



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
 Development
 451 Seventh Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20410
 www.hud.gov
 espanol.hud.gov

**Environmental Review for Activity/Project that is Categorically
 Excluded Subject to Section 58.5
 Pursuant to 24 CFR 58.35(a)**

Project Information

Project Name: *Habitat Lot Acquisition for Affordable Homeownership*

Responsible Entity: *Town of Paradise*

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity): *N/A*

State/Local Identifier: *B-20-MC-06-0051*

Preparer: *Kate Anderson, Housing Program Manager, Town of Paradise*

Certifying Officer Name and Title: *Kevin Phillips, Town Manager, Town of Paradise*

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity): *Habitat for Humanity of Butte County*

Consultant (if applicable): *N/A*

Direct Comments to: *Kate Anderson, kanderson@townofparadise.com, (530) 872-6291 x 122*

Project Location: *5241 Rosehill Rd., 5253 Rosehill Rd. and 5265 Rosehill Rd.*

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]:
As part of the Town of Paradise’s 2020 CDBG annual allocation, the Town identified lot acquisition for affordable homeownership as a means by which to increase affordable housing in Paradise. Habitat for Humanity of Butte County is the recipient of three lots (APN #s 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and 055-400-044) to be developed in the future as self-help builds for affordable homeownership.

Level of Environmental Review Determination:
 Categorically Excluded per 24 CFR 58.35(a), and subject to laws and authorities at §58.5: _____

Funding Information

| Grant Number | HUD Program | Funding Amount |
|------------------------|--|------------------|
| <i>B-20-MC-06-0051</i> | <i>Community Development Block Grant</i> | <i>\$135,171</i> |

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount:*\$89,410.49 for lot acquisition only***Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]:***\$89,410.49 for lot acquisition only***Compliance with 24 CFR 50.4, 58.5, and 58.6 Laws and Authorities**

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order, or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits of approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

| Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6 | Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required? | Compliance determinations |
|---|---|--|
| STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.6 | | |
| Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D | Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The project site is not within proximity of a military or civilian airport. The nearest military airport (Beale Air Force Base) is approximately 40 miles southeast of the Town of Paradise. The nearest civilian airport is the Paradise Skypark, and the project sites are outside the airport influence area, as noted in the Butte County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, November 2017, chapter 7. |
| Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501] | Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The project is located within the Town of Paradise, Butte County, California. It is not located within an area protected by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as there are no Coastal Barrier Resource areas in CA. |
| Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a] | Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | According to National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Town of Paradise, number 06007C0575E, the project areas, along with the majority of the Town of Paradise is within Zone X, "Area of Minimal Flood Risk." |

STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.5

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Clean Air</p> <p>Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93</p> | <p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>The project does not have the potential to emit significant emissions. It involves the acquisition of single-family lots for donation to self-help programs, and CA building codes require mitigation measures for dust and CO emissions while constructing.</p> |
| <p>Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)</p> | <p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>The project is over 100 miles inland from the nearest coastline and is not located in a Coastal Zone.</p> |
| <p>Contamination and Toxic Substances</p> <p>24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)</p> | <p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>There are no landfill, industrial or dump sites within the vicinity of the project sites that could pose a safety hazard. All project sites are clear of any nearby toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances. California Office of Emergency Services evaluated all parcels and remedied of any hazardous substances in the months following the Camp Fire; a notice of completion was issued for each subject property and all adjacent properties.</p> |
| <p>Endangered Species</p> <p>Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402</p> | <p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Per the US Fish & Wildlife Services Information for Planning and Consultation database, there are three threatened or endangered species in Butte County published in the Federal Register. For all three species, the project boundary is more than one mile outside their critical habitats. Maps provided by Douglas Ganey, Environmental Scientist/Planner, Recovery - Hazard Mitigation Assistance Branch & Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function for the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services show that no sensitive species or terrestrial community are located within Paradise town limits.</p> |
| <p>Explosive and Flammable Hazards</p> <p>24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C</p> | <p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>These project sites will not make a previously uninhabitable building habitable or increase population density in the area surrounding the project. Additionally, an examination of the Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor database and</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | the State Water Resource Control Board GeoTracker database did not real any locations that may provide explosive or flammable threats. |
| <p>Farmlands Protection</p> <p>Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658</p> | <p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>The project does not include any activities that include the acquisition or conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use. The California Department of Conservation identifies the project area as urban and built-up land as identified on the California Important Farmland Finder Map created by the California Department of Conservation.</p> |
| <p>Floodplain Management</p> <p>Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55</p> | <p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Since the project areas are not in a 100-year or 500-year floodplain (FEMA/FIRM floodplain zones designation X, panel 06007C0575E), no additional analysis or revision to this report is required at this time</p> |
| <p>Historic Preservation</p> <p>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800</p> | <p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>800.3(a)(1) No potential to cause effects. If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under section 106 or this part. In addition, no properties in the Town of Paradise are listed in the National Registry of Historic Places. SHPO concurrence attached.</p> |
| <p>Noise Abatement and Control</p> <p>Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B</p> | <p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>The proposed project does not involve any “noise sensitive land development”. It is in compliance with HUD regulation 24 CFR 51B. The project only generates short-term construction noise. All construction activities will comply with the Town’s Noise Ordinance. Post construction ambient conditions will remain within acceptable standards.</p> |
| <p>Sole Source Aquifers</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149</p> | <p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>There are no sole source aquifers in Butte County as identified by the Sole Source Aquifer map created by the US Environmental Protection Agency. According to the mas of SSAs, the closest SSA is the Santa Margarita Aquifer in</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | Scott's Valley, approximately 195 miles southwest of the Town of Paradise. |
| Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The project sites are not in a Wetland area, as per the National Wetlands Inventory map produced by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. |
| Wild and Scenic Rivers Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The project is not located near or will impact a wild and scenic river. There are no wild or scenic rivers located within the Town of Paradise, and the nearest designated river, Feather River Wild and Scenic River, is approximately 20 miles southeast of the project sites. Therefore, it does not have the capacity to affect the scenic, geological, recreation, wildlife, or free-flowing condition of any wild and scenic river. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE | | |
| Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The project does not create any hazards nor expose anyone to adverse environmental conditions. The project will eventually provide affordable homeownership to households at or below 80% of the Area Median Income. |

Field Inspection (Date and completed by): 4/25/2023, by *Kate Anderson, Housing Program Manager, Town of Paradise*

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

It is the Town's determination that the project requires no mitigation measures or conditions and converts to Exempt pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58.34 (a) and 58.35 (b), and there are no applicable requirements under 58.6.

Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

| Law, Authority, or Factor | Mitigation Measure |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| N/A – No Mitigation is necessary | N/A – No Mitigation is necessary. |

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| | |

Determination:

- This categorically excluded activity/project converts to Exempt, per 58.34(a)(12) because there are no circumstances which require compliance with any of the federal laws and authorities cited at §58.5. **Funds may be committed and drawn down after certification of this part** for this (now) EXEMPT project; OR
- This categorically excluded activity/project cannot convert to Exempt because there are circumstances which require compliance with one or more federal laws and authorities cited at §58.5. Complete consultation/mitigation protocol requirements, **publish NOI/RROF and obtain "Authority to Use Grant Funds"** (HUD 7015.16) per Section 58.70 and 58.71 before committing or drawing down any funds; OR
- This project is now subject to a full Environmental Assessment according to Part 58 Subpart E due to extraordinary circumstances (Section 58.35(c)).

Preparer Signature: Kate Anderson Date: 4/28/2023

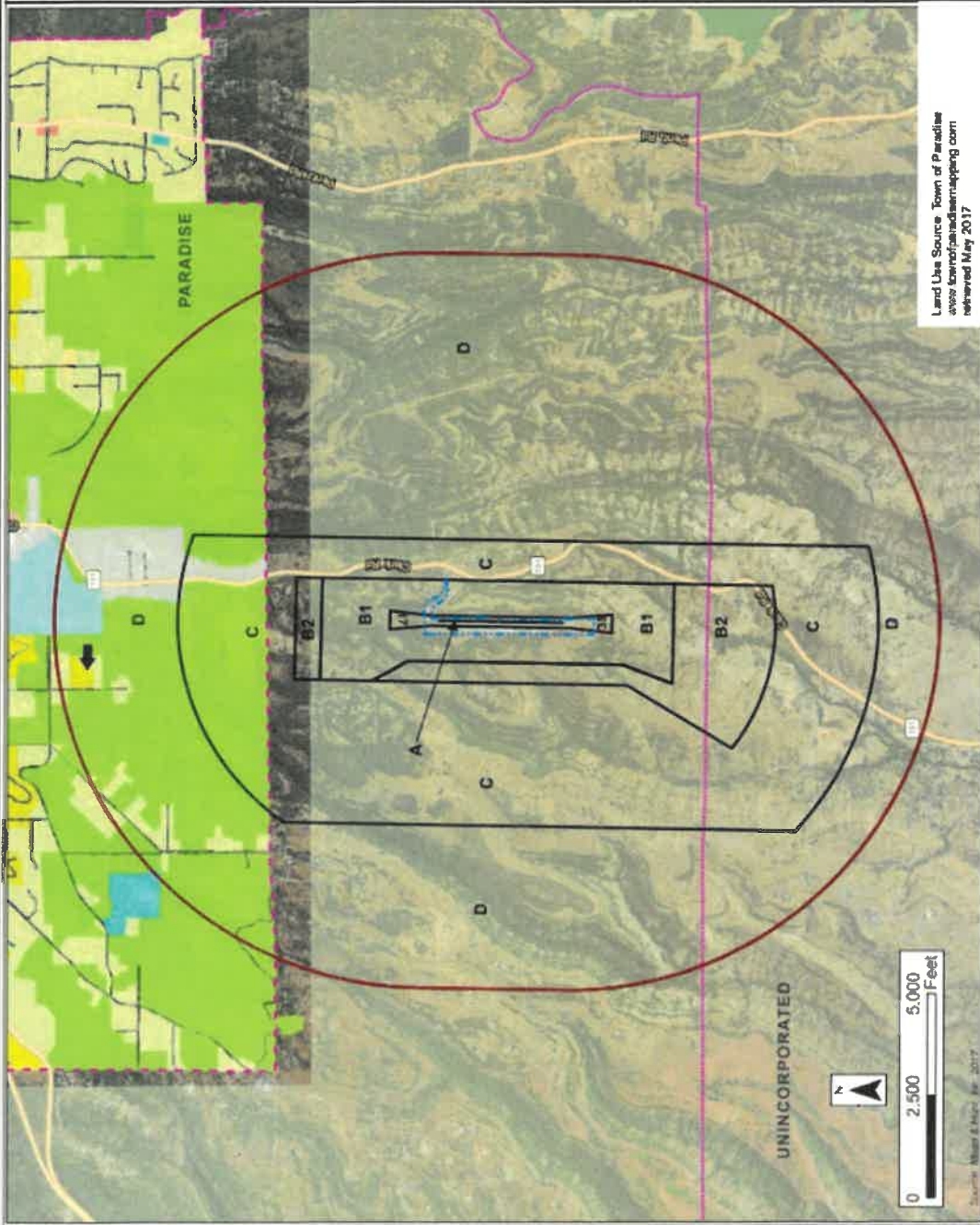
Name/Title/Organization: Kate Anderson, Housing Program Manager, Town of Paradise

Responsible Entity Agency Official Signature:

 Date: 4/28/2023

Name/Title: Marc Mattox, Interim Town Manager, Town of Paradise

This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environmental Review Record (ERR) for the activity/project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).



Land Use Source: Town of Paradise
www.knapofairradiaaertrapping.com
revised May, 2017

Legend
Boundaries

- Airport Influence
- Airport Property
- Paradise Sphere of Influence
- Paradise City Limits

Land Use Designations

- Agricultural Residential
- Community Service
- Light Industrial
- Neighborhood Commercial
- Open Space/Agriculture
- Public Institution
- Rural Residential (1/2 acre min)
- Town Residential (1/3 acre min)

Butte County
 Airport Land Use Commission
 Paradise Skypark
 Land Use Compatibility Plan
 (Adopted November 15, 2017)

Exhibit 7-10
General Plan Land Use
 City of Paradise
 Paradise Skypark

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

121°37'34"W 39°44'32"N



SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

Legend

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
- With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Area of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile (Zone X)
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone X)
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes, Zone X
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee (Zone D)

OTHER AREAS

- NO SCREEN
- Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (Zone X)
- Effective LOMFRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard (Zone X)

