



Created Date: 5/9/2018
 Revised Date: 5/9/2018

Susan Lindström, Ph.D.,
 Consulting Archaeology



Battle Born GIS

**TAHOE KEYS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION CORPORATION
 YARD RELOCATION PROJECT
 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
 FIG 4: ARCHAEOLOGICAL COVERAGE MAP
 (aerial)**

USGS Emerald Bay and
 South Lake Tahoe, CA 7.5' Quad
 Township 12 North; Range 18 East;
 Section: 4



Legend

- Existing TKPOA Corp Yard - Cursory Coverage
- Proposed TKPOA Corp Yard - Intensive Coverage



(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) has also adopted procedures (stated in Chapter 67 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances) for the identification, recognition, protection, and preservation of the region's significant cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources. Sections 67.3.2, 67.4 and 67.5 require a site survey by a qualified archaeologist, an inventory of any extant cultural resources, and consultation with the appropriate Native American group. Provisions for a report documenting compliance with the TRPA Code are contained in Section 67.7.

Within this regulatory context, cultural resource studies are customarily performed in a series of phases, each one building upon information gained from the prior study.

Phase 1 Inventory. First, archival research and an archaeological field reconnaissance are performed to inventory and record known cultural resources and identify potential project constraints. *Phase 1A* of the inventory involves prefield research, Native American consultation, the required records search at the appropriate archaeological clearing house, and a field survey (*Phase 1B*) to identify surface sites, features, buildings, and/or artifacts. If cultural resources are discovered, they are documented on the appropriate archaeological or architectural site record forms (*Phase 1C*).

Phase 2 Evaluation. Once cultural properties are recorded and if they may be subject to project-related impacts, their significance is evaluated according to criteria established by the California Register of Historical Resources. For significant resources, a determination of project impacts is assessed and detailed measures to mitigate impacts are proposed. If project redesign to avoid impacts is unfeasible, then mitigation measures are recommended to recover the significant information contained within these cultural properties prior to project ground disturbance activities.

Phase 3 Impact Mitigation and Data Recovery. A final phase may involve the implementation of mitigation measures recommended during the prior evaluation phase. Mitigation, or data recovery, typically involves additional archival research, field excavation, photo documentation, mapping, archaeological monitoring, etc.

CULTURAL SETTING

This brief contextual background draws from historical, archaeological, and ethnographic studies by Lindström (1995, 1996), Lindström et al. (2000) and Lindström and Rucks (2002, 2003) conducted along the lower, middle and upper reaches of the Upper Truckee River.

PREHISTORY AND WASHOE HISTORY

The oldest finds reported for this region suggest occupation at 8,000 to 9,000 years ago, with continuous use of the Tahoe Basin by Native Americans until incoming Euroamericans encountered Washoe people in the 1840s. Pre-Archaic remains suggest occupation by about 9,000 years ago (Tahoe Reach Phase). Other Pre-Archaic to Early Archaic occupation dating from about 7,000 years ago was documented at Spooner Lake (Spooner Phase) near Spooner Summit overlooking Lake Tahoe. The most intensive period of occupation in the region may have occurred at varying intervals between 4,000 and 500 years ago (Martis Phases during the Early and Middle Archaic, and Early Kings Beach Phase during the Late Archaic). The protohistoric ancestors of the Washoe (Late Kings Beach Phase), also of Late Archaic times, may date roughly from 500 years ago to historic contact.

Lake Tahoe was both the spiritual and physical center of the Washoe world. The Washoe lived along its shores, referring to it as *Da ow a ga*, which means "edge of lake." The Washoe word, *Da ow*, mispronounced by whites as "Tahoe," gave rise to the lake's modern name. Freed (1966) and d'Azevedo (1956) reported the locations of several Washoe encampments in the Tahoe Basin. According to d'Azevedo (1956:19), the Washoe referred to the "delta" of the Upper Truckee and Trout Creek as *mesuk malam*, a swamp that is now a meadow. Trout Creek (*ma't'osawhu wa't'a*) and the Upper Truckee River (*imgi' wa't'a, t'sigolhu wa't'a*), drainages that form the Upper Truckee River delta were also known as *mes a*, a term also applied to the entire Lake Valley (d'Azevedo 1956:85), perhaps indicating the potential traditional importance of the delta. The TRPA Historic Sites Map (1984) shows one Washoe "campsite" and one "fishing campsite" within the delta. Freed (1966:78) identified two important Washoe fishing camp sites in the project vicinity near Tahoe's lakeshore. *MathOcahuwo'tha* (*mathOcauwa'* means white fish; *wO'tha* means river) was a fall camp on Trout Creek to collect late ripening berries and catch and prepare whitefish

The Washoe once embodied a blend of Great Basin and California in their geographical position and cultural attributes (Downs 1966). While they were an informal and flexible political collectivity, Washoe ethnography hints at a level of technological specialization and social complexity for Washoe groups, non-characteristic of their surrounding neighbors in the Great Basin. Semisedentism and higher population densities, concepts of private property, and communal labor and ownership are reported and may have developed in conjunction with their residential and subsistence resource stability (Lindström 1992).

The ethnographic record suggests that during the mild season, small groups traveled through high mountain valleys collecting edible and medicinal roots, seeds and marsh plants. In the higher elevations, men hunted large game (mountain sheep, deer) and trapped smaller mammals. Suitable toolstone (such as basalt) was quarried at various locales surrounding Truckee town. The Washoe have a tradition of making long treks across the Sierran passes to hunt, trade and gather acorns. These aboriginal trek routes, patterned after game trails, are often the precursors of our historic and modern road systems. Archaeological evidence of these ancient subsistence activities is found along the

mountain flanks as temporary small hunting camps containing waste flakes of stone and broken tools. In the high valleys, permanent base camps are represented by stone flakes, tools, grinding implements, and house depressions.

Disruptions imposed by incoming Euroamerican groups caused declines in Washoe population numbers and traditional resource use. Throughout the last quarter of the 19th century and until the end of World War I, Washoes became increasingly involved in the Euroamerican economy. As a strategy for survival, Washoe individuals and family groups developed close relationships with their “white employers.” Lake Valley ranchers and resort owners needed Indian labor and, in exchange, Washoes were paid wages and/or given food. In addition to ranching and logging, Washoe men and women pursued work in a variety of enterprises (contract laborers, care takers, road construction workers, cowhands, hunting and fishing guides, domestic servants, firewood and Christmas-tree cutters, etc.). Other Washoe entrepreneurs developed specialized skills and trades for hire. Women performed domestic labor and made baskets to sell to tourists. The development of the commercial basket market at Lake Tahoe and the florescence of Washoe “fancy basketry” (the *degikup* form) between 1895 and 1935 is a testimony to cultural persistence, engagement in the Euroamerican economy, and the role of women as generators of this economy.

Their relatively rich environment afforded the Washoe a degree of isolation and independence from neighboring peoples and may account for their long tenure in their known area of historic occupation (d’Azevedo 1986:466, 471; Price 1962). The Washoe are part of an ancient Hokan-speaking residual population that has been subsequently surrounded by Numic-speaking incomers, such as the Northern Paiute (Jacobsen 1966). Even into the 21st century, the Washoe have not been completely displaced from their traditional lands. The contemporary Washoe have developed a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Washoe Tribal Council 1994) that includes goals of reestablishing a presence within the Tahoe Sierra and re-vitalizing Washoe heritage and cultural knowledge, including the harvest and care of traditional plant resources and the protection of traditional properties within the cultural landscape (Rucks 1996:3).

EUROAMERICAN HISTORY

Early Exploration

Aside from a few trappers and probably some adventuresome miners moving east from the foothills, the Tahoe Basin was essentially uninhabited by Euroamericans following its sighting by Fremont in 1844. Until the late 1850s, it is doubtful if there was any permanent settlement of any significance up to the time of the Comstock, other than a few trading posts or inns in Lake Valley which catered to early emigrants. On some of the earlier maps Lake Tahoe is shown as Mountain Lake. Fremont named it Lake Bonpland, in honor of the French botanist who had accompanied him on his explorations. The name was changed to Lake Bigler, to honor the governor of California from 1852 to 1856. Because Bigler was an outspoken secessionist, a movement started during the Civil War to restore to the lake its original Washoe appellation, understood to be Tahoe and to mean ‘big water.’ The lake was not officially designated as Lake Tahoe until an act by the legislature in 1945 (Gudde 1974:328- 329).

