Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne

1978). Other essential and critical food resources were obtained during the summer, when small base camps were established at higher altitudes in proximity to a water source. Individuals would stage expeditions to acquire natural, faunal, and plant resources from these camps (Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978).

Communally organized Nisenan task groups exploited a wide variety of resources prior to European colonization. Communal hunting drives were undertaken to obtain deer, quail, rabbits, and grasshoppers. Bears were hunted in the winter when their hides were at their best condition. Runs of salmon in the spring and fall provided a regular supply of fish, while other fish such as suckers, pike, whitefish, and trout were obtained with snares, fish traps, or with various fish poisons such as soaproot (Beals 1933; Faye 1923; Wilson and Towne 1978). Birds were caught with nooses or large nets and were also occasionally shot with bow and arrow. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Acorns were gathered in the fall and stored in granaries for use during the rest of the year. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Buckeye, pine nuts, hazelnuts, and other edible nuts further supplemented the diet. Key resources such as acorns, salmon, and deer were ritually managed through ceremonies to facilitate successful exploitation and equitable distribution of resources (Beals 1933; Swezey 1975; Swezey and Heizer 1977).

Prior to the era when European colonization dominated California, trade was an important facet of Nisenan society, with goods traveling back and forth between the coast and valleys and Sierra Nevada and beyond to the east. Coastal items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and foothill pine nuts were traded for resources from the mountains and farther inland, such as bows and arrows, deer skins, and sugar pine nuts. In addition, obsidian was imported from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Early Nisenan built residential dwellings, ceremonial structures, semi-subterranean sweat lodges, and menstruation huts (Wilson and Towne 1978). The typical hill and mountain dwelling was the conical bark house made by overlapping three or four layers of bark with no interior support. A thatched house was used at lower elevations, consisting of a conical framework of poles covered by brush, grass, or tules. Semi-subterranean earth lodge roundhouses were also built by hill and mountain groups and used for ceremonial gatherings, assemblies, local feasts, and for housing visitors (Beals 1933; Levy 1978).

Flaked- and ground-stone tools were common among the early Nisenan and included knives, arrow and spear points, club heads, arrow straighteners, scrapers, rough cobble and shaped pestles, bedrock mortars, grinding stones (metates), pipes, charms, and short spears (Barrett 1917; Beals 1933; Voegelin 1942; Wilson and Towne 1978). Beals (1933:341) also noted that certain colored stone points were considered lucky and could be traded for four or five other projectile points. In addition, obsidian was highly valued and imported. Nisenan informants stated that obsidian only came from a place to the north, outside of Nisenan territory (Littlejohn 1928:32). Littlejohn (1928) also noted that soapstone was used for bowl mortars, although informants of Wilson and Towne (1978) claimed that neither they nor their ancestors made mortars.

Nisenan groups at contact used wood for a variety of tools and weapons, including both simple and sinew-backed bows, arrow shafts and points, looped stirring sticks, flat-bladed mush paddles, pipes, and hide preparation tools (Wilson and Towne 1978). Cordage was made from plant material and was used to construct fishing nets and braided and twined tumplines. Soaproot brushes were commonly used during grinding activities to collect meal or flour. Specialized food processing and cooking techniques included the grinding and leaching of ground acorn and buckeye meal; burning of umbelliferae, a plant with cabbage-like leaves, to obtain salt; and roasting various foods in earth ovens (Wilson and Towne 1978; d'Azevedo 1986). Both hill and valley groups were observed having used the bedrock mortar and pestle (both rough cobble and shaped) to grind acorns, pine nuts, seeds, other plant foods, and meat. A soaproot brush was used to sweep ground meal into mortar cups and collect flour. Fist-sized heated stones were used to cook or warm liquid-based foods such as acorn gruel and pine nut meal. Whole acorns were stored in granaries, and pine nuts were stored in large pine bough covered caches (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Like many indigenous groups, Nisenan managed many wild plants, primarily by controlled burning, which removed underbrush and encouraged growth of edible grasses, seed producing plants, and other useful plant resources (e.g., basketry materials) (Blackburn and Anderson 1993). The use of fire for environmental modification and as an aid in hunting is frequently mentioned in the ethnographic literature relating to the Nisenan. Littlejohn (1928) noted that the lower foothills in the valley oak zone were thickly covered with herbaceous vegetation that was annually burned by the Nisenan to remove and limit its growth while facilitating the growth of oaks for harvesting acorns. The annual fires destroyed seedlings but did not harm established oak trees. Beals (1933) also noted that the Nisenan regularly burned the land, primarily for the purpose of driving game, and consequently created many more open stands of timber than currently exist in the area. Beals (1933:363) informants stated that before their traditional burning regimes were halted by Euro-Americans, "it was often a mile or more between trees on the ridges." In addition to removing underbrush, improving travel conditions, and facilitating plant growth, burning may also have improved areas of deer forage, potentially altering migratory patterns of deer populations by lessening their need to seek fresh forage on a seasonal basis (Matson 1972).

Nisenan used baskets for a variety of tasks, including storage, cooking, serving and processing foods, traps, cradles, hats, cages, seed beaters, and winnowing trays. Basket manufacturing techniques included both twining and coiling, and baskets were decorated with a variety of materials and designs. Other woven artifacts include tule matting and netting made of milkweed, sage fibers, or wild hemp (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Like most indigenous cultures, Nisenan groups at contact had a holistic epistemology: a theorem of holistic knowledge in which any subject is a composite of all other subjects, and every aspect of knowledge is interconnected. The Nisenan world contains many ineffable supernatural beings and spirits, and all natural objects are endowed with potential supernatural powers (Beals 1933).

Stories about world creation and human origins vary amongst different ethnographic accounts as well as amongst different groups. Some expressed the idea that the world has always existed, but in different forms; some told that everything was made by someone, and that all birds and animals were once human; others told of a flood that killed the first people because they were bad (Kroeber 1929). In creation stories

there was a culture hero, usually who created earth, and Coyote the trickster who introduced death and conflict to a once utopian existence (Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929).