GENERAL STRUCTURES

- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES

- Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS

- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

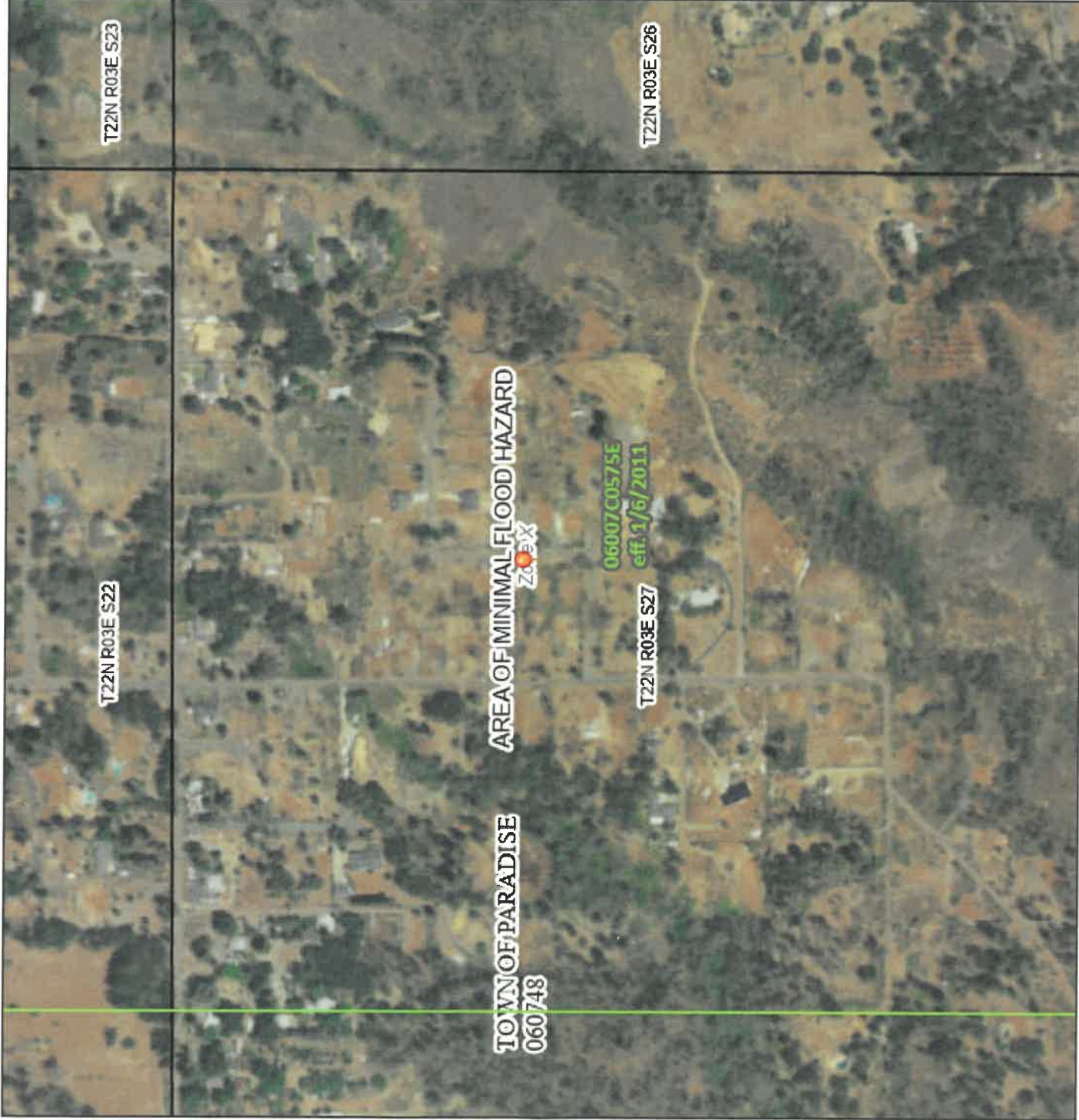


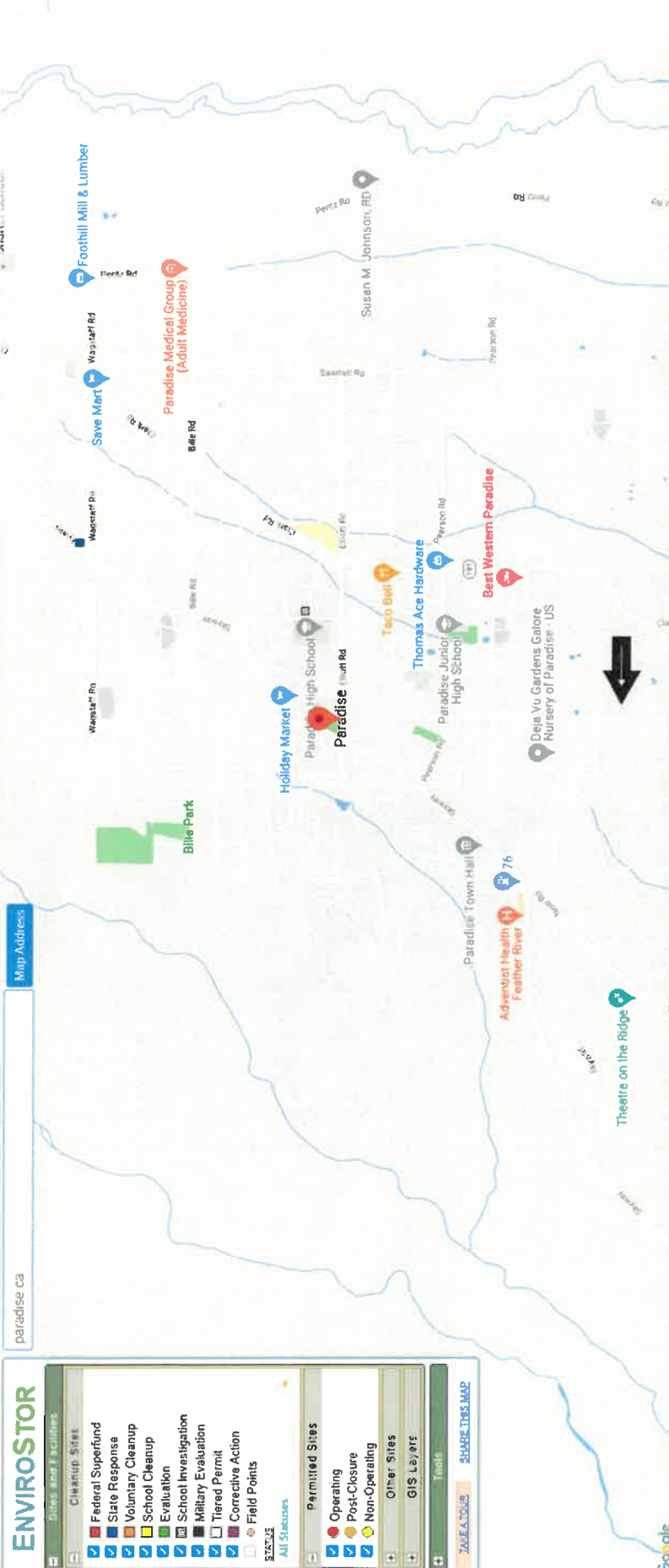
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/5/2023 at 1:25 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRW panel number, and FIRW effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.





2 SITES LISTED
PROJECT INFO
 STATE: NO ACTION REQUIRED
 SCHOOL INVESTIGATION: STATE RESPONSE
 CERTIFIED DEM. LANGUAGE RESTRICTIONS ONLY

2 SITES LISTED
CITY
 PARADISE
 PARADISE

204 PARWELL DRIVE
9359 SANJAY

Keyboard shortcuts: Map data ©2022 Google, 500 m, Report a map error

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Butte County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📠 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Reptiles

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| Giant Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482 | Threatened |

Amphibians

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 | Threatened |

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246>

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498>

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardii*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Greene's Tuctoria *Tuctoria greenei*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1573>

Hairy Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia pilosa*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2262>

Hoover's Spurge *Chamaesyce hooveri*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3019>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</p> | Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31 |
| <p>California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> | Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31 |
| <p>Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462</p> | Breeds May 15 to Jul 15 |
| <p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p> | Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31 |
| <p>Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</p> | Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20 |
| <p>Long-eared Owl <i>asio otus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631</p> | Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15 |
| <p>Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</p> | Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20 |
| <p>Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</p> | Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15 |
| <p>Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</p> | Breeds May 20 to Aug 31 |
| <p>Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> | Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10 |
| <p>Yellow-billed Magpie <i>Pica nuttalli</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726</p> | Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31 |

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (●)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (●)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

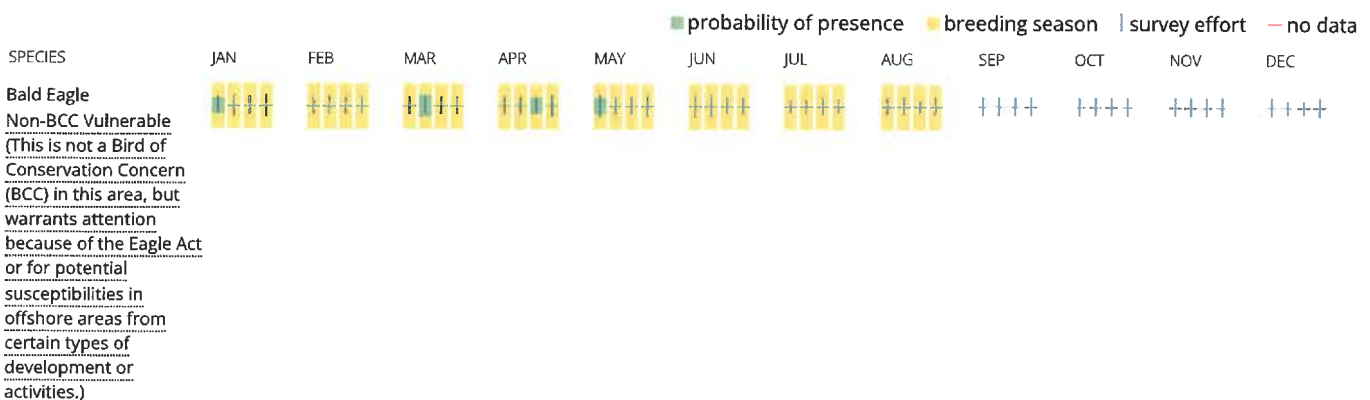
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Yellow-billed Magpie
BCC Rangewide (CON)
(This is a Bird of
Conservation Concern
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range in the continental
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Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
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Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps

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What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN COASTAL BARRIERS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the [official CBRS maps](#). The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here:

<https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance-level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Butte County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📠 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Amphibians

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 | Threatened |

Fishes

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|------------|
| Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321 | Threatened |

Insects

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|-----------|
| Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 | Candidate |

Crustaceans

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246 | Endangered |

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

Cassin's Finch *Carpodacus cassinii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462>

Breeds May 15 to Jul 15

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Lawrence's Goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464>

Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

Long-eared Owl *asio otus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631>

Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15

Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Yellow-billed Magpie *Pica nuttalli*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
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To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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No Data (—)

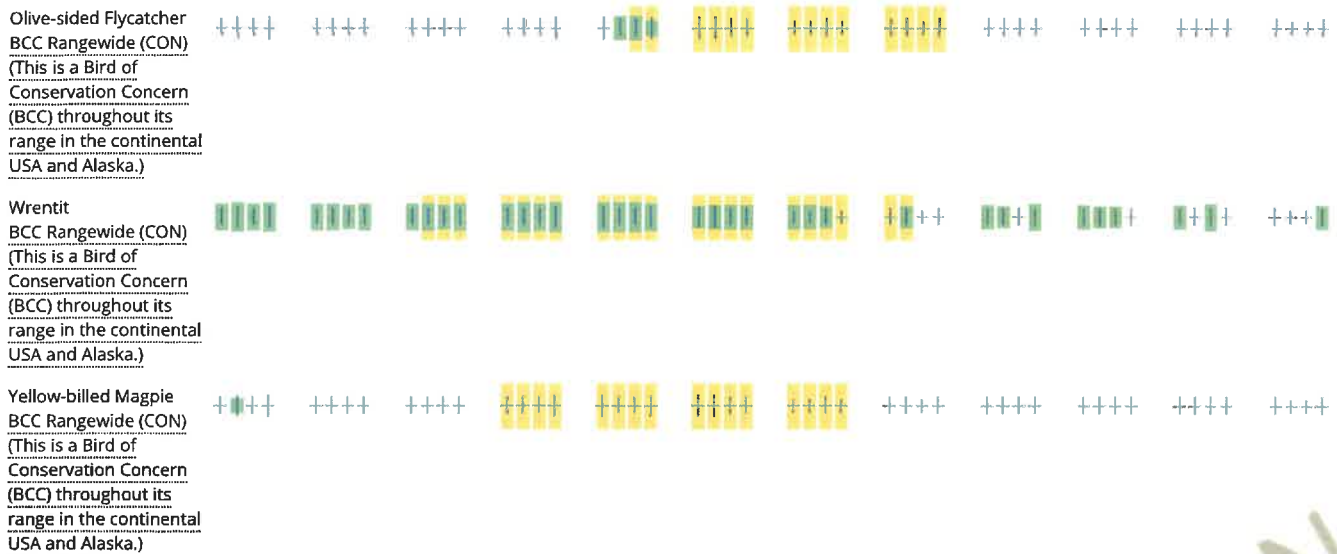
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■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

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Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

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If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN COASTAL BARRIERS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the [official CBRS maps](#). The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: <https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