Transportation and Early Settlement in Lake Valley

The opening of the Comstock mining boom in Nevada beginning in mid-1859, and the need to transport people and supplies to the mines of the Comstock and the Motherlode prompted a sudden surge of heavy wagon and freight traffic through the Tahoe Basin, as quicker routes were sought across the Tahoe Sierra. Johnson's cut-off, also known as the "Placerville Road", was one of the earliest road components that comprised the Bonanza Road System between Placerville and the Mother Lode and Virginia City and the mines of the Comstock Lode. The road crossed over Echo Summit and through Lake Valley along Tahoe's south shore, continuing eastward to Mormon Station (Genoa) and finally to Virginia City. For a time, the road was known as the "Kingsbury and McDonald Toll Road." The route was designated as the Lincoln Highway in 1913-1914, the nation's first transcontinental auto road. The southern branch of the Lincoln Highway headed south to Carson City and then west via South Lake Tahoe and Placerville and on to Sacramento. The Johnson Pass/Placerville Road/Lincoln Highway assumes much of the alignment of modern U.S. Highway 50 through Lake Valley. The lakeshore leg of the Johnson Pass Road branched northward along the edges of the Upper Truckee River Marsh towards present-day Al Tahoe.

Owing to the difficulty of overland travel within the Tahoe Basin, the use of boats became a critical factor in the development of the Tahoe Basin. In 1864 Captain Augustus Pray launched his 42-foot Governor Blaisdel, the first of the lake's steamers (Van Etten 1987:10). As the freight and passenger business grew, along with the need for towing log booms to the mills of Glenbrook and Incline, more steamers were added, and lakeshore facilities were constructed to accommodate them. Saw logs, floated down the Upper Truckee River, were banked behind piling barricades at the Upper Truckee River mouth and towed to Glenbrook.

The first automobiles traveled to the Lake Tahoe Basin in the mid-1910s. By the 1930s, the roads to the Tahoe Basin from California and Nevada were paved. U.S. Highway 50 brought most of the people to the south shore. With general accessibility to automobile tourism and to general public recreation, the old luxury hotels declined and were replaced by rustic summer cabins, auto courts motels, cafes, and service stations.

Lumbering

The first lumber mill in Lake Valley, Woodburn's water-power sawmill, was constructed in 1860 some two miles northeast of Yank's Station on the Old Placerville 'back road' (Pioneer Trail), and southeast of the project area. Woodburn's supplied lumber for many of the hostleries, barns and stables which were mushrooming on the old Placerville Road (Scott 1957:185). The urgent demand for fuel wood and the more pressing needs of the mines (with their square-set timbering system) and those of the growing settlements created an insatiable demand for lumber. As areas in the Carson Range were depleted of their timber, harvesting was directed to the south and southwest shores of Lake Tahoe Basin.

Four major lumber companies operated within the Tahoe Basin. Each developed an impressive network of sawmills, railroads, tramways, flumes, and rafting operations, which were designed to cut and move the lumber over the crest of the Carson Range and down to the mines of Washoe. The Carson & Tahoe Lumber & Fluming Company (CTLFC) emerged as the chief operator, with holdings in the east-central, south and southwestern portion of the Tahoe Basin. The company was formed by Bliss and Yerington in 1873, with headquarters at Glenbrook.

One of the CTLFC's lumbering operations centered at near present-day Bijou at Taylor's Landing. Much of this logging was done on a contract basis with local loggers who supplied stipulated amounts of timber for large firms. French-Canadian lumberjacks were hired to fell the timber and Chinese and Portuguese cut cordwood. In 1889, two years after the CTLFC had installed their Lake Valley logging railroad, they drove double rows of pilings to hold back the sand at the influx of the Upper Truckee River. Then saw logs were floated down stream at high water and the timber was banked at the outlet. Hence the mouth was named 'Bank Land.' Here the 'go-devil' barge became a familiar sight in the shallow water where it was used to retrieve sunken logs. After the sunken logs were winched to the surface, they were then moved to the Glenbrook Mill (Scott 1957:209).

Ranching and Dairying

Along the Bonanza Road, hostelrys, way stations, and inns sprang up to provide the services required by travelers. Small-scale ranching and farming endeavors developed around these hostels in support of the local economy. Hay and grain were raised in the meadows. The Johnsons, Bartons, Taylors, Sibecks, and Dunlaps were among several ranchers who established farms, ranches or dairies in the project vicinity (Landauer 1996:153; Scott 1957:195).

The bottomlands south of the Upper Truckee River's outlet (formerly known as 'Lake Stream') passed through William D. Barton's ranch and milk house, that later would be known as "Meadowedge" (Scott 1957:209). This area was located near Highway 50 crossing of Trout Creek and southeast of the project area

John Dunlap, brakeman for the CTLFC's Lake Valley Railroad, returned to Lake Valley in 1928 to live at his already flourishing dairy ranch known as Tamarack. In 1920 he had bought 1,600 acres of meadow and forestland what is now Gardner Mountain, Tahoe Island Park, the Tamarack Subdivision, and Tahoe Keys. The family established the dairy near the end of present day Washington Street in Tahoe Keys (where, as of 1971, several of the ranch buildings were still in use; Greuner 1971:27-28).

Recreation and Community Development

By the late 1890s, the demand for lumber dropped sharply with the close of the Comstock mining boom. As the Tahoe Basin attracted more interest and more tourists, diverse resorts appeared along the shores of the lake. Growing numbers of eastern visitors joined the members of San Francisco's elite and the wealthy mining and business interests of the Comstock at the lake's best hotels, such as Tallac and Glenbrook. People of more modest means camped or vacationed in rustic hotels and cottages. Tahoe's backwoods became increasingly populated by recreationists. The Forest Service initiated patrols for visitor safety and to respond to the increased fire danger. The legalization of gambling in Nevada in 1931 and the emergence of the ski industry during the 1950s became significant factors in the economic structure of the Tahoe Basin and prompted the movement toward year-round use of the Tahoe Basin.

To meet the growing demand for housing, during the late 1950s approval was given for Dillingham Corporation to develop a marina on Pope Marsh that ultimately became the extensive Tahoe Keys development (<https://www.tahodailytribune.com/news/history-of-tahoe-keys/>). This 750-acre waterfront community now supports about 1,200 to 1,500 homes and 335

townhomes constructed adjacent to a series of canals. Throughout the 1950s-1960s, land at the mouth of the Upper Truckee River was created using an estimated five million cubic yards of soil dredged from the Upper Truckee River marsh land. (<https://www.tahodailytribune.com/news/history-of-tahoe-keys/>). Environmental impacts resulting from the destruction of a substantial portion of the Upper Truckee Marsh, which is the primary filter for river water entering the lake, have become the focus of a series of restoration efforts, such as the current project proposing the relocation of the TKPOA Corporation Yard.

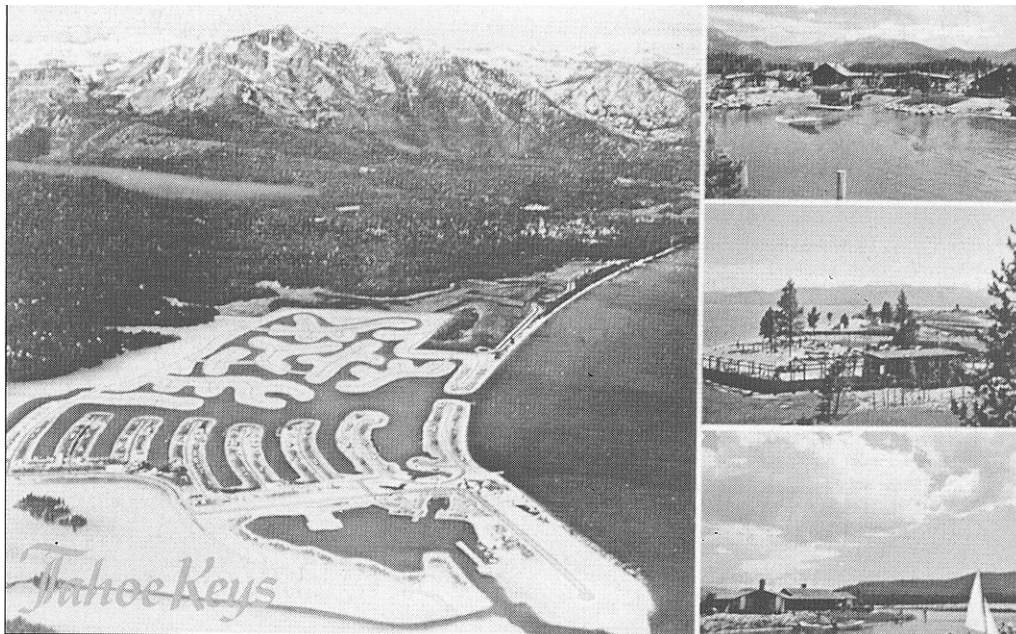


Photo 1. The back of this Tahoe Keys advertising card reads, “Lake Lagoon Living. Tahoe Keys the ultimate in mountain/marine living! A 197-million-dollar master-planned community on the south shore of Lake Tahoe. Waterfront home sites, homes and Town Houses with private lake beach. SunBear Swim & Tennis Club and private boat docks. A project of the Dillingham Corporation of California” (after Larson et al. 2008 :58).

