

**CONFIDENTIAL**

## **Cultural Resources Inventory Report**

---

### **New Ridgeview High School Project**

Butte County, California

**Prepared for:**

Paradise Unified School District  
6696 Clark Road  
Paradise California 95969

**Prepared by:**

Megan Webb, Laurel Zickler-Martin, RPA, and  
Theadora Fuerstenberg RPA  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, California 95677

**Under the Direction of Principal Investigator:**

Theadora Fuerstenberg, RPA

**August 25, 2020**



## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2020, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed New Ridgeview High School Project located in Paradise, California. The Paradise Unified School District proposes to construct high school classrooms and administration buildings at 5958 Maxwell Drive in the Town of Paradise in Butte County, California.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that no previous cultural resources studies have been conducted and no previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area. As a result of the field survey, no cultural resources were recorded. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

## **CONTENTS**

1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1	Project Location .....	1
1.2	Project Description and Area of Potential Effects .....	1
1.3	Regulatory Context.....	3
1.4	Report Organization .....	4
2.0	SETTING .....	5
2.1	Environmental Setting.....	5
2.2	Geology and Soils .....	5
2.3	Vegetation and Wildlife.....	5
3.0	CULTURAL CONTEXT .....	6
3.1	Regional Pre-contact History .....	6
3.2	Local Pre-contact History.....	7
3.2.1	Paleoindian Period (13,500 – 10,000 BP).....	7
3.2.2	Lower Archaic Period (10,000 – 7,500 BP) .....	7
3.2.3	Middle Archaic Period (7,500 – 2,500 BP).....	7
3.2.4	Upper Archaic Period (2,500 – 1,000 BP) .....	8
3.2.5	Emergent Period (Post 1,000 BP) .....	8
3.3	Ethnography.....	8
3.4	Regional History .....	10
3.5	Project Area History .....	11
4.0	METHODS .....	13
4.1	Personnel Qualifications.....	13
4.2	Records Search Methods .....	14
4.3	Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods .....	14
4.4	Other Interested Party Consultation Methods .....	15
4.5	Field Methods.....	15
5.0	RESULTS.....	15
5.1	Records Search.....	15
5.1.1	Previous Research .....	15
5.1.2	Records.....	17
5.1.3	Map Review and Aerial Photographs .....	18
5.2	Sacred Lands File Results .....	19
5.3	Other Interested Party Consultation Results.....	19
5.4	Field Survey Results.....	19

6.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.....	21
6.1	Conclusions .....	21
6.2	Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources .....	21
6.3	Recommendations.....	21
6.4	Post-Review Discoveries.....	22
7.0	REFERENCES CITED .....	24

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1.	Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area .....	17
----------	---	----

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.	Project Location and Vicinity .....	2
Figure 2.	Survey Coverage .....	16
Figure 3.	Parking lot overview (view south; August 10, 2020).....	20
Figure 4.	Project Area overview (view west; August 10, 2020). ....	20
Figure 5.	Cut tree stumps within Project Area (view south; August 10, 2020). ....	21

## **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEIC	North Eastern 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	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
PUSD	Paradise Unified School District
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
USC	United States Code
USGS	U.S. Geologic Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In 2020, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed New Ridgeview High School Project Area located in the Town of Paradise in Butte County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (e.g., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location**

The Project Area consists of approximately 2.31 acres of property located in the southwestern quarter of Section 14 of Township 22 North, Range 3 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1994 Paradise East, California U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area is located east of the Paradise High School campus on Maxwell Drive, between Fairview Drive and Pleasant Lane. The Project Area address is 5958 Maxwell Drive.

### **1.2 Project Description and Area of Potential Effects**

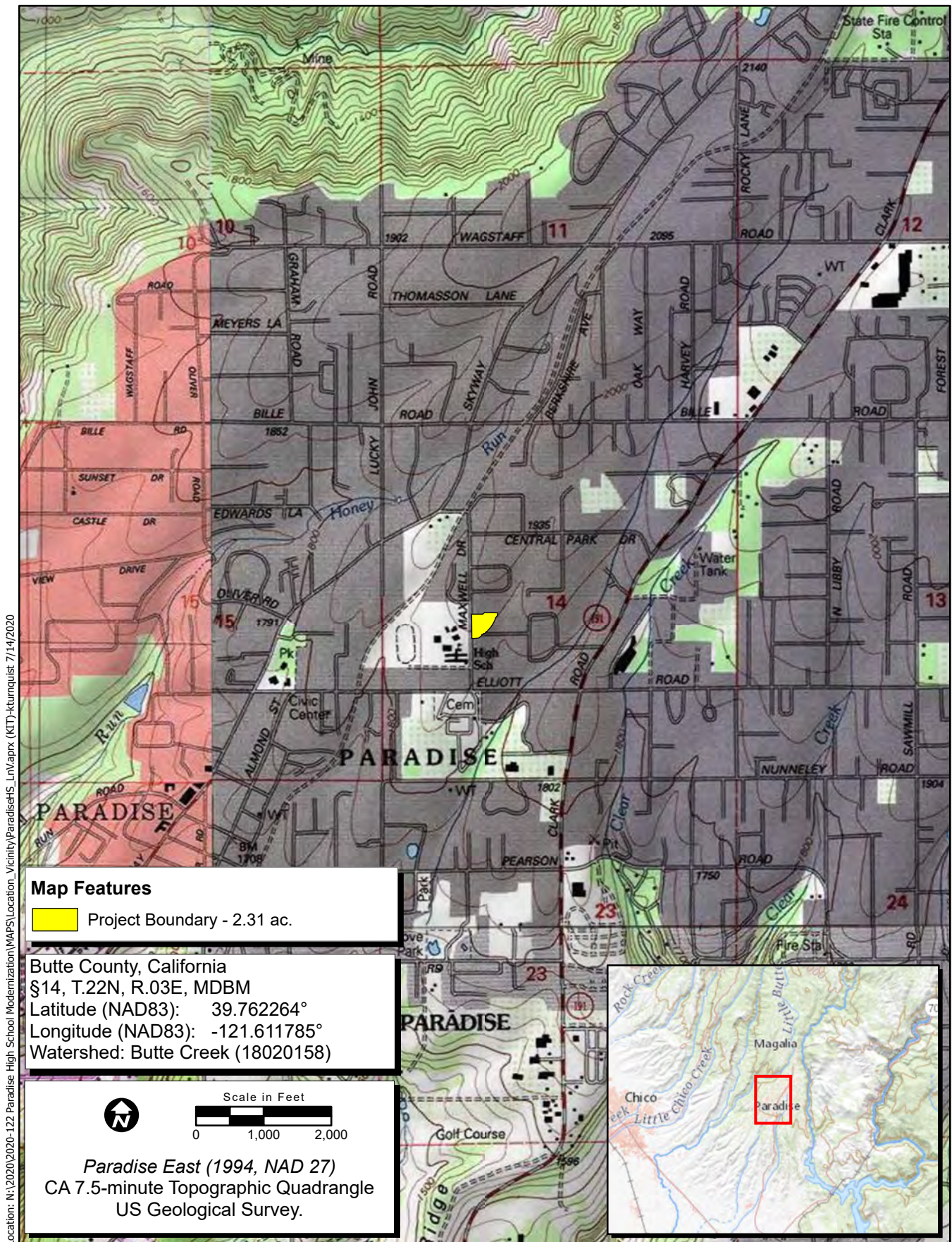
The Paradise Unified School District (PUSD) proposes to construct a new high school facility, totaling 17,000 square feet, including six classrooms, an administration building, and 135 parking lot spots. The Project Area will house a portion of these facilities.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the 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), the term Project Area is used rather than APE. For the purpose of this document, the terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and, in the case of the current 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 described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 400 feet by 300 feet in size.

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 includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project and could extend as deep as 20 feet below the current surface; therefore, review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.





Map Date: 7/14/2020  
 Sources:

The vertical APE is also described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 50 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height of the proposed buildings.

### 1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. The NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

The NHPA and CEQA (Title 54 United States Code (USC) Section 100101 et seq and Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

Tribal Cultural Resources 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 of the following:

- included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR,
- included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, 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.

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 Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto.



Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP 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 Tribal Cultural Resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

In addition, in the event that the Project may affect Waters of the United States (U.S.), thereby requiring the Project proponent to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Sacramento District Regulatory Division, this report was prepared to contribute to compliance with the 2014 *Sacramento District Regulatory Branch Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended*. Moreover, because the Project may qualify as a federal undertaking, regulations (36 CFR 800) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA require that cultural resources be identified and then evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria.

## 1.4 Report Organization

The following 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*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

## 2.0 SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in the Sierra Nevada foothills amidst a yellow pine and oak woodland vegetation zone in a rural residential community within the Town of Paradise, approximately 10 miles east of the City of Chico. It is situated on a ridge between the West Branch Feather River and Butte Creek Canyon, the latter of which is 2.7 miles to the east of the Project Area. The Project Area is also located 0.5 mile east and west of Honey Run Creek and Clear Creek, respectively. Elevations range from 1,875 to 1,890 feet above mean sea level.

The Project Area is located on land that has been partially developed as a parking lot and undeveloped rural lands. The Camp Fire burned through this community in November 2018, including the Project Area. The surrounding lands include the Paradise High School campus and Maxwell Drive on the west, a parking lot to the south, and residential lots to the north and east.

### 2.2 Geology and Soils

The Sierra Nevada physiographic province is a tilted fault block 400 miles long and 50 miles wide and is a primary topographic feature of eastern California. The northern Sacramento Valley lies along the western boundary of this portion of the range at the base of the foothills. Geomorphology consists of tertiary volcanic flow rocks and Pliocene volcanic rocks (Jennings et al. 1977).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2020), only one soil type exists in the Project Area: Paradiso loam (829), 2 to 15 percent slopes, which consists of very deep well-drained soils on volcanic ridge tops, formed in weathered tephra over residuum from volcanic rocks. The Paradiso soil series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in weathered tephra over residuum derived from volcanic rocks. These soils are on the top of volcanic ridges in the Cascade Mountains.

Due to the presence of alluvium along the Clear and Honey Run creeks, located 0.5 mile east and west of the Project Area, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways, there exists the potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area.

### 2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The undeveloped portions of the Project Area are made up burned pine-oak woodland. As previously mentioned, much of this community, including the Project Area, was completely burned during the Camp Fire in November 2018. The pine-oak woodland is currently made up of sparsely distributed early successional weedy herbaceous plants, shrubs, and small sapling trees. Herbaceous weedy plants include wild oats (*Avena* species), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), hairy hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and American pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*). Shrubs found onsite included French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), and Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), with many Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) starts. A few black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) trees

remain standing, particularly along Maxwell Drive, and large-diameter tree stumps, presumed to be ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), are scattered throughout the Project Area.

Wildlife use within the Project Area is expected to be minimal because the property is surrounded by Paradise High School and rural residences with no significant habitat features (e.g., wetlands, riparian woodlands) onsite or nearby.

### 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### 3.1 Regional Pre-contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (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 alive 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 years 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. 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 pre-contact history of the Project Area and vicinity thereof is not well documented, although archaeological investigations in the region (e.g., Kowta 1988; Hildebrandt 2007; Meyer and Rosenthal 2008) have resulted in chronological sequences that characterize specific time periods in the greater area (northern Sacramento Valley and surrounding). These include the Paleoindian Period (13,500 – 10,000 BP), Lower Archaic Period (10,000 – 7,500 BP), Middle Archaic Period (7,500 – 2,500 BP), Upper Archaic Period (2,500 – 1,000 BP), and Emergent Period (post 1,000 BP). Descriptions of these time periods are largely derived from Engbring and Waechter (2017).

### 3.2.1 *Paleoindian Period (13,500 – 10,000 BP)*

The earliest evidence of human occupation of north-central California comes in the form of isolated, large projectile points, which are stylistically similar to the early, well-known Clovis points. These had been traditionally dated to between 13,500 and 11,500 cal. BP, however, more recent studies show they may have been used for only a 500-year window between 13,250 and 12,800 BP (Engbring and Waechter 2017). Although no fluted projectile points have been discovered in the Sacramento Valley, isolated Clovis-like points have been discovered in the Northern Sierra Nevada and North Coast ranges in neighboring counties to the Project Area: near Thomas Creek in Tehama County (Dillion and Murphy 1994); Big meadows in Plumas County (Kowta 1988), and near Loyalton in Sierra County (Kowta 1988). However, the most substantial evidence of these fluted points come from several sites in Lake County, southwest of the current Project Area (Engbring and Waechter 2017).

### 3.2.2 *Lower Archaic Period (10,000 – 7,500 BP)*

Stronger evidence of human occupation in the northern Sacramento Valley region came from artifacts found in the upland areas to the north and west of Borax Lake dating to after 9,000 cal BP. These are affiliated with the *Borax Lake Pattern* (Hildebrandt 2007), which spans from 9,000 to 5,000 cal BP. It is defined by wide-stemmed projectile points, handstones, milling slabs, ovoid flake tools, and many other utilitarian items (Engbring and Waechter 2017). Sites dating to this period primarily represent short-term residents of small, mobile family bands who adapted a subsistence-settlement pattern and moved seasonally between resource bases (Engbring and Waechter 2017).

### 3.2.3 *Middle Archaic Period (7,500 – 2,500 BP)*

Most evidence from the Middle Archaic Period comes from the post-5,000 cal BP period, or the Late Middle Archaic. There was a significant increase in cultural diversity during this period in the region of the Project Area. Components include contracting-stemmed, notched, and concave-based dart points that are somewhat similar to other Middle Archaic finds in surrounding regions, but are not associated with established patterns in the outlying areas such as Martis, Buck's Lake, or Squaw Creek. Artifact assemblages from this period are diverse and include a wide variety of domestic tools, the first local evidence of mortar and pestle use, and acorn macrofossils (Engbring and Waechter 2017).

### **3.2.4 Upper Archaic Period (2,500 – 1,000 BP)**

This period is characterized by a large break in the archaeological record around 3,000 cal BP; the Whiskeytown Pattern in the upper Sacramento Valley is characterized by a variety of corner-notched and side-notched dart points, milling slabs, handstones, pebble net weights, and only some mortars and pestles. More recent discoveries indicate permanent village settlements were associated with the Windmill Pattern site in the Delta and Berkey pattern sites in the Clear Lake Basin (White 2003). Other significant residential components have been found at sites in Butte County dating to this time period that have not been related to established cultural complexes. Artifacts reflect an increased reliance on mortar and pestle, include a wide range of cooking features, more intensive use of bone tools, and evidence of occupation over multiple seasons. This type of evidence leads to the inference that centralized villages existed with established trade networks and were supported by forays into the outlying areas for seasonal gathering or trade, and also relied more on long-term food storage (Engbring and Waechter 2017).

### **3.2.5 Emergent Period (Post 1,000 BP)**

This era is characterized by increased cultural complexity and diversity in northern California; it corresponds with the Augustine Pattern (after White 2003), which is characterized by the establishment of large villages along rivers supported by an intensified subsistence strategy with greater dependence on fish. Fishing implements and bow-and-arrow technology appeared during this time, and large numbers of hopper mortars and pestles indicate intensification of plant food resources. Cultural expression is reflected in artifacts such as bone and stone decorative pendants, abalone shell pendants, gaming pieces, and a variety of shell beads. House structures, cooking features, and formal cemetery areas are identified in village sites of the Augustine Pattern, as are shell midden deposits rich with freshwater shellfish, butchered mammal bone, fish bone, acorns, small seeds, and other plant foods. The population had transitioned from mobile settlements to more permanent villages with abundant trade and exchange, food storage, and production of goods for trade (Engbring and Waechter 2017).