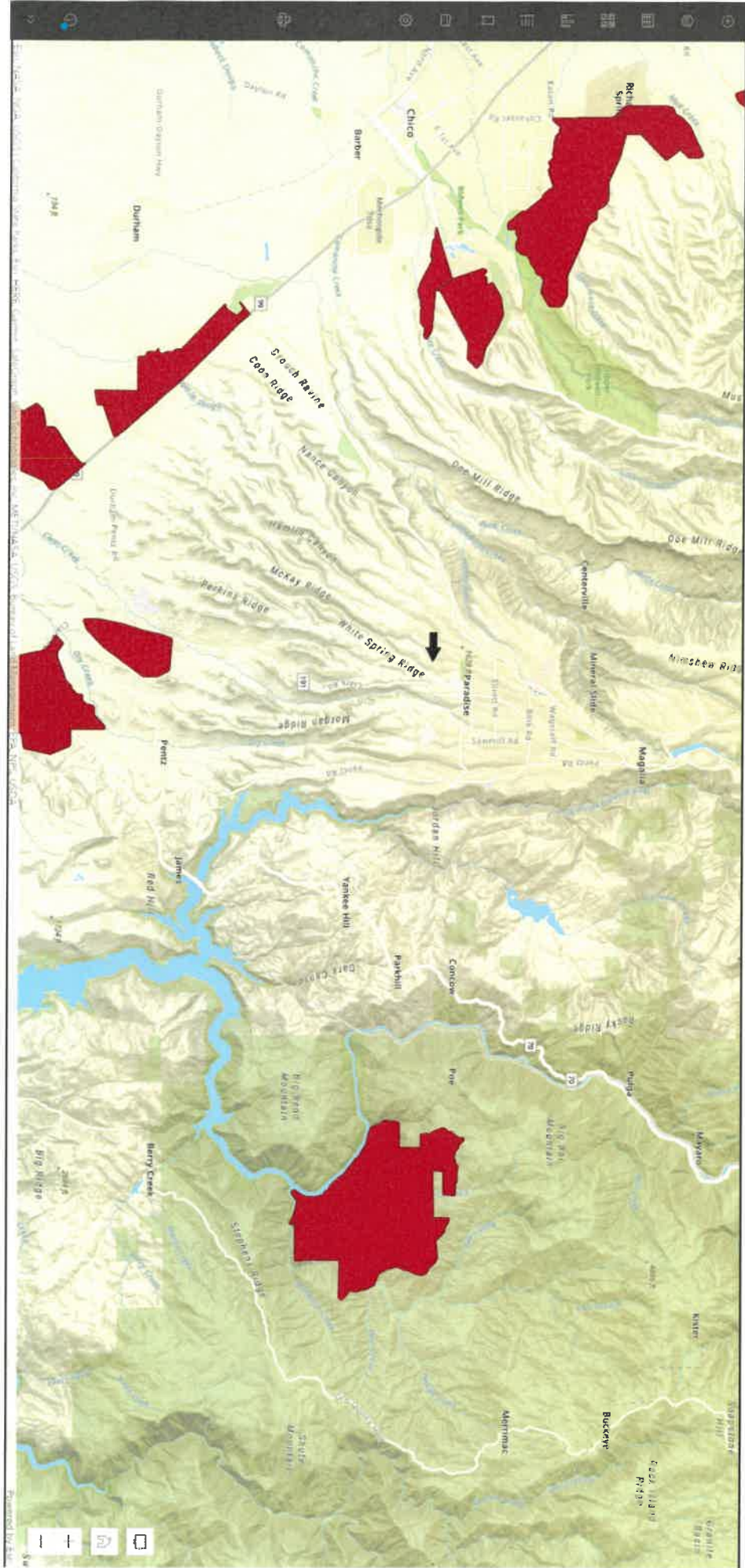
Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.



[Home](#) | [Download Data](#) | [Tools](#) | [Contact Us](#)
 Search for a Project:

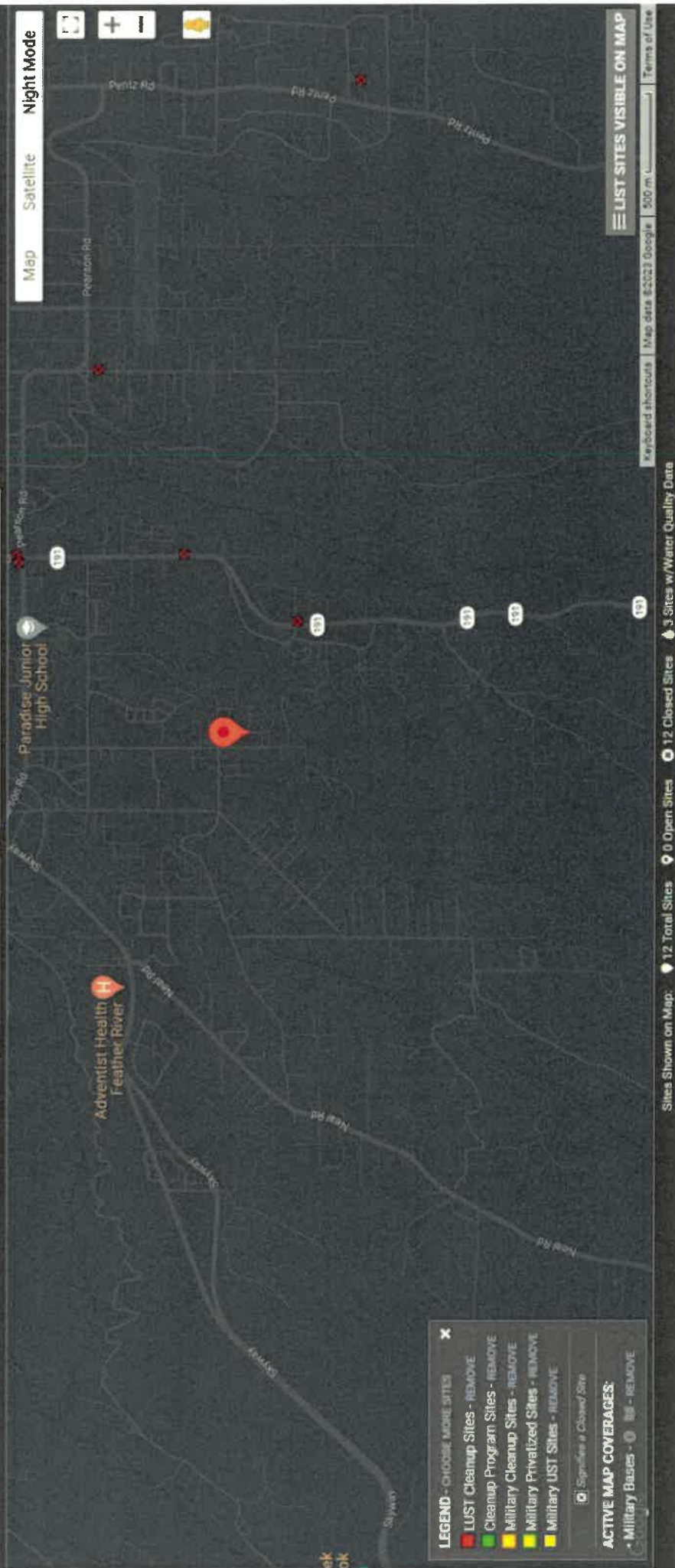
[Map](#) | [Satellite](#) | [Night Mode](#)

LEGEND - CHOOSE MORE SITES
● LUST Cleanup Sites - REMOVE
● Cleanup Program Sites - REMOVE
● Military Cleanup Sites - REMOVE
● Military Privatized Sites - REMOVE
● Military LUST Sites - REMOVE
 Signifies a Closed Site

ACTIVE MAP COVERAGES:
● Military Bases - REMOVE

Sites Shown on Map: ● 12 Total Sites ● 0 Open Sites ● 12 Closed Sites ● 3 Sites w/Water Quality Data

Keyboard shortcuts | Map data ©2023 Google | 500 m | [Clims of Use](#)





Search

California Department of Conservation

CA Farmland Conservancy | Conservation Districts | Farmland Mapping | Williamson Act

California Important Farmland Finder

Ca. Dept of Conservation

rosehill road, paradise ca

Show search results for rosehill

200m

138,463,457,192,546,194 Meters

Legend

Most Recent

- Prime Farmland
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Unique Farmland
- Grazing Land
- Farmland of Local Importance
- Farmland of Local Potential
- Other Land
- Confined Animal Agriculture
- Nonagricultural or Natural Vegetation
- Vegetated or Disturbed Land
- Rural Residential Land
- Semi-agricultural and Rural Commercial Land
- Urban and Built-Up Land
- Water Area
- Irrigated Farmland



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

April 25, 2023
[VIA EMAIL]

Refer to HUD_2023_0424_001
Through HUD_2023_0424_003

Ms. Kate Anderson
Housing Program Manager
Town of Paradise
5555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969

Re: Single Family Residential Reconstruction Projects at 5241, 5253 & 5265 Rosehill Road,
Paradise, CA

Dear Ms. Anderson,

The California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) received the consultation submittal for the above referenced undertakings for review and comment pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800. The regulations and advisory materials are located at www.achp.gov.

Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(d) the SHPO does not object to the Town of Paradise's findings of *No historic properties affected* for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded single family residential reconstruction projects located at 5241, 5253 and 5265 Rosehill Road. The Town may have additional Section 106 responsibilities under certain circumstances set forth in 36 CFR Part 800. For example, in the event that historic properties are discovered during the implementation of the undertakings, the Town is required to consult further pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.13(b).

SHPO appreciates the Town of Paradise's consideration of historic properties in the project planning process. If you have questions please contact Shannon Lauchner Pries, Supervisor of the Local Government & Environmental Compliance Unit at shannon.pries@parks.ca.gov.

Note that we are only sending this letter in electronic format. Please confirm receipt of this letter. If you would like a hard copy mailed to you, respond to this email to request a hard copy be mailed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Julianne Polanco".

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer



Town of

Business & Housing Services
5555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969
(530) 872-6291 x122
housing@townofparadise.com

April 24, 2023

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Ste. 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Subject Property: 5241, 5253 and 5265 Rosehill Road
Paradise, CA 95969

Dear Ms. Polanco:

I am submitting the following proposed project for your review:

- The subject properties had single-family homes which were destroyed by the Camp Fire (APN #s 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and 055-400-044, respectively)
- This project includes the acquisition of these properties to be donated to Habitat for Humanity of Butte County for affordable homeownership through their self-help program.
- The original houses were not listed on any local historical register, nor are they located in an historical zone. Enclosed are photos and a topographic map of the project area.

Please find attached a record search, archeologist survey, and tribal consultation that clears the property of any prehistoric, historic and/or tribal significance.

Thank you for reviewing this project. Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Kate Anderson

Kate Anderson,
Housing Program Manager

5241 Rosehill Road, Paradise, CA



5253 Rosehill Road, Paradise, CA

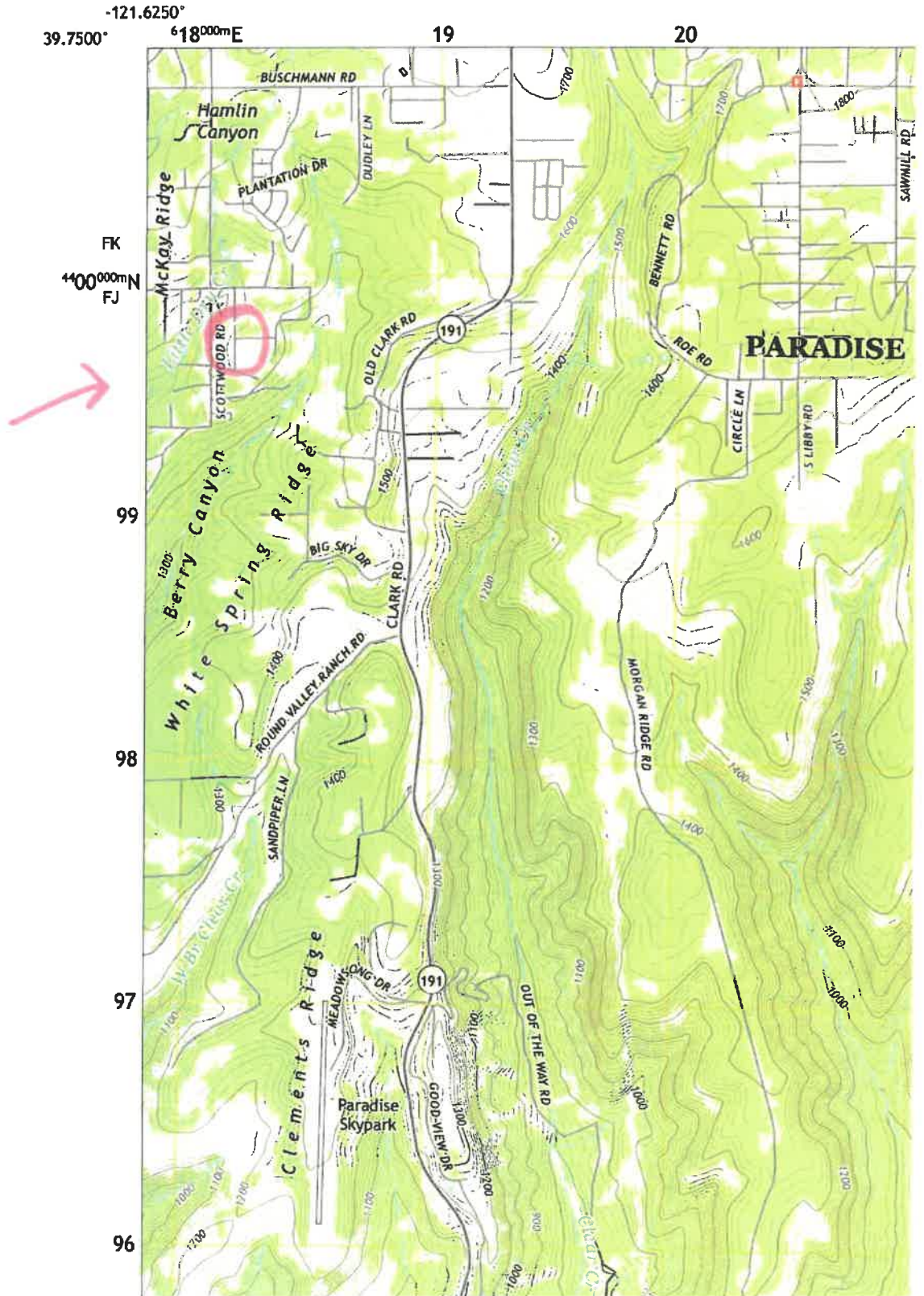


5265 Rosehill Road, Paradise, CA





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



California Historical Resources Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

Northeast Information Center
1074 East Avenue, Suite F
Chico, California 95926
Phone (530) 898-6256
neinfocntr@csuchico.edu

April 14, 2023

Sarah Richter
Town of Paradise, Housing Department
5555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969

IC File # NE23-155 Standard- Non-Confidential Records Search

RE: 2023-CDGB Lot Acquisition
T22N, R3E, Section 27 MDBM
USGS Cherokee 7.5' (1970) & Oroville 15' (1949) quadrangle maps
1 acre (Butte County)

Dear Sara Richter:

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for historical resources and surveys in Butte County. Historical resources in our inventory include archaeological objects, sites, landscapes, districts, and all manner of buildings and structures associated with past human activities. Please note that access to archaeological records is restricted to qualified individuals.