METHODS

PREFIELD RESEARCH

Personnel

To accomplish the archaeological study, the project proponent contracted with Susan Lindström, Ph.D., Consulting Archaeologist. Lindström meets the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards in archaeology, history and related disciplines (48 FR 44738-44739). She has 44 years of professional experience in regional prehistory and history, holds a doctoral degree in anthropology/archaeology and has maintained certification by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA, former Society of Professional Archaeologists/SOPA) since 1982. Assisting archaeologist, Devin Blom, holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has over 10 years of local archaeological experience. He coordinated the project’s GPS/GIS mapping effort.

Prior Cultural Study

TKPOA Corporation Yard Relocation Project
May 2018

Prefield research entailed a literature survey of prehistoric and historic themes for the project area and a review of prior archaeological research and of pertinent published and unpublished literature. Records, maps, oral histories, etc., on file in Dr. Lindström’s personal archives were also consulted. To identify any properties listed on the National Register or California Register (or other listings), an updated records search was initiated by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System.

An initial records search was conducted by AECOM in 2007. The prior search was updated on April 10, 2018 (NCIC File No.: ELD-18-38; see Appendix 1). The in-house records search was performed by staff of the NCIC housed at California State University Sacramento. In addition to the records and maps for sites and studies in El Dorado County, other official inventories were also reviewed by the NCIC:

- ✓ Office of Historic Preservation’s *Historic Property Directory*
- ✓ *Determination of Eligibility*
- ✓ *California Inventory of Historical Resources*
- ✓ *California State Historical Landmarks*
- ✓ *National Register of Historical Places/California Register of Historic Resources Listings*
- ✓ *California Points of Historical Interest*
- ✓ *Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys*

The NCIC records search disclosed that one archaeological study has been completed within the project APE and two additional studies were performed within the 1/8-mile search radius. No recorded cultural resources are on file with the NCIC and a single cultural resource, a historic fence (P-09-3465/CA-Eld-2235/H) was recorded by Lindström (1996) within the search radius. The fence was not re-located by AECOM in their 2007/2012 field reconnaissance. Prior archaeological studies are summarized on Table 1 and on the NCIC report list and map in Appendix 1. Known cultural resources are summarized on Table 2 and listed in Appendix 1. A copy of the final report has been placed on file with the CTC and the NCIC.

Table 1. Prior archaeological studies within and/or near the project area.

<i>*Report #</i>	<i>Author(s)/Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>
11634	Ludwig 2011	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project	inside APE
9385	Lindström 1995, 1996	Phase 1 and 2, Archaeological Field Inventory Upper Truckee River Wetlands Restoration Project	w/i 1/8-mi radius
6786	Windmiller 2002	Archaeological Survey Report AT&T Wireless Survey	w/i 1/8-mi radius

*NCIC references listed in Appendix 1

Table 2. Known cultural resources within and/or near the project area.

Resource No.	Resource Description	National/California Designation	Resource Location
P-09-3465/CA-Eld-2235/H	Historic fence	unevaluated	w/i 1/8-m radius

Native American Consultation

Native American outreach for the general Truckee River Marsh area was initiated with the Washoe Tribe by AECOM in June of 2007. In both 2007 and 2012, tribal representatives visited the project, recommending interpretation of Washoe culture as a component of marshland restoration and archaeological monitoring as appropriate.

As per CEQA guidelines and mandates under California Assembly Bill 52 (pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1), Native American consultation was updated as part of the current study. The CTC opted to coordinate Native American outreach, sending letters on March 21, 2018 (including a project description and location map) to members of the Washoe Tribe, the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and the Desert Cahuilla (see Appendix 2). Responses are pending. Any additional consultation with applicable Native American groups and individuals would be accomplished at the discretion of the CTC.

FIELD RESEARCH

A field survey was conducted on May 1, 2018 by Dr. Lindström. Archaeological coverage strategies are described below and shown on figures 3 and 4.



Photo 2. Overview of proposed TKOPA Corporation Yard (view north)



Photo 3. Overview of proposed TKPOA Corporation Yard (view south)

Surface-Intensive Coverage. Intensive reconnaissance entails systematically walking over the entire area in transects no greater than 10 meters (~30 feet) apart. In many cases, it is necessary (and possible) to perform some ground cover modification to allow for the detection of the smallest of archaeological remains likely to occur in the area under study.

Cursory Coverage. Cursory coverage results where systematic transects cannot be maintained and where the ground cannot be examined due to impenetrable vegetation, brush, standing water, hard surface overlays, or due to objects/structures of the built environment. Cursory coverage also applies to areas where more comprehensive survey strategies are not warranted, and a brief field check is sufficient, e.g., where the land has been filled and graded.

Work by AECOM in 2007 and 2012 covered the existing TKPOA Corp Yard, but did not address the proposed Corp Yard locale, which is the focus of the current study. The existing Corp Yard was, therefore, only given cursory coverage with a brief field check to drive the graded access road and walk selected areas throughout the Corp Yard. The proposed Corp Yard was subject to an intensive reconnaissance by walking east-west transects at no greater than 10-meter (~30-foot) intervals. It is bounded by a double chain (swag) fence line and the shoulder of Venice Drive on the south and east. The west side is bordered by an artificial earthen berm separating it from a boat storage lot. The entire area is composed of disturbed fill that has been graded to a level flat. The flat is covered by bark chips on its north end and grass on the south and ground surface visibility was approximately 75 percent obscured.

No cultural resources were encountered in either the existing TKPOA Corp Yard or the proposed Corp Yard.



Photo 4. Overview of existing TKPOA Corporation Yard (view west)

CONCLUSIONS

Environmental review policies, which comply with guidelines established by CEQA (Section 5024, Public Resources Code) and TRPA (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 67), require that a study be performed to inventory and evaluate cultural resources within a proposed project. With the completion and submittal of this report, the state and regional requirements for a cultural resource study have been accomplished. It is recommended that the project should not alter or adversely affect the physical or aesthetic properties of any significant heritage structure, site, feature, or object. Pending implementation of recommended mitigation measures, this project should not have the potential to cause a physical change that would affect unique ethnic cultural values or restrict religious or sacred uses. The potential effects of this project on cultural resources are not considered to be a significant effect on the environment.

Initial Native American outreach has been accomplished according to CEQA guidelines and mandates under California Assembly Bill 52 (pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1). Any subsequent consultation with applicable Native American groups and individuals would be accomplished at the discretion of the CTC.

Although the project area has been subject to systematic surface archaeological investigations, it is possible that buried or concealed cultural resources could be present and detected during project ground disturbance activities. In the event of unanticipated discoveries, project activities should cease near the find and the project sponsor should consult a qualified archaeologist (RPA) to evaluate the resource. If the discovered resource is determined to be significant, mitigation measures should devise a mitigation plan submitted for approval by the

reviewing agency. Mitigation (if appropriate) should be implemented before ground-disturbing work near the resource find can continue.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during the proposed project, all activities should stop, and the County Coroner's Office should be contacted pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 7050.5. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission should be notified within 24 hours of determination, as required by PRC Section 5097.94, 5097.98 and 5097.99. The Commission should notify designated "Most Likely Descendants", who should provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the burial remains within 24 hours.

