
Appendix C

Archaeological Study

October 6, 2025

17020

Ted Felix
Jordan Knighton Architects Inc.
12242 Business Park Drive, Suite 19
Truckee, CA 96161

Subject: Letter Report for Archaeological Study for the Truckee Regional Library Project

Dear Ted Felix:

This letter report documents the findings of an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey and exploratory shovel probing for the proposed Truckee Regional Library project (Project). The archaeological study consisted of a California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Native American Heritage Center Sacred Lands File (NAHC SLF) records search, archival review, intensive pedestrian survey and exploratory testing around a previously documented resource. Results of the exploratory testing were negative. A 10-ft buffer where no ground disturbance is permitted is recommended for the archaeological resource encountered during survey.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location

The Project site is located in the Sierra Nevada in Northern California within the Town of Truckee in southeastern Nevada County (Figure 1, Project Location). The Project site is located within the Truckee, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle in Township 17 N, Range 16 E, Section 14.

1.2 Project Description

The Project has been sited on partially developed lands within the Truckee River Regional Park that are currently used for recreation. The land is owned and managed by the Truckee-Donner Recreation and Park District. The Truckee River Legacy Trail, a paved recreation trail, runs along the southern, western, and northern boundaries of the Project site. There are scattered residences in the vicinity as well as commercial downtown Truckee located approximately 0.24 miles northwest of the Project. The proposed Project consists of the development of a new regional library facility and associated support uses on the approximately 6-acre site.

2 Regulatory Context

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g), defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1, and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a), define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b), defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21074(a), defines “tribal cultural resources.”

- California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(e), set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony. The NAHC is to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 1 year in jail, to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it exceeds the thresholds of significance stated in the Appendix G Guidelines:

- a) Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resources as defined in 14 CCR 15064.5(b)
- b) Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 14 CCR 15064.5(b)
- c) Directly or indirectly destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
- d) Disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the California Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the California Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA. (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2))

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g), defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code, Sections 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered (14 CCR 15064.5). As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.94, and added California Public Resources Code, Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- 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.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency-tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or

substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Native American Human Remains

State law (California Public Resources Code, Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the NAHC.

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, define the subsequent protocol. In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended on the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that the County Coroner or County-approved Coroner represented be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5(e)).

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5b). California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the County Coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the County Coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans. California Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2(b–c), and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4, provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological sites.

3 Records Search

A records search conducted by the NCIC for the Project site and a surrounding half-mile radius was completed by Dudek staff on October 17, 2024 (Confidential Appendix A). This search included their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included the NRHP, CRHR, and listed California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and Caltrans Bridge Survey information.

3.1 Previously Conducted Studies

There are a total of 98 technical studies within ½-mile, with zero intersecting the Project site.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
Previously Technical Studies Intersecting the Project site			
None			
Previously Technical Studies within ½-mile of the Project site			
000500	2003	Susan Lindstrom	10120 Jibboom Street Archaeological Monitoring Report
000575	2001	Jensen, Peter	Archaeological Survey, Riverview Townhomes, Truckee
000595	2009	Dana Supernowicz	Cultural Resources Study of the Downtown Truckee Project AT&T Wireless Site No. SCRMCA1010 10263 High Street, Truckee, Nevada County, California 96161
002653	2000	Janis Offerman	Historic Property Survey Report for Improvements to I-80 in Nevada County, California
002654	2000	Daryl Noble	An Archaeological Survey of Highway 80 from West of the Soda Springs Overcrossing at Truckee, Nevada County
003378	1992	Sean Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey, McManus Proposed Land Split and Development Project, c. 1 ac In Truckee on East South River Street, Nevada County, California
003379	2000	Melinda Peak	Cultural Resource Assessment Of The Palisades Townhouse Development Nevada County, California
003380	2000	Peter Jensen	Archaeological Survey, APN 19-42-34
003381	1992	Peter Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey, Joel Williams' Subdivision and Development Project, c. 2.85 ac Adjacent To The Truckee, Nevada County, California
003386	1985	Susan G. Lindström	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Of The Farmer's Home Application 3.7 Acres Near Truckee Nevada County, California