Results:

Archaeological Resources: According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within the project boundaries. In addition, five resources of this type have been recorded within the ½-mile vicinity. Unrecorded prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources may be located within the project area.

Built Environment Resources: According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. The Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, does not list any properties within or adjacent to the proposed project. The BERD is available online at: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Previous Investigations: According to our records, the project area has not been previously

surveyed for historical resources. In addition, seventeen reports of this type have been recorded within the ½-mile vicinity.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Resources within ½-mile radius: | 04-001091, 04-001128, 04-001153, 04-001476, & 04-004541 |
| Reports within ½-mile radius: | NEIC-000879, 001040, 001669, 002442, 004780, 005980, 007664, 007673, 007687, 007689, 007690, 007830, 007958, 008053, 008490, 009538, & 009955 |

The USGS Cherokee 7.5' (1970) & Oroville 15' (1949) quadrangle maps depict archaeological sensitive areas within the project's region such as roads. Additional roads; as well as structures, foundations, Little Dry Creek, Berry Canyon, White Spring Ridge, Clear Creek, and additional waterways are located in the general project vicinity.

The project is located in a region utilized by Konkow populations at the time of Euro-American contact. Indigenous populations used the local region for seasonal and/or permanent settlement, as well as for the gathering of plants, roots, seeds, domestic materials, and hunting seasonal game. Historically, Euro-Americans utilized the region for mining and transportation opportunities.

Literature Search: The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County were reviewed. Also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); California Register of Historical Resources (2012); California Points of Historical Interest (2012); California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (2012); Built Environment Resource Directory (2020); and Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978).

Sensitivity Assessment and Recommendations:

Based upon the above information, the project area is archaeologically sensitive and has potential for the discovery of additional resources. We are unable to provide a sensitivity assessment based upon the above information alone; therefore, more research is needed to determine if the project area has the potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Therefore, because the project area has not been previously surveyed for historical resources, we recommend that a professional archaeologist be contacted prior to ground disturbance. The project consultant can offer recommendations for avoidance and protection of any existing or newly identified resources. If the proposed project contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement (45 years in age or older) it is recommended that the resources be assessed by a qualified specialist familiar with architecture and history of the county. Review of the available historic building/structure data has included only those sources listed above and should not be considered comprehensive. A list of qualified consultants is available online at www.chrisinfo.org.

During any phase of parcel development, if any potential prehistoric, protohistoric, and/or historic historical resources are encountered, all work should cease in the area of the find pending an examination of the site and materials by the project archaeologist. This request to cease work in the area of a potential historical resource find is intended for accidental discoveries made during

construction activities and is not intended as a substitute for the recommended historical resources survey. It is recommended that any identified historical resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

If human remains are discovered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires you to protect the discovery and notify the county coroner, who will determine if the find is Native American. If the remains are recognized as Native American, the coroner shall then notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 authorizes the NAHC to appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) who will make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery.

The OHP contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, historical resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Finally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and the NAHC should be contacted at (916) 373-3710 for information regarding Native American representatives in the vicinity of the project.

An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes. Thank you for your dedication to preserving California's irreplaceable cultural heritage. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,



Ashlyn Weaver, M.A.
Assistant Coordinator & GIS Specialist
Northeast Information Center
(530) 898-6256

Records Search Charge for IC File # NE23-155

The charge for this record search is **\$150.00**. Please see the table below for an itemization.

| THIS IS <u>NOT</u> AN INVOICE * | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Factor</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Your Charge</u> |
| <u>Information Center Time</u> | \$150.00 per hour | <u>\$150.00</u> (1.0 hour) |
| <u>Total Charge</u> | | <u>\$150.00</u> |

*An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes.

Cultural Resources Assessment
Town of Paradise Housing Development, Rosehill Road, Paradise, Butte
County, California
Negative Survey
I.C. File # NE23-155

Prepared by: Lori Harrington
Cultural Research Associates
295 E. 8th Street, Chico, California 95928
Telephone: 530-5210-8046 – Fax: 530-566-1657
[E-mail cra_lori@sbcglobal.net](mailto:lori@sbcglobal.net)

Prepared for:
Sarah Richter
5555 Sykway
Paradise, CA

April 2023

Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This document may contain sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites that should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the California Public Records Act under Government Code Section 6254.10.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Summary of Findings:

At the request of Sarah Richter, a Cultural Study was prepared for an environmental document in support of the Town of Paradise Housing Project, Paradise CA, Butte County, California. The study was completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 (16 U.S. Code 470) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1970, for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The project scope included:

- A records search conducted by The Northeast Information Center (NEIC) at Chico State University, Chico, California was included in the report.
- An on-foot surface reconnaissance of the entire (3) project areas.
- A NEPA compliant report summarizing the results of the records search and field survey.
- Recordation of any sites or features or sites found during the survey or update records of features previously located within the current project area.

PROJECT LOCATION: The project is located within Section 27 portion of Township 22 North, Range 3 East, of the USGS Cherokee, California (1949), 7.5 Series Quad, located in Paradise California. The project consists of three vacant lots: APN's 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and, 055-400-044. These three lots are all located on Rosehill Road, street numbers 5241, 5253 and 5265 respectively. All three sites can be accessed directly from Rosehill Road. The closest natural water source is the Feather River 3.90 miles (6.27 km) to the southeast. See Figure 1.

PROPOSED PROJECT: For the purpose of this report there are three Areas of Potential Effect (APE) (Figure 2) the total area encompasses approximately 3/4 acre of land.

The Town of Paradise has acquired three residential lots for Habitat For Humanity and proposes to build three low-income single family homes. The homes will range in size from 960 to 1120 sq ft. These three residential lots were previously developed with housing that burned during the 2018 Campfire. These lots have subsequently been cleared of all rubble and debris.

VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL APE: The APE's lie within residentially zoned land (APN 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and, 055-400-044). There are currently few improvements on the parcels due to the burning of the homes and the subsequent removal of debris.

The project parcel surrounding the APE's and the APE's themselves have been affected by prior development. This development is consistent with the establishment of residential buildings, supporting utilities, septic tanks and roads.

The horizontal APE includes the entire APN for each address listed above. Rosehill Road will serve as ingress and egress for each location. Staging will occur within the APN's. Each location has been highly disturbed due to previous grading, housing, and associated utilities.

The vertical APE for the project is to a depth of 6 feet below current ground surface, but only if septic tank replacement is necessary, and only in the area where the current septic tank(s) lie. The average depth of excavation below ground surface is approximately 2 feet. Since these APN's have previously been developed and ground disturbance has reached 6 feet, in the past, it is unlikely the projects will exceed the current disturbed and or imported fill layers. Based on the above information the vertical APE is highly disturbed and is characterized as having a **very low buried site sensitivity**.

RECORD SEARCH: A records search performed by the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) at Chico State University, Chico, California on April 14, 2023, indicated that none of the APE's had been previously surveyed for historical resources. The search also showed that the APE was negative for recorded cultural resources and built environmental resources. However, five resource (04-00109, 04-

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

001128, 04-001153, 04-0014767, 04-004541) were noted from ¼ mile to ½ mile from the APE's. Seventeen resource surveys have been conducted within a ½ mile of the current APE's.

SACRED LANDS SEARCH: The sacred land's search and Native American Consultation will be conducted by the Town of Paradise.

CREW QUALIFICATIONS: The crew consisted of Principal Investigator, *Lori Harrington* who has a MA in Anthropology from California State University Hayward (CSEB); 30 years of professional experience in California archaeology; certification by the Register of Professional Archaeologists [RPA] and meets National Park Service Standards & Guidelines for Archaeology (see Appendix B).

SITE SURVEY: An intensive pedestrian survey of the APE's, which entails the inspection of all land surfaces that can reasonably be expected to contain cultural resource remains without major modification of the land surface, was performed on April 13, 2023. The surrounding neighborhood was reviewed by car to check on the general topography.

The ground surface, within the intensive pedestrian survey of the APE's was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, baked clay items, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics).

Photographs of the current project area, potential features, and items of interest were taken with a digital camera. Locational data was recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS eTrex Venture global positioning system (GPS) unit.

The pedestrian survey was negative for historic and pre-historic resources within the APE's. APE 055-400-041 does show the presence of a modern rock wall with concrete steps that once was the entrance way to the home (Photos 9-11). This feature is modern (less than 50 years of age) and will not impact the current project. No mitigation measures are required for this resource.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Any improvements within the APE will have no adverse impacts on known cultural resources. No additional hindrances affected the results of this survey, and no conditions are placed on the project based on the results of this study.

Should unanticipated cultural resources be encountered during land modification activities, work must cease, and a qualified archaeologist contacted immediately to determine appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts to the discovered resources. If human remains are discovered during construction-related activities notification of the Butte County Coroner is required. If the Butte County Coroner determines that the discovered remains are those of Native American ancestry, then the Native American Heritage Commission must be notified by telephone within 24 hours. Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code describe the procedures to be followed after the notification of the Native American Heritage Commission.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Table Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Summary of Findings:..... | i |
| Purpose and Scope of the Project:..... | 1 |
| Location and Project Description:..... | 1 |
| Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards: | 4 |
| <i>Regulatory Setting:</i> | 4 |
| <i>Standards and Guidance:</i> | 5 |
| <i>Report Preparation:</i> | 5 |
| Environment:..... | 5 |
| <i>Climate, Vegetation Patterns, and Faunal Composition:</i> | 5 |
| Geology..... | 6 |
| CULTURAL SETTING..... | 6 |
| <i>Prehistory:</i> | 6 |
| Ethnography:..... | 8 |
| Historic: | 10 |
| Background Research: | 11 |
| Record Search: | 11 |
| Sacred Lands Search: | 12 |
| Field Reconnaissance Methodology: | 12 |
| Crew:..... | 12 |
| Methodology:..... | 12 |
| <i>Access</i> | 12 |
| <i>Difficulties</i> | 12 |
| Results:..... | 13 |
| <i>General Comments</i> | 13 |
| Specific Findings | 16 |
| <i>Potential for Subsurface Archaeological Deposits:</i> | 16 |
| Recommendations:..... | 16 |
| Appendix A (Record Search)..... | 20 |
| Appendix B (Crew Qualifications)..... | 28 |
| Figure 1: Project Location Map | 02 |
| Figure 2: APN's Map | 03 |

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Purpose and Scope of the Project:

At the request of the Sarah Richter a Cultural Study was prepared for an environmental document in support of the Town of Paradise Housing Project Rosehill Road, Paradise CA, Butte County, California. The study was completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 (16 U.S. Code 470) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1970, for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The project scope consists of:

- A records search conducted by The Northeast Information Center (NEIC) at Chico State University, Chico, California was included in the report.
- An on-foot surface reconnaissance of the entire (3) project areas.
- A NEPA compliant report summarizing the results of the records search and field survey was prepared.
- Recordation of any sites or features or sites found during the survey or update records of features previously located within the current project area.

Location and Project Description:

Proposed Project:

The project is located within section 27 portion of Township 22 North, Range 3 East, of the USGS Cherokee, California (1949), 7.5 Series Quad, located in Paradise California. The project consists of three vacant lots: APN's 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and, 055-400-044. These three lots are all located on Rosehill Road, street numbers 5241, 5253 and 5265 respectively. All three sites can be accessed directly from Rosehill Road. The closest natural water source to the project is the Feather River 3.90 miles (6.27 km) to the southeast. See Figure 1.

The Town of Paradise has acquired three residential lots for Habitat For Humanity which proposes to build homes for low-income families. These 3 residential lots were previously developed with housing that burned during the 2018 Campfire. These lots have subsequently been cleared of rubble and debris.

VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL APE:

For the purpose of this report there are 3 Areas of Potential Effect (APE's) (APN 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and, 055-400-044) see Figure 1. The combined total area encompasses approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land.