Ethnographic accounts of specific religious practices were stymied by several factors, including reluctance on behalf of Nisenan groups to discuss their religion, many variations in cultural practices, and disease epidemics during contact period. However, certain central themes were identified by Gifford (1927:220-223), who divided Nisenan religious ceremonies into three chronological strata: indigenous dances (early); northern-influenced dances of the Kuksu or god-impersonating cult performed in dance houses; and a Kuksu religious revival circa 1870 adapted to the Ghost Dance religion.

The Kuksu cult was the major religious system in Central California and was practiced by the Nisenan in various forms around contact period. Cult membership was reserved for initiated few, who danced disguised as the spirits of deities (Heizer 1962). Other religious ceremonies included a mourning ceremony, an annual ritual for the dead performed in the fall, in which dancers covered their faces with ash and wailed and cried around a central brush pyre (Gifford 1927). This ceremony was observed and documented among mountain groups, but little is known about whether valley and foothills groups performed similar rites (Wilson and Towne 1978). Other ceremonial dances included a Kamin dance celebrated in late March to mark the beginning of spring, the Weda or Flower dance of late April, a Dappe or Coyote Dance, and a Nemulsa or "Big Festival," to which people came from a distance to celebrate (Gifford 1927:233-238).

Early ethnographers observed that the Nisenan had two types of doctors or shamans, curing and religious, both of whom performed their rituals publicly in the village dance house (Wilson and Towne 1978). The curing shamans could be of either sex and possessed certain charms and medicines. They diagnosed feeling and sucked out the area of pain to remove the offending object (such as dead fly, a small bone, a blood clot), which was displayed, and then buried immediately. Curing shamans were only paid if they cured the afflicted patient (Wilson and Towne 1978). The religious shaman, or oshpe, represented the supernatural and was a dominant figure in dance house rituals. He gained control over spirits by dreams or esoteric encounters, and it was believed he could conjure up spirits and voices of the deceased (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769. Early contact with the first Spanish explorers to enter California was limited to the peripheries of Nisenan territory; they occurred mainly to the south, on lands of the Miwok, which had been explored by José Canizares in 1776, with only ephemeral explorations into Nisenan lands. There are no records of Nisenan groups being removed to the missions. They did, however, receive escapees from the missions, as well as pressure of displaced Miwok populations on their southern borders. The first known occupation by Euro-Americans was marked by American and Hudson Bay Company fur trappers in the late 1820s establishing camps in Nisenan territories. This occupation was thought to have been peaceful (Wilson and Towne 1978).

In 1833 a deadly epidemic (probably malaria) swept through the Sacramento Valley and had a devastating effect on Nisenan populations. Entire villages were lost, and many surviving Nisenan retreated into the hills. An estimated 75 percent of their population was wiped out, and only a handful were left to face the gold miners and settlers who were soon to follow (Cook 1955:322). Captain John Sutter settled in Nisenan

territory in 1839, and through force and persuasion he coerced most of the remaining Valley Nisenan to be on peaceful terms (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The mountain Nisenan groups encountered Europeans in their territory but were not adversely affected by the epidemics and early settlers. The discovery of gold, however, led to their territory being overrun within a matter of a few years. James Marshal's 1848 gold discovery was in the middle of Nisenan territory, and thousands of miners were soon living in the area. As Europeans flooded Northern California after 1849 and mining methods changed, the assistance of the native population was less relied on and were viewed as an obstacle to settlement of land. This dynamic led to widespread killing, destruction, and persecution of the Nisenan and their culture. The survivors were relegated to working in agriculture, logging, ranching, or domestic pursuits (Wilson and Towne 1978). A native culture resurgence occurred around 1870 with influence from the Ghost Dance revival, but by the 1890s, the movement had all but ended in dissolution. By the Great Depression, it was said that no living Nisenan could remember a time before White contact (Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

The turn of the twentieth century was fraught with deplorable conditions for the surviving Nisenan populations, marked by low educational attainment, high unemployment, poor housing and sanitation, and prevalence of alcoholism. The 1960 U.S. census (California State Advisory Commission of Indian Affairs 1966 as cited in Wilson and Towne 1978:396) reported 1,321 Native Americans resided in the counties originally held as Nisenan territory, but none had tribal affiliation. Sacramento County listed 802 Native Americans, of which only four were known descendants of the Valley Nisenan. El Dorado, Placer, Yuba, and Nevada counties had several Nisenan families in the 1970s who are descended from mountain groups and could speak the language and retained knowledge of traditional lifeways (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Despite enduring over a century of adversity and hardship, descendants of the pre-contact Nisenan exist today. They are members of modern society and some people still practice Nisenan customs despite the old ways having been largely lost. Nisenan and other modern Native American populations participate in pan-Indian activities and celebrations. Nisenan descendants continue to be active in social movements and organizations that seek to improve the Native American situation in the dominant America culture.

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California)

beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. No missions were established in the Central Valley. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an asistencia in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (Castillo 1978; California Spanish Missions 2011). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land that was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862) (Robinson 1948).

3.5 Yuba County History

John Sutter's New Helvetia colony stretched north of Sacramento to encompass the land that was eventually to become Yuba County. Yuba City, located approximately 10 miles north of the Project Area, was established on the west bank of the Feather River in what was to become Sutter County. Marysville

was the first Gold Rush boom town established on the east bank and overshadowed Yuba City because it was more accessible to miners arriving from San Francisco by boat.

Marysville was established on land leased from Sutter by Theodore Cordua, who had the land for 19 years and established a stock ranch called new Mecklenberg. In 1842-1843 he built an adobe house with a trading room and outbuildings, at what is now the foot of D Street in Marysville, known as Nye's Ranch. By 1847, Cordua's adobe had become an important way station for hunters, emigrants, and eventually miners. Cordua was employing both Native American and Euro-Americans through 1851, when a fire destroyed the property (Fuerstenberg 2013).

Named after Mary Murphy, wife of Charles Covillaud, and a surviving member of the Donner Party, Marysville became the head of navigation on the Feather River, and a center of trade for the northern mines. These factors were a boon to the burgeoning settlement, which grew quickly. In December 1849, the town was surveyed, and by January 1850, lots were selling rapidly (Fuerstenberg 2013).

Yuba County, which originally included present-day Sierra and Nevada counties, was formed in February 1850, and the following year the City of Marysville was incorporated. By January 1850, there were about 300 individuals living in Marysville, which reached 500 permanent residents by February, with 1,000 temporary inhabitants (Fuerstenberg 2013).