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
003387	1991	Janis K. Offerman	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for a new 40-foot wide span across the Truckee River just east of the existing bridge.
003391	1997	Peak, Ann S.	Cultural Resource Assessment Of The Pacific Bell Mobile Services West Star Hill Site (Site SA-375-04)
003392	1995	Peter Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey Stonewood-At-Tahoe, 38-Unit Townhome Development Project, c. 4.7 Acres on Palisades Drive, Truckee, Nevada County, California
003410	1997	James Hutchins and Robert McQueen	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 32 Acre Parcel at the End of South River Street Truckee, California
003411	1993	Fryman, Leslie and Heipel, Steve	Cultural Resources Survey of a 10 Acre Parcel In Nevada County, California
003413	1985	Farber, Alfred	Archaeological Survey Of The Truckee Junction Project Area, Nevada County, California
003414	1988	Cashion Callaway	IMR Job 633-Donner Pass Road Sidewalk Construction Project Archaeological Monitoring
003416	1989	Bass, Henry O.	Positive Archaeological Survey Report For The Proposed Truckee Bypass Project Nevada County, California
003416B	1991	Janis K. Offermann	Negative Archaeological Survey Report For The Proposed Truckee Bypass Project Nevada County, California
003416C	1991	Janis K. Offermann	Negative Archaeological Survey Report For The Proposed Truckee Bypass Project Nevada County, California
003416D	1987	Stephen D. Mikesell	Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Truckee "Dump" Site
003416E	1989	Robert Watkins	Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Truckee Bypass, Nevada County
003436	1991	Janis K. Offerman	Historic Property Survey Report Replacement Of Bridge 17-91 3-NEV-267, P.M. 0.0/1.0 03207-296300
003436B	1991	Janis K. Offermann	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Replacement Of Bridge 17-91 3-NEV-267, P.M. 0.0/1.0 03207-296300
003436C	1991	Stephen Mikesell	Historical Architectural Survey Report 3-NEV-267, P.M. 0.9/1.0 03029630K
003438	1994	Maniery, James Gary	Cultural Resources Inventory of The Truckee Pines Apartments Project, Nevada County, California
003439	1990	Janis K. Offermann	Report on an Archaeological Survey For A Proposed Road Improvement Project on State Route 267 Just South of Truckee in Nevada County, California, 03-NEV-267 P.M. 1.1/1.5 03357-326100

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
003439B	1990	Janis K. Offermann	Historic Property Survey Report for a Proposed Widening of State Route 267 Just South of Truckee, Nevada County, California, 03-NEV-267 P.M. 1.1/1.5 03357-326100
003467	1979	Gary Johnson	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report Land Exchange #1 Hopkins Land Exchange
003481	1991	Smith, Glenn	Archeological and Historical Resources Survey THP #2-92-55-NEV (3)
003498	2002	Lindstrom, Susan	Trout Creek Restoration Project Heritage Resource Inventory Truckee, California
003503	2001	Susan Lindstrom	Third Tahoe Donner Connection Project
003579	2000	Susan Lindstrom	Mancuso Commercial Project Heritage Resource Inventory
003600	1998	Lindström, Susan	Truckee Sanitary District Commercial Row Main Pipeline Extension Truckee, California Nevada County
003601	1996	Lindström, Susan	Heritage Resource Study, Truckee Sanitary District, East River Street Overhead Sewer Crossing, APN 19-430-20, Truckee, California, Nevada County
003603	2001	Susan Lindstrom	Palisades Extension 2001 Easement Project
003644	1994	Susan Lindstrom	Safe Drinking Water Bond Law Project, Phase 2
003661	1993	Susan Lindstrom	A Cultural Resource of the Inventory of the Truckee Diner (APN 19-090-02)
003661B	1995	Lindström, Susan, Elizabeth Bennett, Marilou Ficklin, and Gayle Green	Archaeological monitoring at the Truckee Diner Site (Addendum to the original Truckee Diner project)
003667	1995	Lindström, Susan	Safe Drinking Water Bond Law Truckee Downtown Pipeline Project
003695	1985	Lindström, Susan	United States Forest Service 160-Acre Parcel
003696	1993	Susan Lindstrom	A Cultural Resource Inventory of Three Parcels (APN 19-450-05, 19-420-15, 19-430-04) 13 Acres in East Truckee, California Nevada County
004385	1991	Joseph Randolph and Thomas Burke	Cultural Resources Survey for a 120 kV Transmission Line Between Squaw Valley and Truckee, Nevada and Placer Counties
004385B	1991	Thomas Burke	Cultural Resources Overview for a 120 kV Transmission Line Between Squaw Valley and Truckee, Nevada and Placer Counties, California
006187	2003	Susan Lindstrom	Mcmanus/Hors: Jibboom-High Street Project, Heritage Resource Inventory.
006702	2005	Smith, Carrie E.	Truckee Ranger District Stockrest Spring Trail Heritage Resource Report