5241 Rosehill Road - 0.25 acres

5253 Rosehill Road - 0.20 acres

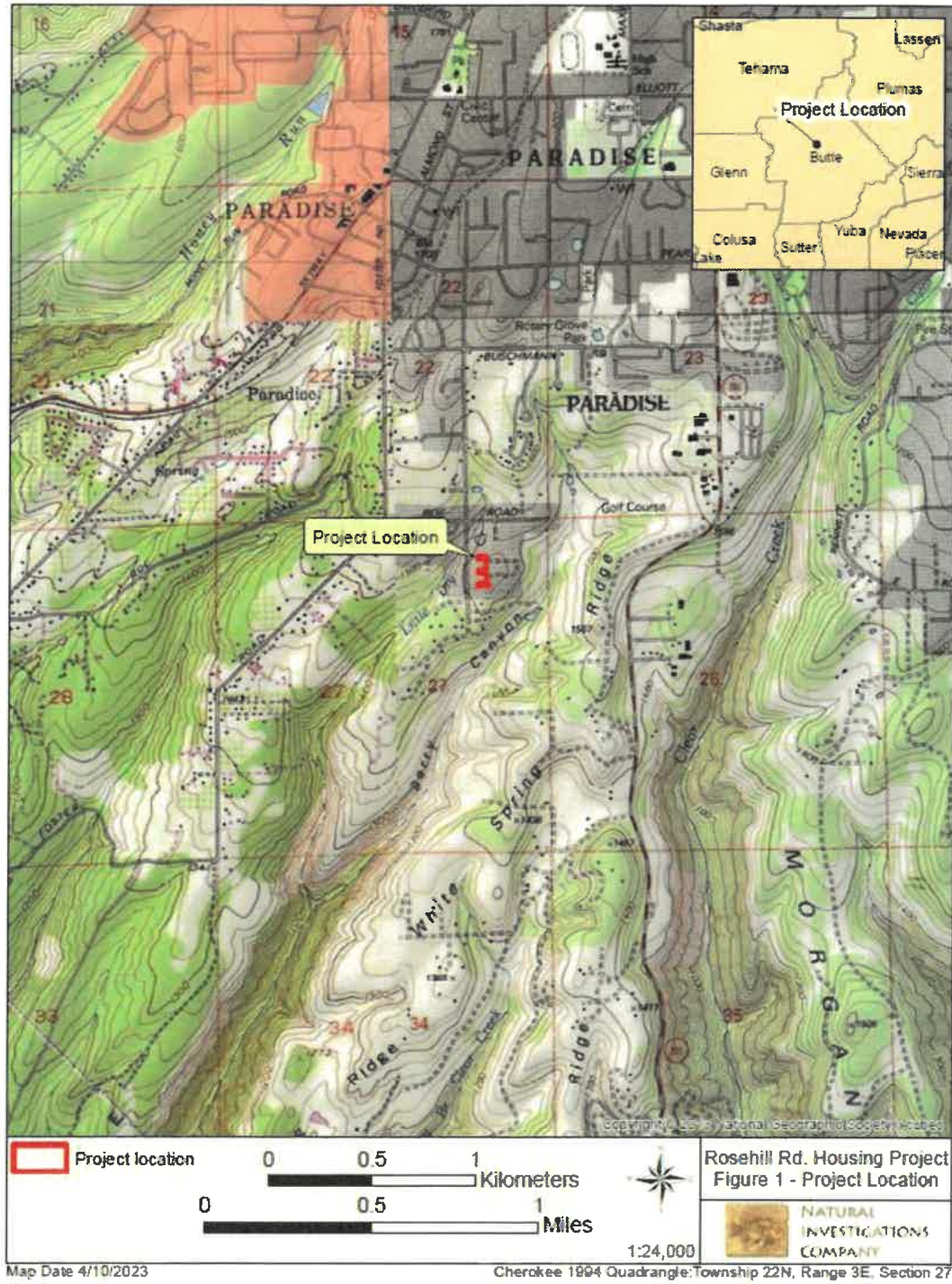
5265 Rosehill Road - 0.22 acres

- The APE's includes the entire APN for each address listed above.
- Approximately 334 meters of Rosehill Road will serve as ingress and egress for the 3 locations.
- Staging will occur within the APN's only.
- Each location has been highly disturbed due to previous grading, housing, and associated utilities and the subsequent bulldozing and removal of debris caused by the 2018 Campfire.

The vertical APE for the project is to a depth of 6 feet below current ground surface, but only if septic tank replacement is necessary, and only in the area where the current septic tank(s) lie. The average depth of excavation below ground surface is approximately 2 feet. Since these APN's have previously been developed and ground disturbance has reached 6 feet, it is unlikely the projects will exceed the current disturbed and or imported fill layers. Based on the above information the vertical APE is highly disturbed and is characterized as having a **very low buried site sensitivity**.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Figure 1: Project Location.



Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Figure 2: APE



Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards:

Regulatory Setting:

Compliance:

This cultural resource analysis is designed to provide compliance with the statutes and regulations of the federal government.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106 (16 U.S. Code 470), requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions, including approval, permitting, and technical assistance on properties that are eligible for, or included in, the NRHP. Historical properties such as buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites and cultural landscapes, as well as Tribal concerns relating to known cultural resources, that are eligible for listing on the NRHP are referred to as “historic properties.” Section 106 also requires the federal agency to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the agency’s efforts to consider historic properties. The implementing regulations for Section 106, found at 36 CFR 800, describe a process of inventory, evaluation, and consultation that satisfies the federal agency’s requirements. The criteria used for determining the eligibility of cultural resources are found at 36 CFR 60.4.

Standards and Guidance:

The Federal government offer guidance for the conduct of historic preservation activities. The Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983) establishes standards for the gathering and treatment of data related to cultural resources. Guidance is also offered for compliance with Section 106 through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Section 110 Guidelines are available through the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on properties that may be eligible for listing or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological and architectural resources) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Section 106 process entails four primary steps, listed below.

1. Initiation of Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800.3).
2. Identification of historic properties within the APE (36 CFR Part 800.4).
3. Assessment of adverse effects on historic properties within the APE (36 CFR Part 800.5).
 - If there are historic properties that will be affected, consult with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding *adverse effects* on historic properties.
 - If there are no historic properties that will be affected, implementation of the project in accordance with the *findings of no adverse* effect shall proceed (36 CFR 36 Part 800.5[d][1]).
4. Resolution of adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.6).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation

Cultural resources significance is determined using the NRHP’s four Criteria for Evaluation (Criteria A-D) at 36 CFR 60.4, which state that a historic property is any district, site, building, structure, or object that:

- A. Is associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A);
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past (Criterion B);

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and/or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

If the SHPO determines that a cultural resource is eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, then it is automatically eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If a resource does not have the level of integrity necessitated by the NRHP, it may still be eligible for the CRHR, which allows for a lower level of integrity.

NRHP Seven Aspects of Integrity

Cultural resources integrity is determined using the NRHP's seven aspects of integrity at 36 CFR 60.4, which states that a historic property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must retain historic integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property must meet one or more of the Criteria for Evaluation before a determination can be made about its integrity.

Report Preparation:

Lori Harrington, M.A., RPA was the Principal Investigator for this cultural resource study and the author of this report. Ms. Harrington has more than 30 years of archaeological experience in California and exceeds all requirements of the Secretary of Interior's Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61; National Park Service 1983) see Appendix B.

Environment:

Climate, Vegetation Patterns, and Faunal Composition:

The project area located in Butte County CA, lies within the Sacramento Valley between the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to the east and the Coast Range to the west. The climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The project area is located within a climate region with much of the winter precipitation falling as rain instead of snow. Current winter temperatures have highs around 12 degrees Celsius (54 degrees Fahrenheit), and current summer temperatures have highs around 36 degrees Celsius (97 degrees Fahrenheit). When California initially was occupied, the climate was moister and cooler than today's Mediterranean climate (Major 1988).

Two native plant communities are evident in the project vicinity: Streamside or riparian woodland and Foothill woodland. Streamside or riparian woodland consists of trees such as valley oak, California sycamore, and California black walnut with some boxelder and Fremont cottonwood. White cedar and willows are also evident along streambanks along with varieties of water grass and other hydrophytes.. Foothill woodlands consist of blue oak and pine. Associated annuals foothill grasses such as wild oat, soft chess, and brome are common.

Fauna in the proposed project area would have likely included a number of larger mammals, including mule deer (*Odocoileus Hemionus hemionus*), black-tailed deer (*O. hemionus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), whose range is now limited to the Sierran foothills and mountains. Tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannoides*) and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) were also common in the valley, but now occur in very limited areas (Jameson and Peeters 1988). Small animals such as rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) would have also been available for exploitation.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Current land use in the project area is agricultural. Historically, the vicinity was characterized by vegetation communities that include grasslands, valley oak mixed riparian woodlands, and mixed oak woodland. The grasslands and oak woodlands provide habitat for small mammal species, in addition to several raptor species, ringtail, and deer. Aquatic species include salmon, catfish, and trout. With this mosaic of ecological communities, the area would have provided a very productive environment for its prehistoric occupants, one well suited to a hunting-gathering economy with a variety of water birds, small and large mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and edible plant species.

Geology

Butte County is made up of three distinct geologic areas: the valley region, the foothill region, and the mountain region. The project site is located within the valley region. The valley region comprises the area between elevations between 0 and 200 feet above mean sea level. The valley region consists of an elongated structural trough that has been filled with a sequence of sedimentary deposits ranging in age from Jurassic to recent. Geophysical evidence suggests that the valley region is underlain at depth with granitic rocks of the Sierra Nevada Province. The majority of rocks and deposits found within the valley region Geomorphic Province are sedimentary. The age of these rocks and deposits ranges from Upper Jurassic (between 154 and 135 million years ago) to recent.

Soils

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Soil Survey of Butte Area, California, characterizes the soils throughout Butte County and within the proposed project area. The soils within the project vicinity have been classified by the NRCS as typically consisting of 85% Parrot Silt Loam whose parent material is Silty alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock. These soil types tend to be deep with good surface and sub-surface drainage.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory:

Little was known of the archaeology of the Sacramento Valley until the 1950s, when intensive fieldwork was conducted in association with federal and state water projects. As a result of this fieldwork, a sequence of cultural patterns was defined for the area.

Occupation in the Sacramento Valley during the Prehistoric Period is estimated to have occurred as early as 12,000 years ago, but only a few archaeological sites have been identified that predate 5,000 years ago. It is possible that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in this area. For example, Moratto (1984:214) has estimated that as much as 10 meters of sediment accumulated along the lower stretch of the Sacramento River drainage system during the last 5,000–6,000 years.

Prehistoric material culture in central California (including the Sacramento Valley) subsequent to the Paleoindian Period has been categorized according to “horizons” or “patterns” that define broad technological, economic, social, and ideological elements over long periods of time and large areas. The taxonomic system historically used for central California is a tripartite classification scheme with Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. This Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was the result of efforts of a number of researchers (e.g., Beardsley 1954; Heizer 1949) and was developed further after the advent of radiocarbon dating (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1958; Ragir 1972).

Today, a series of generalized periods associated with regionally based “patterns” typically are used as part of the CCTS for the Sacramento Delta area, San Francisco Bay area, and North Coast ranges (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1969; Fredrickson 1973, 1974). Smaller units of patterns are referred to as “aspects” and “phases,” which emphasize more local features. Revisions of the widely accepted CCTS (Bennyhoff 1994; Fredrickson 1994a, b) are found in a recent volume edited by Hughes (1994).

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Fredrickson (1973, 1974) defined several regionally based patterns, three of which are specific to Central Valley prehistory and the current project area. Referred to as the Windmill Pattern, Berkeley Pattern, and Augustine Pattern, each represents a general pattern of resource exploitation, as identified between 2500 B.C. and the beginning of Euro-American contact in the early 1800s. The Windmill Pattern was first identified at the Windmill site (CA-SAC-107) near the Cosumnes River in Sacramento County; the Berkeley Pattern initially identified in the San Francisco Bay area; and the Augustine Pattern at the Augustine site (CA-SAC-127) in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. These patterns are present within the following periods: Middle Archaic Period/Windmill Pattern (formerly Early Horizon), Upper Archaic Period/Berkeley Pattern (formerly Middle Horizon), and Emergent Period/Augustine Pattern (formerly Late Horizon).

Windmill Pattern (2500–500 B.C.)

Clearly documented evidence for human occupation in the general area is found at sites characteristic of the Windmill Pattern during the Middle Archaic Period. These sites date to as early as 4,500 years ago and as late as 2,500 years ago (2500–500 B.C.). Such sites often contain manos and metates (grinding stones), as well as many mortar fragments, indicating that acorns and/or various seeds formed an important part of the diet (Moratto 1984:201).

In addition to plant foods, the subsistence system included many other food resources, such as deer, elk, pronghorn, rabbits, and waterfowl. Numerous faunal remains have been documented at Windmill Pattern sites, along with large quantities of projectile points. Also, the presence of angling hooks and baked clay artifacts possibly used as net or line sinkers, along with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and smaller fishes, indicate that fishing was an additional source of food (Fredrickson 1973; Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). Items made of baked clay included net sinkers, pipes, and discoids, as well as cooking “stones.” Ground and polished charmstones, impressions of twined basketry, shell beads, and bone tools, also have been found at Windmill Pattern sites. Some items, such as shell beads, obsidian tools, and quartz crystals, were obtained by trade.

The archaeological record during the Windmill period indicates people practiced a mixed procurement strategy of both game and wild plants, with the addition of acorns and/or seeds. The mixed exploitation of a wide range of natural resources ties into a seasonal foraging strategy. Populations likely occupied the lower elevations of the Sacramento Valley in the winter months and shifted to higher elevations during the summer (Moratto 1984:206). Mortuary practices included burials, accompanied by grave goods, in cemeteries that were separate from the habitation sites.

Berkeley Pattern (500 B.C.–A.D. 500)

Over a 1,000-year period, the Windmill Pattern began to shift to the more specialized adaptive Berkeley Pattern during the Upper Archaic Period. A shift to a greater reliance on acorns as a dietary staple is interpreted during the Berkeley Pattern from the increase in mortars and pestles, along with a decrease in manos and metates. Mortars and pestles are better suited to crushing and grinding acorns, while manos and metates were used primarily for grinding wild grass grains and seeds (Moratto 1984:209–210).

As demonstrated by the artifact assemblage, hunting remained an important aspect of food procurement during the Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973:125–126). The archaeological record, which consists of numerous large shell midden/mounds, also demonstrates that the majority of Berkeley Pattern sites located near, or in the vicinity of, water (both fresh and salt) made intensive use of aquatic resources. The artifact assemblage also includes shell beads and ornaments, as well as numerous types of bone tools.

Interment continues to dominate mortuary practices, but a few cremations are also found at Berkeley Pattern sites.

Artifact assemblages and radiocarbon dating of sites from this period suggest this subsistence pattern may have developed in the San Francisco Bay region and later spread to surrounding coastal locales and into

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

central California. Moratto (1984:207–211) suggests that pattern is related to the expansion of Eastern Miwok populations from the San Francisco Bay area to the Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothills.

Augustine Pattern (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

The Augustine Pattern is evidenced by a number of changes in subsistence, foraging, and land use patterns that begin to reflect the use pattern known from historic period Native American groups in the area. A substantial increase in the intensity of subsistence exploitation, including fishing, hunting, and gathering (particularly the acorn), evidenced in the archaeological record correlates directly with population growth (Moratto 1984:211–214).

Tools and cooking implements included shaped mortars and pestles, hopper mortars, bone awls used for producing coiled baskets, and the bow and arrow. Pottery vessels, known as Cosumnes Brownware, are found in some parts of the Central Valley, and most likely developed during this period from the prior baked clay industry.

During this period, an increase in sedentism led to the development of social stratification, accompanied by a shift to elaborate ceremonial and social organization. Exchange networks, with the use of clamshell disk beads as currency, also developed during the Augustine Pattern. Mortuary practices during this period included flexed burials and pre-interment burning of offerings in a grave pit, as well as cremation of high-status individuals (Fredrickson 1973:127–129; Moratto 1984:211). Additional items of material culture included flanged tubular pipes, harpoons, and small Gunther barbed series projectile points. The Augustine Pattern may represent the southward expansion of Wintu populations (Moratto 1984:211–214).

Ethnography:

The project is located within an area that was historically occupied by the Native American social group called the Konkow (also known as Northwestern Maidu) (Kroeber 1925; Riddell 1978). Konkow is a branch of the Maidu language family and constitutes one of the family's four major languages (along with Maidu proper, Konkow and Nisenan [Southern Maidu]) (Mithun 2001:455) spoken by peoples of the middle Sacramento River Valley and adjacent Sierra Nevada Mountain foothills. The Maidu language family is part of the Penutian linguistic stock that includes the majority of central Californian tribes (Kroeber 1925:347; Shipley 1978:83).

The Konkow inhabited the lower reaches of the Feather River area west of Richbar, extending southwestward past Honcut Creek and westward nearly to the Sutter Buttes, and including a portion of the Sacramento River drainage extending from about Butte City in the south to Vina in the north. Konkow lands continued east into the Sierra Nevada Mountain foothills between Chico and Oroville and the two river drainages (Riddell 1978:370–372). The Konkow shared their southern border with the Patwin, their southeastern border with the Valley Nisenan, and the northeastern border with the Maidu. Their northern neighbor was the Yana, and their northwestern neighbor was the Nomlaki. Konkow villages along the project segment include Mícupda, 'Eskeni, and Utapi south of Chico; Wabusi, Botok, and Taichida just north of the Yuba River; and Hincho at the Yuba River (Riddell 1978:370–371).

Political organization of the Konkow was limited to a settlement pattern of village communities (Kroeber 1925:397–398; Riddell 1978:373). A central village housed a circular, semisubterranean ceremonial assembly structure and the home of the community spokesman. A community was composed of three to five villages, and the villages apparently were self-sufficient. Kroeber (1925:397) estimated village population at less than 200. Houses were either semisubterranean or conical bark structures.

The locations of Konkow settlements depended primarily on elevation, exposure, and proximity to water and other natural resources (Dixon 1905:175; Riddell 1978:371, 373). Permanent villages were usually on ridges above major watercourses. Ridge-crest flats or midslope terraces were generally the preferred village settings. The villages were inhabited mainly in the winter months, since spring, summer, and fall were the prime seasons for hunting and gathering resources in nearby foothills and higher elevations. The Konkow erected brush shelters close to their hunting and gathering sites (Riddell 1978:376).

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

The fundamental economy of the Konkow was one of subsistence hunting, fishing, and collecting plant foods in an area where abundant natural resources varied seasonally (Riddell 1978:373–374). Acorns were a dietary staple and were collected from oak groves at lower elevations. Oak varieties in the area included black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), canyon or golden oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), and interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*). The Konkow gathered nuts from grey or foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) and ate them raw or ground into flour. Other vegetal resources included hazelnuts, buckeye nuts, wild nutmeg, grass seeds, berries, and underground bulbs and roots, including camas, cattail, and tule roots. The Konkow also ate salmon, eel, birds, waterfowl, grasshoppers, other insects, and large and small mammals. Deer and elk were among the large animals hunted.

To gather and collect food resources, the Konkow used a wide variety of tools, implements, and enclosures. These included (1) bows and arrows, traps, nets, slings, snares, clubs, and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and (2) salmon gigs, traps, and nets for catching fish. During communal hunts, deer were driven over cliffs or shot by concealed hunters. Woven tools—seed beaters, burden baskets, and carrying nets—and sharpened digging sticks were used to collect plant resources. Unlike the neighboring Maidu and Nisenan, Konkow did not use watercraft since the swift river waters within their territory were not navigable. They traded with neighboring groups for salmon and pine nuts (Riddell 1978:373–380).

The Konkow processed food resources with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, storage baskets, woven parching trays, wooden mortars, and knives. Baskets were made using a simple twining technique. The Konkow also traded with neighboring groups for various resources and implements, including shell beads, obsidian, and abalone shell used for ornaments.

Religious beliefs included practice of the Kuksu cult, primarily a ceremonial and dance organization. The leader of the cult was a powerful shaman. Log drums, rattles, flutes, and whistles accompanied the ceremonial dances. Mortuary practices included flexed burials, generally facing west, that were accompanied by grave offerings. The goods and property of the deceased were burned during an annual mourning ceremony (Riddell 1978:381–384).

Before construction of the extensive modern levee and dam system that turned the Sacramento Valley into an inland sea, the Sutter Buttes, approximately three miles west of Gridley, was an island refuge for indigenous Californians (California State Parks 2005). The Maidu Indians (including the Northwest Maidu, or Konkow) called the Buttes Histum Yani, which translates as “Middle Mountains of the Valley” or “Spirit Mountain.” An important part of their religious tenets, the Maidu believed that the spirits of their dead rested in the Buttes before the journey to the afterlife.

Prior to the discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter’s Mill near Coloma on the American River, Konkow lifeways were little affected by exploration into their territory by Spanish explorers and American trappers. The gold seekers were devastating to the Konkow. The results of which included the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation.

In 1851, the Konkow signed a treaty, with the Federal Government, that gave them only a portion of their traditional lands. Some of the people then were moved to a reservation at Nome Lackee in 1855. In 1863, the Konkow were marched forcibly to the Round Valley Reservation, with few provisions or water over the two-week, hot, dry trek. By 1910, a reduced Konkow population was estimated at 450 individuals, down from more than 3,000 prior to contact (Kroeber 1925; Riddell 1978:385–386). Today, there are more than 2,500 Maidu people, including the Maidu of Plumas and Lassen Counties, the Konkow of Butte and Yuba Counties, and the Nisenan of El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, and Yuba Counties; these people live primarily on the rancherias of Auburn, Berry Creek, Chico, Enterprise, Greenville, Mooretown, and Susanville, as well as on the Round Valley Reservation (White 2005). Berry Creek, Chico, Enterprise, and Mooretown Rancherias, with a combined population of 2,080, are within Konkow traditional territory (CIAP 2003:64, 92, 119).

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Historic:

Post-contact history for the state of California generally is divided into three specific periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Although there were brief visits by Spanish, Russian, and British explorers from 1529–1769, the beginning of Spanish settlement in California occurred in 1769 with a settlement at San Diego and the first (Mission San Diego de Alcalá) of 21 missions established from 1769–1823. After the 1822 revolution by Mexico against the Spanish crown, the Mexican Period is marked by an extensive era of land grants, most of which were in the interior of the state, and by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. By the mid-1820's, literally hundreds of trappers were annually traversing the Valley on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company (Maloney 1945), some with devastating consequences for the local Maidu and other valley populations (Cook 1955).

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican American War, California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento and the resulting Gold Rush era influenced the history of the state and the nation. The rush of tens of thousands of people to the gold fields also had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians, with the introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory, including traditional hunting and gathering locales, violence, malnutrition, and starvation. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

By the late 1830's and early 1840's, several small permanent European American settlements had emerged in the Valley and adjacent foothill lands, including ranchos in what are now Shasta, Tehama and Butte Counties. One of these was eventually acquired by Chico's founder, General John Bidwell.

Butte County

Butte County is one of California's original 27 counties, founded in February 1850. The county seat settled at Oroville in 1856, after initially being established at Hamilton and then Bidwell's Bar. The county, like many others in this area, was the site of extensive gold mining activity, especially along the Feather River in the southeastern part of the county (Marschner 2001:210). The town of Chico is the site of extensive agricultural farmlands and the location of California State University at Chico.

Local History

There is some evidence of Spanish and Mexican fur trapping expeditions into the area. It was during one such expedition that Arguello named the nearby Feather River. However, the first major incursion by European men occurred with Bidwell's arrival at Chico in the early 1840's.

Project Vicinity

European settlement of the area began when gold was discovered in 1849. The placer lodes of regional streams, especially the North Fork of the Feather River and its larger tributary streams, were vigorously mined from the early 1850's. Between c. 1852-55, mining grew so rapidly that virtually all aspects of traditional Native American life disappeared as Indians were either forced out of areas completely or, in some cases, conscripted as laborers on European-owned operations (Jensen 1998).

By the end of 1850, with the easily placer deposits were exhausted, the economy shifted towards agriculture, farming and ranching. However, new techniques in mining and new sources of labor ushered in a second mining era which peaked during the 1880's. Exposed quartz veins led to exploratory mining, and numerous adits were bored in search of high-quality lodes. Many of these adits and shafts are identified on existing maps, including the USGS Cherokee Quadrangle. Mine tailings are also prominent man-made features common in the area and attest to mining activities which date to the latter part of the 19th through the mid-20th centuries.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

It is believed the town of Paradise got its name in one of two ways. The first comes from the town's early mining days when Paradise consisted of mainly gambling halls and saloons, the most popular being The Pair-O-Dice. The second explanation comes from an early settler named "Uncle Billie" Leonard. Upon returning from a long horse ride to the Sacramento Valley on a hot summer day Uncle Billie dismounted under the shade of a tall pine tree and announced, "Boys, this is Paradise!"

The Gold Rush brought the first white settlers to the Paradise area. During the early days of the Gold Rush settlement Paradise, via the Pentz Road route, was a passageway from Oroville to places such as Quincy, Susanville and Nevada. Stage stops included Coutolenc, Dogtown, Nimshew, Toadtown, and Inskip. Other routes traveled were Neal Road, a cattle road, and Clark Road, an early-stage route joining the Oroville to Susanville route near Magalia.

The Delaplain School opened in 1861, and the town's first church and post office opened in 1879. The census of 1880 listed 301 Paradise Ridge residents.

Although mining continued, the mainstay of economic development was lumbering and livestock production. Agriculture was also important and agriculture fairs were held annually. By 1916 the farming industry was helped by the formation of the Paradise Irrigation District and the construction of a dam to form the Magalia Reservoir. Apple orchards were planted, and Paradise became known as the apple center of California.

While Paradise can trace its beginnings to the construction of Leonard's mill in 1860, and had three major transport roads (Clark Road, Pentz-Magalia Road, and Oroville-Dogtown Road) passing through it by the 1850s, the growth of Paradise into a real town occurred after the turn of the century and stemmed from the establishment of the railroad to Stirling City by the Diamond Match Company in 1916.

Project Area

Historic maps and aerials of the area show agricultural use of the project areas by 1951 (historic topo map, 1951) with residential properties becoming common in the mid 1980's. Currently, land use on the property parcel outside of the APE's, consists of a built residential environment that was mostly destroyed during the 2018 Campfire.

Background Research:

Record Search:

A records search performed by the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) at Chico State University, Chico, California on April 9th updated for language on April 14, 2023, indicated that none of the APE's had been previously surveyed for historical resources. The search also showed that the APE was negative for recorded cultural resources and built environmental resources. However, five resource (04-00109, 04-001128, 04-001153, 04-0014767, 04-004541) were noted from ¼ mile to ½ mile from the APE's (personal communication Ashlyn Weaver, 2023). Seventeen resource surveys have been conducted within a ½ mile of the current APE's. See Appendix A for additional details.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Resources within APE | None listed |
| Resources within ½ mile radius: | 04-00109, 04-001128, 04-001153, 04-0014767, 04-004541 |
| Reports within APE | None |
| Reports within ½ mile radius: | NEIC -00879, 001040, 001669, 002442, 004780, 005980, 007664, 007673, 007687, 007689, 007690, 007830, 007985, 008053, 008490, 009538, 009955 |

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Additional research noted:

- National Register of Historic Places was identified (2012).
- California Register of Historic Resources exist (2012).
- California Historical Landmarks are listed (1995, with supplemental information to date).
- California Points of Historical Interest are noted (2012).
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976)
- Built Environment Resources Directory
- Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978).

Sacred Lands Search:

A Sacred Lands and Native American Consultation will be completed by the Town of Paradise.

Field Reconnaissance Methodology:

A pedestrian survey, which entails the inspection of all land surfaces that can reasonably be expected to contain cultural resources without major modification of the land surface, was performed on April 13, 2023.

Crew:

The crew consisted of Principal Investigator, *Lori Harrington* who has a: MA in Anthropology from California State University Hayward (CSEB); 30 years of professional experience in California archaeology; certification by the Register of Professional Archaeologists [RPA] and meets National Park Service Standards & Guidelines for Archaeology (see Appendix B).

Methodology:

An intensive pedestrian survey, using three-meter transects, of the APE, entailed the inspection of all land surfaces that can reasonably be expected to contain cultural resource remains without major modification of the land surface, was performed on April 13, 2023. In addition, the surrounding neighborhood was reviewed by car to check on the general topography.

The ground surface, within the intensive pedestrian survey of the APE was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, baked clay items, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics).

Photographs of the current project area, potential features, and items of interest were taken with a digital camera. Locational data was recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS eTrex Venture global positioning system (GPS) unit.

Access

The APE's were accessed directly via Rosehill Road.

Difficulties

No difficulties were encountered during the project survey. The APE's ground visibility was good with 60% ground exposure and only light grasses.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.







Results:

General Comments

5241 Rosehill Road, APN 055-400-038

No evidence of the original house remains, including foundations. Modern chain link fence, storm water batting, and several burnt trees are evident on the surface. Ground surface visibility was good.