REFERENCES

d'Azevedo, Warren

- 1956 Washoe Place Names. Manuscript on file Special Collections Department, Getchell Library, University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1986 Washoe In *Handbook of North American Indians* Volume 11 (W. d'Azevedo, ed.). Washington: Smithsonian Institution. Pp. 466-498.

Downs, James F.

- 1966 *The Two Worlds of Washoe. An Indian Tribe of California.* Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York.

Freed, Stanley

- 1966 Washoe Habitation Sites in the Lake Tahoe Area. *University of California Archaeological Survey Report* 66:73-83. Berkeley.

Greuner, Lorene

- 1971 *Lake Valley's Past: A Guide to Twenty Historical Sites at Tahoe's South Shore.* Tahoe City: Lake Tahoe Historical Society.

Gudde, E. G.

- 1974 *California Place Names.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Jacobsen, W. H., Jr.

- 1966 Washo Linguistic Studies. In: *The Current Status of Anthropological Research in the Great Basin, 1964*, W. d'Azevedo, ed., pp. 113-136. *Desert Research Institute Publications in the Social Sciences* 1: 113-136.

Landauer, Lyndall Baker

- 1996 *The Mountain Sea: A History of Lake Tahoe.* Honolulu: Flying Cloud Press.

Larson, Sara and the North Lake Tahoe Historical Society

- 2008 *Postcard History Series: Lake Tahoe.* San Francisco: Arcadia Publishing

Lindström, Susan

- 1992 *Great Basin Fisherfolk: Optimal Diet Breadth Modeling of the Truckee River Prehistoric Subsistence Fishery.* Ph.D. Dissertation. University of California, Davis.

- 1995 Prefield Research. Heritage Resource Inventory of the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project. Report (#9385) on file NCIC-CSUS. Sacramento.
- 1996 Heritage Resource Inventory of the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project. Report (#9385) on file NCIC-CSUS. Sacramento.

Lindström, Susan and Penny Rucks

- 2002 Upper Truckee River Reclamation Project: Heritage Resource Study Phase 1A, 837 Acres, South Lake Tahoe. Report prepared for Tahoe Resource Conservation District. Report on file USFS-LTBMU (TB-03-47). South Lake Tahoe.
- 2003 Upper Truckee River Reclamation Project, Upper Reach, Planning and Design, Heritage Resource Study, Phase 1. Report on file North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Lindström, Susan, Penny Rucks and Peter Wigand

- 2000 A Contextual Overview of Human Land Use and Environmental Conditions. In Lake Tahoe Watershed Assessment: Volume 1. Dennis D. Murphy and Christopher M. Knopp (eds.). USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PSW-GTR-174. May 2000. pp. 23-130.

Ludwig, Brian

- 2011 Draft Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project. Report (#11634) on file North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Price, J. A.

- 1962 Washo Economy. *Nevada State Museum Anthropological Paper* 6. Carson City.

Rucks, Merideth (Penny)

- 1996 Ethnographic Report for North Shore Ecosystems Heritage Resource Report (HRR 05-19-297). Report on file USFS-LTBMU. South Lake Tahoe.

Scott, Edward B.

- 1957 *Saga of Lake Tahoe*, Volume 1. Crystal Bay: Sierra-Tahoe Publishing Company.
- 1973 *Saga of Lake Tahoe*, Volume 2. Crystal Bay: Sierra-Tahoe Publishing Company.

Windmiller, Ric

2002 Archaeological Survey Report AT&T Wireless Survey Report Site ID #959002012A-Lake Valley South Lake Tahoe. Report (#6786) on file North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Van Etten, C.

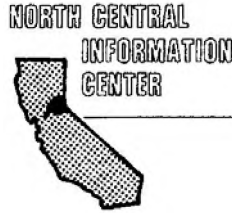
1987 *Tahoe City Yesterdays*. Sierra Maritime Publications. Tahoe City.

Washoe Tribal Council

1994 *Comprehensive Land Use Plan*. Ms. on file, Tribal Government Headquarters, Gardnerville.

APPENDIX 1

North Central Information Center



4/10/2018

NCIC File No.: ELD-18-38

Susan Lindstrom
Consulting Archaeologist
P.O. Box 3324
Truckee, CA 96160

Re: TKPOA Corp Yard Cultural Resources Inventory

The North Central Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the South Lake Tahoe and Emerald Bay USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/8-mile radius.

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

Resources within project area:	none
Resources outside project area, within radius:	P-09-3465
Reports within project area:	9385
Reports outside project area, within radius:	6786 11634

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

OHP Historic Properties Directory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Caltrans Bridge Survey: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Ethnographic Information: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Literature: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Local Inventories: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Shipwreck Inventory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Soil Survey Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Dr. Nathan Hallam, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
006786		2002	Windmiller, Ric	Archaeological Survey Report AI & T Wireless Survey Report Site ID #959002012A-Lake Valley South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County		
009385		1996	Susan Lindstrom	Phase I Addendum, Archaeological Field Inventory Upper Truckee River Wetlands Restoration Project	Consulting Archaeologist	09-000809, 09-000827
011634		2011	Brian Ludwig	Draft Cultrual Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project	AECOM	09-000114, 09-005503, 09-005504, 09-005505, 09-005506, 09-005507, 09-005508



APPENDIX 2

Native American Outreach



March 21, 2018

The Honorable Neil Mortimer, Chairman
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
919 U.S. Highway 395 South
Gardnerville, NV 89410

Subject: Formal Notification pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (Public Resources Code 21080.3.1) for the proposed Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association Corporation Yard Relocation Project

Dear Chairman Mortimer,

BOARD MEMBERS

LARRY SEVISON, Chair
Placer County

ADAM ACOSTA
Public Member

LYNN SUTER
Public Member

TODD FERRARA
Recreation Agency

KAREN FINN
Department of Finance

BROOKE LAINE
City of South Lake Tahoe

SUE NOVASEL
El Dorado County

JEFF MARSOLAIS
U.S. Forest Service (ex-officio)

PATRICK WRIGHT
Executive Director

The California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy) is proposing to implement the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA) Corporation Yard Relocation Project (Project) in and adjacent to the Upper Truckee Marsh in the City of South Lake Tahoe in the El Dorado County portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Conservancy is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and intends to prepare an initial study to determine if a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration will be prepared for this proposed Project.

The goal of the Project is to relocate the TKPOA Corporation Yard from a meadow to an upland area adjacent to the Tahoe Keys Marina.

The Project elements include:

- Transfer of the 1.02-acre Venice Drive parcel from the Conservancy to TKPOA to be used for a replacement Corporation Yard.
- Construction of the replacement Corporation Yard by TKPOA on the Venice Drive parcel.
- Termination of the current lease and establishment of a new short-term lease between the Conservancy and TKPOA on the existing Corporation Yard site until April 30, 2023 allowing TKPOA to use the site for three years while it completes construction of a new Corporation Yard. The new lease would allow the existing Corporation Yard to be used for an additional two years (beyond the original 3 years) for use as Aquatic Invasive Species weed storage on a 0.5-acre portion of the site.
- Removal of all TKPOA structures and equipment at the end of the short term lease.

As part of the cultural and tribal resources review of the proposed Project under CEQA, we are writing to request any information that you are willing to share about resources that may be in close proximity to the proposed

1061 Third Street, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
phone: 530-542-5580 fax: 530-542-5567 e-mail: info@tahoe.ca.gov web: www.tahoe.ca.gov

Project area. We are especially interested in those resources meeting the definition of a Tribal Cultural Resource under Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21074, which includes sites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe. Your assistance in identifying such resources allows the Conservancy to avoid and protect them to the maximum extent possible. We understand that the locations of these resources are sensitive. Resource locations will not be disclosed in public documents and will be kept confidential as provided for under California Government Code § 6254.10.

This letter also serves as a formal invitation to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Tribe) to consult with the Conservancy regarding the proposed project under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1. If the Tribe would like to participate in formal consultation with the Conservancy concerning the proposed Project, please notify the undersigned, in writing, within 30 calendar days of the receipt of this formal notice. After your written request is received, a representative of the Conservancy will contact you to begin the consultation process.