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
006739	2005	Sean Michael Jensen	Archaeological Survey, c.88 acre Keiser Parcel Split/Development Project
006770	2005	Susan Lindstrom	Brockway Transmission Water Pipeline Project Heritage Resource Inventory Truckee, CA Nevada County
008229	2004	Teri H. Christensen, Mark Hufstetler, Robert Kautz, and Monique Kimball	Town of Truckee Historic Resources and Architectural Inventory
008229B	2003	Pacific Municipal Consultants	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Historic Preservation Program, Town of Truckee, California
008229C	2004	Marie Nelson and Tony Lashbrook	OHP Letter Acknowledging Receipt of the Town of Truckee Historic Resources and Architectural Inventory Report
008619	2006	Cindy Arrington et al	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California
008905	2003	Peter Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey Hilltop Residential and Commerical Development Project, c. 84 acres in South Truckee at Hilltop
008908	2003	Robert R. Kautz	An Archaeological Inventory of the Silverwood Development: 8 acres at the Hilltop, Truckee, California
008919	2001	Richard Crosland	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the I-80 Corridor from Bridge Street to the State Highway 89 Interchange at Truckee, California CalTrans Project No. 03-291003
008921	2004	William Banka and Aaron Fergusson	Archaeological Survey Report for the Winter Creek Subdivision THP
008930	2002	Jeff Haney	Historical Resource Compliance Report 03-NEV-267 K.P. 0.19-3.70 (P.M. 0.12-2.30) EA 03-291020
009119	1980	Paul A. Lord, Jr.	Completion Report; Truckee Historical Survey Project
009139	2007	Dana Supernowicz	Downtown Truckee cellular antenna
009213	2007	Susan Lindström	Avery Hotel Project Heritage Resource Inventory, Truckee, California, Nevada County
009665	1994	Christian Gerike, Suzanne Stewart, and Brian F. Terhorst	A Cultural Resources Archival and Literature Study for the Southwest Gas Expansion Project
009876	2007	Sean Michael Jensen	10.4 - acre Truckee Town Center Project
010217	2008	Andrew Pulcheon and Judith Marvin	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study and Historical Evaluations for the Truckee Railyard Master Plan Project Town of Truckee, Nevada County, California
010235	2008	Larry Rieger	Archaeological Survey Report for Sierra College Grass Valley Campus Extension THP
010269	2009	Lindstrom, Susan	Heritage Resource Study Brockway Road Bike Trail Truckee, California (Nevada County)