## **3.3 Ethnography**

When Euro-Americans first arrived in the region, indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Driver 1961; Murdock 1960), recognized the uniqueness of California's indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided California cultural area into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central. The Central area (as defined by Kroeber 1925) encompasses the current Project Area and includes the Maidu and Konkow.

The current Project Area falls within the ethnographic tribal territory of the Northwestern Maidu or Konkow, located in the lower foothills of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range and in the periphery of the Northern Sacramento Valley. The Maidu, on the basis of cultural and linguistic differences, have been differentiated into three major related divisions (Dixon 1905; Kroeber 1925; Powers 1877): the Northeastern (Mountain Maidu), Northwestern (Konkow), and Southern (Nisenan). Because

many believe the Mountain Maidu and Konkow to be so closely related, ethnographers tended to group them as one.

The Konkow occupied territory located immediately adjacent and to the southwest of the Mountain Maidu, along the Feather and Sacramento rivers, to their southern boundary at the Sutter Buttes. The Konkow were primarily located in the lower elevations of the Sierra Nevada and along the valley floor (Riddell 1978). Tribal territories adjacent to the Maidu and Konkow included the Atsugewi and Yana to the north, the Nomlaki and Patwin to the west, the Paiute and Washoe to the east, and the Nisenan to the south (Heizer 1978).

The Maidu and Konkow languages and associated dialects are members of the Maiduan language family of the California Penutian Linguistic Stock. Unlike the Maidu, whose dialects were unique to each of the four major regions of occupation, the Konkow spoke a large number of dialects, with each settlement area supporting more than one dialect (Shipley 1978). The Konkow called themselves *ko'yo-mkawi*, or "meadowland" (Riddell 1978).

Settlement patterns of the Maidu and Konkow were seasonal in nature. The Konkow inhabited a savanna-like habitat on the valley floor and in the lower elevations of the Sierra Nevada foothills. Resources exploited in this environment include wild rye, pine nuts, acorns, fish, and invertebrates (Kroeber 1925; Riddell 1978). Summer hunting trips into the mountains provided deer meat, skins, and other items for food, clothing, and shelter for the winter months.

The village community was the primary settlement type among the Maidu and consisted of three to five small villages, each composed of about 35 members. Among the Mountain Maidu, village communities were well defined and based on geography. In contrast, the Konkow were dispersed throughout the valley floor along river canyons, and as a result, village communities were less concentrated or definable (Kroeber 1925). In terms of permanent occupation sites, both groups preferred slightly elevated locations that provided visibility of the surrounding area and were away from the water-laden marshes and meadows (Riddell and Pritchard 1971; Dixon 1905; Riddell 1978). The Mechoopda Village, formerly located near downtown Chico, was home to many Maidu well into historical times.

Among the villages, the male occupant of the largest *kum*, or semi-subterranean earth-covered lodge, governed the community (Riddell 1978; Kroeber 1925; Dixon 1905). Two other types of ethnographically documented structures in use included the winter-occupied conical bark structure and the summer shade shelter (Riddell 1978).

Clothing, accessories, and other personal items were manufactured using elaborate basket weaving techniques, shell and bone ornamenting, and by incorporating feathers, game skins, plant roots, and stems into objects (Riddell 1978). Shell, in the form of beads for currency or as valuable jewelry, was very desirable and was exchanged for food, obsidian, tobacco, and pigments (Kroeber 1925; Riddell 1978).

Contact between the Maidu and Western culture was initiated as early as 1808 by Spanish explorers and fur trappers. The effects of the introduction of new diseases notwithstanding, native cultures remained essentially unchanged until after the discovery of gold at Coloma in 1848 (Riddell 1978). An outbreak of malaria in 1833, the 1848 Gold Rush, and subsequent massacre of Native Americans resulted in an upset



of the ecological and social balance of local Native societies. As a direct result, aboriginal populations plummeted from 8,000 in 1846 to only 900 in 1910 (Riddell 1978).

In 1855, the U.S. Congress authorized treaties to set aside reservation lands for Native Americans, after which some Konkow were relocated to the Nome Lackee reservation in present-day Tehama County (Kowta 1988). Currently, descendants of the Maidu and Konkow have revitalized their ancestral heritage and have dissociated into the Enterprise, Berry Creek, and Mooretown rancherias in Oroville; the Mechoopda Indian Tribe in Chico; the United Maidu Nation and Susanville Rancheria in Susanville; and the Greenville Rancheria in Plumas County.

### 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 United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States 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, which 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 Project Area History

The Project Area is located in the northern portion of Butte County. Butte County was one of the first 27 counties in California and originally encompassed a much larger area than it does today. It was named for the landform now known as the Sutter Buttes, located in present-day Sutter County to the south (Kyle 2002). In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the county land was primarily agricultural, with timber and mineral lands encompassing less than half the county area. Captain Luis A. Argüello led an expedition to the region in 1820 and was likely the earliest non-native to explore the area. Fur trappers of the Hudson Bay Company followed and traversed the region as early as 1828. Other hunters and settlers in the Sacramento Valley began to travel on the Hudson Bay Trail to Oregon and then south to California. John Bidwell came to Sutter's Fort in California using this route, mapping the upper reaches of the Sacramento Valley. People used Bidwell's maps to identify land when applying for land grants from the Mexican Government (Wells et al. 1882).

In 1844, Edward A. Farwell and Thomas Fallon settled on the Farwell Grant, which encompasses the town of Chico; this was to be the first settlement in Butte County. John Bidwell discovered gold on the Feather River two months after James Marshal's first gold discovery at Sutter's Mill in Coloma. This led to an influx of gold-seekers to the area, and the river was lined with countless mining camps. Some of these camps grew to prosper into towns; others were short-lived (Wells et al. 1882).

The County of Butte was organized after California gained statehood and counties were established under the Act of February 18, 1850. Butte County originally included the majority of lands in what is now Lassen, Plumas, Tehama, Colusa, and Sutter counties, including the Sutter Buttes. The boundaries were reconfigured within the next few months (Wells et al. 1882).

The Project Area is located within the town Paradise. Gudde (1969) mentions that the town of Paradise is shown on the Land Office map of 1879 and was named after the "Pair O' Dice" Saloon. In 1900, the town was labeled as Paradise on a railway map from 1900. Another story is that the town was named for a tired crew traveling the ridge as they were returning from the valley on a hot summer day. The crew stopped at a shady spot and William Leonard, Paradise pioneer, called it paradise (McDonald 2000). Leonard later built a sawmill near the intersection of today's Clark and Elliott roads. A post office under the name Paradise was established in 1877. The town of Paradise was incorporated in 1979 (McDonald 2000).

The Dogtown Nugget Discovery Site in Magalia (California Historical Landmark [CHL] #771) is located approximately four miles northeast of the Project Area. The Dogtown Nugget was discovered in April 1859 at a hydraulic mine in the Feather River Canyon. The nugget weighed 54 pounds and was valued at \$10,060 (Kyle 2002). The area of Paradise was first settled in the mid-1850s and early 1860 (Colby 2006). Although the gold discovered in Paradise was limited, the area became the town on the route to the gold mines. Settlers turned to selling mining supplies and then farming the area when gold mining was no longer profitable.

The town of Paradise grew after the Butte County Railroad passed through. The railroad was constructed from Chico to Stirling City in 1902 and completed by 1904 (Kyle 2005). Stirling City is located approximately 10 miles northeast of the Project Area. The Diamond Match Company, the largest manufacturer of matches in the U.S. in the late nineteenth century, built a 32-mile-long railroad to transport lumber and workers from Stirling City to the Chico match factory. The railroad reached Stirling City in 1904, and a railroad depot in Paradise was built the same year (Colby 2006). The Paradise depot was one of four depots along the Butte County Railroad route. The Diamond Match Company opened the match factory in Chico in 1906. The Butte County Railroad operation was turned over to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1907 (Mansfield 1918). The railroad later opened for passenger and cargo services. The Butte County Railroad tracks were removed in 1979 and the rail right-of-way is now the Paradise Memorial Trailway through the town of Paradise. The railroad right-of-way is located directly west of the existing Paradise High School property. The same year the railroad depot was built, Chico real estate developers laid out streets, created subdivisions, and began promoting the area (Colby 2006).

In the 1910s, additional development occurred in Paradise and more families settled there to begin farming. The Paradise Irrigation District was formed in 1916 due to lack of a reliable water supply during the summers. The irrigation district aided in providing a regular water supply after years of drought. The irrigation district built the Magalia Dam on Little Butte Creek. Farmers grew apples, prunes, and pears and the town's location on the Butte County Railroad helped farmers transport their produce to market (Colby 2006).

In November 2018, a wildfire began on Camp Creek Road in Pulga, approximately 10 miles east of Paradise. The wildfire, known as the Camp Fire, burned approximately 153,000 acres, consisting of the communities of Concow, Magalia, and Paradise in northern Butte County (Hagerty 2019). The wildfire destroyed over 18,000 structures and almost completely destroyed Paradise. The original Ridgeview High School was located in Magalia; much of the campus was destroyed. The existing Paradise High School Campus was not destroyed completely by the wildfire.

The PUSD was organized in 1950 and removed the Paradise area from the Chico Elementary School District (The Sacramento Bee 1950).

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Theadora Fuerstenberg, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Staff Archaeologists Laurel Zickler-Martin, RPA and Megan Webb prepared the technical report. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist Megan Webb and Associate Archaeologist Diana Malarchik, RPA. Lisa Westwood, RPA, provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Theadora Fuerstenberg, the Principal Investigator, is a Senior Archaeologist for ECORP. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Cultural Resources Management and is an RPA with more than 16 years of experience, specializing in historic-era California, pre-contact central, southeastern, northern coastal California, and the Great Basin. Her principal professional abilities include identification and treatment of cultural resources and preparation of technical documents as required for compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA; conducting archival and background research; directing large and complex archaeological survey and archaeological excavations; directing and performing laboratory analysis of pre-contact and historic-era collections; and writing research designs, management plans, and reports for archaeological and cultural resource management projects.

Laurel Zickler-Martin, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist at ECORP. She holds an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) and a B.A. in Anthropology, and has 10 years of experience in cultural resources management in California and the Great Basin, as well as project experience in Oregon and Washington. Ms. Zickler-Martin has conducted all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory work, and reporting, including survey, site documentation, test excavation, data recovery, and monitoring; artifact analysis, cataloging, curation, and collections management; CHRIS records searches, archival research, NRHP eligibility evaluations for pre-contact and historical resources, and report writing. Ms. Zickler-Martin has lead authorship experience and has made contributions to numerous cultural resources technical reports. Ms. Zickler-Martin also has specialized experience in both faunal and human osteology analysis.

Megan Webb is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than five years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and data recovery, in addition to months of archaeological lab experience.

Diana Malarchik, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist at ECORP. She holds an M.A. in Anthropology (Biological Anthropology). Ms. Malarchik has over a year of full-time professional experience in field surveys and archaeological excavation for cultural resources in northern California and northern Nevada. Her experience includes serving as technical field staff on a wide range of cultural resources projects, many involving inventories, evaluations, archaeological monitoring, and archaeological and built

environment property evaluations. Ms. Malarchik is also highly knowledgeable in the field of human osteology and has conducted multiple burial recoveries in the context of bioarchaeology and forensic cases.

Lisa Westwood is an RPA who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology with 26 years of experience. 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 property at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Chico on July 14, 2020 (NEIC search #D20-140; Attachment A). The records search was returned on August 4, 2020. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Butte County (OHP 2012); *The National Register Information System* (National Park Service [NPS] 2020); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 2020); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2020). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1867 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 22 North Range 3 East;
- 1892 USGS Chico, California topographic quadrangle (1:125,000 scale);
- 1953 Photo USGS Paradise, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1980 USGS Paradise East, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1993 USGS Paradise East, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

Historic aerial photos taken in 1951, 1962, 1969, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2014, and 2016 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

## 4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 14, 2020, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Attachment B). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American

tribes within the APE, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge of the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal law. ECORP was not delegated authority by the lead agencies to conduct tribal consultation.

#### **4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods**

ECORP mailed letters to the Butte County Historical Society on July 15, 2020, to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Attachment A).

#### **4.5 Field Methods**

On August 10, 2020, ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using transects spaced 15 meters apart (Figure 2). ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

### **5.0 RESULTS**

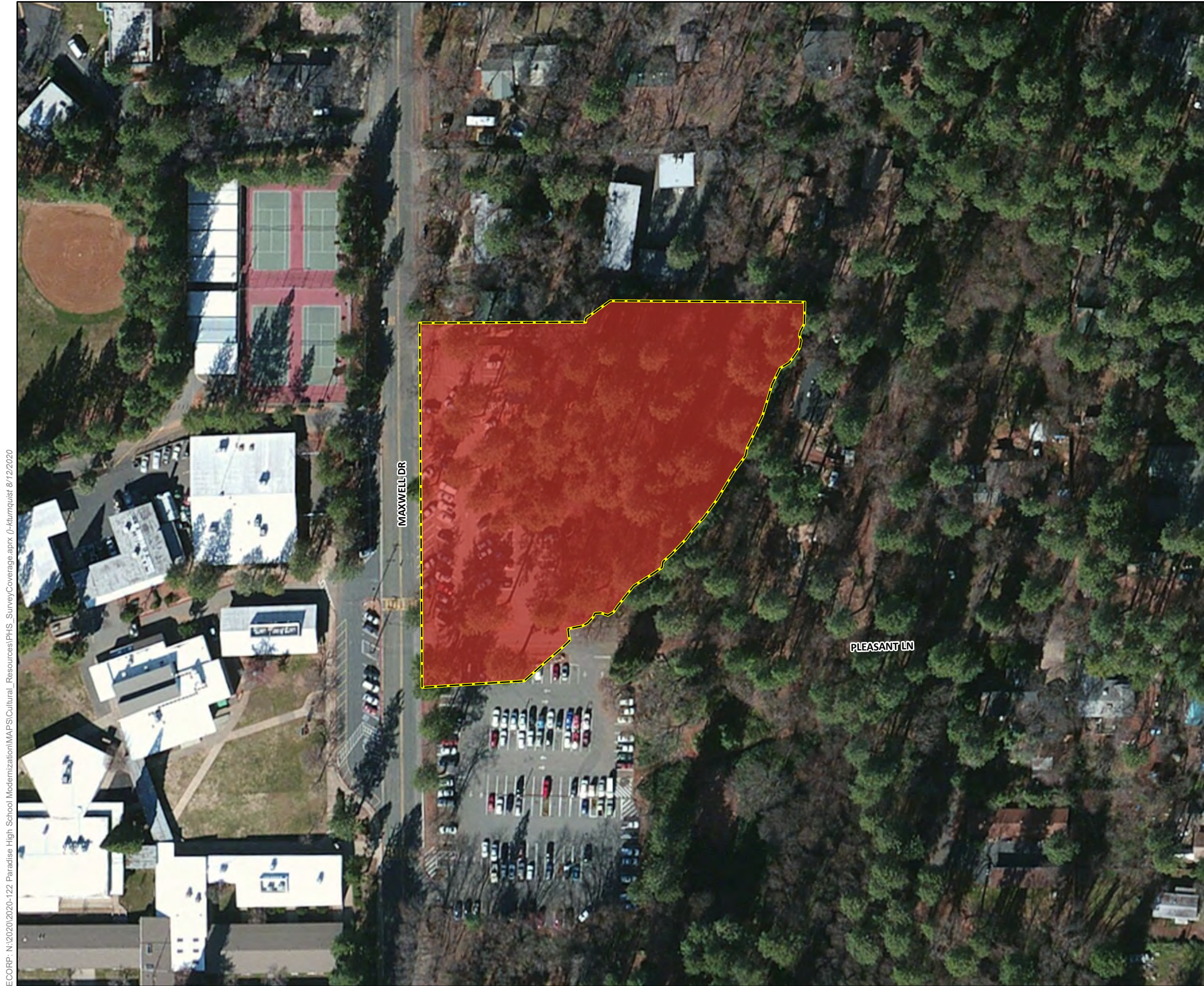
#### **5.1 Records Search**

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

##### **5.1.1 Previous Research**

Seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 10 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 1). The previous studies were conducted between 1977 and 2015 and vary in size from eight to 180 acres.





**Map Contents**

- Project Boundary - 2.31 ac.
- Survey Coverage

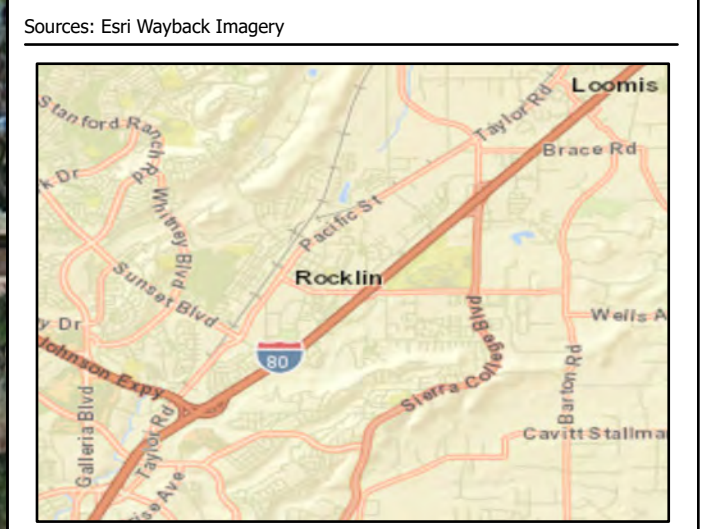




Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
003445	Jones & Stokes	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the North Esplanade and East Paradise Project Areas, Butte County, California</i>	2000	No
007664	B.P. Enterprises	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance for the City of Paradise Storm Drainage System, Butte County, California</i>	1981	No
007673	Manning, James P.	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of two properties located within Butte County, Collier- West Commercial Rezone - AP#53-103-10, Floyd Damschen - AP#54-11-31 &amp; 32</i>	1980	No
009245	Manning, James P.	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Olive Grove Apartment Complex, Paradise, Butte County, California</i>	1978	No
009268	Jensen & Associates	<i>Archaeological Inventory Survey of Paradise School District's 15-acre Development Site, Paradise, Butte County, California</i>	1995	No
009276	Jensen, Susan M.	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance: Clark Road from Pearson to the Skyway</i>	1977	No
012660	Jensen, Sean	<i>Archeological Survey, Double Septic Replacement Project (5892 Maxwell Drive), Circa .18-acres, Paradise, Butte County, California</i>	2015	No

The results of the records search indicate that none of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that one previously recorded pre-contact cultural resource is located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area: P-04-647, a bedrock mortar and lithic scatter site located approximately 0.4 mile south of the Project Area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area.

### 5.1.2 Records

The *Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties, Historic Property Data File for Butte County* (dated April 5, 2012) did not include any resources within Project Area (OHP 2012).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2020) did not show any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located three miles northwest of the Project Area: The Centerville Schoolhouse, which was constructed in 1894 in the Butte Creek Canyon.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* by the OHP (OHP 2020) were reviewed on July 15, 2020. The nearest listed landmark is #771: the Dogtown Nugget Discovery Site in Magalia (plaque located 3.4 miles northeast of the Project Area). The Dogtown Nugget was discovered in April 1959 at a hydraulic mine in the Feather River Canyon. The nugget weighed 54 pounds and was valued at \$10,060 (Kyle 2002).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions the growth of the Butte County Railroad from Chico to Stirling City in 1902. Kyle mentions that the communities located northeast of the City of Chico, including Paradise, are linked by Skyway Road.

A search of historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2020) revealed that William Adams received an 80-acre land grant in 1877 under the Land Act of 1820 for land located in the northeastern quarter of the southwestern quarter and northwestern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 14 (BM Serial Number CACAAA 038022). Adams was the Paradise postmaster in 1880 (Ancestry.com 2020a). Adams was born around 1828 in Kentucky and by 1900 he was residing in Butte County. He died in 1907 and is buried at the Paradise Cemetery (Ancestry.com 2020b).

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

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Riddell 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as *Ti'Kusse*, located on the eastern bank of the West Branch Feather River, about five miles southeast of the Project Area.

### **5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs**

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the property was initially vacant, and the outskirts of the Project Area were later developed for rural residential use. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1867 BLM GLO Plat map depicts the "Thompson's Flat Ditch" travelling across Section 14 in a northwest-southeast direction northeast of the Project Area. The "Chico and Dogtown Road" is shown on the 1867 map northwest of the Project Area. The road corresponds closely to the route of today's Skyway Road. Black oaks are indicated within the Section 14 and the surrounding area. The Project Area and vicinity is noted to be "rolling and hilly." The Project Area land itself appears to be undeveloped.
- The 1892 USGS Chico, California topographic quadrangle (1:125,000) map shows that the Project Area land in the vicinity of the Town of Paradise. The town is situated on the ridge located between the West Branch Feather River and Little Butte Creek.
- A review of the aerial photograph from 1951 reveals the roadways near the Project Area as they exist today. The Paradise High School has not been constructed yet and the Project Area is undeveloped. The Project Area consists of a forested area surrounded by agricultural parcels. The tree canopy makes it difficult to see any structures within the Project Area. The Butte County Railroad route is visible 0.25 mile west of the Project Area.
- The 1953 USGS Paradise, California topographic quadrangle (1:62,500) map shows the developed town of Paradise. The map depicts Elliot Road, Maxwell Drive, and Pleasant Lane, near the Project Area. The land that corresponds with the existing Paradise High School is shown as undeveloped.

A number of structures are present on the east side of Maxwell Drive. The Southern Pacific Railroad and Skyway Road are located west of the Project Area.

- Aerial photographs taken in 1962 show the Paradise High School campus has been built on the western side of Maxwell Avenue, suggesting that the high school was constructed sometime after 1951 but before 1962. The Project Area land is forested land located east of Maxwell Drive.
- The 1980 and 1993 USGS Paradise East, California topographic quadrangle (7.5-minute) maps show Paradise High School located west of the Project Area.
- The aerial photographs from 1993 and 1998 continue to show the Paradise High School west of the Project Area and residences to the north and east. The western half of the Project Area has been paved for a parking lot since at least 1998.
- All other aerials photographs from 2005 and 2018 show the property as unchanged. Aerial photographs taken in 2019 show the impact the Camp Fire had on the town of Paradise. Thousands of structures were burned because of the wildfire and the rubble can be seen from the aerial photographs. The Paradise High School campus was not impacted by the wildfire; however, residences surrounding the Project Area were significantly impacted.

In sum, the property has been undeveloped and vacant at least since 1867. The Paradise High School located to the west was constructed in the 1950s. The Project Area appears to remain undeveloped, yet the dense tree canopy makes it unclear.

## 5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment B.

## 5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

No response to the letter sent to the Butte County Historical Society has been received as of the preparation of this document.

## 5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on August 10, 2020. The Project Area consists of approximately 2.31 acres of land located east of Maxwell Drive and across the street from the Paradise High School. The western portion of the Project Area was covered by a paved parking lot used by Paradise High School (Figure 3). East of the parking lot, the Project Area consisted of undeveloped land once located between rural residential parcels with 40 to 70 percent ground visibility (Figure 4). Recently cut tree stumps are present within the Project Area (Figure 5). Wood chips, modern debris, and other discarded items littered the Project Area, from adjacent residences after cleaning up from the Camp Fire. The Project Area also consists of chain link fencing to mark the school property. Residences are currently being constructed on parcels adjacent to the Project Area. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the field survey.



Figure 3. Parking lot overview (view south; August 10, 2020).



Figure 4. Project Area overview (view west; August 10, 2020).





Figure 5. Cut tree stumps within Project Area (view south; August 10, 2020).

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

No cultural resources were identified on the property as a result of the records search and field survey. Therefore, no 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 activity should occur.

### **6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources**

Due to the presence of alluvium along Clear and Honey Run creeks, located 0.5 mile east and west of the Project Area, respectively, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites being located along perennial waterways, there exists the potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

In all cases, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated or post-review discoveries found during project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. However, until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, standing structures, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.



## 6.4 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 mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- 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 pre-contact and historic archaeologist, 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 represents a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she 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 an Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or an 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 an Historical Resource under CEQA or an 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, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Butte 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.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

## 7.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Ancestry.com 2020a. *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971. NARA Microfilm Publication, M841, 145 rolls. Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group Number 28.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives. Available on Ancestry.com.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2020b. U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. William Adams: 1829-1907. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. Available on Ancestry.com.
- Bidwell, John. 1971. Sutter's Fort. In *California Heritage: An Anthology of History and Literature*, edited by John and Laree Caughey, pp. 134-138. F. E. Peacock Publishers, Itasca, Illinois. Revised Edition.
- BLM. 2020. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Records Automation website. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>, accessed 15 July 2020.
- California Spanish Missions. 2011. California Missions Timeline. California Spanish Missions. <http://www.californiaspanishmissions.net/california-missions-timeline.html>, Accessed 9 February 2017.
- Caltrans. 2018. Structure and Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance—State Agency Bridges Database September 2018. [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs\\_state.pdf](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_state.pdf), accessed 15 July 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2019. Structure and Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance—Local Agency Bridges Database March 2019. [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs\\_local.pdf](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_local.pdf), accessed 15 July 2020.
- Castillo, Edward D. 1978. The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Colby, Robert. 2006. *Images of America: Paradise*. Published by Arcadia Publishing Incorporated, South Carolina.
- Dillon, Brian D., and D. W. Murphy. 1994. A Fluted Point from Thomes Creek, Tehama County, California. Unpublished manuscript on file, Northeast Information Center, California State University, Chico.
- Dixon, R. B. 1905. The Northern Maidu. *Bulletin of the Museum of Natural History* 17(3):119-346. New York.
- Driver, H. 1961. *Indians of North America*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.
- Engbring, L. and S. A. Waechter. 2017. *Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Report for the Stonegate Subdivision Project, Butte County, California*. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis.
- Erlandson, J. M. 1994. *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.
- Gudde, Erwin G. 1969. *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. Third Edition. University of California, Berkeley.

- Hagerty, Colleen. 2019. The Camp Fire, one year later. Article published October 23, 2019. Vox.  
<https://www.vox.com/the-highlight/2019/10/16/20908291/camp-fire-wildfire-california-paradise-survivors>., Accessed July 15, 2020.
- Heizer, R. F. 1978. *Handbook of North American Indians: California* 8. Key to Tribal Territories, pp. ix. Smithsonian, Washington.
- Hildebrandt, William R. 2007. Northwest California: Ancient Lifeways among Forested Mountains, Flowing Rivers, and Rocky Ocean Shores. In *Colonization, Culture, and Complexity: California Prehistory*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 83-97. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.
- Jennings, C.W., Strand, R.G., Rogers, T. H., Boylan, R.T., Moar, R.R., and Switzer, R.A. 1977. Geological Map of California: California Divisions of Mines and Geology, Geologic Data Map 2, scale 1:750,000.
- Kowta, M. 1988. *The Archaeology and Prehistory of Plumas and Butte Counties, California: An Introduction and Interpretive Model*. Report on file, North Central Information Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento.
- Kroeber, A. L. 1936. Culture Element Distributions: III, Area and Climax. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 37(3): 101-116, Berkeley, California.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington.
- Kyle, Douglas. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California.
- Mansfield, George C. 1918. *History of Butte County, California*. Published by Historic record Company, Los Angeles, California.
- Marshall, James W. 1971. The Discovery. In *California Heritage: An Anthology of History and Literature*, edited by John and Laree Caughey, pp. 191-192. F. E. Peacock Publishers, Itasca, Illinois. Revised Edition.
- McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos: the Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Ballena Press, Banning, California.
- McDonald, Lois. 2000. *This Paradise we call home*. Published by the Gold Nugget Museum.
- Meyer, J. and J.S. Rosenthal. 1997. *Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations at Eight Prehistoric Sites in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Area, Contra Costa County, California*. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, Rohnert Park, California. Submitted to the Contra Costa County Water District, Concord, California. Copies available at the Northwest Information center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- Moratto, M. J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando.
- Murdock, G.P. 1960. *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*, 3rd edition. Human Relation Area Files, New Haven, Connecticut

- NPS. 2020. National Register of Historic Places, Digital Archive on NPGallery  
<https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/BasicSearch/>. accessed 15 July 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1983. Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. 48  
FR (Federal Register) 44716-68.
- NRCS. 2020. Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey.  
<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>.  
Accessed 15 July 2020.
- OHP. 2020. *Office of Historic Preservation California Historical Landmarks Website*.  
[http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=21387](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387), accessed 15 July 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2012. Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Butte County. On file at NEIC,  
California State University, Chico, California.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1999. Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1996. California Historical Landmarks. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento,  
California.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1992. California Points of Historical Interest. California Department of Parks and Recreation,  
Sacramento, California.
- Powers, S. 1877. Tribes of California. Contributions to North American Ethnology 3. U.S. Geographical and  
Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Washington.
- Riddell, F.A. 1978. Maidu and Konkow. Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 8: California. Pp. 370-  
386. Smithsonian, Washington.
- Riddell, F.A. and W.E. Pritchard. 1971. Archaeology of the Rainbow Point Site (4-Plu-S94), Bucks Lake,  
Plumas County, California. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers 1:59-102. Eugene.
- Robinson, W. W. 1948. *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims,  
Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Sacramento Bee, The. 1950. *Unified School District is Set up in Butte Area*. Wednesday, September 20,  
1950, Page 28. Published in the Sacramento Bee.
- Shipley, W. F. 1978. Native Languages of California. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8:  
California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 80-90. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Thompson, T.H. and A.A. West. 1880. *History of Sacramento County*. Reproduced by Howell-North, 1960,  
Berkeley.
- Wallace, William J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 BC. In *Handbook of North American  
Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington,  
D.C.

White, Greg. 2003. *Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan, Sacramento River Conservation area, Tehama, Butte, Glenn, and Colusa Counties, California*. California State University, Chico, Archaeological Research Program Report 50.

Wells, Harry L., Chambers, W. L., and Gilbert, Frank T. 1882. *History of Butte County, California in Two Volumes: Volume 1. History of California from 1513 to 1850. Volume II. History of Butte County*. Harry L. wells, San Francisco.



## **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

---

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

## **ATTACHMENT A**

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Northeast Center of the  
California Historical Resources  
Information System

BUTTE  
GLENN  
LASSEN  
MODOC  
PLUMAS  
SHASTA

SIERRA  
SISKIYOU  
SUTTER  
TEHAMA  
TRINITY

123 West 6th Street, Suite 100  
Chico CA 95928  
Phone (530) 898-6256  
*neinfoctr@csuchico.edu*

August 4, 2020

Megan Webb  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**I.C. File # D20-140  
Records Search**

RE: Paradise USD / Ridgeview HS Project  
T22N R3E Section 14  
USGS Paradise East (1980) 7.5' quad  
2.31 acres (Butte County)

Dear Ms. Webb,

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County. Please note, the search includes the requested ½-mile radius surrounding the project area.

**RESULTS:**

**Prehistoric Resources:** According to our records, no sites of this type have been recorded in the project area. However, one site of this type has been recorded within the ½-mile radius. Please see Table 1 below for more information. The location for this site is plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map. A Resource List and PDF are also enclosed. The project is located in a region utilized by Konkow Maidu populations. Unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources may be located within the project area.

**Historic Resources:** According to our records, no sites of this type have been recorded in the project area or within the ½-mile radius. Unrecorded historic cultural resources may be located in the project area.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Site within the ½-Mile Search Radius.**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Site Description
P-04-000647	CA-BUT-000647	Prehistoric	Debitage and bedrock milling feature

The USGS Chico (1980) 7.5' quad map indicates that the project area is within the town of Paradise. Located in the general project vicinity are a High school, cemetery, roads, Honey Run Creek, Highway 191/Clark Rd., Clean Creek, structures, civic center, and another creek.

The OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Paradise is enclosed.

**Previous Archaeological Investigations:** According to our records, the project area has not been previously surveyed. However, the ½-mile project radius has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Survey locations for studies within the ½-mile project radius are plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map. A Report List is enclosed. The studies are listed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area or ½-Mile Search Radius.**

Report	Authors	Year	Title
NEIC-004658	Nelson, Wendy J., Maureen Carpenter, and Kimberley L. Holanda	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project: Segment WPO4: Sacramento to Redding
NEIC-003445	Jones & Stokes	2000	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the North Esplanade and East Paradise Project Areas, Butte County, California
NEIC-007664	Manning, James P.	1981	Archaeological Reconnaissance for the City of Paradise Storm Drainage System, Butte County, California
NEIC-007673	Manning, James P.	1980	Archaeological Reconnaissance of two properties located within Butte County, Collier-West Commercial Rezone - AP#53-103-10, Floyd Damschen - AP#54-11-31 & 32
NEIC-009245	Manning, James P.	1978	Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Olive Grove Apartment Complex, Paradise, Butte County, California
NEIC-009268	Jensen, Peter M.	1995	Archaeological Inventory Survey of Paradise School District's 15-acre Development Site, Paradise, Butte County, California.
NEIC-009276	Jensen, Susan M.	1977	Archaeological Reconnaissance: Clark Road from Pearson to the Skyway
NEIC-012660	Jensen, Sean	2015	Archeological Survey, Deuble Septic Replacement Project (5892 Maxwell Drive), Circa .18-acres, Paradise, Butte County, California.

**Literature Search: Literature Search:** The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County were reviewed. Also reviewed: **California Inventory of Historic Resources** (1976); **Built Environment Resource Directory** (2019); **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California** (1978).

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

We recommend that you contact the appropriate local Native American representatives for information regarding traditional cultural properties that may be located within project boundaries for which we have no records.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Casey Hegel', written in a cursive style.

Casey Hegel  
Research Assistant



July 15, 2020

Butte County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 2195  
Oroville, CA 95965

***RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Paradise Unified School District  
Ridgeview High School Project, Butte County, California T 22N, R 3E, Section 14  
(ECORP Project #2020-122)***

Dear Butte County Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated 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 are maps showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this project from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If possible, please email or fax your response to my attention at (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 or mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com.

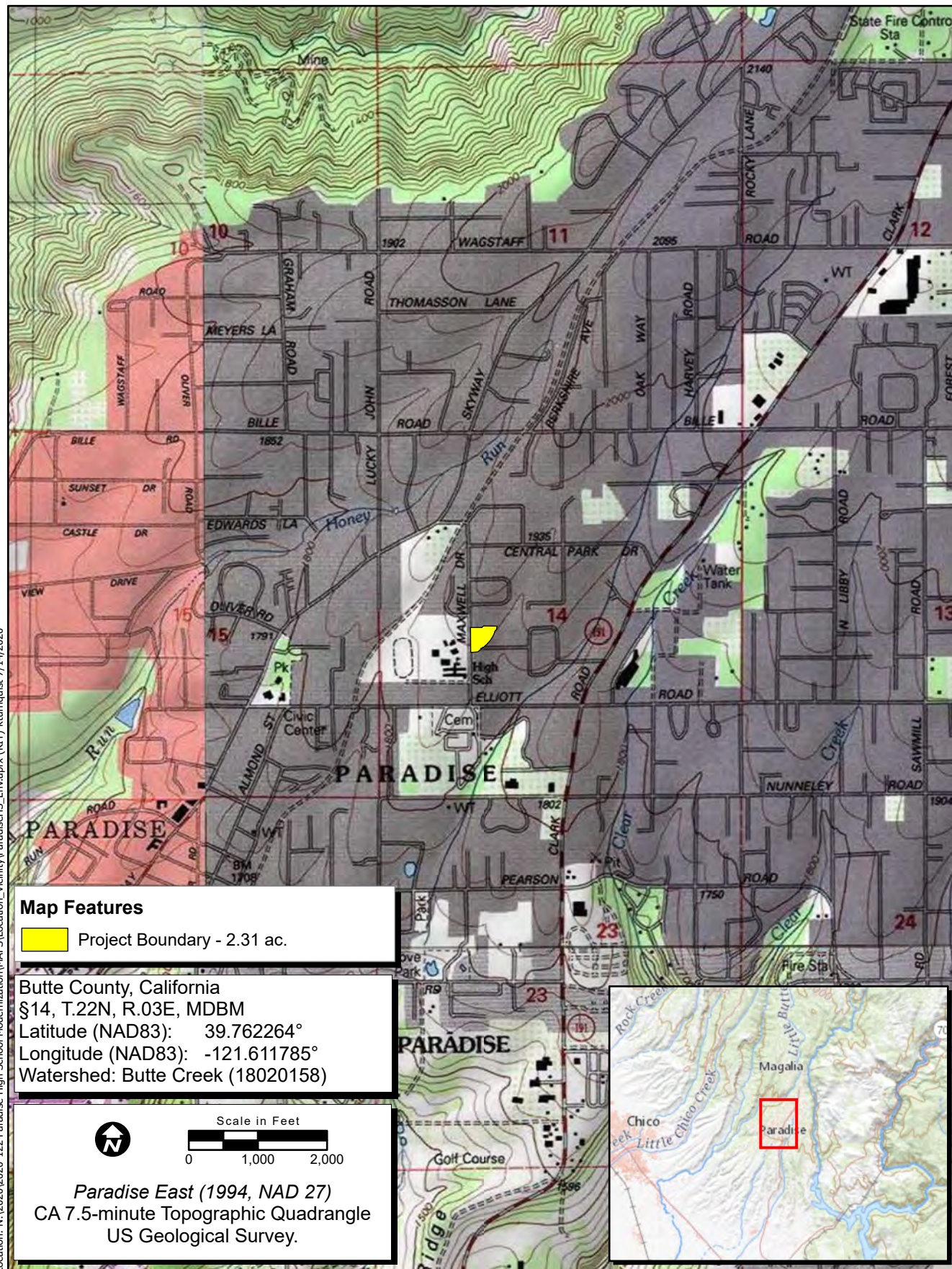
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Megan Webb  
Staff Archaeologist



Location: N:\2020\2020-122 Paradise High School Modernization\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\Paradise\Ln\Maprx (KIT)-ktunquist 7/14/2020



**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**

## **ATTACHMENT B**

---

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

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Paradise USD / Ridgeview HS

**County:** Butte

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Paradise East

**Township:** 22 N      **Range:** 3 E      **Section(s):** 14

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 2525 Warren Drive

**City:** Rocklin      **Zip:** 95677

**Phone:** 916-782-9100

**Fax:** 916-782-9134

**Email:** mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com

### Project Description:

See attached letter and map.



July 14, 2020

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

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Paradise Unified School District Project, Butte County, California, T 22N, R 3E, Section 14 (ECORP Project #2020-122).**

Dear NAHC Staff:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The Project consists of constructing a variety of structures to upgrade the existing high school in the town of Paradise, Butte County, California. The Project Area is located at 5859 Maxwell Drive, Paradise, California. 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 outlined. We would appreciate the results of your search of the Sacred Lands File and list of tribal contacts who can be contacted to provide input on this project.

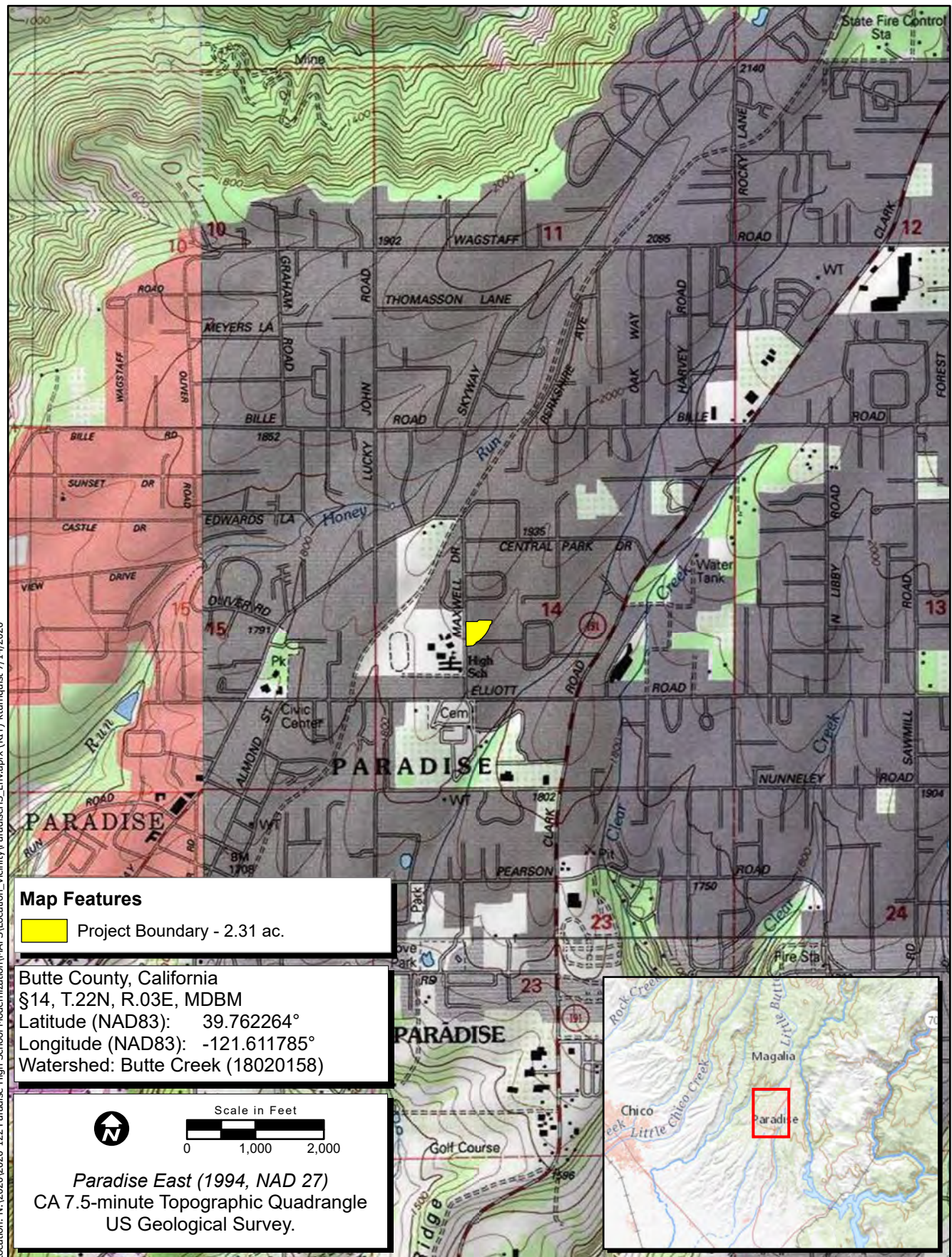
Please email or fax your response to my attention at [mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com) or (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Megan Webb  
Staff Archaeologist

Location: N:\2020\2020-122 Paradise High School Modernization\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\Paradise\Ln\Maprx (KIT)-ktunquist 7/14/2020



**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 15, 2020

Megan Webb

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: **Paradise USD / Ridgeview HS, Butte County**

Dear Ms. Webb:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez

Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo*

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Butte County  
7/15/2020**

***KonKow Valley Band of Maidu***

Jessica Lopez, Chairperson  
2086 N. Villa St. KonKow  
Palermo, CA, 95968 Maidu  
Phone: (707) 357 - 2415  
jessica@konkowmaidu.org

***Mechoopda Indian Tribe***

Dennis Ramirez, Chairperson  
125 Mission Ranch Blvd KonKow  
Chico, CA, 95926 Maidu  
Phone: (530) 899 - 8922  
Fax: (530) 899-8517  
dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov

***Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu  
Indians***

Guy Taylor,  
#1 Alverda Drive KonKow  
Oroville, CA, 95966 Maidu  
Phone: (530) 533 - 3625

***Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu  
Indians***

Benjamin Clark, Chairperson  
#1 Alverda Drive KonKow  
Oroville, CA, 95966 Maidu  
Phone: (530) 533 - 3625  
Fax: (530) 533-3680  
frontdesk@mooretown.org

***Tsi Akim Maidu***

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director  
P.O. Box 510 Maidu  
Browns Valley, CA, 95918  
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234  
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Paradise USD / Ridgeview HS, Butte County.

## **ATTACHMENT C**

---

Project Area Photographs

## PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 1 of 1

Resource/Project Name: Paradise USB Ridgeview High School Year 2020

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	10			Parking lot overview (near Maxwell Drive)	South	IMG_001
8	10			Parking lot overview	SE	IMG_002
8	10			Parking lot overview	NE	IMG_003
8	10			Cleared area north of parking lot	East	IMG_004
8	10			Cleared area north of parking lot	West	IMG_005
8	10			Modern concrete pad located at northeastern portion of the Project Area	West	IMG_006
8	10			Project Area overview	East	IMG_007
8	10			Cut tree stumps	South	IMG_008
8	10			Cut tree stumps	East	IMG_009
8	10			Wood chips within Project Area	East	IMG_010
8	10			Project Area overview from southeastern corner	North	IMG_011
8	10			Project Area overview from southeastern corner	NW	IMG_012
8	10			High school overview from Project Area	West	IMG_013
8	10			Parking lot overview	North	IMG_014



IMG\_0001



IMG\_0002



IMG\_0003



IMG\_0004



IMG\_0005



IMG\_0006



IMG\_0007



IMG\_0008



IMG\_0009



IMG\_0010



IMG\_0011



IMG\_0012



IMG\_0013



IMG\_0014