3.5.1 Project Area History

The Project Area is located in the census-designated community of Plumas Lake, which is a master-planned town for commuters that began construction in 2003. The area was historically swampland that was prone to seasonal flooding.

In 1850, the original Yuba County was divided into the present-day Yuba, Sierra, and Nevada counties, and townships were formed in Yuba County. The lower Bear River area, which includes the Project Area, was called Town (Township) No. 12, with no name. Plumas Landing was an area on the Feather River just north of Plumas Ranch where a man named Robinson and his son settled at a landing below the mouth of Reed Dry Creek in 1850. Plumas Landing was made a steamboat landing, and a small town called Plumas was laid out in the spring of 1850 by John Sutter and George H. Beach. At the time, the only building in Plumas was Robinson's hotel. Plumas Lake was advertised in the Placer Times of Sacramento as "the paradise of California," and was said to be the emporium of trade on the Feather River (Chamberlain and Wells 1879). A schoolhouse was built at Plumas Landing in 1853 and rebuilt in 1856. Maps from 1879 indicate that the area was known as Plumas Ranch and was owned by Andrew Rutland.

Flooding at the turn of the 20th century created a large lake called Plumas Lake. In 1908, Reclamation District (RD) 784 was created to manage the flooding. An intricate system of levees, drainage canals, and pumping stations were implemented to manage the flooding; this system transformed the area into an agricultural community (RD 784 2017). RD 784 is bound by the Yuba River to the north, the Bear River to the south, the Feather River to the west, and the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal to the east.

The Project Area vicinity experienced annual flooding from the Yuba, Bear, and Feather rivers after the winter rains. Natural levees formed on the banks of the rivers while the river bottoms rose, resulting in basins beyond the natural levees that were lower than the rivers. These lands were unsuitable for

agriculture, even after they dried in the summer. During the Gold Rush, millions of tons of sediment runoff from hydraulic mining choked the river basins, and the rivers rose substantially, worsening the effects of the floods.

The reclamation and land modifications were key elements to both the physical transformation of the region and its social and economic transformation. For the first time, the flooding in the Sacramento Valley was contained and under control, and permanent settlements in the Yuba County area were no longer threatened. Agricultural lands were settled by farmers and quickly became the most productive agricultural lands in California.

At the same time, the completion of the Western Pacific and Sacramento Northern railroads along the eastern side of RD 784 allowed crops to be more easily shipped to market. The Western Pacific Railroad was completed in 1909; it ran from Oakland to Salt Lake City and used the Feather River Canyon to cross the Sierra Nevada. At Salt Lake City, the railroad connected with the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway to form a transcontinental connection. The Sacramento Northern Railroad was an interurban electric railway and a subsidiary of the Western Pacific Railroad; it transported both passengers and freight from San Francisco to Chico via Sacramento. The Sacramento Northern Railroad began as the Northern Electric Railway from Oroville to Chico in 1906 and was extended to Sacramento during the 1910s. It became the Sacramento Northern Railroad in 1918 and was acquired by the Western Pacific in 1925 (Robertson 1998).

3.5.2 History of Plumas Lake Elementary School District

Maps from 1879 and 1885 depict the Project Area within the West Bear River Township and the Plumas School District (Chamberlain and Wells 1879; Doyle 1887). The schoolhouse for the Plumas School District was located approximately 2 miles north of the Project Area, in the southwestern quarter of Section 28 of Township 14 North, Range 4 East, MDBM. Despite the name, the earlier Plumas School District is not related to the present-day Plumas Lake Elementary School District. The present-day school district was established in 2003 from parts of the Marysville School District (California Department of Education 2006).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Christa Westphal, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resources investigation. Archaeologists Eric Fries, RPA and Daisy Chisholm conducted the fieldwork. Archaeologists Justin Rohde, RPA, Christa Westphal, RPA, and Arik J. K. Bord, RPA prepared this technical report. Brian S. Marks, Ph.D., RPA and Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Christa Westphal, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist with more than 10 years of experience in California cultural resources management. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory, and reporting. These include archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, artifact analysis, artifact collections management, graphics production, Geographic Information System analysis, CHRIS

records searches, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests, preparation of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and author and contributor of technical reports. She holds a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology.

Eric C. Fries, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist with 28 years of experience across private, federal, and academic archaeological work throughout the western United States. He holds a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology and meets the Secretary of Interior's Standard for both prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is experienced in archaeological monitoring, survey and excavation, geographic information systems including aerial and satellite imagery analysis, artifact recovery and collection management, and human osteological analysis. He has conducted numerous evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP.

Daisy M. Chisholm is a Cultural Resources Technician with 1 year of experience. Mrs. Chisholm has experience conducting field surveys and site recording in California. She has completed an intensive field school with the Kalispel Tribe of Indians. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Biological Anthropology and Archaeology

Justin Rohde has more than 20 years of experience conducting field surveys throughout California, Oregon, and Washington, including nearly eight years conducting archaeological investigations under the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. Rohde is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists, completing his master's degree in 2017 focused on the prehistory of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon. Rohde has previously worked as an archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service, in addition to numerous cultural resources management firms, often directing complex landscape-level projects, testing and excavation, monitoring, and site recording. Rohde has served as Lead Archaeologist, Resource Advisor, and firefighter on major wildfire incidents.

Arik J. K. Bord, RPA meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology with more than 10 years of experience in Anthropology and Archaeology, particularly in California and the Great Basin, as well as the Caribbean, and the Florida Gulf. He has experience working in both terrestrial and maritime environments and is proficient with most aspects of archaeological laboratory and fieldwork methods in, including curation and conservation of archaeological and cultural materials, survey, excavation, data recovery, mapping, analysis, 3D reconstructions, development of field and laboratory methods, public outreach, academic scholarship, and teaching. He holds an A.A. in Social and Behavioral Sciences, B.A. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology, and is currently completing his Ph.D.