If a written request is not received by the Conservancy within 30 calendar days, the consultation process under PRC § 21080.3.1(b) will not take place. The Conservancy is committed to working with the Tribe to properly account for and manage resources important to you, and we welcome any recommendations regarding appropriate management or treatment of resources that occur within the Project area. This notification does not limit the ability of the Tribe to submit information to the Conservancy (PRC § 21080.3.2(c)(1)).

If you have any questions regarding the foregoing, please contact Scott Carroll, by phone at (530) 543-6062 or email at Scott.Carroll@tahoe.ca.gov. If you prefer you may also contact me directly by phone at (530) 543-6038.

Sincerely,



Jane Freeman
Deputy Director

Attachments:

Figure 1 – Project Location Map

cc: Norman Harry, Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada
Irvin Jim, Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada
Darryl Cruz, Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada
Susan Lindstrom PhD, Archaeological Consultant
Nanette Hansel, Ascent Environmental
Scott Carroll, California Tahoe Conservancy

1061 Third Street, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
phone: 530-542-5580 fax: 530-542-5567 e-mail: info@tahoe.ca.gov web: www.tahoe.ca.gov



March 21, 2018

The Honorable Gene Whitehouse, Chairman
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Formal Notification pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (Public Resources Code 21080.3.1) for the proposed Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association Corporation Yard Relocation Project

BOARD MEMBERS

BROOKE LAINE, Chair
City of South Lake Tahoe

LYNN SUTER, Vice-Chair
Public Member

LARRY SEVISON
Placer County

ADAM ACOSTA
Public Member

TODD FERKARA
Resources Agency

KAREN FINN
Department of Finance

SUE NOVASEL
El Dorado County

JEFF MARSOLAIS
U.S. Forest Service (ex-officio)

PATRICK WRIGHT
Executive Director

Dear Chairman Whitehouse,

The California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy) is proposing to implement the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA) Corporation Yard Relocation Project (Project) in and adjacent to the Upper Truckee Marsh in the City of South Lake Tahoe in the El Dorado County portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Conservancy is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and intends to prepare an initial study to determine if a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration will be prepared for this proposed Project.

The goal of the Project is to relocate the TKPOA Corporation Yard from a meadow to an upland area adjacent to the Tahoe Keys Marina.

The Project elements include:

- Transfer of the 1.02-acre Venice Drive parcel from the Conservancy to TKPOA to be used for a replacement Corporation Yard.
- Construction of the replacement Corporation Yard by TKPOA on the Venice Drive parcel.
- Termination of the current lease and establishment of a new short-term lease between the Conservancy and TKPOA on the existing Corporation Yard site until April 30, 2023 allowing TKPOA to use the site for three years while it completes construction of a new Corporation Yard. The new lease would allow the existing Corporation Yard to be used for an additional two years (beyond the original 3 years) for use as Aquatic Invasive Species weed storage on a 0.5-acre portion of the site.
- Removal of all TKPOA structures and equipment at the end of the short term lease.

As part of the cultural and tribal resources review of the proposed Project under CEQA, we are writing to request any information that you are willing

1061 Third Street, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
phone: 530-542-5580 fax: 530-542-5567 e-mail: info@tahoe.ca.gov web: www.tahoe.ca.gov

to share about resources that may be in close proximity to the proposed Project area. We are especially interested in those resources meeting the definition of a Tribal Cultural Resource under Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21074, which includes sites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe. Your assistance in identifying such resources allows the Conservancy to avoid and protect them to the maximum extent possible. We understand that the locations of these resources are sensitive. Resource locations will not be disclosed in public documents and will be kept confidential as provided for under California Government Code § 6254.10.

This letter also serves as a formal invitation to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (Rancheria) to consult with the Conservancy regarding the proposed project under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1. If the Rancheria would like to participate in formal consultation with the Conservancy concerning the proposed Project, please notify the undersigned, in writing, within 30 calendar days of the receipt of this formal notice. After your written request is received, a representative of the Conservancy will contact you to begin the consultation process.

If a written request is not received by the Conservancy within 30 calendar days, the consultation process under PRC § 21080.3.1(b) will not take place. The Conservancy is committed to working with the Rancheria to properly account for and manage resources important to you, and we welcome any recommendations regarding appropriate management or treatment of resources that occur within the Project area. This notification does not limit the ability of the Rancheria to submit information to the Conservancy (PRC § 21080.3.2(c)(1)).

If you have any questions regarding the foregoing, please contact Scott Carroll, by phone at (530) 543-6062 or email at Scott.Carroll@tahoe.ca.gov. If you prefer you may also contact me directly by phone at (530) 543-6038.

Sincerely,



Jane Freeman
Deputy Director

Attachments:
Figure 1 – Project Area Map

cc: Jason Camp, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Marcos Guerrero, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Susan Lindstrom Phd, Archaeological Consultant
Nanette Hansel, Ascent Environmental
Scott Carroll, California Tahoe Conservancy

1061 Third Street, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
phone: 530-542-5580 fax: 530-542-5567 e-mail: info@tahoe.ca.gov web: www.tahoe.ca.gov



March 21, 2018

Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: Formal Notification pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (Public Resources Code 21080.3.1) for the proposed Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association Corporation Yard Relocation Project

BOARD MEMBERS

BROOKE LAINE, Chair
City of South Lake Tahoe

LYNN SUTER, Vice-Chair
Public Member

LARRY SEVISON
Placer County

ADAM ACOSTA
Public Member

TODD FERRARA
Resources Agency

KAREN FINN
Department of Finance

SJIE NOVASEL
El Dorado County

JEFF MARSOLAIS
U.S. Forest Service (ex-officio)

PATRICK WRIGHT
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Mirelez,

The California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy) is proposing to implement the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA) Corporation Yard Relocation Project (Project) in and adjacent to the Upper Truckee Marsh in the City of South Lake Tahoe in the El Dorado County portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Conservancy is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and intends to prepare an initial study to determine if a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration will be prepared for this proposed Project.

The goal of the Project is to relocate the TKPOA Corporation Yard from a meadow to an upland area adjacent to the Tahoe Keys Marina.

The Project elements include:

- Transfer of the 1.02-acre Venice Drive parcel from the Conservancy to TKPOA to be used for a replacement Corporation Yard.
- Construction of the replacement Corporation Yard by TKPOA on the Venice Drive parcel.
- Termination of the current lease and establishment of a new short-term lease between the Conservancy and TKPOA on the existing Corporation Yard site until April 30, 2023 allowing TKPOA to use the site for three years while it completes construction of a new Corporation Yard. The new lease would allow the existing Corporation Yard to be used for an additional two years (beyond the original 3 years) for use as Aquatic Invasive Species weed storage on a 0.5-acre portion of the site.
- Removal of all TKPOA structures and equipment at the end of the short term lease.

As part of the cultural and tribal resources review of the proposed Project under CEQA, we are writing to request any information that you are willing

1061 Third Street, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
phone: 530-542-5580 fax: 530-542-5567 e-mail: info@tahoe.ca.gov web: www.tahoe.ca.gov

to share about resources that may be in close proximity to the proposed Project area. We are especially interested in those resources meeting the definition of a Tribal Cultural Resource under Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21074, which includes sites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe. Your assistance in identifying such resources allows the Conservancy to avoid and protect them to the maximum extent possible. We understand that the locations of these resources are sensitive. Resource locations will not be disclosed in public documents and will be kept confidential as provided for under California Government Code § 6254.10.

This letter also serves as a formal invitation to the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians to consult with the Conservancy regarding the proposed project under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1. If the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians would like to participate in formal consultation with the Conservancy concerning the proposed Project, please notify the undersigned, in writing, within 30 calendar days of the receipt of this formal notice. After your written request is received, a representative of the Conservancy will contact you to begin the consultation process.

If a written request is not received by the Conservancy within 30 calendar days, the consultation process under PRC § 21080.3.1(b) will not take place. The Conservancy is committed to working with the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians to properly account for and manage resources important to you, and we welcome any recommendations regarding appropriate management or treatment of resources that occur within the Project area. This notification does not limit the ability of the Tribe to submit information to the Conservancy (PRC § 21080.3.2(c)(1)).

Please note that the attached Cultural Report (Figure 3) is from a much larger restoration project and this project is only a small portion of this area. If you have any questions regarding the foregoing, please contact Scott Carroll, by phone at (530) 543-6062 or email at Scott.Carroll@tahoe.ca.gov. If you prefer you may also contact me directly by phone at (530) 543-6038.