A search for photos of the houses that existed on the property prior to the Campfire yielded no results. A search of the Butte County Assessor’s database shows the house’s earliest deed of transfer 2001. No other public information is available.







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| Photo 1: General area with chain link fence. Facing north. | Photo 2: General area with chain link fence. Facing north. | Photo 3: General area. Facing north. |
|  |  |  |
| Photo 4: General area. Facing north. | Photo 5: General area. Facing north. | Photo 6: Showing ground. Facing north. |

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

5253 Rosehill Road, APN 055-400-041

Little evidence of the original house remains. There are no foundations, however, there are three modern concrete steps, flanked by a cobble retaining wall (photos 9-11) leading down to where a patio or the entry to the house probably stood. The ornamental retaining wall (photo 11) is made from cobble with a cement mortar.

A search for photos of the houses that existed on the property prior to the Campfire yielded no results. A search of the Butte County Assessor’s database shows a deed history for the house dating to 1979. No other public information is available. This date places the cement steps and rock retaining wall at a maximum of 44 years of age and as such, the resource is not considered historic and will have no impact on the proposed project. No mitigation measures are required.







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| Photo 7: General area. Facing west. | Photo 8: General area. Facing west. | Photo 9: General area with edge of wall. Facing west. |
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| Photo 10: Front steps. Facing west. | Photo 11: Entrance wall. Facing west. | Photo 12: Ground surface. Facing west. |

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

5265 Rosehill Road, APN 055-400-044

No evidence of the original house remains, including foundations. Ground surface visibility was good.

A search for photos of the houses that existed on the property prior to the Campfire yielded no results. A search of the Butte County Assessor’s database shows the house earliest deed of transfer was 1984. No other public information is available.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |
| Photo 13: General area. Facing west. | Photo 14: General area. Facing west. | Photo 15: General area. Facing west. |
|  |  |  |
| Photo 16: General area. Facing west. | Photo 17: General area. Facing west. | Photo 18: Ground surface. Facing west. |

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Specific Findings

The survey was negative for cultural resources within the APE's. No cultural resources will be impacted by this project.

Potential for Subsurface Archaeological Deposits:

Cultural sensitivity for this project area is considered *very low* for both historic and prehistoric subsurface resources. The APE is characterized as having a **very low buried site sensitivity** due to the highly disturbed nature of the area both before and after the 2018 Campfire. The vertical depth of the APE will not extend past 6 feet, and only if a new septic tank is necessary. Average depth of disturbance should not exceed 2 ft. below current grade which places any excavation in previously, highly disturbed soils.

Recommendations:

No mitigation measures are recommended for this project.

Should unanticipated cultural resources be encountered during land modification activities, work must cease, and a qualified archaeologist contacted immediately to determine appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts to the discovered resources. If human remains are discovered during construction-related activities notification of the Butte County Coroner is required. If the Butte County Coroner determines that the discovered remains are those of Native American ancestry, then the Native American Heritage Commission must be notified by telephone within 24 hours. Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code describe the procedures to be followed after the notification of the Native American Heritage Commission.

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

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City of Chico Master Plan

EDAW

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Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

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Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Appendix A (Record Search)

Confidential Information - DO NOT DISTRIBUTE

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

California Historical Resources Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

Northeast Information Center
1074 East Avenue, Suite F
Chico, California 95926
Phone (530) 898-6256
neinfocntr@csuchico.edu

April 14, 2023

Sarah Richter
Town of Paradise, Housing Department
5555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969

IC File # NE23-155 Standard- Non-Confidential Records Search

RE: 2023-CDGB Lot Acquisition
T22N, R3E, Section 27 MDBM
USGS Cherokee 7.5' (1970) & Oroville 15' (1949) quadrangle maps
1 acre (Butte County)

Dear Sara Richter:

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for historical resources and surveys in Butte County. Historical resources in our inventory include archaeological objects, sites, landscapes, districts, and all manner of buildings and structures associated with past human activities. Please note that access to archaeological records is restricted to qualified individuals.

Results:

Archaeological Resources: According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within the project boundaries. In addition, five resources of this type have been recorded within the ½-mile vicinity. Unrecorded prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources may be located within the project area.

Built Environment Resources: According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. The Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, does not list any properties within or adjacent to the proposed project. The BERD is available online at: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Previous Investigations: According to our records, the project area has not been previously

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

surveyed for historical resources. In addition, seventeen reports of this type have been recorded within the ½-mile vicinity.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Resources within ½-mile radius: | 04-001091, 04-001128, 04-001153, 04-001476, & 04-004541 |
| Reports within ½-mile radius: | NEIC-000879, 001040, 001669, 002442, 004780, 005980, 007664, 007673, 007687, 007689, 007690, 007830, 007958, 008053, 008490, 009538, & 009955 |

The USGS Cherokee 7.5' (1970) & Oroville 15' (1949) quadrangle maps depict archaeological sensitive areas within the project's region such as roads. Additional roads; as well as structures, foundations, Little Dry Creek, Berry Canyon, White Spring Ridge, Clear Creek, and additional waterways are located in the general project vicinity.

The project is located in a region utilized by Konkow populations at the time of Euro-American contact. Indigenous populations used the local region for seasonal and/or permanent settlement, as well as for the gathering of plants, roots, seeds, domestic materials, and hunting seasonal game. Historically, Euro-Americans utilized the region for mining and transportation opportunities.

Literature Search: The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County were reviewed. Also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); California Register of Historical Resources (2012); California Points of Historical Interest (2012); California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (2012); Built Environment Resource Directory (2020); and Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978).

Sensitivity Assessment and Recommendations:

Based upon the above information, the project area is archaeologically sensitive and has potential for the discovery of additional resources. We are unable to provide a sensitivity assessment based upon the above information alone; therefore, more research is needed to determine if the project area has the potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Therefore, because the project area has not been previously surveyed for historical resources, we recommend that a professional archaeologist be contacted prior to ground disturbance. The project consultant can offer recommendations for avoidance and protection of any existing or newly identified resources. If the proposed project contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement (45 years in age or older) it is recommended that the resources be assessed by a qualified specialist familiar with architecture and history of the county. Review of the available historic building/structure data has included only those sources listed above and should not be considered comprehensive. A list of qualified consultants is available online at www.chrisinfo.org.

During any phase of parcel development, if any potential prehistoric, protohistoric, and/or historic historical resources are encountered, all work should cease in the area of the find pending an examination of the site and materials by the project archaeologist. This request to cease work in the area of a potential historical resource find is intended for accidental discoveries made during

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

construction activities and is not intended as a substitute for the recommended historical resources survey. It is recommended that any identified historical resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

If human remains are discovered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires you to protect the discovery and notify the county coroner, who will determine if the find is Native American. If the remains are recognized as Native American, the coroner shall then notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 authorizes the NAHC to appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) who will make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery.

The OHP contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, historical resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Finally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and the NAHC should be contacted at (916) 373-3710 for information regarding Native American representatives in the vicinity of the project.

An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes. Thank you for your dedication to preserving California's irreplaceable cultural heritage. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,



Ashlyn Weaver, M.A.
Assistant Coordinator & GIS Specialist
Northeast Information Center
(530) 898-6256

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

California Historical Resources Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

Northeast Information Center
1074 East Avenue, Suite F
Chico, California 95926
Phone (530) 898-6256
neinfoctr@csuchico.edu

April 9, 2023

Sarah Richter
Town of Paradise, Housing Department
5555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969

IC File # NE23-155
Standard- Non-Confidential
Records Search

RE: 2023-CDGB Lot Acquisition
T22N, R3E, Section 27 MDBM
USGS Cherokee 7.5' (1970) & Oroville 15' (1949) quadrangle maps
1 acre (Butte County)

Dear Sara Richter:

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Results:

Archaeological Resources: According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within the project boundaries. In addition, 23 resources of this type have been recorded within the 1-mile vicinity. Unrecorded prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources may be located within the project area.

Built Environment Resources: According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. The Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, does not list any properties within or adjacent to the proposed project. The BERD is available online at: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

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The project is located in a region utilized by Konkow populations at the time of Euro-American contact. Indigenous populations used the local region for seasonal and/or permanent settlement, as well as for the gathering of plants, roots, seeds, domestic materials, and hunting seasonal game. Historically, Euro-Americans utilized the region for mining and transportation opportunities.

Previous Investigations: According to our records, the project area has not been previously surveyed for historical resources.

Literature Search: The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County were reviewed. Also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); California Register of Historical Resources (2012); California Points of Historical Interest (2012); California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (2012); Built Environment Resource Directory (2020); and Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978).

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During any phase of parcel development, if any potential prehistoric, protohistoric, and/or historic historical resources are encountered, all work should cease in the area of the find pending an examination of the site and materials by the project archaeologist. This request to cease work in the area of a potential historical resource find is intended for accidental discoveries made during construction activities and is not intended as a substitute for the recommended historical resources survey. It is recommended that any identified historical resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

If human remains are discovered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires you to protect the discovery and notify the county coroner, who will determine if the find is Native American. If the remains are recognized as Native American, the coroner shall then notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 authorizes the NAHC to appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) who will make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery.

The OHP contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, historical resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Finally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and the NAHC should be contacted at (916) 373-3710 for information regarding Native American representatives in the vicinity of the project.

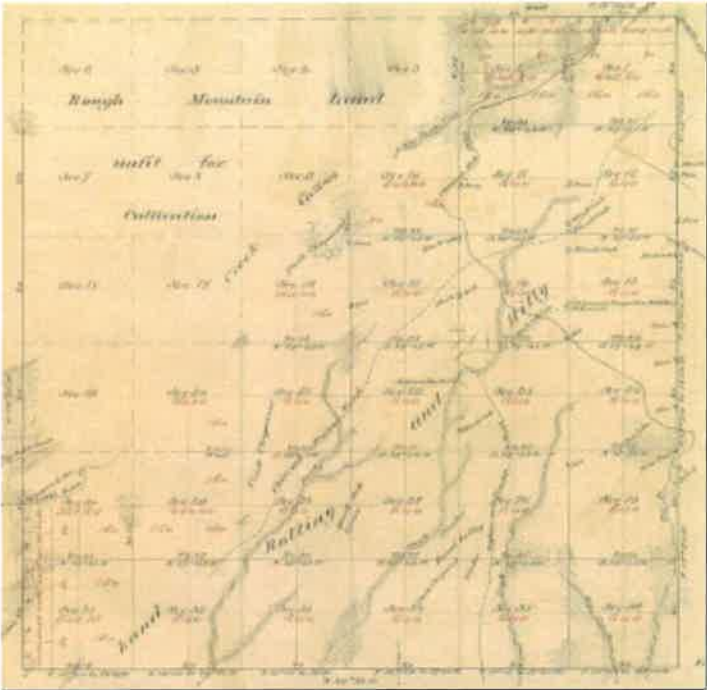
An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes. Thank you for your dedication to preserving California's irreplaceable cultural heritage. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,



Ashlyn Weaver, M.A.
Assistant Coordinator & GIS Specialist
Northeast Information Center
(530) 898-6256

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.



Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

Appendix B (Crew Qualifications)

Cultural Study – Town of Paradise Housing Project, Rosehill Road.

LORI HARRINGTON M.A. RPA.

EDUCATION

University of California at Berkeley: 30 units toward Ph.D.

University of California at Berkeley: M.A., Egyptian Archaeology, 1992

California State University, Hayward: M.A., Anthropology, 1991

California State University, Hayward: B.A., Anthropology, 1989

CERTIFICATION

RPA since 1992

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Cultural Research Associates, Principle Investigator / Project Manager, 2003 – Present

Archaeological Research Program, Senior Archaeologist, 2002-2003

Qwest, Project Manager / Environmental Coordinator

URS, Project Manager, Senior Staff Archaeologist, 1997-2002

Woodward-Clyde, Senior Staff Archaeologist, 1997-present

William Self Associates, Staff Archaeologist, 1993-1997

Tel el Mugdam, Egypt, Crew Chief, Field Excavation, 1992

Brighton District Archaeological Unit, England, Field Excavation, 1990

Chichester District Archaeological Unit, England, Field Excavation, 1990

Tribal Consultation - Message (HTML)

File Message Tell me what you want to do...

Delete Reply Reply All Forward To Manager Team Email Move Tags Editing Zoom Send to OneNote Viva Insights

Wed 4/5/2023 11:35 AM

Harrick, Greg T <Greg.T.Harrick@hud.gov>

Tribal Consultation

To Anderson, Kate; Richter, Sarah

Cc Walkup, Alice; Griffin, Morgan

i You replied to this message on 4/5/2023 11:40 AM.

Hi Kate,

To identify the tribes the TOP must consult, use this link and search by County. [TDAT \(hud.gov\)](https://www.tdat.hud.gov). You will find contact information for the five tribes below. All five must be consulted since the TOP is in Butte County. Greg

| Contact information for Tribes with Interests in Butte County, California | |
|---|-------------|
| Tribal Name | County Name |
| + Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California | Butte |
| + Grinstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians of California | Butte |
| + Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, California | Butte |
| + Moonstone Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California | Butte |
| + Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming | Butte |

1 - 5 of 5 results



Town of Paradise
Business & Housing Services
3555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969
(530) 872-6291 x122
housing@townofparadise.com

April 4, 2023

NAME
TRIBE
ADDRESS
STATE

RE: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation for the Habitat Lot Acquisition for Affordable Homeownership

Dear NAME:

As you may know, the Town of Paradise lost 90% of its housing stock to the Camp Fire on November 8, 2018. Not unlike many rural areas, most of the Town's residents were either severely under-insured or uninsured. Due to the high cost to rebuild, many residents are unable to return. It is the Town's goal to make available some low-income housing opportunities.

As part of the Town of Paradise's 2020 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) annual allocation, the Town has identified lot acquisition for affordable homeownership as a means by which to increase affordable housing in Paradise. Habitat for Humanity of Butte County is the recipient of three lots to be developed by them sometime in the near future as self-help builds for affordable homeownership.

The Project consists of the acquisition of three lots: 3241 Rosehill Rd., 3253 Rosehill Rd. and 3263 Rosehill Rd. (APN #s 055-400-038, 055-400-041 and 055-400-044 respectively) which each contained a single-family residence that was destroyed in the Camp Fire. Ultimately, Habitat will build a single-family residence on each lot. Any future ground disturbing activities will take place within the APE as depicted on the attached Figure 3.

Recent consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) indicated that

In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Town is seeking any information you may have regarding sites, traditional cultural properties (as defined under Section 106 of the NHPA), values, or other cultural resource considerations within the project area so this information may be incorporated into the planning phase of the project.

Your comments and concerns will be important to the Town as we move forward with the project. If you have any questions or concerns with the project, please contact me via email (kanderson@townofparadise.com) or by phone (530-872-6291x113). If you have questions regarding the content of this letter, please contact me

Sincerely,

Kate Anderson
Housing Program Manager

Working together to rebuild a thriving community.

| <i>Tribe</i> | <i>Consultation Requested</i> | <i>Calls/emails/follow-up</i> | <i>Response</i> |
|----------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Enterprise Rancheria | Emailed letter 4/6/23 | -- | Email 4/10/23 |
| Grindstone Rancheria | Emailed letter 4/11/23 | 4/6/23, 4/11/23, 4/17/23 No answer, no machine to leave msg. | None |
| Mechoopda Tribe | Emailed letter 4/11/23 | -- | Email 4/11/23 |
| Mooretown Rancheria | Emailed letter 4/10/23 | -- | Email 4/20/23 |
| Shoshone Tribe | Emailed JM 4/10/23 Emailed PW 4/18/23 | Email only. 4/17/23 emailed exec. Sec. re: letter to JM | None |

From: Breedlove, Melanie
To: Cindy Smith <cindy@enterpriserrancheria.org>
RE: Tribal Consultation with Town of Paradise

Melanie

Thank you for your notification of the new construction. Our Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Nelson Smith, has reviewed your submittal. Enterprise Rancheria has no concerns with the planned construction on these sites. Please let us know if you need anything further.

Thanks
 Cindy Smith
 Enterprise Rancheria
 Tribal Council Secretary

From: Breedlove, Melanie <mbreedlove@townofparadise.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 6, 2023 8:55 PM
To: Cindy Smith <cindy@enterpriserrancheria.org>
Cc: Richter, Sarah <srict@townofparadise.com>; Anderson, Kate <kanderson@townofparadise.com>
Subject: Tribal Consultation with Town of Paradise

Hello Cindy,

I have attached the requests we spoke about over the phone to this email. If you have any questions or need anything else, please let me know.

Have a wonderful evening,
 Melanie

tribal consultation with Town of Paradise - Message (HTML)

File Message Tell me what you want to do...

Delete
 Reply
 Reply All
 Forward
 More
 Move
 OneNote
 Actions
 Tags
 Categorize
 Follow Up
 Translate
 Find
 Related
 Zoom
 Send to OneNote
 Viva Insights

Tue 4/11/2023 2:56 PM

K McHenry <kmchenry@mechoopa-nsn.gov>
 RE: tribal consultation with Town of Paradise

To: Richter, Sarah

After reviewing the APN's in our database we have no concerns with the project. Thank you

From: Richter, Sarah [<mailto:srichter@townofparadise.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2023 2:48 PM
To: K McHenry <kmchenry@mechoopa-nsn.gov>
Subject: tribal consultation with Town of Paradise

Hi Kyle, the Town of Paradise is purchasing some residential lots that were involved in the Camp Fire using federal CDBG funds and we want to consult with your tribe regarding the proposed construction of 3, single family homes (one per lot). More information is contained in the attached letter. I'm also including a map of the project area.

Sarah Richter
 Housing Program Technician
 Town of Paradise
 (530) 872-6291 x130

**** Please consider the impact to the environment before printing this email.****

TOWN OF PARADISE DISCLAIMER: This email and any attachment may contain private, confidential, and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient. Any review, copying, or distribution of this email, or any attachments thereto by others than the Town of Paradise or the intended recipient, is strictly prohibited. If you are NOT the intended recipient, please contact the sender immediately and permanently delete the original and any copies of this email and any attachments thereto.

Sec 106 consultation - Message (HTML)

File Message Tell me what you want to do...

Delete
 Reply
 Reply All
 Forward
 More
 Move
 Tags
 Editing
 Zoom
 Send to OneNote
 Viva Insights

Thu 4/20/2023 9:38 AM

Matthew Hatcher <mhatcher@mooretown.org>
 Sec 106 consultation

To: Anderson, Kate

No issue letter template.docx
 14 KB

Here is you consultation letter

Matthew Hatcher
 Mooretown Rancheria THPO

April 18, 2023

Ms. Kate Anderson
Housing Program Manager
Town of Paradise
5555 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969

Re: Proposed (Lot Acquisition for Affordable Ownership) Project – 5253,5265, and 5241
Rose Hill Drive, Paradise, Butte Co, CA

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter dated, April 10, 2023, seeking information regarding the proposed CDBG Grant Land Acquisition project in Butte County, California. Based on the information provided, the Mooretown Rancheria is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, as the project progresses, if any new information or human remains are found, we do have a process to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers or streams).

Please contact the following individuals if tribal cultural items or Native American human remains are found:

THPO
Matthew.hatcher@mooretown.org

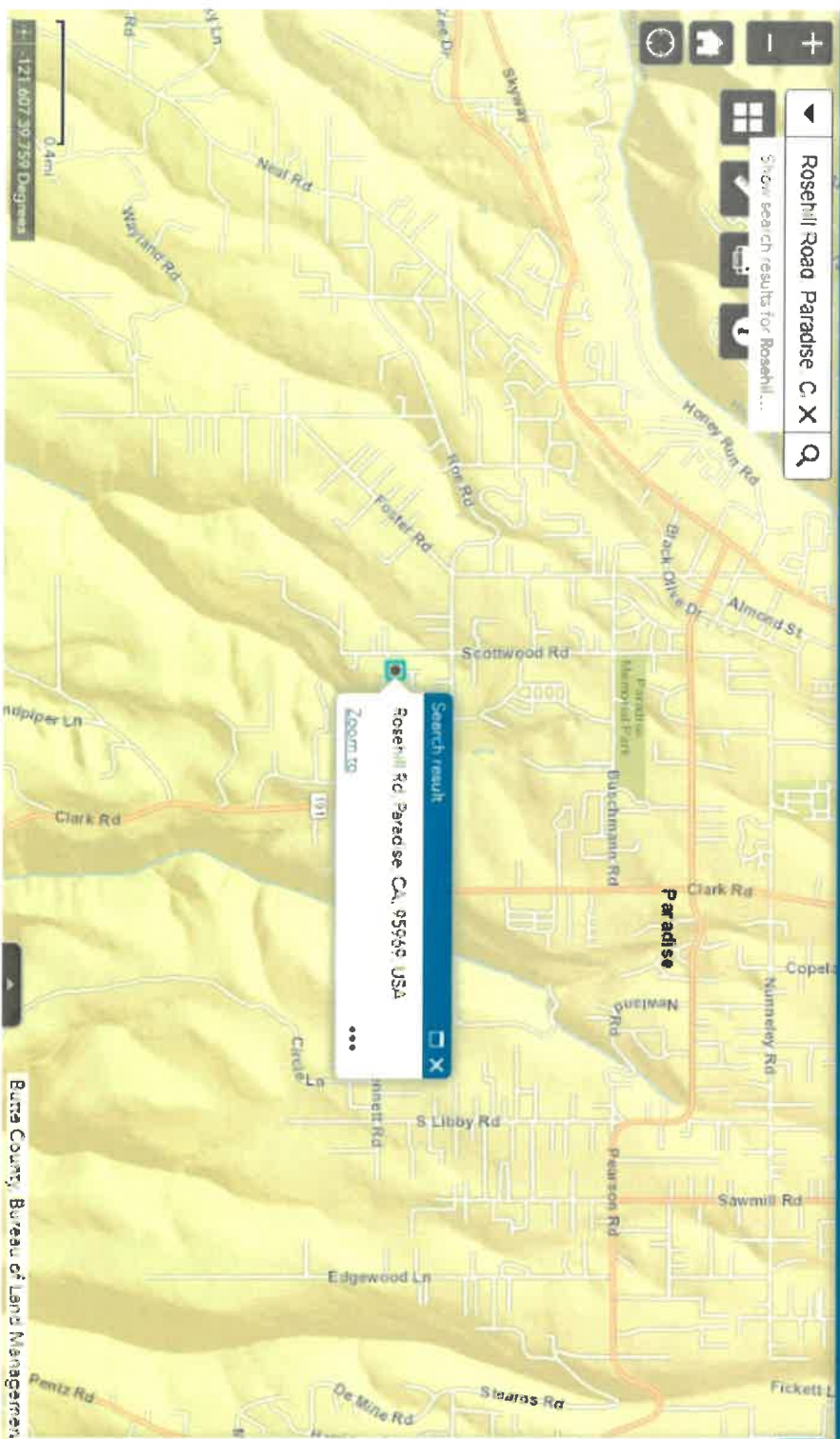
Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Matthew Hatcher
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Sole Source Aquifers

Rosehill Road Paradise CA




Legend

Sole_Source_Aquifers



0.4mi
+ 121.607 39.759 Degrees

Butte County Bureau of Land Management



National Wetlands Inventory
surface waters and wetlands

ABOUT

GET DATA PRINT FIND LOCATION

BASEMAPS > MAP LAYERS >

- Wetlands
- Riparian
- Riparian Mapping Areas
- Data Source
 - Source Type
 - Image Scale
 - Image Year
- Areas of Interest
- FWS Managed Lands
- Historic Wetland Data

Measure

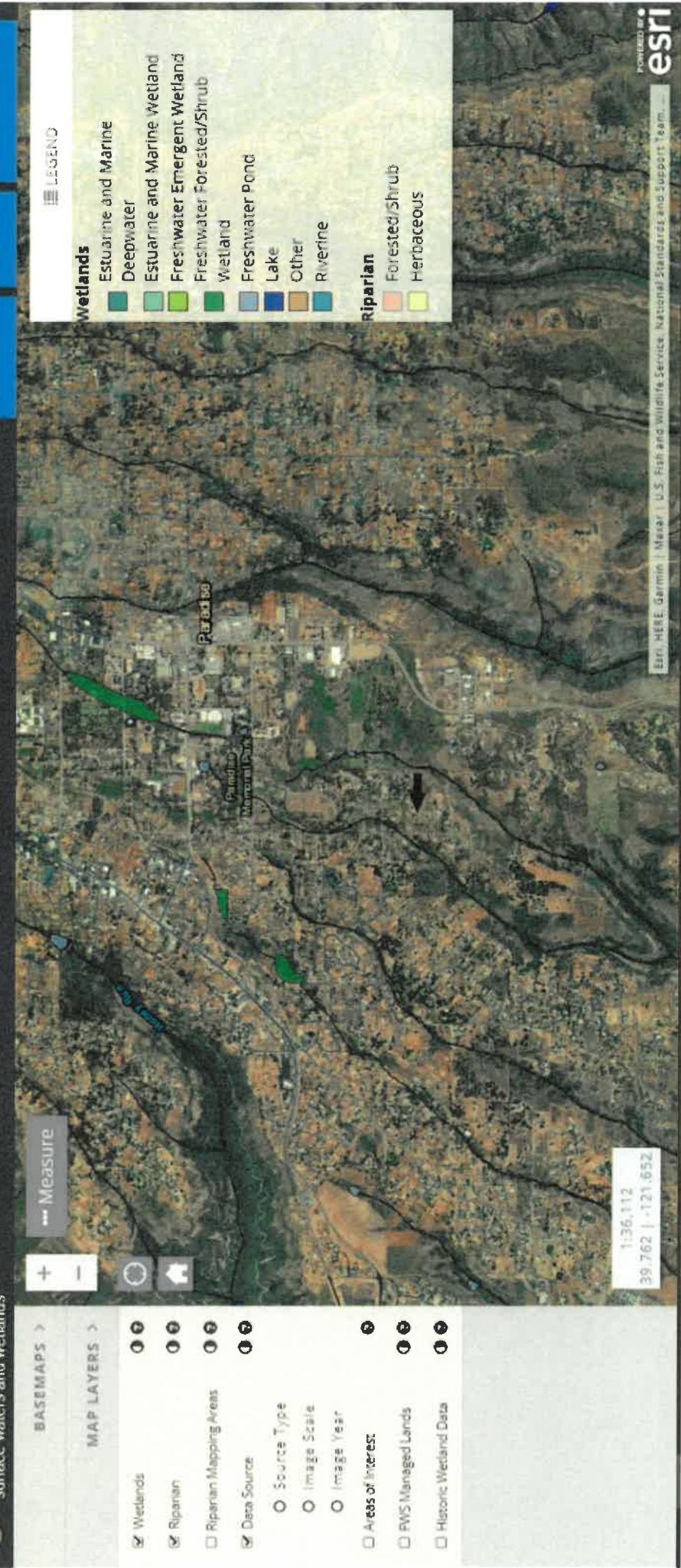
1:36,112 39.762 | -121.652

LEGEND

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wetlands | Riparian |
| Estuarine and Marine | Forested/Shrub |
| Deepwater | Herbaceous |
| Estuarine and Marine Wetland | |
| Freshwater Emergent Wetland | |
| Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland | |
| Freshwater Pond | |
| Lake | |
| Other | |
| Riverine | |

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