Brian Marks, PhD., RPA has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010, following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast United States. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised hundreds of survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well-versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA

and Section 106 (NHPA) projects. Dr. Marks is the Northern California Cultural Resources Group Manager for ECORP.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 30 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the Project Area at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the CHRIS on April 11, 2025 (NCIC File No. YUB-25-12). The purpose of the records search is to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the Project Area, in addition to whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. NCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP the same day as the request.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Yuba County, ECORP reviewed the following historical references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Yuba County (OHP 2023); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 1996, 2022); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

ECORP also reviewed other references such as historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2022) and historical maps, including the:

- 1860 and 1863 BLM GLO Plat maps for Township 13 North, Range 4 East, MDBM;
- 1891 USGS Marysville, California topographic map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1910 USGS Nicholas, California topographic map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1911 USGS Ostrom, California topographic map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1952 Olivehurst, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1952 USGS Nicholas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1952 (photorevised 1973) USGS Olivehurst, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1952 (photorevised 1973) USGS Nicholas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1992 USGS Nicholas, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historical aerial photographs from 1947, 1958, 1973, 1984, 1996, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2022 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry but was unable to identify one that covered the Project Area.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on May 5, 2025 to request a search of the SLF for the Project Area. This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands in the SLF, which is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of TCRs. In requesting a search of the SLF, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs; however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP contacted the Yuba Historical Society on May 5, 2025 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area.

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on May 13, 2025, using 15-meter transects (Figure 3). At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using DPR 523-series forms approved by the OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld global positioning system receiver, and sketched, as necessary, to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

Location: N:\2025\2025-082 Plumas Lake Middle School EIR\WAPS\Cultural_Resources\PLMS Cultural Resources.aprx - PLMS Survey Coverage 20250502 (galvez - 5/5/2025)

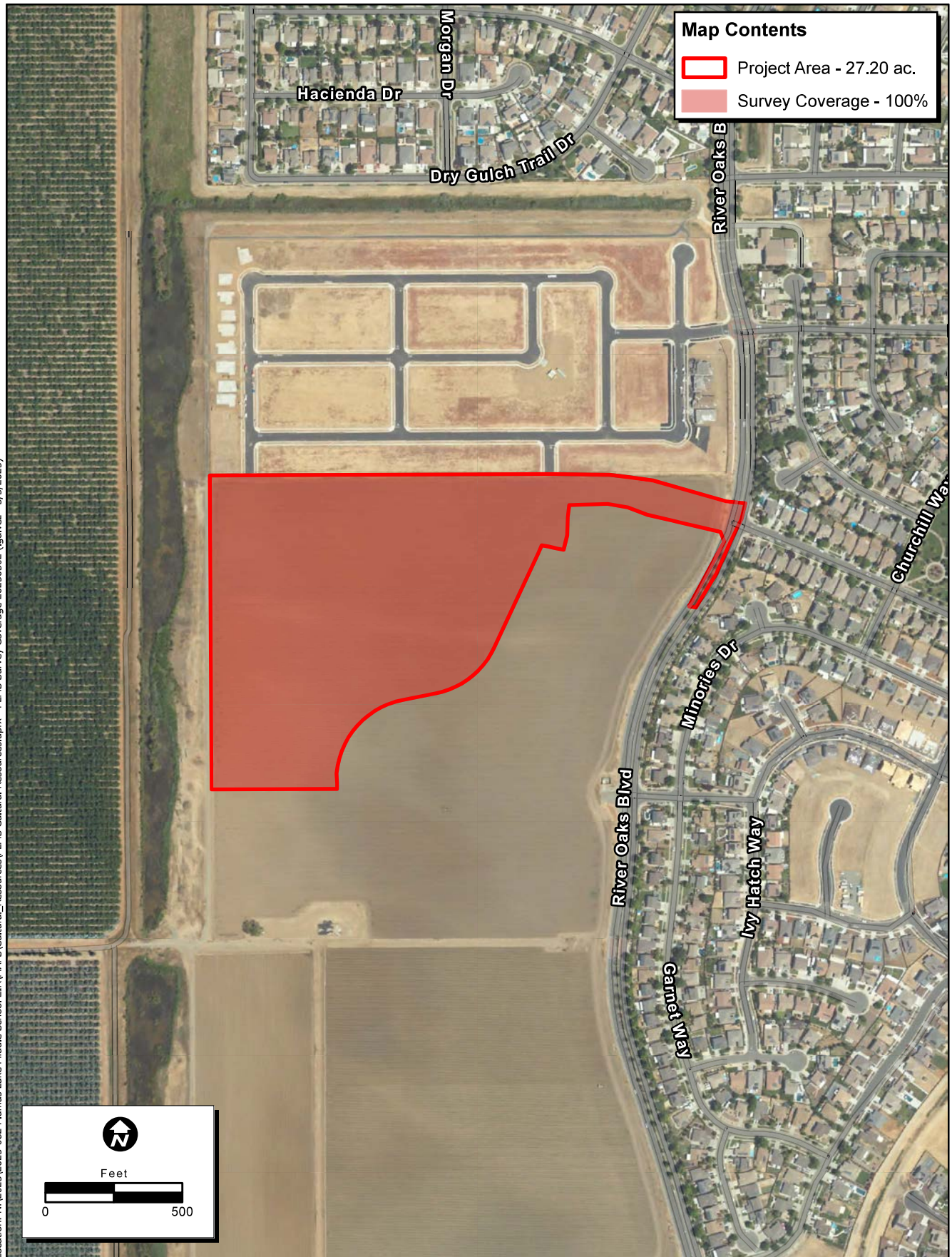


Figure 3. Survey Coverage

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources, and aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The records search returned only one previous study within 0.5 mile of the Project Area: Report No. NCIC-13826, *Cultural Resources Study for the Reclamation District 784 Drainage Project*. The study was conducted by Charlane Gross in 2016 and comprised 78.5 linear miles. A portion of the report's study area included the Project Area; however, the study was conducted more than 5 years ago and under different protocols. A pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area using current protocols was therefore warranted.