Sincerely,



Jarie Freeman
Deputy Director

Attachments:

- Figure 1 – Project Area Map
- Figure 2 – Project Location Map
- Figure 3 – Conservancy Cultural Report

cc: Susan Lindstrom Phd, Archaeological Consultant
Nanette Hansel, Ascent Environmental
Scott Carroll, California Tahoe Conservancy

1061 Third Street, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
phone: 530-542-5580 fax: 530-542-5567 e-mail: info@tahoe.ca.gov web: www.tahoe.ca.gov

APPENDIX 3

Correspondence



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Mid-Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

IN REPLY REFER TO:
MP-153
ENV-3.00

FEB 15 2013

CERTIFIED – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Compliance for the
Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project, El Dorado County, California
(08-LBAO-038)

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

The Bureau of Reclamation is initiating the NHPA Section 106 consultation process and seeking your concurrence with our finding of no adverse effect for the Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project. The project is located upstream of where the Upper Truckee River enters Lake Tahoe (Figure 1). It is being proposed by the California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy), the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), and Reclamation to address degradation that has resulted from a multitude of alterations to the project area over the last 150 years. Reclamation is providing partial funding for the implementation of the project. This expenditure of Federal funds constitutes an undertaking as defined by Section 301(7) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470). Reclamation is consulting with you pursuant to the 36 CFR Part 800 regulations that implement Section 106 of the NHPA.

The project involves actions on Conservancy lands and some adjacent non-Conservancy lands designed to restore natural and self-sustaining river and floodplain processes and functions; protect, enhance and restore naturally functioning habitats; restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat quality; improve water quality; protect and, where feasible, expand Tahoe yellow cress (*Rorippa subumbellata*) populations; and provide public access and education.

Reclamation has determined that the area of potential effects (APE) for this undertaking consists of a 630-acre parcel located in sections 31 and 32, T. 13 N., R. 18 E., Emerald Bay, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle; and sections 3-5, T. 12 N., R. 18 E., Mt. Diablo Baseline and Meridian on the South Lake Tahoe 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 2). Reclamation's APE (Figure 2) is slightly smaller than the project study area and APE identified and surveyed by AECOM (2012: Exhibits 1 and 2) as it reflects alterations (removal) of some actions originally proposed for the study area.

In an effort to identify historic properties in the APE, a cultural resources records search and pedestrian field survey were completed for this undertaking by AECOM as documented in the enclosed report *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project* (AECOM 2012). AECOM's review of previous cultural resource surveys in the project APE and its pedestrian archaeological surveys conducted in October and November 2007, and in June of 2012, resulted in the identification of ten previously documented cultural resources and six newly recorded cultural resources (AECOM 2012: Tables 3 and 5 and Exhibit 4). The 2012 additional survey was completed at Reclamation's request to provide more current data for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations. A significant portion (approximately 50%) of the APE could not be assessed by the pedestrian survey because it is inundated in either open watercourse channels and marshlands present along the lower Truckee River or along the shoreline of Lake Tahoe (Figure 1).

Of the 16 identified cultural resources, 13 have been determined by Reclamation to be ineligible for the NRHP as they do not meet any of the eligibility criteria. These are CA-ELD-721H, CA-ELD-2223H, CA-ELD-2235H, CA-ELD-2238H, CA-ELD-2239H, CA-ELD-2240H, UTR-IF-1, and sites UTRM-1 through UTRM-6. Evaluations under the 4 NRHP eligibility criteria are summarized in the enclosed report by AECOM (2012: 24-26, 29-31, Tables 3 and 5). Reclamation concurs with these NRHP ineligibility recommendations as stated by AECOM.

Site CA-ELD-739H, consisting of a primary location and a discontinuous second location (CA-ELD-739H, Locus 1), was also previously documented in the project APE. Both locations, which consist of pilings and other structural remains of Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company operations, are now inundated by Lake Tahoe and could not be evaluated under NRHP criteria. Neither will be affected by the proposed undertaking as no restoration actions are proposed in this area.

A portion of site CA-ELD-26/H, a prehistoric habitation site, is located within the APE. Based on auger testing, the main portion of CA-ELD-26/H appears to have a substantial buried cultural deposit (AECOM 2012: 22-23). It also has a surface historic component consisting of cans, bottles, and other mid-20th century historic debris of indeterminate origin. The main deposit of CA-ELD-26/H is not located within Reclamation's APE. In addition to this main deposit, there are three discontinuous loci (A-C) of this site. Loci A and B are situated on private property in a subdivision located south (outside) of the APE and are not a part of this consultation. Locus C (June 2012 recordation) is located within the APE and consists of four crypto-crystalline silicate flakes and one basalt flake located within a 2.5-meter-diameter area. Auger tests failed to identify any buried cultural deposits at Locus C.

Reclamation has determined that the prehistoric component of CA-ELD-26/H is eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and D and the historic component is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Details of these evaluations under the four NRHP criteria are documented by AECOM (2012:22-24). Reclamation concurs with those AECOM eligibility recommendations, including their recommendation that locus C does not contribute to the eligibility of CA-ELD-26/H.

Reclamation identified the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California as a Federally recognized Indian tribe who might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties within the

APE pursuant to the regulations at 36 CFR § 800.3(f)(2). Reclamation sent a letter to the Washoe Tribe to invite their participation in the Section 106 process and seek their assistance in identifying sites of religious and cultural significance which may be affected by the proposed undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(4). On August 8, 2012, Mr. Daryl Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Washoe Tribe, met with representatives of the Conservancy, TRPA, and Reclamation regarding project designs as they related to the undertaking in general and in specific to prehistoric site CA-ELD-26/H. Mr. Cruz was assured by the Conservancy that a proposed asphalt bicycle/pedestrian path would be removed from both CA-ELD-26/H and the surrounding bluff area (AECOM: 2012:4-5). Although CA-ELD-26/H remains within the general project study area (AECOM 2012: Exhibit 1), no contributing portions of the site are within Reclamation's APE (Figure 2). The only action that would have affected this site was the proposed bicycle/pedestrian path. As this has been dropped from the project at the request of the Washoe Tribe, it is no longer a subject of potential adverse effect.

Based on the above information, enclosed materials, and NRHP eligibility determinations, Reclamation finds the proposed undertaking will result in no adverse effect to historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(b). Reclamation invites your comments on our delineation of the APE and the appropriateness of our efforts to identify historic properties. Reclamation also requests your concurrence with our NRHP eligibility determinations as stated earlier in this letter and with our finding of no adverse effect. If you have any further questions, comments, or concerns, please contact Mr. William Soule, Archaeologist, at 916-978-4694 or wsoule@usbr.gov.

Sincerely,



Anastasia T. Leigh
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures – 3

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax (916) 445-7053
calshpo@calhs.ca.gov / www.cpr.ca.gov



Reply in Reference to: **BUR_2013_0219_001**

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL TELECOPY RECORDED	
MAY 27 2013	
TO:	
FROM:	
RE:	
BY:	
DATE:	
TIME:	
INITIALS:	
REMARKS:	

May 20, 2013

Anastasia Leigh - Regional Environmental Officer
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

Re: Section 106 consultation for the *Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project, Eldorado County, California* (08-LBAO-038)

Dear Ms. Leigh:

Thank you for your letter of 15 February 2013 consulting pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 (as amended 8-05-04) regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). BUR determined the above referenced action constitutes a Federal undertaking and is requesting my comments on the Area of Potential Effect (APE), historic property identification efforts; and, concurrence on the ineligibility of 14 archaeological resources (including the historic component of one multi-component site) and a proposed finding of "No Adverse Effect."

BUR will grant funds to the California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy), Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) to restore the Upper Truckee River and Marsh, located adjacent the community of South Lake Tahoe. The following five alternatives are currently under evaluation for the proposed undertaking:

- Channel Aggradation and Narrowing (Maximum Recreation Infrastructure)
- New Channel - West Meadow (Minimum Recreation Infrastructure)
- Middle Marsh Corridor (Moderate Recreation Infrastructure)
- Inset Floodplain (Moderate Recreation Infrastructure)
- No-Project/No-Action

The vertical APE was not discussed. As per additional communications with BUR staff, regardless of selection, all five alternatives will be encompassed by the 630-acre horizontal depicted in Figures-1 and -2 of the following study you provided as evidence of historic property identification work: **SCANNED**

- *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project* (AECOM 2012)

CHRIS and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) searches; consultation with NAHC identified contacts; field-survey; and, "limited" archaeological testing (auger boring) identified 15 cultural resources within the APE and vicinity. One archaeological site, **Ca-Eld-739H**, could not be accessed as it is in Lake Tahoe. BUR stated the site will not be subject to ground-disturbing work.