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
010434	1997	John W. Snyder	Central Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, Sacramento to Nevada State Line - HAER CA-196
010454	2010	Sharon A. Waechter, Darren J. Andolina, Susan G. Lindstrom, Julie Garibaldi, and Eugene Romanski	Revised Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed 625 and 650 Line Upgrade Project, Nevada and Placer Counties, California. LTBMU Report no. TB-2007-043/R2007051900068
010621	2010	Duke, Darren, Waechter, Sharon, and Garner, Albert	Cultural Resources Inventory of NV Energy Transmission Line Assets on the Tahoe National Forest, Truckee and Sierraville Ranger Districts, California Forest Service Report Number: TNF01555/R2009051700058
011083	2012	Sharon A. Waechter and Allen McCabe	Phase II Evaluation for the Tahoe Donner to Downtown Recreation Trail, Truckee, Nevada County, California
011266	2012	Michael J. Baldrice, Kerrie Absher, and Carrie Smith	Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company/Hobart Estates Company Railroad Grades. Forest Service Site Numbers FS05175600071 (CA-SIE-144H), Sierraville Ranger District and FS05175700691 (CA-NEV-695H), Truckee Ranger District. Tahoe National Forest Cultural Resource Report R2012051700057 Sierra and Nevada Counties, California
011377	2013	Susan Lindstrom and Lizzie Bennett	Glenshire Drive Bike Lane Project Phase 2 Truckee, California Heritage Resource Inventory and Evaluation
011412	2003	Denise McLemore, Michael J. Baldrice, and Carrie Smith	National Register Evaluation of Site 05-17-56-71 & 05-17-57-691 Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company/Hubart Estate Company Railroad Grades, Conducted for the Davies/Merril Creek Restoration Project, Sierraville and Truckee Ranger District, Tahoe National Forest, Report TNF 1499/R2001-0517-00036
011412B	2003	Carmel Barry-Schweyer and Carrie Smith	Contextual History of the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company (1896-1917)/Hobart Estate Company (1917-1936)
011412C	2003	Denise McLemore, Carrie Smith, Michael J. Baldrice, Jennifer Sigler, and John Oddy	National Register Evaluation of Forest Service Sites 05-17-56-520 and 05-17-57-621, Boca and Loyaltan Railroad Grade from Loyaltan to Boca, Conducted for the Davies and Merrill Creeks Watershed Restoration Project, Sierraville and Truckee Ranger Districts, Tahoe National Forest, Report TNF 1763/R2003-0517-00023
011886	2015	Susan Lindstrom	Donner Lake Basin Watershed Assessment A Contextual Overview of Human Land Use and Environmental Conditions: Workbook
012391	2018	Tucker O. Orvald, Steven J. Melvin, and Bryan T. Larson	Heritage Resource Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of the River Line, Nevada and Placer Counties, California. Tahoe National Forest Report Number: R2018051700024
012575	2017	Tara Otto and Jana Morehouse	Archaeological and Historic Architecture Records Review for the Union Pacific Railroad Roseville Subdivision Positive Train Control Mile Post 206.5
012713	2018	Cindy L. Baker and Sarah C. Heffner	Built Environment Report for the Truckee Legacy Trail Phase 4 Project Town of Truckee, Placer and Nevada Counties, California
012740	1985	Susan G. Lindstrom	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the U.S. Forest Service 160-Acre Parcel Nevada County, CA

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
012741	1986	Susan Linstrom	An Archaeological and Historical Analysis of the Old Truckee Dump The Junction Project
012755	2018	Susan Lindstrom	Truckee Way/ E. Jibboom/ Stockrest Roundabout Project Cultural Resource Inventory (USFS Report R2019051700006)
012834	2019	Susan G. Lindstrom, Judith Marvin, Chaun Mortier, and Sharon A. Waechter	West River Street Streetscape Improvement Project, Architectural and Archaeological Resource Study, Town of Truckee, Nevada County, California
013259	2020	Chaun Mortier, Greg Zirbel, and Susan Lindstrom	Brickelltown Streetscape Archaeological Monitoring Project
013261	2020	Susan Lindstrom	Cascade Housing Project Cultural Resource Inventory
013269	2020	Chaun Mortier, Greg Zirbel, and Susan Lindstrom	Old Truckee Jail Archaeological Monitoring Project
013485	2020	Connor Buitenhuys	Historic Property Survey Report for the Nevada Acceleration and Auxiliary Lanes and Donner Park to Trout Creek Projects Along Interstate 80 in Nevada County, California
013485A	2020	Connor Buitenhuys	Archaeological Survey Report for the Nevada Acceleration and Auxiliary Lanes and Donner Park to Trout Creek Projects Along Interstate 80 in Nevada County, CA
013485B	2020	Connor Buitenhuys	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan For the Nevada Acceleration and Auxiliary Lanes and Donner Park to Trout Creek Projects Along Interstate 80 in Nevada County, California
013708	2020	Cory Johnson and Matthew Holtkamp	Section 106 FCC Compliance Form for Project CVL01307-DT/Truckee/10101228
013899	2021	Susan Lindstrom	Rocker Memorial Skatepark Project Cultural Resource Inventory
014054	2022	Susan Lindstrom	East River Oski Project Cultural Resource Study
014182	2022	Melinda Pacheco Patrick and Denay Grund	Cultural Resources Feasibility Study for the Pioneer Trail and Bridge Street Extension Project (C1503), Truckee, Nevada County, California
014187	2003	Susan Lindstrom	Determination of Eligibility of Site 05-17-57-266/274 "Trout Creek Dump" Tahoe National Forest Project No. TNF 1807, R2004-0517-00015
014264	2015	Jeremy Hall	Archaeological Survey Report for the Truckee Meadows Restoration Project, Town of Truckee, Nevada County, California
014264B	2018	Molly Laitinen and Jeremy Hall	Cultural Resources Monitoring Letter Report for Phase 2 of the Truckee Meadows Restoration Project
014264C	2017	Jeremy Hall	Truckee Meadows Restoration Project, Inadvertent Discovery Plan
014378	2023	Susan Lindstrom	Kidzone Museum Project