The records search also determined that no pre-contact or historic-era cultural resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Yuba County (dated September 23, 2023) did not include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2020) or within the community of Plumas Lake.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located in the town of Wheatland in Yuba County, approximately 7 miles east of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs by the OHP (2022) on April 7, 2025. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 934 (Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans-Marysville Assembly Center). The associated interpretive plaque is located 3.3 miles northwest of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions that Yuba County was established in 1850 as one of the original 27 counties of California, and that Marysville has always been the county seat.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the southwestern quarter of Section 5 was patented to Jonh R. Larrabee in 1869 (Document No. 77; Accession No. CA0830_073) under the Homestead Act of 1862 (12 Stat. 392). The Homestead Act allowed people to claim as much as 160 acres of public land, provided that they lived on the land and made improvements to it within 5 years.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

Kroeber (1936) lists the nearest Native American village as *Yukulme*. The village is located west of the Feather River, approximately 1 to 2 miles west of the Project Area.

ECORP was unable to identify a local registry that covered the Project Area and, therefore, was unable to conduct a search of a local registry.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on its past land uses and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that the Project Area was initially used for agriculture, as summarized below:

- The 1860 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 13 North, Range 4 East, MDBM depicts the Project Area as undeveloped. The map labels “Smith & E. house” in Section 8, approximately 0.5 mile south of the Project Area.
- The 1863 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 13 North, Range 4 East, MDBM depicts the southwestern quarter of Section 5, in the location of the Project Area, as undeveloped. The map labels “Smith & Evrads House” in Section 8, approximately 0.5 mile south of the Project Area. The map labels the north–south-oriented “Road from Sacramento to Marysville” in Section 6, approximately 1 mile west of the Project Area.
- The 1891 USGS Marysville, California topographic map (1:125,000 scale) labels “Plumas Landing” to the west of the Project Area and “Dry Slough” to the southeast of the Project Area.
- The 1910 USGS Nicholas, California and 1911 USGS Ostrom, California topographic maps (1:31,680 scale) depict a small drainage to the east and south of the Project Area. Plumas Lake is depicted approximately 1.25 miles north of the Project Area.
- The 1952 USGS Olivehurst, California (including the 1973 photorevised edition), 1952 USGS Nicholas, California (including the 1973 photorevised edition), and 1992 USGS Nicholas California topographic maps (1:24,000 scale) depict an intermittent stream approximately 320 feet outside of the eastern boundary of the Project Area; the stream flows southward into a marsh area approximately 0.25 mile southeast of the Project Area. The confluence of Dry Creek and Bear River is located approximately 3 miles southeast of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1947 show agricultural development within the Project Area and access roads to the west and east of the Project Area.
- All other aerial photographs from 1958 through 2014 show the Project Area as part of an agricultural field. River Oaks Boulevard first appears in photographs from 2005 outside of the eastern boundary of the Project Area. The photographs also show a residential development to the north of the Project Area under construction beginning in 2022.

In sum, the Project Area has been undeveloped and vacant since at least 1860 and has been used for agriculture throughout the 20th century and to the present.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the SLF by the NAHC returned negative results, which indicates that Native American cultural resources have not been reported within the Project Area. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses from the Yuba Historical Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on May 13, 2025. Ground cover varied across the Project Area and consisted of dense weeds, planted crops, and bare soil (Figure 4). Visibility ranged from 20 to 100 percent throughout the Project Area. ECORP observed evidence of ongoing agricultural land use throughout the Project Area and noted scattered modern debris in the northwestern corner. ECORP did not identify any cultural resources within the Project Area during the pedestrian survey.



Figure 4. Project Area Overview (view southwest; May 13, 2025).

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP's records search and field survey did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact cultural resources within the Project Area; therefore, no known Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the Lead Agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project-related activities should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The confluence of the Feather River and Bear River is located approximately 2 miles south of the Project Area. The Feather River flows south approximately 1 mile west of the Project Area and Bear River flows west approximately 3 miles south of the Project Area. Pre-contact archaeological sites are known to occur along such waterways. Given the presence of Holocene alluvium within the Project Area and the soils and hydrology data (Section 2.2), the Project Area could be considered to have a *high* potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources; however, this likelihood is diminished by the following factors:

- The Feather River basin, which includes the Project Area, was substantially affected by hydraulic mining activities during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The introduction of debris into the Feather River resulted in rapid infill of the channel with sediment and caused a substantial decrease of the river channel's capacity. This further resulted in extensive flooding and overbank-sediment deposition on urban and agricultural lands within the Project Area. The soils within the basin, therefore, include fine-grained slickens from hydraulic mining debris far from their original contexts (USACE 2013).
- Modern and historic-era agricultural activities within the Project Area would have obliterated all but the most deeply buried pre-contact materials that may have been present.

Considering the entirety of evidence presented in this report, the overall likelihood of encountering intact and *in situ* pre-contact cultural material within the Project Area is *moderate* to *low*.

Although the Project Area has been used for agriculture since at least the 1940s, agricultural fields do not typically contain significant historic-era archaeological materials; therefore, considering the entirety of the evidence presented in this report, the likelihood of encountering any intact and *in situ* historic-period archaeological material within the Project Area is also *low*.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Cultural Resources Worker Awareness Training

Because there is a moderate to low potential to encounter pre-contact resources in the Project Area, during construction. The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal

cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

6.3.2 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Yuba County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to

make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: _____ IC FILE NO.: _____

To: North Central

Information Center

Print Name: Justin Rohde Date: 04/08/2025

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting Inc.

Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin State: CA Zip: 95677

Phone: (530) 809-2585 Fax: (916) 782-9134 Email: jrohde@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: jrohde@ecorpconsulting.com Billing Phone: (916) 824-5147

Project Name / Reference: Plumas Lake Middle School Project (2025-082)

Project Street Address: N/A

County or Counties: Yuba

Township/Range/UTMs: T13N, R04E, Sec. 5; UTM: 624991, 4317874

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): 2021 Olivehurst and 2022 Nicolaus

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☒

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1,000.00

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Please do not include pdf copies of the ECORP reports. We would like them listed on the database printout. Please include the shapefiles in *.shp or *.gdb format. Please do not spend extra time making the maps look "pretty".

Thank you.

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps and GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within <u>0.5</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Report Locations¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSJVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within <u>0.5</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database¹		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Report Database¹		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Include "Other" Reports ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within <u>0.5</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Reports ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
"Other" Reports ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

Within project area Within 0.5 mi. radius**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory³:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**OHP Archaeological Resources Directory^{1,5}:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

Directory listing only (PDF format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Surveyyes ☐ / no ☐**Ethnographic Information**yes ☐ / no ☐**Historical Literature**yes ☐ / no ☐**Historical Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐**Local Inventories**yes ☐ / no ☐**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐**Shipwreck Inventory**yes ☐ / no ☐**Soil Survey Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐

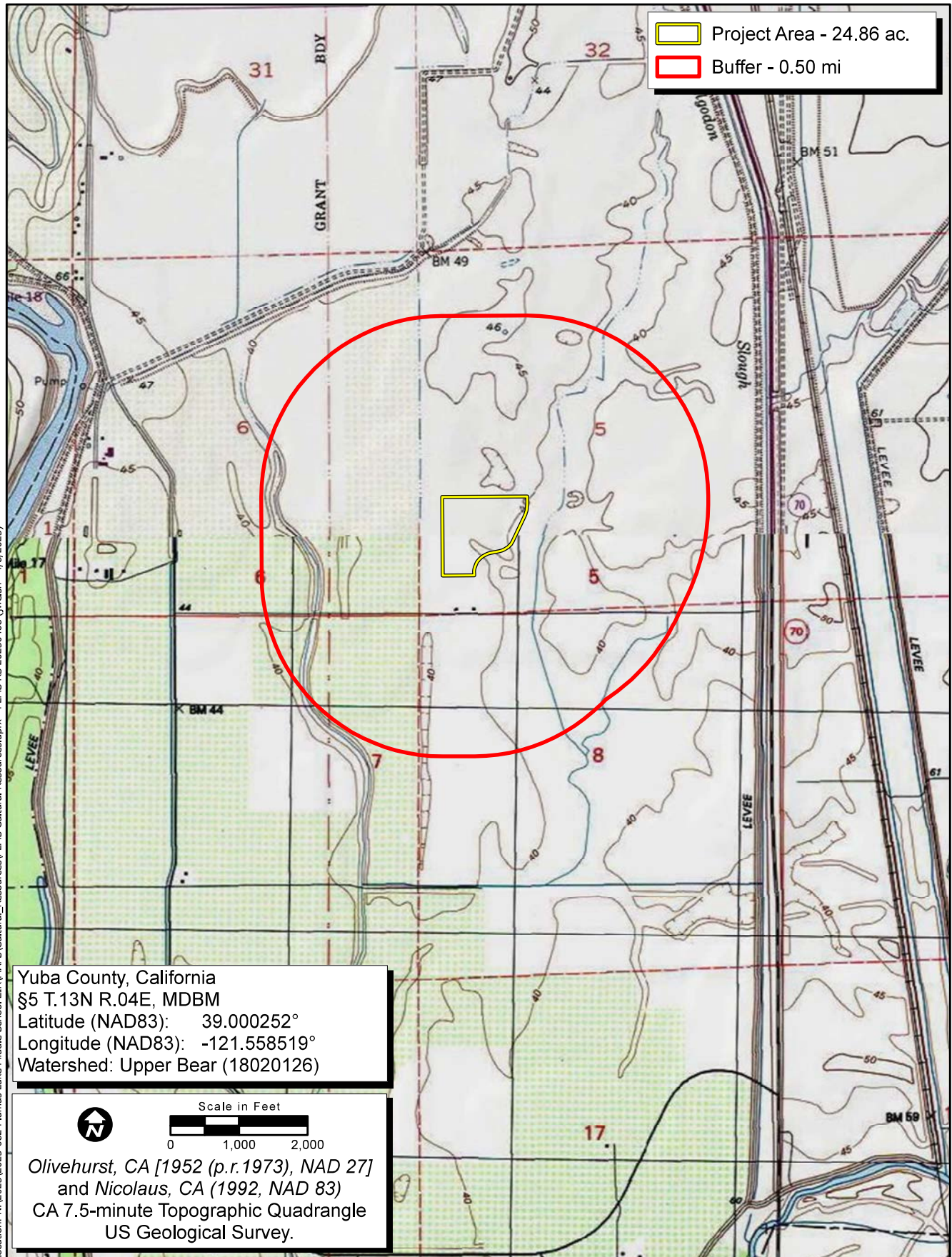
¹ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

² "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

³ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

⁴ Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

⁵ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



Map Date: 4/8/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS, Yuba County

Records Search



4/11/2025

NCIC File No.: YUB-25-12

Justin Rohde
ECORP Consulting Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: Plumas Lake Middle School Project (2025-082)

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Olivehurst USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mi radius.

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

Recorded resources within project area:	None
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	None
Known reports within project area:	None
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	13826

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

Built Environment Resources Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

Archaeological Resources Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Local Inventories:</u>	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed/NA
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
<u>Soil Survey Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office via our file transfer system. Please contact NCIC for instructions. 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, it is possible that 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 records search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
NCIC-13826		2016	Charlane Gross	Cultural Resources Study for the Reclamation District 784 Drainage Project	Analytical Environmental Services	

May 5, 2025

Yuba Historical Society
303 9th Street
Marysville, CA 95991

***RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Plumas Lake EIR, Yuba County, California
(ECORP Project No. 2025-082)***

Dear Yuba Historical Society,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development of the project listed above. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the project areas. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 ext. 5113 or dchisholm@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

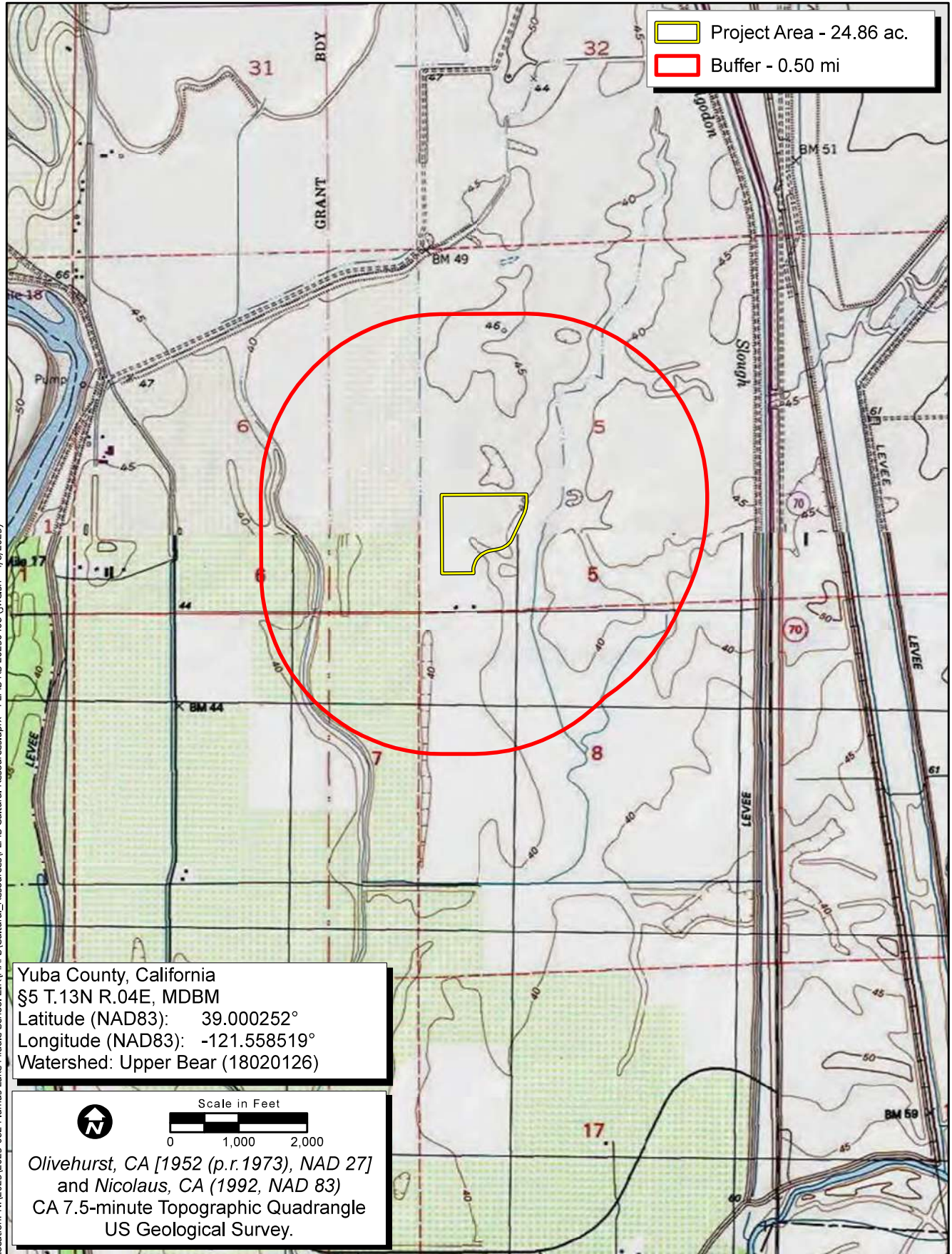
Sincerely,



Daisy Mae Chisholm
Cultural Resources Technician

Attachments

Project Location Map



Map Date: 4/8/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS, Yuba County

Records Search

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Plumas Lake Middle EIR 2025-082

County: Yuba

USGS Quadrangle Name: Olivehurst, CA 1952 (p.r. 1973) and Nicolaus, CA 1992

Township: 13N **Range:** 4E **Section(s):** 5

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin **Zip:** 95677

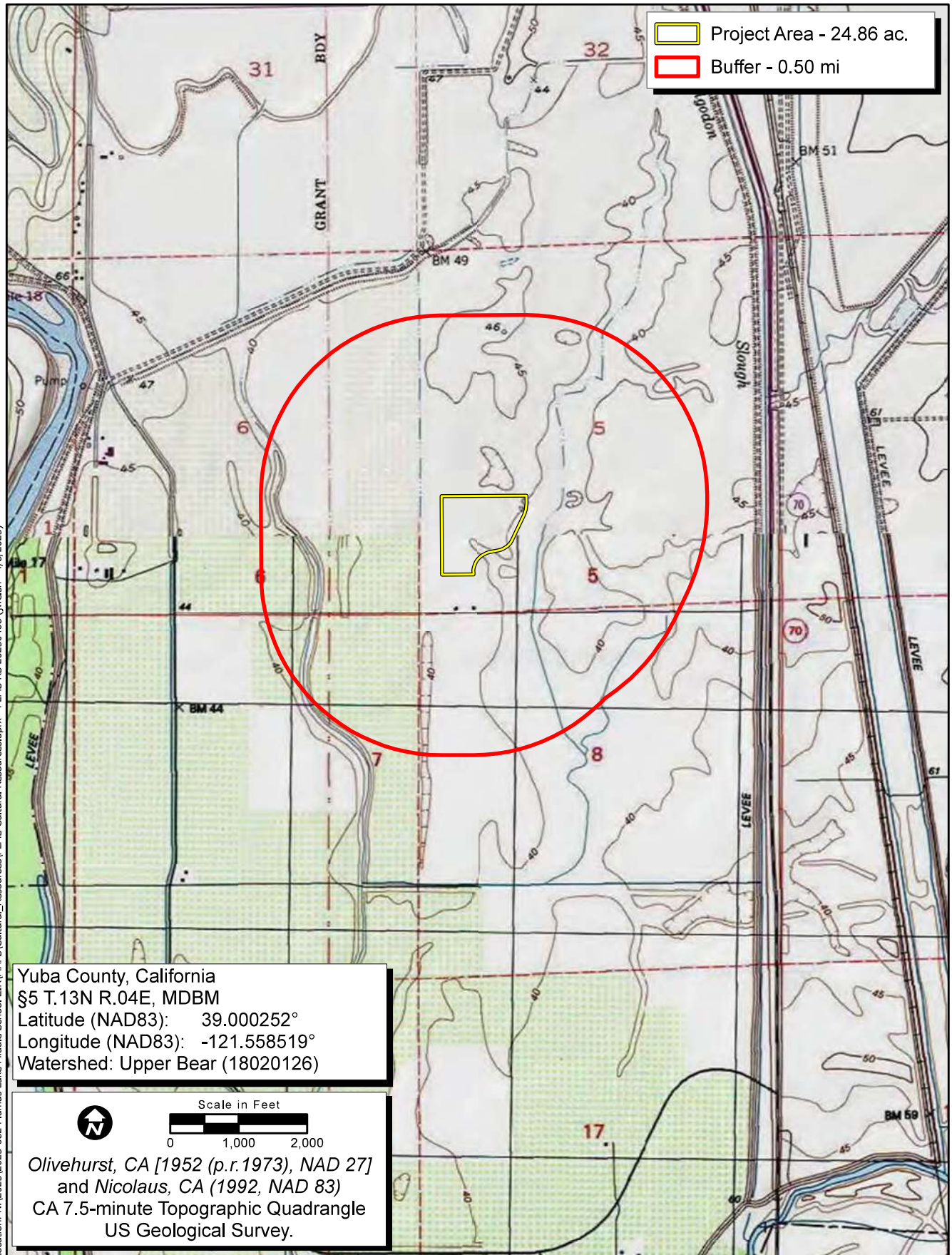
Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: 9167829134

Email: dchisholm@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

Please see attached map.



Map Date: 4/8/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS, Yuba County

Records Search



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 8, 2025

Daisy Mae Chisholm
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: dchisholm@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Plumas Lake Middle EIR 2025-082 Project, Yuba County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansCOMMISSIONER
VacantACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINNNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Yuba	Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	N	Saxon Thomas, Tribal Council Member	P.O. Box 2624 Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 210-3590		saxon@chirpca.org	Nisenan	Butte,Nevada,Placer,Sierra,Sutter,Yuba	4/30/2025
	Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	N	Richard Johnson, Chairman	10338 Park Avenue Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 265-6563		richard@nevadacityrancheria.org	Nisenan	Butte,Nevada,Placer,Sierra,Sutter,Yuba	4/30/2025
	Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	N	Shelly Covert, Tribal Secretary	P.O. Box 2624 Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 460-8494		info@chirpca.org	Nisenan	Butte,Nevada,Placer,Sierra,Sutter,Yuba	4/30/2025
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	James Moon Jr, Tribal Member	342 American Hill Road Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 913-7257		wemoons@yahoo.com	Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member	P.O. Box 577 Greenville, CA, 95947	(530) 249-7692			Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Richard Cunningham, Vice Chairman	P.O. Box B-111 Greenville, CA, 95947	(530) 250-9584			Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor	4933 Ponderosa Way Medpines, CA, 95345	(209) 966-8062		brftcrtn@sti.net	Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Donald Ryberg, Chairman	17886 Oak Way Grass Valley, CA, 95945	(530) 955-5998		Siakumne@gmail.com	Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	4/3/2024
	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	F	Josef Fore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	10720 Indian Hill Road Attn: Tribal Preservation Auburn, CA, 95603	(530) 492-9508		THPO@auburnrancheria.com	Nisenan (Southern Maidu) Miwok	Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Sierra,Solano,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	9/5/2024
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano.Stanislaus.Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	2/12/2025
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Cultural Preservation Department,	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 313-4493		cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano.Stanislaus.Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	2/12/2025
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		mstclair@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano.Stanislaus.Sutter.Yolo.Yuba	2/12/2025

Project Area Photographs

Camera Format: Cell phone –(iPhone 11) Daisy Chisholm and (Samsung Galaxy XCover6 Pro)Eric Fries

Lens Size:

Film Type and Speed: Digital **Negatives Kept at:** ECORP Rocklin

Mo.	Day	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #	Initials
05	13	Northeast Corner Project Area Overview	SE	IMG 5452	DMC
05	13	Northeast Corner Project Area/Construction Boundary	W	IMG 5453	DMC
05	13	Construction on Project Boundary	N	IMG 5454	DMC
05	13	Construction on Project Boundary	N	IMG 5455	DMC
05	13	Northeast Project Area Overview Irrigation lines	W	IMG 5456	DMC
05	13	Northeast Project Area Overview Irrigation lines	NW	IMG 5457	DMC
05	13	Northeast Project Area Overview Irrigation lines	NE	IMG 5458	DMC
05	13	Overgrown vegetation and ground visibility	N	IMG 5459	DMC
05	13	Overgrown vegetation and ground visibility	N	IMG 5460	DMC
05	13	Overgrown vegetation and ground visibility	NW	IMG 5461	DMC
05	13	Project Overview Eastern Boundary River Oaks BLVRD	NW	IMG 5462	DMC
05	13	Project Overview Eastern Boundary River Oaks BLVRD	NW	IMG 5463	DMC
05	13	Project Overview Eastern Boundary River Oaks BLVRD	W	IMG 5464	DMC
05	13	Project Overview Eastern Boundary River Oaks BLVRD	N	IMG 5465	DMC
05	13	Eastern Boundary vegetation overgrowth	N	IMG 5466	DMC
05	13	Northeast Corner Project Area/Construction Boundary	W	20250513_093259	ECF
05	13	Northeast Corner Project Area Overview	S	20250513_093305	ECF
05	13	Northeast Corner Project Area Overview	SW	20250513_093308	ECF
05	13	Northeast Corner Housing Development Construction	NW	20250513_093311	ECF
05	13	Ground Visibility	S	20250513_093321	ECF
05	13	Ground Visibility/ Overgrown Vegetation	NW	20250513_094752	ECF
05	13	Ground Visibility/ Overgrown Vegetation	W	20250513_094754	ECF
05	13	Ground Visibility/ Overgrown Vegetation	SW	20250513_094756	ECF
05	13	Crop growth/Irrigation System	W	20250513_100858	ECF
05	13	Crop growth/Irrigation System	SW	20250513_100901	ECF
05	13	Crop growth/Irrigation System	SE	20250513_100905	ECF
05	13	Crop growth/Irrigation System	E	20250513_100910	ECF
05	13	Crop growth/Irrigation System	E	20250513_100913	ECF
05	13	Freshly plowed strip across Project Area	W	20250513_105339	ECF
05	13	Freshly plowed strip across Project Area	E	20250513_105348	ECF
05	13	Freshly plowed strip across Project Area	W	20250513_105635	ECF



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20250513_093259



20250513_093305



20250513_093308



20250513_093311



20250513_093321



20250513_094752



20250513_094754



20250513_094756



20250513_100858



20250513_100901



20250513_100905



20250513_100910



20250513_100913



20250513_105339



20250513_105348



20250513_105635



20250513_105639