Ca-Eld-26/H - contains three discontinuous loci separated by approximate distances of 1200.0 to 2000.0-m. Only one locus was investigated as the other two are outside the APE. AECOM identified two historic refuse scatters, prehistoric midden and flaked-stone in the locus. One refuse scatter, recorded for a 2004 site-record, contains an approximate sample of 100 cans, glass and ceramic debris. The other scatter, recorded by AECOM, was simply described as consistent with the first. BUR determined the component ineligible. BUR determined the prehistoric component eligible under Criteria A and D but provided no substantive discussion beyond indicating it was an

ethnographic village. As per prior site recordings, the other loci contain sparse concentrations of lithics and "possible" midden.

BUR concurred with AECOM's determinations of ineligibility on the following 13 archaeological sites:

1. **Ca-Eld-721H** (Lake Tahoe Wagon Road) - as per the 1995 site-record, the "road bed represents a 'dog-leg' of the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road - Old Placerville Road." AECOM described the site as "little more than a wide footpath" and as representing "a small portion of the original system." AECOM's study depicts segments outside the APE. The segments were not discussed.
2. **Ca-Eld-2223H** (Old Lakehouse Road) - as per the 2004 site-record, the resource contains "four segments of dirt road and one scatter of circa-1940s refuse." AECOM's site-record update simply states the "segment within the APE" is unchanged since first recorded and resembles a broad dirt path. AECOM's study depicts segments outside the APE. The segments were not discussed.
3. **Ca-Eld-2235H** (Dunlap Dam Complex) - as per the 1995 site-record, the historic component has one concrete wing dam, three ditches, a pair of head-gates, and an access road. AECOM's site-record update simply states the historic component has not changed since originally recorded. Auger testing at the prehistoric component (a small sparse concentration of flakes) identified no subsurface remains. AECOM's study depicts the site wholly within the APE.
4. **Ca-Eld-2238H** - as per the 1995 site-record, the site was on the shore of Lake Tahoe and contained historic refuse and logs. No site evidence was found during AECOM's field activities.
5. **Ca-Eld-2239H** - as per the 1995 site-record, the resource consisted of several fence lines that demarcated private property. No site evidence was found during AECOM's field activities.
6. **Ca-Eld-2240H** (Historic Road) - as per the 1995 site-record, the resource is on a "modern fence line" and "appears as a slightly raised earthen berm." The site-record also states "early air photos (ca. 1940-1971) show this road extending eastward along Silverwood Circle/Springwood Dr./across Hwy. 50/O'Malley Dr. to Trout Creek. It extends westward down California Ave./Ruth Ave/Dunlap Dr. to Hwy 50." The brief AECOM site-record update simply states the site is consistent with the original record and appears "little more than a wide footpath." AECOM's study depicts segments outside the APE. The segments were not discussed.
7. **UTR-IF-1** - recorded by AECOM, the site is an isolated chert flake.
8. **UTRM-1** - recorded by AECOM, the site contains a single corral and other features such as concrete footings, a capped well, concrete blocks and "mid to late 20th century refuse." The site shows evidence of modern use.
9. **UTRM-2** - recorded by AECOM, the site contains the isolated remains of a farm wagon.
10. **UTRM-3** - recorded by AECOM, the site is a small scatter of circa-1950s/60s logging debris.
11. **UTRM-4** - recorded by AECOM, the site is a small scatter of circa-1950s/60s logging debris.
12. **UTRM-5** - recorded by AECOM, the site is a dispersed alignment of stream cobbles.
13. **UTRM-6** - recorded by AECOM, the site is an isolated obsidian point mid-section.

My comments are based on a review of submitted materials:

- A. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), I have no objections to the APE as it appears sufficiently drawn for direct effects, however I advise BUR include all linear cultural sites extant (Ca-Eld-

721H, -2223H, -2235/H, and -2240H) and loci of Ca-Eld-26/H. I advise BUR identify vertical APEs in future consultations.

- B. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(b)(1), I find the *Level of Effort* identifying historic properties **incomplete** and am concerned sites mentioned in the above comment are not fully investigated.
- C. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(2), I **concur** with the ineligibility of the following nine historic archaeological sites as they (1) no longer exist; (2) are isolated finds; (3) have been modified during the modern-era; or, (4) consist of sparse isolated remains of logging or farming debris;
- Ca-Eld-2238H • UTRM-1 • UTRM-3 • UTRM-5 • UTR-IF-1
 - Ca-Eld-2239H • UTRM-2 • UTRM-4 • UTRM-6
- D. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(2), I **concur** with the ineligibility of Ca-Eld-26/H's historic component it contains artifacts typical of Sierra Nevada refuse dumps. Having said this, BUR should always strive to provide better accountings of historic sites, features and artifacts than was provided in AECOM's study. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(2), I **cannot concur with the** prehistoric component's eligibility as no supporting evidence was provided for Criteria A and D. Be aware this does not validate ineligibility and the site should be managed as a potentially eligible property for purposes of the proposed undertaking and avoided during all construction activities.
- E. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(2), and as discussed with staff historian Kathleen Forrest, I **concur** with the ineligibility of Ca-Eld-2235/H's historic component as it appears no specific event or person could be associated with the component, it is not of distinct construction, and it's limited information potential was captured in site-record documentation. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(2), I **concur** with the ineligibility on the prehistoric component as it contains limited information. However, be advised auger work constitutes the most minimal approach to archaeological sampling and should have been augmented with shovel tests.
- F. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(1), I **cannot concur** with the ineligibility of the historic linear sites (roads) Ca-Eld-721H, -223H and -2240H as AECOM's *Cultural Resource Location Map* depicts segments outside the APE. I am concerned there may be other segments of the sites that were not discussed in submitted materials. Please clarify the full physical scope of the sites extant and how segments in the APE articulate against the potential eligibilities of the resources as a whole.
- G. Though Ca-Eld-739H is inundated by Lake Tahoe, be aware it should be treated as a potentially eligible property for purposes of the proposed undertaking only and, pursuant to Section 106, managed for indirect effects.
- H. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5, I **cannot comment** on a finding of effect (FOE) until Comments-B, -D, and -F are fully addressed.

I look forward to reviewing materials prepared in response to Comment-G. Thank you for including historic properties and my comments as part of your project planning. Please direct questions to Jeff Brooke at (916) 445-7003/Jeff.Brooke@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Mid-Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MP-153
ENV-3.00

NOV 06 2014

CERTIFIED – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: Continued National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Compliance for the Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project, El Dorado County, California (08-LBAO-038)

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

On February 15, 2013, the Bureau of Reclamation submitted a request for review and concurrence regarding the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility determinations and Section 106 finding of no adverse effect for the subject undertaking. Your office responded in a letter dated May 20, 2013 (BUR_2013_0219_001), which included eight comments (A through H) and indicated that you could not comment on our finding of effect for the undertaking until we fully addressed Comments B, D, and F. Through correspondence dated July 17, 2014, Reclamation provided a formal response to your comments. Subsequent to that submission, Reclamation received information from the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), which was reviewing a Section 404 permit request for an undertaking partially overlapping Reclamation's Area of Potential Effects (APE), suggesting that linear resource CA-ELD-721H had been incorrectly mapped in the documentation we had provided to your office with our initial Section 106 consultation (AECOM 2012). Through e-mail correspondence on August 4, 2014, Reclamation requested that your review of our response to comments be suspended until the mapping inaccuracies had been assessed and addressed. On August 5, 2014, we received e-mail confirmation from Associate State Archaeologist Kim Tanksley acknowledging our request.