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Technical Studies within 1/2-mile of the Project site

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
014405	1991	Susan Lindstrom	A Cultural Resource Surface Survey of the Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency Truckee Sanitary District Project, A 91-Acre Parcel (APN 19-430-05 & 10), Truckee, California, Nevada County

3.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Four previously recorded resources are present within 1/2-mile of the Project site, with one of those resources intersecting the Project site.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1/4-mile of the Project Site

Primary ID	Trinomial	Name	Age	Attributes
Previously Recorded Resources Intersecting the Project Site				
P-29-001133	CA-NEV-000797	n/a	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
Previously Recorded Resources within 1/2-mile of the Project Site				
P-29-001134	CA-NEV-000798	n/a	Historic	Trash scatter
P-29-002926	n/a	Truckee Historic National Register District	Historic	Urban historic district
P-29-004735	n/a	Crandall Brothers (Sierra Motors)	Historic	Wood-framed structure

P-29-001133

This resource consists of a bedrock milling feature with 6 mortar cups located on terrace above the southern bank of the Truckee River. It was first documented in 1989 by California Department of Transportation archaeologists during a survey for proposed improvements to State Route 267, south of Truckee (Offermann 1990). Inspection of nearby boulders did not identify any additional features, and no artifacts are documented on the existing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Archaeological Site Record. No statement is provided regarding the eligibility of the resource on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

3.3 Review of Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery

Dudek examined historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development within the Project site and surrounding properties. Historic aerial photographs, available from 1953, 1969, 1974, 1984, 1992, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022 and historic maps, available from 1865, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1971, 1974, 1986, 1994, 2003, 2012, 2015, 2018 and 2022 were inspected to observe previous development in the Project area (NETR 2025). In general, the Project site consists of mixed

pine forest with granitic outcrops located within the Truckee River Valley. Minor development has occurred to the south and to the east of the Project site, with present-day Brockway Rd and Truckee Regional Park representing the broadest extent of development in the area directly adjacent to the Project site.

Aerial images show the Truckee River Legacy Trail within the Project site as early as 1984. Earlier aerials show no development within the Project site.

The 1865 GLO Plat map shows an unnamed road near the Project site, roughly following the alignment of present-day Brockway Rd. A structure and two unnamed roads are depicted east of the Project site on the 1956 USGS topographic mapping and remains through the 1986 map series. The 1994 series no longer shows the structure depicted on the 1956 through 1986 mapping, but shows two structures in the location of the present-day maintenance yard. These two structures are also shown on the 2003 map series. The 2012 through 2022 mapping only shows the Truckee Regional Park access road east of the Project site, and no structures within or adjacent to the Project site (NETR 2025).

4 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 11, 2024 for the Project Site and ½-mile buffer (Appendix B). Results for this search from the NAHC SLF were negative. A list of traditionally culturally affiliated Native American tribal representatives who may have additional information related to cultural resources in the area has been provided as part of this search. In the interest of ensuring efficient and direct consultation between the City and tribes, Dudek has not followed up by contacting the tribes directly because it did not want to disrupt any outreach conducted by the City of Truckee.

The proposed Project may be subject to compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the proposed Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Because Assembly Bill 52 is a government-to-government process, all records of correspondence related to Assembly Bill 52 notification and any subsequent consultation will be on file with the lead agency.

5 Field Survey Results

Pedestrian Survey

Dudek archaeologists completed intensive survey the entire Project site on October 9, 2024 using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for cultural resources inventory. Exposed ground surfaces were observed for surface artifacts, undisturbed areas, archaeological deposits, or geological exposures. Subsurface exposures from erosion were opportunistically inspected for indications of soils with the potential to contain deposits. Intensive survey with 10 m interval transects were used to survey the Project site.

Overall, ground visibility was poor (>15%), except in areas with previous disturbance from development and in areas with granitic outcrops. Generally, visibility was obscured by dense understory vegetation and pine duff. Boot scrapes

were utilized within areas where visibility was limited due to vegetation, and outcrops were closely inspected for evidence of bedrock milling and petroglyphs.

P-29-001133

This previously-recorded bedrock milling station was relocated during pedestrian survey of the Project site, and the condition of the site matches the description provided on the original DPR record (Offermann 1990). No artifacts were observed within the resource boundaries. Updated measurements of the bedrock milling station and individual elements were recorded, along with updated GPS data with sub-meter accuracy. This data is provided in an appendix to this report with a DPR continuation sheet, bedrock milling record, location and sketch mapping.

Exploratory Shovel Probing

Following the relocation of the previously recorded bedrock milling feature (P-34-001133), a series of four 25 x 50 centimeter (cm) shovel probes were placed approximately 5 meters away from the base of the bedrock outcrop, aligned with cardinal directions, in an attempt to identify buried cultural deposits. All four shovel probes were excavated to a depth of 25 to 40 cm below the surface before hitting rock impediments due to the presence of large granitic boulders within the subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 1/8-inch mesh. No cultural materials were identified in the four shovel probes.

6 Summary and Management Considerations

The focus of the present investigation was to confirm the boundaries of previously recorded resources as possible, and to adjust the archaeological avoidance areas, as appropriate. To achieve this goal, Dudek archaeologists inspected the Project site, specifically focusing on areas north of the creek where active construction was occurring. It was confirmed that work had avoided known resources and that no associated resources had been affected. In addition, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) 10-ft buffer associated with the known resource (P-29-001133) in the area is to be delineated to assist contractors with future avoidance. All areas within these buffers should be assumed to be potentially sensitive for cultural resources and, as they have not been formally evaluated for CRHR listing, should be assumed significant under CEQA.

Environmentally Sensitive Area

An ESA with a 10-ft buffer will be established around the recorded boundary of P-29-001133 prior to implementation of the Project. This buffer will be flagged by a Dudek archaeologist using a hand-held GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy. No Project activities will be permitted within this ESA.

Unanticipated Archaeological Resources

With regard to the present project and related ongoing work: all employees should be alerted to the potential to the potential to encounter archaeological material. The location of P-29-001133 within the Project site P-29-001133, will be avoided by Project design, and no project-related disturbance should occur within the resource boundary. The resource boundary will be flagged prior to implementing Project activities to ensure avoidance. In the event that cultural resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during work activities for the proposed Project, all ground disturbing work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified specialist,

meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. Prehistoric archaeological deposits may be indicated by the presence of discolored or dark soil, fire-affected material, concentrations of fragmented or whole freshwater bivalves shell, burned or complete bone, non-local lithic materials, or the characteristic observed to be atypical of the surrounding area. Common prehistoric artifacts may include modified or battered lithic materials; lithic or bone tools that appeared to have been used for chopping, drilling, or grinding; projectile points; fired clay ceramics or non-functional items; and other items. Historic-age deposits are often indicated by the presence of glass bottles and shards, ceramic material, building or domestic refuse, ferrous metal, or old features such as concrete foundations or privies. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Unanticipated Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall provide his/her recommendations on treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Ross Owen
Archaeologist

Att.: *Figure 1 – Project Location*
Figure 2 – Project Site

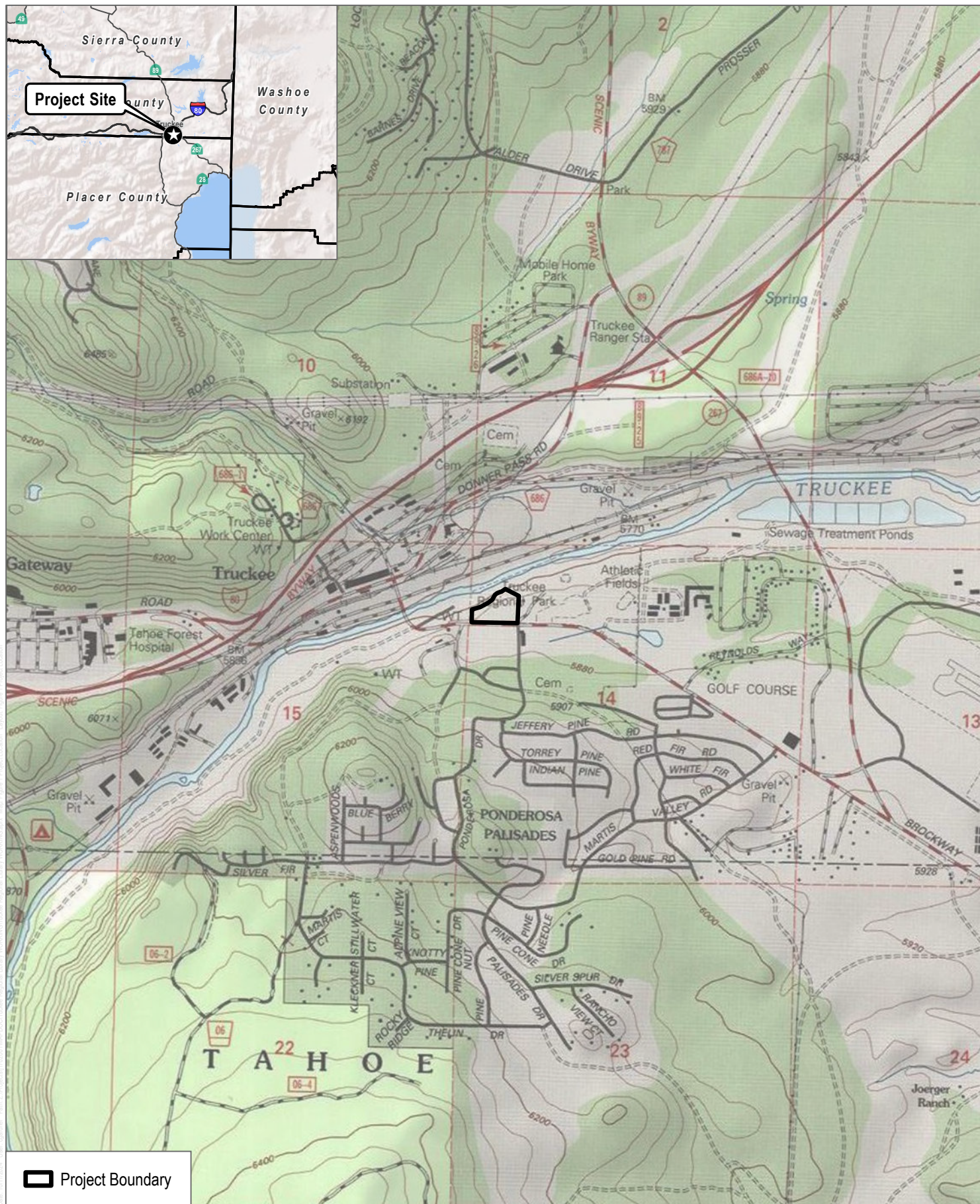
cc: *Adam Giacinto, Dudek*
Markus Lang, Dudek

References

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Authors:	Ross Owen, MA, RPA and Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Client/Project Proponent:	Jordan Knighton Architects Inc.
Report Date:	October 2025
Report Title:	Letter Report for Archaeological Study for the Truckee Regional Library Project
Type of Study:	Intensive Pedestrian Survey, Archaeological Testing
New Sites:	None
New Isolates:	None
Updated Sites:	P-29-001133
USGS Quad:	Truckee, California 7.5-minute
Acreage:	6
Key Words:	Town of Truckee; intensive pedestrian survey; archaeological testing; shovel test pits; bedrock milling



SOURCE: USGS National Map 2024

1:24,000

DUDEK



0 1,000 2,000 0 280 560
Feet Meters

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Truckee Regional Library Project



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2024