Through correspondence dated August 18, 2014, the Corps initiated consultation with your office on a finding of no effect on historic properties for their Section 106 undertaking cited above. For that consultation, the Corps utilized the *Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project* report prepared by AECOM for Reclamation's undertaking, which contains the map incorrectly depicting the location of CA-ELD-721H, as well as an August 7, 2014, AECOM Memo Report (AECOM 2014) that was prepared to correct the locational information for that linear resource. The Memo Report (AECOM 2014) also provides updated descriptions and current conditions of CA-ELD-721H and CA-ELD-2223H. In a letter dated September 18, 2014 (COE_2014_0819_001), you concurred with the determination that CA-ELD-721H is not eligible for National Register listing

under any criteria and with the Corps finding of effect. For your reference, copies of all correspondence and reports cited above are provided on the enclosed compact disc (CD).

The following remarks serve as our revised response to the comments received from your office in your May 20, 2013, correspondence. Our current response incorporates comments from our July 17, 2014, continuing consultation letter, updated information regarding CA-ELD-721H and CA-ELD-2223H provided in the AECOM (2014) Memo Report, and the Corps determination that CA-ELD-721H is not eligible for National Register inclusion, on which your office concurred. With submission of this updated response to comments, we request that you resume your Section 106 review of the subject undertaking.

Comment A in your May 20, 2013, letter states that you have no objection to the APE as delineated by Reclamation for direct effects, but advises that we should "include all linear cultural sites extant (CA-ELD-721H, -2223H, -2235/H, and -2240H) and loci of CA-ELD-26/H" in the APE. We interpret this to mean your expectation is that an APE should include the entirety of any and all cultural resources identified during Section 106 identification efforts, regardless of the extent and significance of those resources or the scale and nature of the undertaking. Pursuant to the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106, Reclamation determines the APE for an undertaking based on the scale and nature of proposed actions and the potential of those actions to cause effects on historic properties in the APE, assuming such properties are present [36 CFR Part 800.16(d)].

The identification of historic properties follows the determination of the APE [§ 800.4(a)(2-4) and § 800.4(b) and (c)]. If a segment or portion of a historic property is identified within the APE during this process, we do not feel it automatically necessitates expanding the APE to include the historic property in its entirety, unless the specific undertaking has the potential to affect the National Register eligibility of the property in its entirety. Through many years of consulting with your office, Reclamation has consistently defined the APE in this manner. We have discussed our approach for determining the APE with Reclamation's Federal Preservation Officer, as well as with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through participation in their webinar on defining the APE, and have received confirmation from both these authorities that this approach is appropriate. We will continue to determine the APE based on these principles.

Comment B also pertains to CA-ELD-721H, -2223H, -2235/H, -2240H and CA-ELD-26/H and conveys concern that the level of effort expended toward the identification of these resources was incomplete and that these sites were not fully investigated. First and foremost, the regulations do not require full investigation in the identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE, but rather "a reasonable and good faith effort" [§ 800.4(b)(1) and § 800.4(c)(1)]. Given the scale and nature of currently proposed actions in relation to identified cultural resources and historic properties, both within and outside of the APE, we believe this standard has been met. Additionally, since neither Reclamation nor the California Tahoe Conservancy (the project proponent and recipient of Reclamation funding for the proposed restoration project) own or have rights of entry/access to lands outside the APE, full investigation of segments of linear resources and loci of archaeological sites in those locations is not feasible.

With specific reference to linear resources CA-ELD-721H, -2223H, and -2240H, information indicating the presence of recorded segments of these features outside the APE is from the pre-field review of historic maps and aerial photographs, existing site records, and other references cited in

AECOM's August 24, 2012, report, which we submitted to you earlier in this consultation (see enclosed CD). We assert that further research into the linear resources outside of the current APE would not be warranted, even if rights of entry/access to surrounding private property were available. For sites CA-ELD-2235/H and CA-ELD-26/H, we maintain that, with regard to the present undertaking, these resources have been adequately identified and documented, both within and outside of Reclamation's APE.

Comment C concurs with Reclamation's National Register ineligibility determinations for CA-ELD-2238H, CA-ELD-2239H, UTRM-1, UTRM-2, UTRM-3, UTRM-4, UTRM-5, UTRM-6, and UTR-IF-1. No response is needed.

Comment D states that while you concur with our determination of National Register ineligibility for the historic component of CA-ELD-26/H, you cannot concur with our determination that the prehistoric component of CA-ELD-26/H is National Register eligible under Criteria A and D due to a lack of supporting evidence. Briefly, as stated in our earlier Section 106 submittals, support for this determination is derived from background research, consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and subsurface archaeological testing. These efforts demonstrate CA-ELD-26/H is the likely location of a named ethnographic Washoe fishing camp known as *Imgiw O'tha*, that the site is culturally significant to the Washoe Tribe (Criterion A), and that considerable subsurface archaeological constituents exist therein, which could potentially yield important information related to Washoe Tribe prehistory and history (Criterion D).

As stated in our initial consultation letter of February 15, 2013, after meeting at the site to discuss proposed actions in the project area with Mr. Daryl Cruz, the Cultural Resources Coordinator and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Washoe Tribe, a proposed asphalt bicycle and pedestrian path to be located near CA-ELD-26/H was dropped from the project. Since the site and surrounding bluff area will be avoided by all project activities, it is no longer subject to potential adverse effects from the undertaking. We maintain, however, given the cultural significance of CA-ELD-26/H to the Washoe Tribe and the evidence for intact subsurface deposits within the main site locus, that the determination of eligibility for the National Register under Criteria A and D is still appropriate.

Comment E concurs with our determination of National Register ineligibility for both the historic and prehistoric components of CA-ELD-2235/H. No response is needed.

Comment F states that you cannot concur with our National Register ineligibility determinations for the segments of CA-ELD-721H (segment of Old Placerville Road), CA-ELD-2223H (Old Lake House Road), and CA-ELD-2240H (unnamed dirt road/path) located within the APE, due to concern that "there may be other segments of the sites that were not discussed in submitted materials." Please note our prior response in this letter to Comments A and B, also directed toward these three linear resources, which are noncontiguous in nature due to the extensive development of the private properties surrounding the APE.

For the portions of these linear resources within the APE, Reclamation has concluded that currently they comprise an abandoned, overgrown segment of road alignment (CA-ELD-721H) and footpaths, used by pedestrians and bicyclists, that are not visually differentiated from other contemporary trails and paths in the APE (CA-ELD-2223H and CA-ELD-2240H). Within the APE, these three linear resources evoke no feeling of association or connection with their historic use as

roadways and retain little physical integrity that could associate them with that use; therefore, they are not eligible under Criterion A. Additionally, they are not connected with any persons of historical significance and are not eligible under Criterion B. They exhibit no unique or distinctive construction characteristics and are not eligible under Criterion C. They contain no recoverable data, other than that documented on existing site records, and are not eligible under Criterion D.

As mentioned previously, the Corps recently consulted with your office concerning CA-ELD-721H and received concurrence with the determination that this resource is not eligible for listing on the National Register under any criteria. Reclamation maintains that, within the current APE, CA-ELD-2223H and CA-ELD-2240H are similarly ineligible for National Register inclusion. Further, Reclamation asserts that none of these linear resources segments within the APE would contribute to the overall National Register eligibility of CA-ELD-721H, CA-ELD-2223H, or CA-ELD-2240H should any segments of these resources outside of the current APE be found eligible for National Register inclusion at some future date.

Comment G states that site CA-ELD-739H should be managed as a potentially eligible property for purposes of the subject undertaking. Although this submerged site (under Lake Tahoe) is technically located within the APE, no project components are proposed for this area, no effects are anticipated, and due to the inundation and inaccessibility of this site, no active management is feasible. This site has likely been inundated since the construction of the Lake Tahoe Dam in 1913, which raised the lake level by approximately 6 feet.

Comment H states that you cannot comment on Reclamation's finding of effect until comments B, D, and F are fully addressed. We feel that, with this submission and supporting documentation, we have satisfied this requirement.

Reclamation believes that an appropriate level of effort to identify and evaluate historic properties was conducted for this undertaking, and our National Register eligibility determinations and finding of effect are adequately supported. We request that you reconsider your comments in light of our responses and concur with our National Register ineligibility determinations for CA-ELD-721H, CA-ELD-2223H and CA-ELD-2240H and with our determination that CA-ELD-26/H is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D. We also request your concurrence with our finding of no adverse effect on historic properties, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.5(b). If you have any further questions, comments, or concerns, please contact Ms. Joanne Goodsell, Archaeologist, at 916-978-4694 or jgoodsell@usbr.gov.

Sincerely,



Anastasia T. Leigh
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosure