APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Inventory and Architectural History Evaluation Report, ECORP Consulting, Inc., September 2014.

Cultural Resources Inventory and Architectural History Evaluation Report Butte Fire Station and Unit Headquarters Replacement Project Butte County, California

Prepared For:
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
and
Department of General Services

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In November 2013, the State of California, Department of General Services (DGS) and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation of the Butte Fire Station and Unit Headquarters (Butte FS and UHQ). CAL FIRE proposes to replace some existing facilities at the Base, located in the City of Oroville, Butte County, California, to provide necessary fire protection needs to the local area and region.

The inventory and evaluation effort included a records search and literature review, focused archival research, and an intensive field survey. The records search results indicated that 13 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. As a result of those studies, three sites were previously recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. One of those sites, recorded by Mark Thornton in 1994, consisted of two equipment shops, which he recorded as part of the Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters. These two buildings were the first two buildings constructed in what is now the Butte FS and UHQ.

Thornton evaluated the two buildings as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Although the 1994 record does mention other buildings or structures within the Unit Headquarters complex, only the two original buildings were evaluated. In addition, the original evaluation was conducted using a point numbering system, which only evaluated the shops under Criteria A, B, and C and discussed integrity considerations, but did not appropriately evaluate the property under Criterion D. Therefore, the updated evaluation includes a discussion of Criterion D.

In order to update the previous evaluation of the two shop buildings, and carry out a complete inventory of the entire property, an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area was conducted. An updated evaluation of the previously recorded buildings was completed using the NRHP and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. The two previously recorded buildings (P-4-1323) were evaluated in 1994 as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Based on the results of the updated evaluation, the recommendations have not changed and the Butte FS and UHQ is still evaluated as not eligible. The updated evaluation also includes considerations for all additional buildings associated with the Butte FS and UHQ, which were not originally considered part of site P-4-1323. No other archaeological or historical resources were found during the survey.

Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2014, ECORP was retained by State of California, Department of General Services (DGS) and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation of the proposed Project Area, which contains the CAL FIRE Butte Fire Station and Unit Headquarters, located in the City of Oroville, Butte County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project. This report uses the current official naming convention CAL FIRE as it refers to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, but also references the historic name abbreviation CDF. The previous abbreviation CDF was officially changed to CAL FIRE in 2007 and so historical documents or histories often refer to CDF rather than CAL FIRE. For this report, CAL FIRE is the abbreviation used to reference all historic context information of the Department as well as current Project-related information, while the abbreviation CDF is only used in specific citations of reports or other official documents that have it in the name.

1.1 Project Location

The Proposed Project is located in the City of Oroville, Butte County, California (Figure 1). The City of Oroville is located in the southern portion of Butte County, approximately 65 miles north of the City of Sacramento and approximately 22 miles southwest of the City of Chico. The Project area consists of the existing CAL FIRE Butte Fire Station and Unit Headquarters (Butte FS and UHQ), located at 176 Nelson Avenue, Oroville, California 95965. It is approximately 0.15 mile east of Highway 70 off Nelson Avenue between County Center Drive and Del Oro Avenue. Property access would be from both Nelson Avenue and Del Oro Avenue.

The Project Area consists of approximately 4.36 acres of property located in the northwestern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1970 Oroville USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The project is located at approximately 39°31'29" North and 121°34'09" West within the Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather watershed (USGS Hydrological Unit Code [HUC] #18020159) (U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey 1970). The Project Area corresponds to a 4.36-acre parcel, Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 031-040-015-000.

1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project would demolish all buildings within the Project Area except for the two buildings and the tower located in the northeast corner of the Project area. In addition to building demolition, the associated structures, features, vegetation, and existing utilities would be removed. A utility pole located on the eastern boundary would also be relocated. Ground disturbance is expected to be up to 8 feet deep to accommodate retaining wall construction and grading activities.

The Proposed Project would also construct a new fire station and unit headquarters complex in the Project Area. The complex would include new single-story framed buildings to be constructed in one phase lasting approximately 18 months.

The following facility components would be constructed as part of the Proposed Project:

- Administrative Offices with covered parking spaces (10,130 square feet [sf])
- New 3-Bay Fire Apparatus Building that includes a 20-bed Barracks/Mess hall (8,687 sf)
- Warehouse / Service Center (12,234 sf)
- 2-Bay Dozer Shed (1,990 sf)
- Auto Shop (14,928 sf)
- Covered Vehicle Wash Rack with Filtration System (302 sf)

- Maintenance Support Building (2,500 sf)
- Physical Fitness Building (1,160 sf)
- Generator/Storage Building (534 sf)
- Several site improvements (fencing, fuel tanks, hose rack, radio tower foundation, fire pump test pit, landscaping, irrigation, lighting and signage)

Existing topography is relatively steep and slopes to the southwest approximately 30 feet downward to the southwest across the property. Activities during construction would consist of grading, paving of roads and parking areas, and installation of retaining walls, water systems, wastewater filter systems, utilities (electrical power, natural gas, and communication systems), drainage systems, and erosion control measures.

1.3 Project Area of Potential Effect

The Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the Project, and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the Project. The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed, and in the case of the current project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This includes areas proposed for demolition, excavation, trenching, grading, paving, site improvements, staging, and other elements described in the official project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and is represented in the survey coverage area illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The APE is approximately 4.36 acres as described above in Section 1.1.

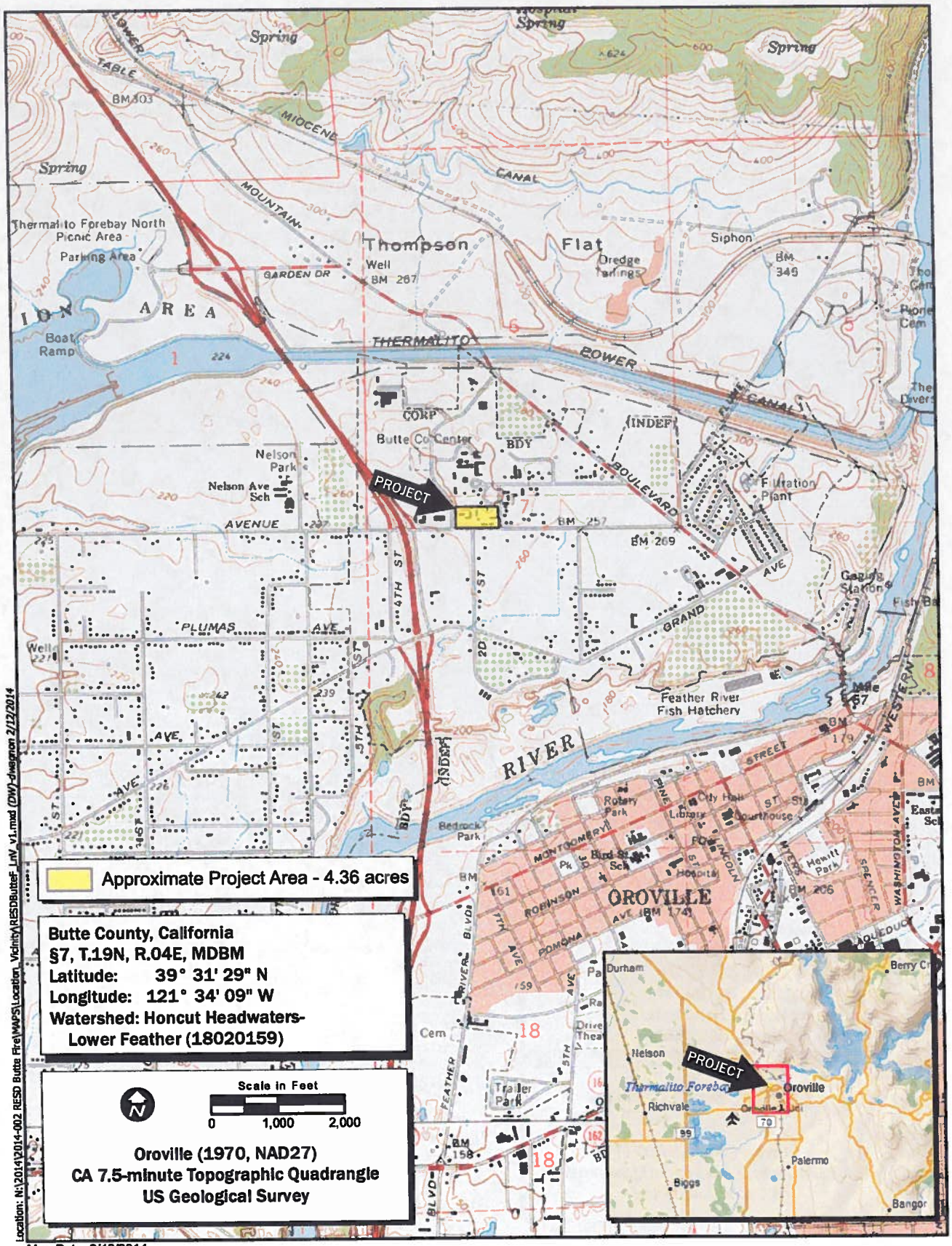
The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Thus, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the project, depending on where excavation, grading, paving, and other ground-disturbing activities are occurring. For this Project, ground disturbance of up to approximately 8 feet in order to accommodate retaining wall construction and grading activities.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of new facilities, which could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to approximately 50 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height of the proposed new facility buildings within the Headquarters complex.

1.4 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within CEQA (Pub. Res. Code § 21000 et seq.). The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, CCR, Article 5, Section 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected significant resources.



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Map Date: 2/12/2014

Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2012 DeLorme

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2014-002 RESD Butte Fire Station

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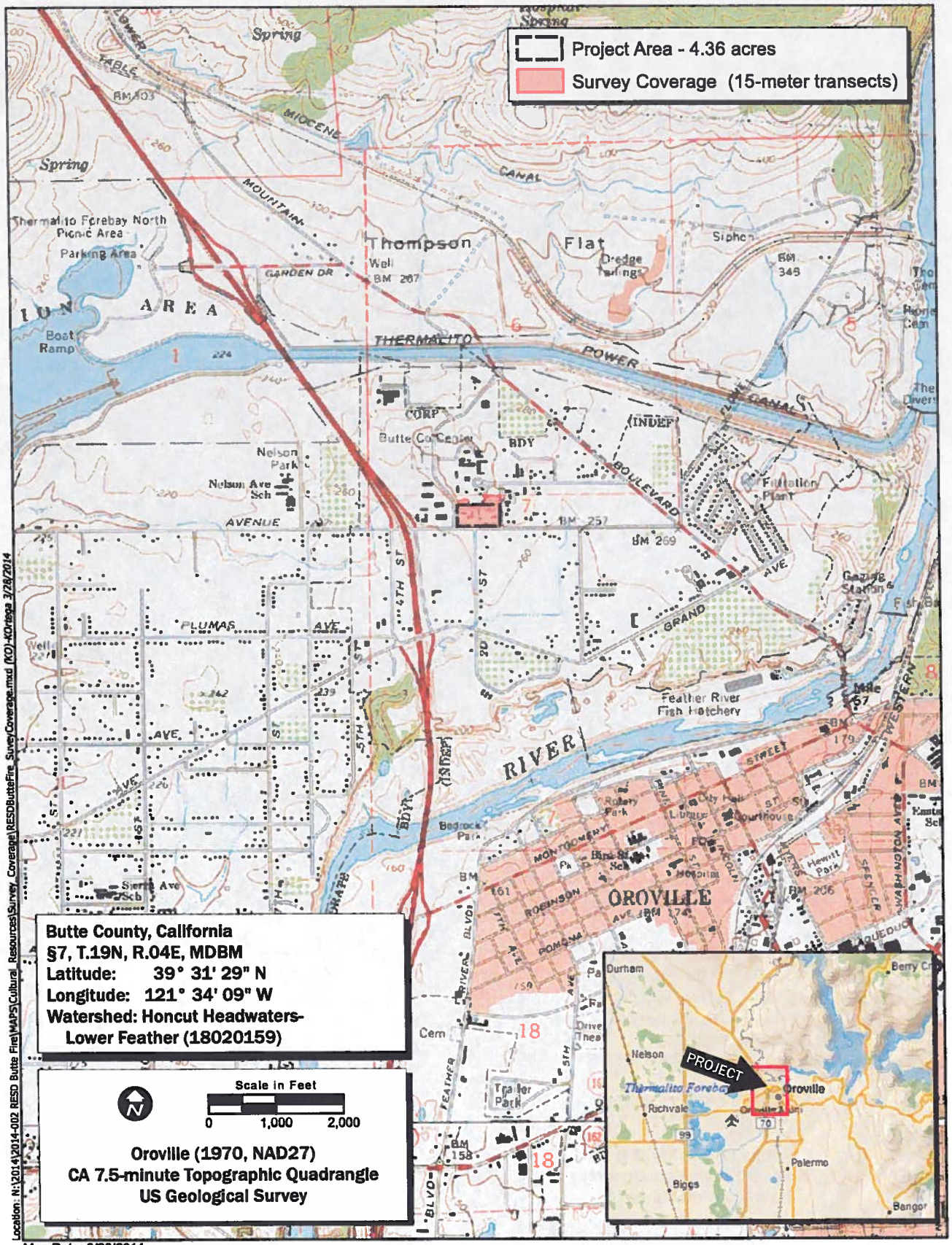

Map Date: 3/28/2014
Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 DeLorme

Figure 2. Survey Coverage

2014-002 RESD Butte Fire Station

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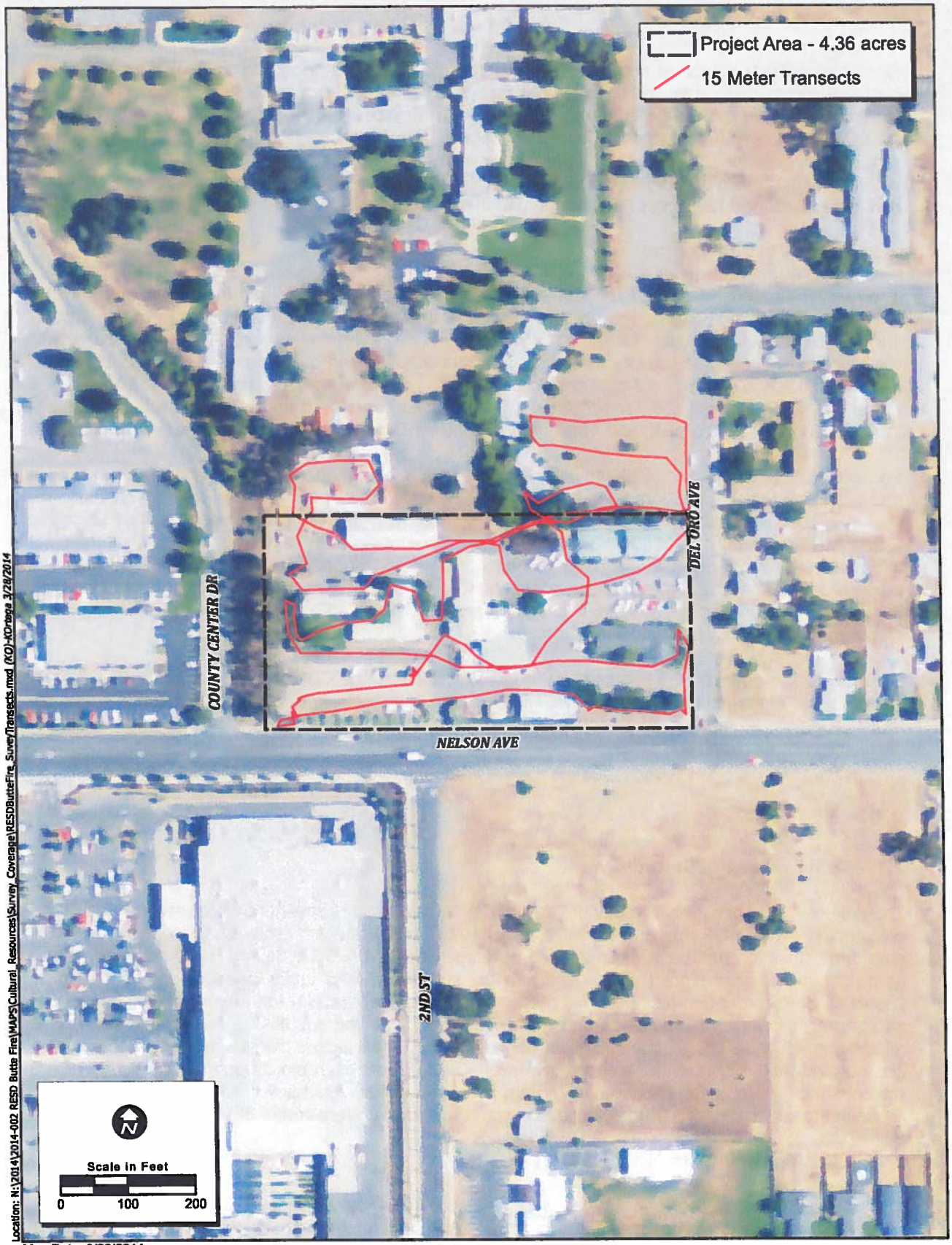

Map Date: 3/28/2014
Aerial Source: NAIP 2009

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Figure 3. Survey Transect Interval

2014-002 RESD Butte Fire Station

Significant cultural resources are those listed in an official local historical inventory, that are listed in a historical survey that meets certain criteria or that meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources (significant cultural resources) under CEQA.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings, and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format.* Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the letter sent to the Butte County Historical Society. Attachment B contains documentation of Native American coordination. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area, Attachment D contains confidential cultural resource site locations and DPR 523 records, and Attachment E contains Thornton's 1994 survey and evaluation report.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 *et seq.*) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 *et seq.*) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information on federal lands is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the NRHP, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project APE is located in the City of Oroville. The Project vicinity consists of a mixed urban and rural environment, with a County government complex to the north and west, residential homes (previously physician homes for the County Hospital) and a storage yard for the Butte County Fire Department on the north, a big-box retail store (Home Depot) to the southwest, land under development for the Butte County Clerk-Recorder Complex (aka Hall of Records) to the northeast, low density residential homes and an apartment complex to the east, and mostly open fields to the south. The land within the APE is relatively steep and slopes to the southwest approximately 30 feet across the site with elevations ranging between 280 and 300 feet above mean sea level. The APE has been mostly built up consisting of fire station structures and facilities with a system of paved roads, landscaped areas filling in the area between the structures, and a small, unpaved area in the northwestern corner of the site.

2.2 Geology and Soils

One soil type, composed of two merged soils, Thompsonflat-Oroville (318), 0 to 9 percent slopes was identified within the APE. Thompsonflat and Oroville are moderately to poorly drained soils often found

along terraces, consisting of a loamy alluvium on top of clayey alluvium (U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 2014).

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

Plant communities within the APE are typical of developed urban infrastructure landscaping, particularly ornamental trees and shrubs. Numerous ornamental trees including plum (*Prunus sp.*), Zelkovia (*Zelkovia sp.*), juniper (*Juniperus sp.*), European olive (*Olea europa*), silk tree (*Albizia julibrissin*), ornamental pine (*Pinus sp.*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus sp.*), and small native blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) occur in planters and at the perimeter of the property. Shrubs, including boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), Chinese photinia (*Photinia serrulata*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), bottlebrush (*Callistemon sp.*), firethorn (*Pyrocantha sp.*), and pittosporum (*Pittosporum sp.*), are abundant, and ground covers including English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) underlay shrubs in places. Annual weedy species including mustards (*Brassicaceae*), scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), grasses (*Avena fatua, Bromus diandrus, Festuca perrenis*), storksbill (*Erodium botrys*), ragwort (*Scenecio vulgaris*), hairy hawkbit (*Leontodon taraxacoides*), and dandelion (*Taraxicoides sp.*) occur under trees in non-paved areas and planters.

Wildlife habitat consists of planted ornamental and native trees and shrubs which provide nesting and foraging habitat for birds including mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), European starling (*Sturnella neglecta*), and other human commensal species. Planter boxes and non-paved edge areas provide habitat for Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maculatus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), and Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*).

Relatively large eucalyptus trees occur at the western and northern edge of the property. These trees may provide suitable nesting habitat for raptors. Other birds that may nest in these trees and understory shrubs include white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and American robin (*Turdus migratorius*). In addition, the eaves under the lesser-used buildings on-site provide potential nesting habitat for black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) and several other species.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Prehistory

3.1.1 Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Paleo-Indian Period)

Archaeological investigations in the northern Sierra Nevada began in the middle 20th century as a result of increased demand for hydroelectric power and recreation. Little evidence of early habitation has been found within Plumas County, and even more so in Butte County. The first sequence in human occupation of the region can be related to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), which lasted from 9000 BP to 6000 BP. The WPLT occurred during the end of the Pleistocene or "Ice Age" in which a warming trend occurred, altering the environment, such as the drying of smaller lake beds, isolation of forests to higher elevations, and low–lying grasslands turning into deserts (Kowta 1988).

Sites found in the WPLT were mostly located near prehistoric lakeshores, which was a result of the warming period where humans and animals found refuge near water sources. Artifact assemblages at these sites are sparse and found mostly on the surface, indicating smaller, temporary populations. Artifacts found at the WPLT sites usually consist of flaked stone tools, cores, wide-stemmed projectile points and other easily transportable tools that indicate hunting of larger animals such as bison, and mammoth (Kowta 1988).

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (Early Archaic)

The Milling Stone Horizon, or the Great Basin Archaic Tradition, proceeded the WPLT, spanning from 6000 BC to 3000 BC. The climate in this Horizon was characterized by gradually increased temperatures and drier environments with a moist spell between 4,500 and 4,000 BC. East of the Project Area throughout the Great Basin, emphasis was placed on hunting smaller game and the processing of seeds, due to a decrease in large game animals. Around 4000 BC, the archaeological record saw an increase in tool technology associated with the Pinto type projectile point. Believed to have been widely used through the northern Great Basin, Pinto points were also found at sites in the Sierra Nevada and eastern California region, which leads to the possibility that Western Great Basin hunters may have been following a possible mountain sheep migration through the Sierra Nevada (Kowta 1988).

As with the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, very little evidence of the early Archaic tradition has been found within Butte and Plumas Counties. The lack of archaeological evidence could be due to such factors as poor preservation conditions, lack of archaeological research, and an undesirable ecological area during Archaic times (Kowta 1988).

3.1.3 Martis Complex

The Martis Complex (2500 BC to 500 AD) is believed to have been a result of population increases throughout northern and central California. The Martis Complex was characterized by an increased reliance on small game hunting and plant material processing. Archaeological evidence of the Martis Complex is shown by sites with large quantities of projectile points and lithic tools, and a small amount of grinding and plant processing tools. Grinding and plant processing technology (mortar and pestle) was not typically found at sites until the later part of the Martis Complex; however evidence of milling stones and manos were found at sites dating to the Mesilla and later Complexes (Kowta 1988).

Sites from the Martis period have been found in the coniferous forests in the higher elevations representing summer base camps, with the possibility of winter villages in the lower elevations and foothills. In addition to village and camp sites, smaller isolated lithic scatter sites have been found from the Martis Complex. Sites from the Martis Complex have been found to contain projectile points from the Martis and Elko series, characterized by their wide stems and basalt and metavolcanic material. These points were used with spear throwing rather than arrows for bows. In addition to projectile points, other lithic tools such as scrapers, blades, and milling stones are represented in Martis assemblages (Kowta 1988).

Few Martis sites have been discovered in Butte County, but several sites in Plumas county have been studied, including CA-PLU-113, CA-PLU-114, and CA-PLU-115. These three sites are located surrounding Buck's Lake near the west central portion of the northern Sierra Nevada. These three sites exhibit a wide variation in site function, yet all have an overlapping date range. CA-PLU-113 contained scrapers, drills, knives, choppers, large bifaces, and Martis and Elko projectile points made from local meta-volcanic material. Some milling stones and manos were also found. Based on radiocarbon dates and point typology, it is believed that CA-PLU-113 is the earliest of the three sites, occupied sometime around 3000 BC, but was occupied mostly from 800 BC to 300 BC during the Middle Martis period. CA-PLU-114 contained stone tools similar to those found at CA-PLU-113, both made from local meta-volcanic material; however, CA-PLU-114 contained a greater number of mortar and pestles leading to the idea that it may have been utilized heavily in the fall during acorn harvest season in the later part of its occupation. CA-PLU-114 was believed to have been greatly occupied after AD 500. Studies at CA-PLU-115 indicate that the site may have originated as a temporary hunting camp site where basic lithic reduction was the primary function, dating the site back to 2000 BC. As time went on, the site appears have become a base camp used seasonally with a greater variety of functions occurring on site such as a wide range of tool manufacturing, techniques, and the importation of different materials like basalt and obsidian (Kowta 1988).

3.1.4 Mesilla Complex

The Mesilla Complex was found primarily in the foothill areas of Butte County above Oroville and represents some of the earliest habitation in that region. Sites from the Mesilla Complex most likely consisted of seasonal occupation sites with a greater emphasis on plant processing, between 1000 BC to AD 1. Settlement patterns of the Mesilla Complex have not been studied in depth; however, due to the location of the sites being lower in elevation, it is believed that the settlements were year-round semi-permanent village sites. The projectile points found in the Mesilla complex are usually large leaf-shaped points likely used with an atlatl, and large corner and side-notched stemmed points. Manos and milling stones are found within Mesilla sites as well as other later artifacts such as oval Haliotis ornaments, charmstones, beads, and worked bone fragments (Kowta 1988).

3.1.5 Bidwell Complex

The Bidwell Complex (AD 1 to 800) is viewed as a continuation of the Mesilla Complex with distinct advancements in technology and evidence of burials in flexed lateral or dorsal positions. The Bidwell Complex introduced steatite cooking vessels and the importation of materials such as basalt for tool making. Projectile point technology was similar to that in the Mesilla Complex with large corner-notched, side-notched, and stemmed point production. The large points indicate that the spear was still used as the primary hunting tool. In addition to flaked stone tools, grooved and notched net and line weights were found in sites indicating a reliance of fish in their diet (Kowta 1988).

3.2 Ethnography

The APE falls within the ethnographic tribal territory of the Konkow, located along the valley floor and lower foothills of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range. Linguistically, the Konkow spoke a Maiduan language, also identified as California Penutian. Unlike the Mountain Maidu to the east, the Konkow spoke several different dialects of the Maiduan language (Riddell 1978).

The Konkow were situated primarily within the Chico and Oroville areas along the Feather and Sacramento rivers, north and east to the Sutter Buttes. This area generally corresponds to the current Butte County. Tribal territories adjacent to the Konkow included Maidu to the east, Yana to the north, the Nomlaki and Patwin to the west, and the Nisenan to the south (Riddell 1978).

The Konkow name was derived from the term *koyó-mkáwi, which* means "meadowland" (Hodge 1907-1910) indicating the type of environment they inhabited along the Sacramento and Feather rivers. The Konkow were mostly sedentary in nature, staying within their villages due to the steady climate.

The village community was the primary settlement type among the Konkow, which also served as their political organization. The community consisted of several villages adjacent to each other, which were centered on a main village containing a *kúm*, or semi-subterranean earth-covered lodge. This *kúm* also served as the assembly chamber for ceremonies and may have been the residence of the village leader who served as the spokesman and advisor for the village. This advisor or chief had many duties, such as leading the elder council on decisions for the community, declaring war, and providing food for ceremonies and incoming visitors. Although he was responsible for obtaining his own food through hunting and gathering, like the rest of the villagers, he helped organize and schedule food gathering, hunting parties, deer drives, and fishing expeditions (Riddell 1978; Kroeber 1925; Dixon 1905).

The average village was comprised of seven houses with five individuals per house, with the village population averaging 35 people. Kroeber estimated that the largest villages did not exceed 200 people. Kroeber also noted that each local polity or tribelet contained three to five villages within a defended territory, which included hunting and fishing areas. Unlike the Mountain Maidu who had well-defined community boundaries, the Konkow, who were located along the valley floor, had variable boundaries

that were widely dispersed (Kroeber 1925). Dixon noted that the Konkow settlements were located mostly on knolls in the bottom of the valleys and along the ridges overlooking the Sacramento and Feather rivers. The placement of the settlements was mostly for defense and to be able to see potential attackers (Dixon 1905).

Subsistence for the Konkow consisted of deer hunted in the mountains during the summer, while grass seeds, roots, acorns, and digger pine nuts were collected in the spring. Rabbit, squirrel, and other small game animals were hunted as needed. Trade was a significant part of the Konkow lifeway. They would trade goods with their Maiduan and Wintuan neighbors. From trade with these neighboring tribes, they received pine nuts, shell beads, salmon, and abalone shells, which they wore as ear ornaments. In return, the Konkow traded deer hides, bows, arrows, and foods that were not within their environment (Dixon 1905; Kroeber 1925).

Contact between the Konkow and Euro-American culture was initiated as early as 1808 by Spanish explorers and fur trappers. The effects of the introduction of new diseases notwithstanding, native cultures remained essentially unchanged until after the discovery of gold at Coloma in 1848 (Riddell 1978). An outbreak of malaria in 1833, the 1848 Gold Rush, and subsequent massacre of Native Americans, resulted in an upset of the ecological and social balance of local native societies. As a direct result, aboriginal populations plummeted from 8,000 in 1846 to only 900 in 1910 (Riddell 1978).

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

3.3 Regional History

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

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an *asistencia* in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (Castillo 1978; California Missions Online n.d.). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled

along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

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

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

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

3.4 Project Area History

The Project Area is located within the City of Oroville in Butte County, California. The City of Oroville and Butte County derive their primary historical significance from the California Gold Rush and development of agriculture in the county.

The land around the Project Area was first part of the Rancho Fernandez Mexican land grant that was issued to Dionisio Zenon Fernandez and Maximo Zenon Fernandez by then Mexican Governor Pio Pico in 1846. The grant consisted of four square leagues and extended along the west bank of the lower Feather River in what became the area of Butte County.

European settlement in the area began primarily as a result of the California Gold Rush. Dozens of small Gold Rush towns quickly grew and dotted the landscape after gold was discovered at Bidwell's Bar on the Feather River. Butte County was one of the original 27 counties of the state. It was named after the buttes, or small mountains, which are located throughout the county. The Sutter Buttes are a popular range of mountains often referred to as the world's smallest mountain range. They were originally located in Butte County before the county was divided. Now the Sutter Buttes are located in Sutter County. The Butte County seat was in Hamilton until 1853 when it was moved to Bidwell's Bar. By 1856, the county seat was moved to Oroville where it still remains (Kyle 2002).

The most prominent early settler of Butte County was John Bidwell. John Bidwell was born in New York in 1819 and moved as a young man to Missouri in 1839. He quickly joined a group of settlers and moved to California by covered wagon in 1841. Though Bidwell did not originally organize the party, he became its leader during the journey. When he arrived in California he worked for a short time at John Sutter's New Helvetia, also known as Sutter's Fort, in what later became Sacramento. He also served under Colonel John Fremont during the Mexican War. Eventually, John Bidwell took part in the Gold Rush in 1848 and

hit his own strike on the Middle Fork of the Feather River at s Bidwell's Bar (now underwater in Lake Oroville as the result of the construction of Oroville Dam). With his gold earnings, Bidwell purchased a large tract of land called Rancho Chico, built a ranch, and founded the town of Chico in 1860. Bidwell was instrumental in the establishment of the Northern Branch State Normal School in 1887, which is now California State University at Chico. He served in the state Senate, fought in the Civil War with the rank of general, and probably of most importance for Butte County, was a pioneer agriculturist and horticulturist (Kyle 2002).

Situated along the banks of the Feather River in Butte County, Oroville owes its early development to the discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Originally named Ophir City in reference to the Biblical city of gold described in the Old Testament, the first miners set up camp in the region in 1849. (Kyle 2002) In 1855, a post office opened in the town and the city was renamed Oroville, because there was already an Ophir in Mariposa County and an Ophirville in Placer County (Gudde 1969; 1975). *Oro* means gold in Spanish, so Oroville means Gold Town. As the county seat, Oroville became a center for trade, and it played an important role in the distribution of goods and equipment to the miners who were working in the foothills just east of the city. The prospect of gold also brought as many as 10,000 Chinese laborers into the mines surrounding Oroville, and one of the largest Chinatowns in California was established in the city. By the late 1850s, gold was scarce along the riverbanks, and hydraulic mining became the primary mining operation in Oroville (Kyle 2002). Miners used high-pressured hoses to dislodge large boulders to easily extract the gold until the mid-1880s, when the method was banned. As hydraulic mining declined in the late 19th century, gold dredging boomed in Oroville and its vicinity. This process, which originated in Oroville, used a mechanized system to extract gold from gravel.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were supervised by ECORP's Registered Professional Archaeologist Lisa Westwood, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Field Director Stephen Pappas and architectural historian Jeremy Adams. The architectural history evaluation of the Butte FS and UHQ was researched and prepared by Mr. Adams, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history.

Jeremy Adams, of ECORP, meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and History, holding an M.A. degree in Public History and a B.A. degree in History, with five years' experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment. He is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Mr. Adams has conducted evaluations of many types of built environment resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

Stephen Pappas is a Staff Archaeologist and Field Director for ECORP and has nine years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California and New Mexico. He holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, data recovery, and construction monitoring. He has extensive familiarity in meeting the cultural resource requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

4.2 Records Search Methods

A records search for the property was completed at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Chico on 13 February 2014 (NEIC search #W14-17; Attachment A).

The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Butte County (OHP 2012a); Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility for Butte County (OHP 2012b); *The National Register Information System website* (National Park Service 2014); *OHP, California Historical Landmarks website* (Office Historic Preservation 2014); *California Historical Landmarks* (Office of Historic Preservation 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2014a); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2014b); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a DataQuick Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management 2014). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1867 GLO Plat for Township 19 N, Range 4E
- 1886 GLO Plat for Township 19 N, Range 4E
- 1910 USGS Oroville, California (1:31,680)
- 1942 USGS Oroville, California (1:62,500)
- 1947 USGS Oroville, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1949 USGS Oroville, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1970 USGS Oroville, California (7.5-minute scale)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1969, 1984, 1998 and 2010 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

The City of Oroville does not maintain a register of local historical resources.

4.3 Native American Coordination Methods

ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 10 March and 2 April 2014 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area. The NAHC provided a list of individuals and organizations in the Native American community that may be able to provide information about unrecorded sites in the project vicinity. ECORP contacted all persons or organizations on the NAHC list by letter on 3 April 2014 to request information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist within the current Project Area, or to inquire about any concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties in the vicinity that might be affected by the proposed action. Each individual was subsequently telephoned on 17 and 24 April 2014 to ensure that the materials had been received and to further solicit comments (Attachment B).

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

A letter was sent to the Butte County Historical Society on 1 April 2014 in order to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area.

4.5 Field Methods

On 13 February 2014, the entire Project Area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (National Park Service 1983) using parallel transects spaced 15 meters apart (Figures 2 and 3). One-quarter person

day was expended in the field. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

In addition, the buildings and structures within the Butte FS and UHQ were photographed (Attachment C) and documented by an architectural historian. The records for previously recorded buildings were updated, and previously unrecorded or undocumented buildings and structures were recorded.

4.6 Archival Research Methods

Focused archival research on the Butte FS and UHQ was carried out by ECORP architectural historian Jeremy Adams. Components of the Butte FS and UHQ were previously inventoried and evaluated in 1994 by Thornton as part of a massive effort to inventory and evaluate all California Department of Fire owned and operated buildings in California (Thornton 1994, Attachment E). The evaluation methods approved by OHP, historical context of fire stations, and previous evaluation considerations presented in the 1994 report were incorporated in this updated evaluation report for the Butte FS and UHQ.

Additional research was conducted at the California State Archives in Sacramento and the California State Library, California History Room. The California State Archives contained several records of the California State Forestry program and other fire station ephemera that were all reviewed. Several online repositories were also researched for information related to the local Project Area history, as well as information about CAL FIRE fire stations or the Butte FS and UHQ, that would assist in the updated evaluation.

ECORP also reviewed historical aerial and topographic maps of the Project Area, which assisted in concluding that the site is still currently in its original location and rural setting. In addition, the Butte FS and UHQ administrative office contained construction records and other documents relating specifically to the buildings on the property and was researched during the site visit.

The archival research at the California State Archives, California State Library, online research, review of historical aerials and topographic maps, construction-related documents, and review of the previous inventory and evaluation reports and contexts prepared by Thornton resulted in sufficient information for ECORP to prepare an evaluation and assessment of the Butte FS and UHQ.

4.7 Evaluation Criteria

4.7.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

Under federal regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800), cultural resources identified in the Project APE must be evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually evaluated under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

4.7.2 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

An Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); 3) has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or 4) is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)] state that a resource is eligible if:

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually evaluated under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually evaluated under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

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

5.1.1 Previous Research

Thirteen previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the property, covering approximately 50 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 1). These studies revealed the presence of prehistoric sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including rock walls and sites associated with historic mining activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1974 and 2008 and vary in size from 2 acres to 15,476 acres.

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

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Area Covered	Includes Project Area?
143	Boynton, Michael J.	*Society for California Archaeology District 2 Clearinghouse, Environmental Impact Report and Resource Evaluation for Archaeological Resources Located Within the Proposed Thermalito Irrigation District Sewage Collector System Project*	1974	3.7 Linear Miles	No
1551	Jensen & Associates	*Archaeological Inventory Survey, c. 7-acre Development Site for the Proposed Feather River Indian Health Center, Oroville, Butte County, California*	1997	7 Acres	No
5702	Thornton, Mark	*A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory.*	1994	Not Stated	**Yes**
5982	Manning, James P.	*Butte County East Chico Drainage Study* (memo letter submitted to Earl Nelson, Director Environmental Review Department)	1979	Not Stated	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Area Covered	Includes Project Area?
6329	Westwood, Lisa	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Baker Estates Subdivision Project Area, Oroville, Butte County, California	2005	9 Acres	No
6868	Selverston, Mark D., Margaret J. Markwyn, and Mark Walker	Archaeological and Historical Resources Inventory Report, Oroville Facilities Relicensing, FERC Project No. 2100	2005	41,140 Acres (15,476 Acres Surveyed)	No
7155	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Central City/County Administrative Center Intertie, Oroville, Butte County, California	1980	1.5-Linear Miles	No
7156	Furry, John	Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed Comstock Village Subdivision Located in Thermalito, Butte County, California	1992	40 Acres	No
7157	Jensen & Associates	Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed Carmichael Subdivision Project, At the Foot of Table Mountain Above Thermalito, Butte County, California	1991	80 Acres	No
7157	Jensen & Associates	Archaeological Inventory Survey of CDM's Proposed 28.57-ac Subdivision Project, Near Garden Drive and Table Mountain Boulevard, Thermalito, Butte County, California	1991	28.57 Acres	No
7163	Harrington, Lori	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Myers Homes Riverview Project, Oroville, California	2006	45 Acres	No
7163	Harrington, Lori	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Palamino Park Project, Oroville, California	2006	2 Acres	No
10037	Tremaine & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 33 Poles on the Centerville to Table Mountain to Oroville 60kV Transmission Line	2008	33 locations (100-foot radius each)	No

The results of the records search indicate that two buildings at the Butte FS and UHQ had been previously recorded in 1994 by Mark Thornton as part of CAL FIRE's inventory and evaluation of all CAL FIRE buildings in California; however, a complete archaeological survey of the entire Butte FS and UHQ property had not been conducted. In addition, the architectural inventory was conducted in 1994 and is out of date, and it did not include all of the buildings and structures located within the complex; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that three previously recorded historic-era cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Two of these sites are associated with historic gold mining and one is associated with fire base facilities.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number CA-BUT-	Primary Number P-4-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?

Site Number CA-BUT-	Primary Number P-4-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
N/A	1323	M. Thornton 1994	Historic	Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters equipment shed/south shop	**Yes**
2565-H	2565	B. Texier 2003	Historic	Dredge tailings	No
2983-H	2983	L. Harrington 2006	Historic	Dredge tailings	No

Site P-4-1323 consists of two buildings including an equipment maintenance building and the main equipment garage and office building located within the Project Area. These buildings were constructed in 1937 and 1940, respectively.

5.1.2 Records

A review of the *Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties, Historic Property Data File* (OHP 2012a) and *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* (OHP 2012b) both dated 4/5/2012, failed to include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The City of Oroville does not maintain a register of local historical resources.

The National Register Information System (National Park Service 2014) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located approximately 0.8 mile south of the Project Area in Historic Downtown Oroville.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and on the OHP website (OHP 2014) were reviewed on 31 March 2014. The nearest listed landmark is #770: the Oroville Chinese Temple located 0.81 mile south of the Project Area in Historic Downtown Oroville.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2014) revealed that the northwestern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 7 was originally patented to William R. Basham, Josiah Belden, Dionisio Z Fernandez, and Maximo Zenon Fernandez as part of a Mexican Land Grant Rancho Fernandez issued on 14 October 1857 (Table 3). On 23 June 1880, a portion of the northwestern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 7 was granted to the Central Pacific Railroad Company as part of a railroad grant (BLM 2014).

Table 3. GLO Land Patent Records

Patentee	Patent Date	Serial Number	Patent Type/Authority	Location
William R. Basham, Josiah Belden, Dionisio Z Fernandez, Maximo Zenon Fernandez	10/14/1857	CACAAA 037654	March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)	Section 7 (w/in the 17,810-acre grant)
Central Pacific Railroad Company	6/23/1880	CACAAA 001115	July 25, 1866: Grant-RR O and C (14 Stat. 239)	Lot 1 of NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 7

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2014a, Caltrans 2014b) did not list any historic bridges in or within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Riddell 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as Yuman. The village is located east of the Feather River, directly south of the City of Oroville.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property. Based on this information, the property has been part of the built environment since the early 1940s. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1867 GLO Plat map for Township 19 North, Range 4 East indicates the Feather River approximately 0.5 mile south of the APE. The map also shows the APE located within an area labeled "12500 chs [chains] Lot no 37 Part of Fernandez Richo" which indicates the eastern end of the Mexican Land Grant as stated in Table 3.

- The 1886 (amended) GLO Plat map for Township 19 North, Range 4 shows only the a portion of Section 7 and Section 8 (all other sections are blank and not labeled). The portion of Section 7 that includes the APE is labeled "Lot No. 37 Part of Fernandez Rancho". The map also indicates that a swath of land following the south side of the Feather River was designated as the "Main Feather River Placer Mine."

- The 1910 USGS Oroville, CA (1:31,680) map shows an east-west road (Nelson Avenue) along the southern end of the APE. Directly above the APE are several structures labeled "Butte County Infirmary."

- The 1942 and 1944 USGS Oroville, CA (1:62,500) maps shows Nelson Lane and the structures north of the APE (labeled "County Hospital"). The map also depicts three structures within the APE: one rectangular structure in the center and two smaller structures in the southeast portion of the APE.

- The 1947 and 1949 USGS Oroville, CA (1:24,000) maps indicate four square structures within the APE. Two of the structures are the southeastern buildings shown on the 1942 and 1944 maps, and two additional buildings are located in the northeast corner of the property. The rectangular structure from the 1942 and 1944 maps is not indicated on the 1947 or 1949 maps.

- A review of aerial photographs taken in July 1952 are not clear, but do reveal the eastern half of the property as containing structures that resemble the current central shop and central building. Only one structure is shown in the western half of the property.

- The aerial photographs from July 1969 show the property in its current state with an additional structure near the southeastern corner of the property.

- The 1970 USGS Oroville, CA (1:24,000) map reveals nine possible structures within the APE.

- All other aerials photographs from 1984, 1998, and 2010 show the property in its current state.

5.2 Native American Coordination Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area. As a result of the follow-up phone calls, Mike DeSpain of the Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria advised that he defers to the Oroville tribes, but to contact him again if a

tribal monitor is required and the Oroville tribes do not respond. The only other response was from Grayson Coney of the T'si-Akim Maidu who stated that the Enterprise Rancheria was out of the Project's territory and to coordinate with Ren Reynolds. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment B. If any additional comments are received after the submission of this report, then they will be forwarded to the lead agencies for further consideration and appropriate action.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

No responses to the letters sent to the Butte County Historical Society have been received to date.

5.4 Archival Results

5.4.1 CAL FIRE History

The history of CAL FIRE can be traced to the late 19th century, when an eagerness to preserve the nation's forests spread across the country. In March 1885, the California State Legislature created the first State Board of Forestry. While the Board was primarily for educational purposes and had no real power, it laid the groundwork for future infrastructure. In 1887, the Board's power was increased, giving it the authority to make arrests on State property for the violation of any state or federal law relating to forests and brush lands. Political disagreements disbanded the Board of Forestry in 1893, beginning a decade of neglect (Clar 1957).

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (now known as CAL FIRE) was established in 1905 during the Conservation Movement of the early 20th century (Clar 1957). The Forest Protection Act of 1905 granted the State Forester, E.T. Allen, the right to appoint local fire wardens and maintain a fire patrol at designated locations during times of emergency. Under the leadership of State Forester G.B. Lull, in 1907, the first appropriations of State money for fire prevention were made, when firebreaks and trails were created in San Bernardino National Forest (Clar 1969). By 1908, there were 721 fire wardens in the State of California, with 269 of those employed by the U.S. Forest Service (Pomponio 1953). The forestry department and state forester were synonymous through 1919. The department was based in Sacramento and consisted of a large group of local fire wardens funded by their local jurisdictions, and did not receive financial support from the State.

In 1919, the California State Legislature appropriated $25,000 for the creation of a firefighting organization. The U.S. Forest Service provided $3,500 for rangers. The source of this funding was a result of the Weeks Law of 1911, which provided aid for cooperative fire protection between states and the Forest Service. Initially there were four rangers, headquartered in Redding, Oroville, Placerville, and Auburn. By 1920, protected land in California reached 8.5 million acres (Clar 1957; 1959). There were ten rangers overseeing ten districts: Shasta County, Butte and Yuba counties, Placer and Nevada counties, El Dorado and Amador counties, Tehama County, Colusa County, Lake County, and Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Mateo counties. In 1921, the State legislature appropriated $20,000 for the building of a physical operating plant for CAL FIRE on 30 acres of land in Yolo County near Davis. The State Highway Commission and the Board of Forestry established a state forestry nursery at this site to provide planting stock for highway and public land beautification. This operating plant was the beginning of the first state-funded building projects for CAL FIRE. The first state-funded fire lookout was erected on Mount Bielawski in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Thornton 1993; Clar 1959).

The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 replaced the Weeks Act, and expanded federal assistance for state forestry programs. The Act made $30,000 available to California for the development of its fire prevention programs (State Forest Fire Protection in California). Governor Clement Calhoun Young established the California Division of Forestry in 1927, which removed administrative responsibility of the State's parks from the State Board of Forestry (Hastings 1949).

The Great Depression signaled a period of significant development for CAL FIRE. In 1931, the reassembled Board of Forestry spearheaded the development of 28 forestry work camps to help curtail unemployment. The same year, the first seasonal standby crew was established in Ukiah, Mendocino County. Thousands of men passed through these camps during the early years of the Depression; they built fire breaks, assisted in fire hazard reduction, and contributed to fire suppression efforts (Hastings 1949).

During the Great Depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt created Emergency Conservation Work Programs. One program, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), established fire suppression camps throughout the State, and they erected 50 new fire lookouts between 1934 and 1936. All of these sites were part of the CAL FIRE detection system, and many CCC camps became permanent fire stations (Thornton 1993). By 1936, 112 fire suppression crews were operating throughout California. The summer of 1937 saw the largest number of seasonal employees to date, with 511 seasonal crew members working to prevent forest fires. In 1939, radio communication became a key factor for the first time when 75 transmitters were installed throughout the state. This allowed for rapid communication between facilities and greatly improved response times for fighting fires (Hastings 1949).

During World War II (WW II), Governor Earl Warren appointed William Moore as Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the parent agency of the California Division of Forestry. Moore committed the State to hire and pay the salaries of all full-time and seasonal employees for CAL FIRE, the statewide wildlands fire protection department. Post-WW II, the State began a prison "honor camp" program where inmates were used for conservation and fire protection projects. This led to the creation of the "Youth Honor Camp System," collaboration between the California Youth Authority and the California Division of Forestry. Today, CAL FIRE oversees state and privately owned wilderness areas, and administers the laws established under the Forest Practice Act of 1945 and 1973, which regulates commercial timber harvesting on non-federal lands (Thornton 1993).

5.4.2 Architectural Context

The early years of CAL FIRE building construction was characterized by the development of fire lookout stations and forestry department buildings all funded by local jurisdictions. As such, these buildings were simply designed to act as observation-only towers, some with small living quarters nearby. They were constructed primarily with wood and were largely described as vernacular buildings. In 1914, California District Forester Coert duBois set a policy of "standardized building plans" which established a standard set of building policies for the Forest Service to follow. The plan was developed into an official manual for the Forest Service with working plans for ranger's offices, crew quarters, lookouts, barns, and other buildings. The plan, however, did not systematically result in making all Forest Service buildings the same, as was intended, because of the variety of each forest's constraints, such as lumber grades, accessibility, costs, and preferences (Thornton 1994).

The buildings constructed using the manual had some influences from Craftsman-style architecture, but with a clear emphasis on the functional requirements of the building. Many of the buildings contained front porches, overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and gabled roofs.

By 1929, the first State fire trucks were acquired and the architectural needs of the CAL FIRE buildings required some changes. In addition to acquiring fire trucks, standby crews were also hired in 1931 to be available for fire suppression in some areas of California. These two additions to the CAL FIRE arsenal significantly contributed to the needs of the buildings. In addition, the advent of the CCC program during the New Deal social and economic reform era, as described in the CAL FIRE history section, led to additional influences. During this era, the green roof color scheme of Forest Service buildings was officially incorporated as a necessary component of these buildings. Ranger stations were required to maintain the Forest Service green color scheme with every building and this has been carried through the decades to present (Thornton 1994).

The Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) were two of the primary federal programs used in the 1930s to combat the Great Depression. A key aspect of the WPA was that it gathered professionals, such as architects and engineers, to work on public works projects. Two significant architects of early Forest Service buildings were Maher and Blanchard. These two men adopted a new Forest Service architectural style for the CCC construction program in California. The new style included plans for residences, garages, truck garages, ranger station offices, equipment storage sheds, warehouses, gas and oil houses, and a number of other building types. Many of their designs had influences of both Craftsman-Bungalow and California Ranch architectural styles. The California Ranch style was mostly popular during the 1930s and 1940s for Forest Station buildings. The buildings were designed for simplicity and cost efficiency, with rough framing, strong foundations, and were composed primarily of wood. Maher and Blanchard designed for the CCC program, which lasted from 1933 to 1942, but most of the Forest Service work was completed by the end of 1939 (Thornton 1994).

At the end of WW II, CAL FIRE developed their own engineering and architectural system and drew their own plans for new buildings. New development was slow until the 1950s when an economic boom in the United States provided state government with more funds for firefighting. At this time, fire truck needs began to increase as the size of the vehicles grew and the garages originally designed to hold them were no longer adequate. Also during this period, ranger unit captains were now required to manage paperwork and the need for larger, more spacious offices for station chiefs and leaders was necessary. During the 1950s and 1960s, many ranger unit station truck garages were converted to station offices for the captains while newer, larger truck garages were constructed. Also during the 1960s, women began to enter the firefighting workforce and the need for co-ed barracks and other buildings were necessary. Many fire stations were remodeled on the interior, which included new partitions for room additions, restroom facilities, and sleeping quarters (Thornton 1994).

Ranger unit stations were primarily composed of one or more residences, a barracks, ranger's office, warehouse, a 5-bay to 8-bay equipment shed, and an automotive repair shop. In addition, gas and oil houses and well pump sheds with additional storage buildings were also typically on ranger unit station properties, as necessary.

No archival information was identified that specifically describes the plan by which the Butte Forest Fire Station Ranger Unit Headquarters buildings were constructed or conceived. The location on the complex, design, and intent of each building clearly follows the purpose and practicality of its function. The large equipment shops have massive rolling doors and were constructed during the period that fire engines were becoming increasingly large in size. The administrative office is designed to act as a friendly front office for the public. The method of construction of each building also follows standard practice and architectural needs of CALFIRE at the time of construction that include simple designs that are cost efficient, with rough framing, sturdy foundations, and are composed primarily of wood. The construction of the entire complex was a development over time that was ultimately a response to the growing need of fire protection in the lower foothill regions surrounding Oroville and Butte County and did not have unique intent.

5.5 Field Survey Results

The Project Area was surveyed for archaeological resources on 13 February 2014 using transects spaced 15 meters apart. The entire APE surrounding the structures was walked, including an open grass field located northeast of the station, which was originally proposed to be used as an equipment staging area. Overall, the majority of the surface area within the APE has been disturbed by fire station facilities, pavement, or heavily landscaped areas of ornamental shrubs, trees, and grasses. Less than 5 percent of the APE contained exposed soil, which appeared to have been modified by either construction or general ground disturbance. As a result of the archaeological survey, no indications of prehistoric resources were observed. The only historic-age resources present were the fire station headquarters.

5.5.1 Previously Recorded Resources

The main equipment garage with office building and equipment maintenance building were both previously recorded by Mark Thornton during his 1994 inventory and evaluations of CAL FIRE buildings. The 1937 equipment maintenance shop building is located along the southern end of the APE, as described by Thornton. The location of the equipment maintenance shop building matches with one of two square markers indicating a building, shown on the 1942 and 1944 USGS topographic quadrangle maps in the southeastern portion of the APE. Thornton also previously recorded the main equipment shop garage and office building on the property. Although Thornton identified the building as being constructed in 1940, the garage does not appear on topographic maps until 1970.

5.5.2 Newly Identified Resources

No new archaeological sites were identified during the intensive survey of the property. However, several buildings that were not previously identified or recorded are located on the property. They are described in Section 5.5.3 below; a complete construction history of these buildings is presented in Section 5.6.1 below.

5.5.3 Butte Fire Station and Unit Headquarters Built Environment

The Butte FS and UHQ is a complex of multiple buildings and structures operated by CAL FIRE as a primary unit headquarters (Figure 4). The complex is comprised of office and administration buildings, two large equipment garages, an automotive shop, equipment storage sheds, shipping and receiving center building, a barracks with living quarters, and a mess hall with kitchen. A wireless communication tower is also located within the complex, as well as two large concrete fuel storage tanks. A road traverses the entire complex and most of the ground surface is paved with asphalt. Each built component within the complex is discussed below.

Figure 4. Overview of Butte FS and UHQ, (view northeast) 13 February 2014

<u>Office Buildings</u>

Two *office buildings* are located in the northeastern portion of the complex, side-by-side (Figures 5 and Figure 6). They contain vertical wood paneling and low-pitched corrugated metal roofs. They each have front gables and have rectangular footprints. Both buildings are single story and contain multiple sliding, dual-pane windows with wood panel framing. The easternmost ECC office building primary entrance faces east and is under a front-gabled covered porch with a concrete and decorative stone access ramp leading to the parking lot. The northern elevation of the building is the back of the building and is guarded by a chain link fence within which is an A/C unit on a concrete pad. The western elevation of the easternmost building faces the eastern elevation of the westernmost building. A concrete patio area is covered by a wood trellis and two gabled porches extend from each building. The primary entrance of the westernmost building faces east towards the patio. The primary entrances for each building consist of metal doors with security locks and key code access panels. The western elevation of the westernmost building is connected by electronic cables to the tall steel lattice wireless communications tower.

Figure 5. Office Building – east building, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

Figure 6. Office Building – west building, (view northwest) 13 February 2014

Wireless Communications Tower

A three-legged steel lattice *wireless communications* tower is located between the fire suppression building and the office buildings at the northern edge of the complex (Figure 7). The tower is enclosed by a chain link fence with barbed wire protection. The tower supports multiple dipole communication receivers and transmitters as well as a single microwave drum. The tower stands approximately 60 feet high. The cables connected to each dipole travel down the tower and connect with one of the buildings to the east of the tower.

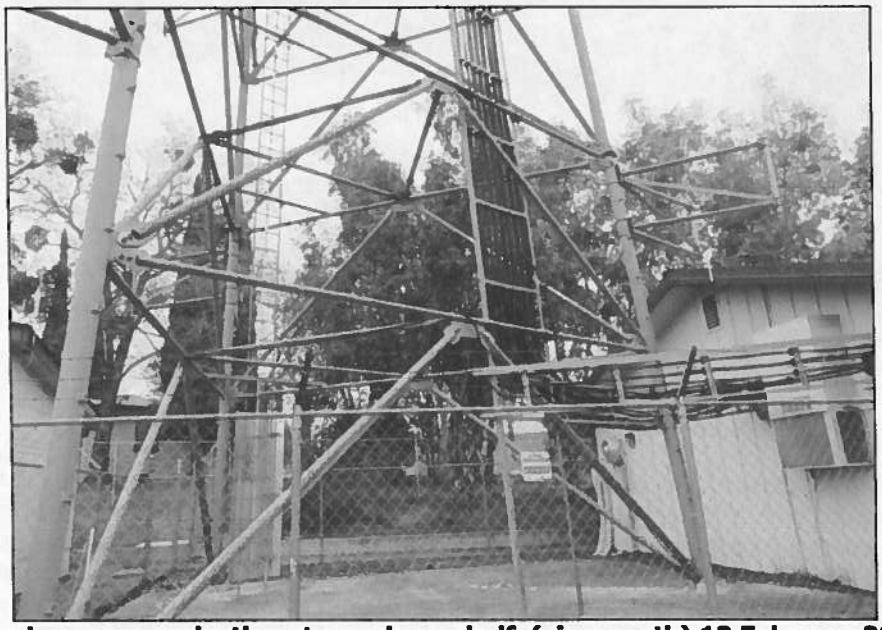

Figure 7. Wireless communications tower lower half, (view north) 13 February 2014

Fire Suppression Building

A manufactured building labeled *Fire Suppression* is located west of the steel lattice tower along the northern edge of the complex. The building is single-story with hardboard panels, on a raised foundation with crawl space and has a rectangular footprint (Figure 8). The building is side-gabled with a low-pitched roof containing composite shingles. Multi-pane aluminum framed sliding sash windows are located throughout the building and two primary doors on the southern façade each contain sashed windows for door light. A covered porch deck with stairs extends from the southern façade at both the doors. The deck contains a wood balustrade with vertical wood columns supporting the porch cover. The northern "rear" of the building contains additional aluminum framed sash windows with decorative shutters. A covered rear entrance is located facing north and contains a wood deck access ramp. Immediately adjacent to the *Fire Suppression* building to the west is a modern storage shed.

Figure 8. Fire suppression manufactured building, (view north) 13 February 2014

Main Equipment Garage and Station Headquarters

The *main equipment garage and station headquarters* is located in the center of the complex and is oriented north-south with a rectangular footprint (Figure 9). The building, though physically connected throughout, is divided into three main functioning components: (1) the equipment garage on the northern extend; (2) the station headquarters office in the middle; and, (3) the communications room on the southern end. The building is side-gabled with a corrugated metal roof. The building is composed of concrete with vertical paneling facing on portions of the building. Hardboard panels are present on the lower half of the building while real wood panels are located on the upper half of the building. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, some framed in wood and some covered with mesh screens.

The equipment garage portion contains three large main bay doors on the eastern and western elevations for pull-through access. The roll-up metal bay doors each contain three fixed-pane windows in a row in each door. The bay doors are framed in wood. A smaller metal bay door with no windows is also located on the eastern façade, south of the three main bay doors. The smaller door is also framed in wood and composed of the same material as the main bay doors. A medium-sized double swinging metal door entrance is located on the northern side of the three main bay doors, also on the eastern façade. Above the swinging metal doors is a sign marked "Tool Room."

The primary entrance to the station headquarters office is located on the eastern façade under a porch cover. An access ramp leads to the main front entrance from the open parking lot. A rear entrance is located on the western elevation under a covered porch with wood balustrade and stairs. The station office contains a front desk and few small office rooms for the station chief and other staff.

Extending from the southern end of the eastern façade is a large carport with the capacity of two full-size fire engines. The carport extends from the communications portion of the building and is supported by metal post beams. A louvered vent is located in the attic on the northern and southern elevations. A lightening safety ground wire extends from the attic vents and connects with the opposite end above the building. The southern elevation contains a covered portico pathway of concrete with a metal railing and

access into the communications room. Below the concrete portico pathway is an opening, which contains large trash bins.

An addition extends from the western elevation of the communications room facing the road. The extension is an auxiliary garage on a large concrete foundation and contains horizontal composition paneling, a corrugated metal roof, and a large louvered vent and door access on the southern elevation. The western elevation contains a metal roll-up bay door, which is not level with the road.

Figure 9. Main equipment garage and headquarters office, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

Administration Building

The primary *administration building* is located at the main public entrance on the easternmost portion of the complex near Del Oro Avenue (Figure 10). The administration building contains composition shingles and sits on a concrete foundation with an "L" shaped footprint. Though the building sits on a concrete foundation, it does contain a crawl space with small vents located in the concrete foundation. The southern façade consists of the primary entrance to the building. The primary entrance is a metal and glass door facing south with a concrete stairway and access ramp leading to it from the parking lot. Fenestration on the southern façade consists of large double-hung windows. Some windows are updated vinyl framed while others are original aluminum framed. In addition, some windows contain mesh coverings to inhibit sunlight while others do not contain a screen. The building is composed of horizontal composition wood slats and some large flat composition panels. A louvered attic vent is located above three separate double-hung vinyl framed windows on the southernmost elevation at the gabled end. Large vertical composition wood panels make up the eastern and northern walls. A rear entrance metal door with security lock key code is located on the eastern elevation adjacent to a concrete patio with picnic table. The northern elevation consists primarily of aluminum framed sliding windows with mesh screen covers. The windows are grouped in three sets of long rows along the northern elevation. A small canvas-covered portico extends from the western elevation of the building and leads to a security locked entrance on the western gabled end.

Figure 10. Administrative office, (view east) 13 February 2014

Equipment Maintenance Building

An *equipment maintenance building* is located at the southernmost extent of the complex and is the first building seen from Nelson Avenue (Figure 11). The building is a single-story, wood-framed, side-gabled building on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular footprint. The building is composed of vertical hardboard panels throughout each elevation and contains a corrugated metal roof. Three large metal bay roll-up doors are located on the northern elevation. At the base of the building is a concrete apron stretched across the base of each of the bay doors to the front door. Few aluminum framed sliding windows are located on the eastern extend of the building while no windows are present on the western elevation. A louvered attic vent is located on the eastern and western elevations at the peak of the gabled ends. The eastern end of the building contains an office while the remainder of the building is used for large equipment maintenance and storage. Three large metal storage containers are located adjacent to the western side of the building, but appear modern in age.

Figure 11. Equipment maintenance building, (view southeast) 13 February 2014

Main Equipment Shop

The *main equipment shop* is located south of the *main equipment garage and station headquarters* and faces south towards the *equipment maintenance building* (Figure 12). The shop is a large two-story warehouse building with a flat corrugated metal roof and wide eaves with exposed rafters. The building has hardboard vertical panel siding and sits on a concrete foundation with a square footprint. The southern elevation is the main façade of the building and contains three large metal roll-up bay doors and two standard entry doors. A wide concrete apron is at the base of the southern façade of the building. Above the large roll-up bay doors is a long rectangular horizontal opening, which was once a window, but is currently completely boarded up. Fenestration for the remainder of the building consists of fixed-sash windows on the first-story of the western elevation, two sliding windows and a boarded up window on the first-story of the western elevation, no windows on the rear northern elevation, and a single sliding window at the second-story of the primary southern façade next to the boarded up rectangular row window.

Figure 12. Main equipment shop building, (view northwest) 13 February 2014

Gas and Oil House

A small *gas and oil house* is located adjacent to the *main equipment shop* at the center entrance along Nelson Avenue (Figure 13). The gas and oil house is a small front-gabled building with corrugated metal roof and a rectangular footprint. It has a recessed entry under a porch and sits on a concrete slab foundation. Fenestration consists of individual fixed-pane sash windows on the eastern and western elevations and the southern façade. The rear northern elevation contains a gated opening as well as a metal door. Adjacent to the rear of the building is a concrete slab platform with three metal anchor footings previously used to support a steel lattice tower. The *gas and oil house* manages fuel storage vaults buried in the adjacent ground under aggregate, but are no longer used by the fire station.

Figure 13. Gas and oil house, (view northwest) 13 February 2014

Shipping and Receiving Center

A large *shipping and receiving center* building is located at the northwestern edge of the complex and faces south. The building is side-gabled with a corrugated metal roof and wide eaves with exposed rafters (Figure 14). It sits on a large concrete foundation with a rectangular footprint and the primary façade is facing south towards the rest of the complex. The building is characterized by three large metal roll-up bay doors. The metal door on the eastern end is elevated above ground level for large container trucks to back up against the building for loading and unloading. The remaining two metal doors each are accessed by wide concrete ramps with metal railings, also used for loading and unloading supplies. Primary walkway doors are located immediately adjacent to the metal roll-up doors to allow pedestrian access. The building is composed of horizontal paneled hardboard siding, except below the windows where there are large paneled hardboard squares. Fenestration consists of only a single row of five double-hung aluminum framed windows on the southern façade. Immediately adjacent to the western side of the building is a modern small wooden, front-gabled shed, which is clearly less than a few years old.

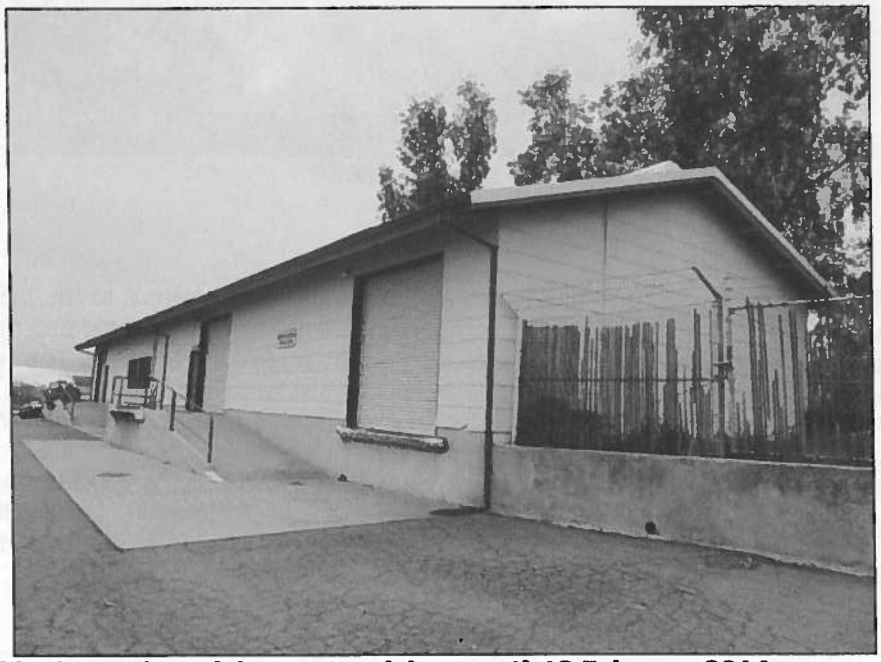

Figure 14. Shipping and receiving center, (view west) 13 February 2014

Mess Hall With Kitchen

A *mess hall with kitchen* building is located on the western portion of the complex. The building is side-gabled with a corrugated metal roof and moderate eaves with exposed rafters (Figure 15). It sits on a large concrete foundation with a rectangular footprint and the primary façade is facing north towards the shipping and receiving center. The building has a main patio with a covered barbecue area on the northern façade. The patio also contains a concrete porch with railing and has a basketball court adjacent to the hall for recreation. The building is composed of horizontal paneled hardboard siding throughout. Fenestration consists of multiple sliding windows located on the northern and southern elevations, and single-pane windows in entry doors on each elevation. The building appears split into two sections, with one roofline above the other on the northern gabled-end; however, the southern gabled-end roofline appears flush.

Figure 15. Mess hall, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

Barracks

A *barracks* building is also located on the western end of the complex adjacent to the mess hall with a shared courtyard (Figure 16). The barracks is a cross-gabled building with a corrugated metal roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters. A solar panel is located on the roof of the barracks. The building sits on a large concrete foundation and has an "L" shaped footprint with the primary façade facing the west into the courtyard. The western façade and northern facing elevation cross-side has a wide patio cover with rows of seating on a slightly raised concrete porch. The eastern elevation also contains a wide patio cover with seating on a raised concrete porch. Fenestration consists of multiple sliding windows located on each elevation with several doors with windows also located on nearly each elevation. The building exterior is composed of horizontal paneled hardboard siding throughout. The barracks is immediately adjacent to the primary parking lot for the complex, located south of the building.

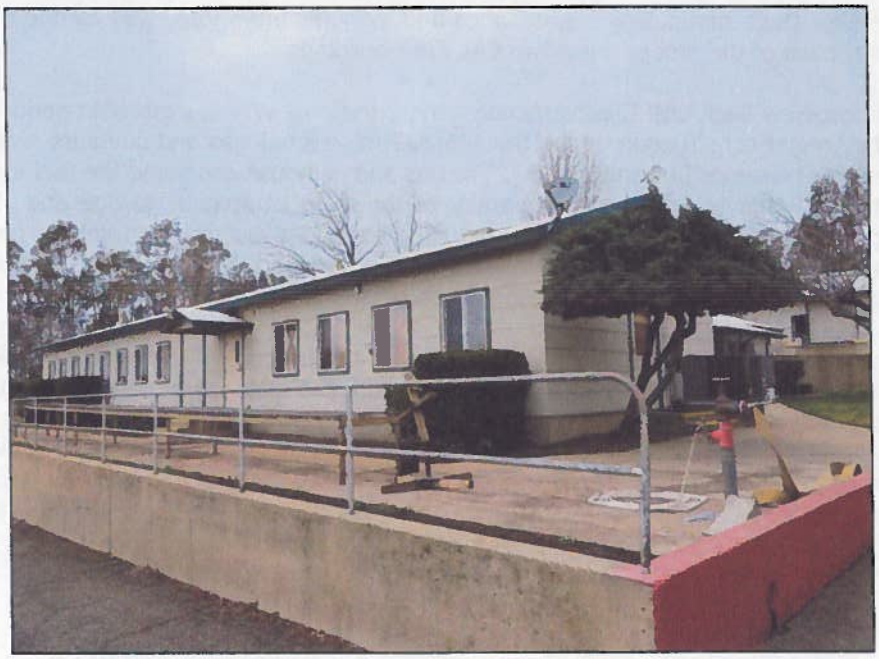

Figure 16. Barracks, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

5.6 Evaluation

5.6.1 Butte FS and UHQ History

The Butte FS and UHQ was constructed over a period of several decades, with initial construction prior to WW II and additional buildings in the 1950s and 1960s. The dates of construction are taken primarily from two sources: (1) Thornton's 1994 evaluation; and (2) original site plan and as-built construction drawings. Thornton's determination of dates was a result of extensive research of the S-5 photograph collection managed by CAL FIRE. The S-5 collection is a photographic inventory record of CAL FIRE buildings in California. The information from the S-5 inventory was included in Thornton's 1994 report. ECORP also conducted research at the California State Archives to gather construction dates for each of the buildings on the property. ECORP verified Thornton's research by reviewing as-built construction plan drawings for the property. In addition, historical aerials were also reviewed by ECORP to confirm the construction dates of the buildings.

The Butte FS and UHQ was developed in three distinct phases: (1) Post-New Deal WW II period initial construction; (2) Post-WW II expansion; and (3) modern-era additions.

The initial complex, then referred to as the Oroville Forest Fire Station, consisted of only two buildings: the main equipment garage and office building and the equipment maintenance building. The equipment maintenance building was constructed in 1937, the year following the New Deal social and economic reform, at the onset of WW II, though prior to the United States' entrance into the conflict. The equipment maintenance building was constructed in the southern portion of the compound. Research did not reveal how the building was initially used, but it was likely used for local fire engine or vehicle repairs. In 1940, the main equipment garage and office building were constructed. The intent of these buildings implies that a station headquarters was not part of the property during this period. They were most likely constructed to serve the local fire station or act as a local repair shop for other CAL FIRE needs. Changes in the size of fire engines were occurring prior to WW II, and these automotive shops were clearly constructed to address the changing demands. In addition, the trend for government spending to create

jobs during the New Deal, particularly maintenance and manufacturing jobs, was carried over into 1937 during the construction of the first of these two CAL FIRE buildings.

After the initial post-New Deal WW II construction period, the post-WW II expansion period began in the 1950s followed by major construction during the 1960s. First, a small gas and oil house was added north of the equipment maintenance building in 1953. The gas and oil house contained the fuel for vehicles and property. Another big change was the enlargement of the main equipment garage and office in 1954. The main equipment garage was enlarged and modified to include pull-through vehicle bays as well as expanded office size on the interior. The remodel significantly changed the architectural design of the original building as well as reconfigured the original vehicle stall layout.

In the 1960s, a major shift in the facilities use occurred, as the property was transformed from a vehicle repair and storage facility to the Butte FS and UHQ. In 1960, the main equipment shop was constructed just south of the main equipment garage and office. An L-shaped, single story barracks building was constructed in 1961 on the western portion of the property. The same year, the mess hall was constructed adjacent to the barracks. With the addition of the barracks and mess hall, the station now had the capability to house people year round on the property. In 1964, the shipping and receiving building was constructed on the northwestern edge of the compound. Concluding the 1960s development of the property, the Administration Building was constructed in 1965 along Del Oro Avenue on the eastern side of the facility.

The final phase of construction consists primarily of modern-era additions to existing buildings, or some new buildings to meet the growing demand for Station Chiefs and Rangers to complete paperwork. A generator room was added to the main equipment garage building in 1970. Original site plans show that a gabled extension was added to the Administration Building in 1974. Later development of the CAL FIRE complex included the first Support Building, constructed between 1982 and 1994; the Fire Suppression Building, constructed sometime after 1982; and the second Support Building, constructed sometime after 1994. In the 1970s, many of the buildings received asbestos cement tiles. In addition, the majority of the buildings on the complex were renovated in the 1980s. Renovations included changes in to the fenestration of the buildings as well as replacement of wood siding with pressed hardboard siding. These buildings are primarily administrative in nature and follow the economic trend of paperwork and need to modernize older facilities.

5.6.2 Previous Evaluation (Thornton 1994)

In 1994, Mark Thornton, consulting historian, conducted a statewide inventory and evaluation of all buildings owned by CAL FIRE that predate 1946. The intent was to report on three different classifications of buildings: (1) buildings constructed prior to 1946 that are in their original location; (2) buildings constructed prior to 1946 that have been relocated to another site; and (3) buildings constructed after 1946 that are composed of pre-1946 building components. The inventory and evaluation did not, however, report on historic fire detection facilities, or fire lookout stations, operated by CAL FIRE. Fire lookout stations were previously inventoried and evaluated in 1991 and updated in 1993 (Thornton 1993).

Thornton recorded 189 buildings for the statewide inventory and evaluation of CAL FIRE facilities. Thornton and CAL FIRE developed a method for evaluating the buildings described as "a rating system for the purpose of assigning numerical values which indicate the relative historic significance of a given building." A primary purpose of the rating system is to provide levels of historic significance for each of the buildings. CAL FIRE considers all of its buildings to have implicit historical significance based on their association with California's fire protection beginning in 1919 that made a significant and substantial contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The rating system, therefore, is designed as a tool to identify which buildings embody that association more than others as a means to compare relative historical significance.

The numerical ratings allow the comparison of the relative historical significance, including association with events, people, or patterns of history, of like-kind buildings recorded during the same time period. The numerical rating system, however, does not evaluate the buildings for their potential to possess important information to history and, therefore, does not adequately evaluate the properties under Criterion D or 4. The rating system developed by CAL FIRE and Thornton is described below.

The ratings of each building focus on the age, association, and rarity of a building. CAL FIRE buildings that score at least 17 points are candidates for nomination, and those scoring 15 to 16 points require special consideration on a case-by-case basis when subject to adverse impacts. Those buildings scoring lower than 15 are not considered eligible resources. The rating system is divided into three areas: structure (building), site, and context.

Building includes:

- integrity of design (excellent=0, good=-2, fair=-5, poor=-10);
- integrity of location (excellent=0, fair=-5, poor=-10);
- aesthetic integrity (excellent=0, fair=-2, poor=-4);
- special features (no features=0, one=1, two=2, three or more=3).

Parameters under site are:

- integrity of setting (good=0, fair=-2, poor=-4)
- integrity associated with equipment and buildings (contributing=2, neutral=0, non-contributing=-2;
- aesthetics of the natural setting (good=2, fair=0, poor=-3);
- special features of tower (no features=0, one=1, two=2, three or more=3)

Context includes:

- association (assume all CAL FIRE buildings are associated with CAL FIRE=5; plus, national=5, state=5, local=5, none or unknown=0)
- surviving number or rarity (1 left=5, 2 left=4, 3 left=3, 4 left=2, 5 left=1, 6 or more left=0)
- construction date (1921-1932=15, 1933-1942=10, 1943-1945=7, 1946-1953=3, 1955-present [1994]=0).

The Butte FS and UHQ was originally evaluated by Thornton as not eligible for the NRHP. The two original buildings were individually evaluated, but were not evaluated as a single complex. The equipment maintenance building, constructed in 1937, received a rating score of 1 using Thornton's rating system. The evaluation explained that the lack of integrity of the building has severely affected its historical significance and association with CAL FIRE due to the numerous changes in design, setting, and layout, as well as overall intent. Therefore, it was not individually eligible for the NRHP. The main equipment garage and office, constructed in 1940, received a rating score of 1 using Thornton's rating system. The evaluation explained that the lack of integrity of the building has severely affected its historical significance and association with CAL FIRE due to the numerous changes in design, setting, and layout, as well as overall intent. Therefore, it was not individually eligible for the NRHP.

The evaluation in 1994, however, did not consider the potential for the buildings to possess information important in history and, therefore, they were not evaluated under criteria D and 4. In addition, the previous evaluation failed to consider the significance of the complex as a whole, including each contributing building. The evaluation is also ten years old and thus is out of date. The updated evaluation below addresses the deficiencies in the previous evaluation and brings the status of the eligibility of the buildings and Headquarters up to date.

5.6.3 Updated Evaluation

The Butte FS and UHQ has received many modifications or alterations since the original buildings were constructed. Building records and as-built drawings were reviewed that included a complete construction and modification history of the Headquarters. These were reviewed and photocopied during the site visit. In addition to the construction of several new buildings and alterations to existing buildings; painting, maintenance, and landscaping have also occurred at each of the buildings. Despite the alterations to buildings and new construction; the Headquarters is still clearly associated with CAL FIRE.

The previous evaluation compiled an adequate historical context for CAL FIRE buildings, as well as a history of CAL FIRE. The history developed by Thornton was expanded upon by ECORP during the updated evaluation effort. The expansion included extensive architectural historical contexts, property history, CAL FIRE history, and relevant social and economic history of Butte County, Oroville, and California.

Following is an evaluation against the NRHP and CRHR criteria of the Butte FS and UHQ.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion A or 1: The Butte FS and UHQ is directly linked with CAL FIRE, which means it is associated with the specific pattern of fire protection in California. The mere association with that pattern, however, does not qualify the facility as an important or significant component of that system. As described in the property history, the Butte FS and UHQ was developed in three distinct phases: (1) Post-New Deal WW II period initial construction; (2) Post-WW II expansion; and (3) modern-era additions. CAL FIRE and fire protection in California underwent several social and economic changes during these periods. The first two buildings constructed on the property consisted of an equipment garage and an equipment shop, indicating that the original intent of the station was to maintain fire trucks and other heavy equipment. These two buildings were constructed after the initial developments of the New Deal economic reform era and nearly a decade after the first great expansion of CAL FIRE facilities. Though technically these two buildings were constructed during the post-New Deal WW II period, their historical association with that social change in the nation and CAL FIRE in California is much less than that of other buildings constructed during that period by CAL FIRE. The post-WW II expansion phase saw the construction of the majority of the buildings on the property including the barracks, mess hall, equipment maintenance shop, administration building, shipping and receiving center, and gas and oil house. The post-WWII expansion phase saw the facility change from a workshop to a full housing and business facility that followed the trends after WW II. The facility, however, was expanded a decade later than most other post-WWII CAL FIRE facilities. The expansion was not important for the District or region because several other CAL FIRE facilities already contained housing for their workers and the Butte Station did not act as a landmark or signify an historic event. The modern-era additions were constructed during the 1980s and 1990s and are not considered cultural resources. Therefore, the buildings in the facility are not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A or 1.

The Butte FS and UHQ is associated with the theme of fire protection in California within the context of CAL FIRE fire station facilities. Though it is associated with CAL FIRE, it has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the Departments fire protection system or the town of Oroville. The fire protection system was already in place prior to the establishment of the Headquarters and it only served to expand the existing system into Butte County. Though the Headquarters was constructed within the periods of certain social and economic reform, its association with those patterns of events is not historical important. Therefore, the Headquarters facility as a whole is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, and CRHR under Criterion 1.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion B or 2: No noted individual is significantly associated with the Butte FS and UHQ or any individual buildings within the complex. Ranger and battalion chiefs have changed multiple times throughout the years and have primarily consisted of officers for CAL FIRE with no particular specific individual having notable historical significance. Therefore, the Headquarters is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion C or 3: The buildings within the Butte FS and UHQ each have some very discrete architectural influences that are a combination of Craftsman and California Ranch styles of architecture. The influences are very minimal and the designs of each building are primarily intended to function and serve specific purposes and are clearly not intended to have artistic value. The Craftsman-style influences are evidenced in the buildings by the emphasis on wood paneling and exposed rafters beneath the wide hanging eaves. The California Ranch style influences are evidenced in the buildings by the simple forms and building layouts with vehicle garages and side-gabled primary entrances for some of the buildings. The influences are a result of the PWA and the intent to efficiently use resources in the construction of each building, as well as the need for each building to be constructed by a crew of builders and not architect designed and engineered. Therefore, these buildings individually do not represent the work of a master or embody the distinctive characteristics of any type, period, or method of construction.

The buildings, however, each do contain a common distinguishable entity, which directly associates them together, as well as with the development of CAL FIRE. The wood trim of each primary building in the complex is painted in the Forest Service green color. The color, however, was historically originally intended during the, CCC era, to be painted on the roofs. At the Butte FS and UHQ, the green is painted on the trim of the buildings, but is not on the roofs of the older buildings. In addition, the green is a trademark of nearly all Forest Service buildings currently in operation, so it is not unique. Any buildings that would embody the historical significance of the green paint, would have been constructed during the CCC era *and* have the green painted on the roof.

The techniques employed for construction and maintenance of the Headquarters and each building within were not unique and were in existence prior to construction of the buildings, and therefore are not historically significant. The design and function of the buildings are primarily for maintenance and management of fire station equipment and housing for employees and are not distinguishable from other fire station properties already in existence or constructed afterwards throughout California. The buildings were designed to fulfill the necessity to expand existing fire protection facilities owned by CAL FIRE, which included shop and maintenance buildings, administrative offices, and crew living facilities, as well as proximity to the local area needing fire protection.

Therefore, the individual buildings and Headquarters as a whole are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion D or 4: The Butte FS and UHQ does not have potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is well documented in the archival record as well as in multiple evaluations, conducted in 1994 and 2014. The buildings do not contain any subsurface components and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, the Headquarters is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity: The site visit and review of construction plan drawings and as-built drawings indicate that the Headquarters retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The Headquarters was constructed in multiple phases beginning with automotive repair facilities, transitioning to employee quarters and full operation headquarters, and most recently receiving additional administrative offices and remodels to accommodate necessity. The buildings remain in their original location and setting among the City of Oroville and on the edges of fire hazard zones in California. They are still owned and operated by a California Fire protection agency, though the name changed from CDF to CAL FIRE. In addition, the Forest Service green color is still prominent on the buildings and they share a similar association among each other and among Forest Service facilities. The workmanship, materials, and design, however, have all been moderately diminished. The main equipment garage has had numerous interior and exterior modifications to address the changing needs of fire engines, paperwork, and Ranger

requirements over the decades since construction. The equipment maintenance facilities have also been expanded in some areas, and the barracks and mess hall have each had interior changes since construction to adapt to the need for female fire fighter facilities. The essential physical components of each building within the complex that relays historic character and association with CAL FIRE, however, are still visible and dominant above the other physical changes to the building. The modifications to the materials, workmanship, and design of the buildings, however, have not detracted from the overall historical aspect of the Headquarters complex. Therefore, the Headquarters maintains sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, the Headquarters is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR.

The two administrative office buildings and wireless communications tower were added in 1990s and are not old enough to be considered cultural resources.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP conducted an archaeological resources inventory and an updated architectural inventory and evaluation of the Project Area on 13 February 2014. No archaeological resources were encountered during the survey. In addition, an updated architectural inventory and evaluation was completed for the Butte FS and UHQ. The original two buildings, equipment maintenance building and main equipment garage with office, were evaluated in 1994 as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under three criteria (A, B, and D). An updated evaluation against all NRHP and CRHR criteria and consideration of integrity did not reverse this recommendation. An analysis of each additional building in the complex also concluded that they are not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. In addition, the Headquarters as a whole unit is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Some additional administrative offices, storage sheds, and a wireless communication tower were constructed in the 1990s are not old enough to be considered cultural resources and therefore did not require evaluation. The Butte FS and UHQ is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria and is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA or a historic property under the NHPA.

6.2 Recommendations

In accordance with State of California PRC, Sections 5024 and 5024.5, RESD must submit the DPR 523 forms (Attachment D) and technical report to the SHPO for review and either concurrence or comment regarding whether or not the resource should be added to the agency's Master List of State-Owned historical resources. If RESD and SHPO agree that the resource is not eligible for the Master List, then further consultation with SHPO will not be required to mitigate any adverse effects to the resource caused by the Project. Until RESD and SHPO concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

6.3 Unanticipated Discovery

Although there is a low potential for archaeological deposits in the Project Area, there remains a possibility that unrecorded cultural resources are present beneath the ground surface, and that such resources could be exposed during project construction. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

> Mitigation Measure #1: Unanticipated Discovery
> If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified

professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. A Native American monitor, following the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites established by the Native American Heritage Commission, will be required if the nature of the unanticipated discovery is prehistoric.

Work cannot continue within the no-work radius until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR.

If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery as mitigation. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the lead agency as verification that the provisions in CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

In the event that evidence of human remains is discovered, construction activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted or diverted and the requirements of Mitigation Measure #1 will be implemented. In addition, the provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. When human remains are discovered, state law requires that the discovery be reported to the County Coroner (Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code) and that reasonable protection measures be taken during construction to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner notifies the Native American Heritage Commission, which then designates a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD then has 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains (AB 2641). If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641).

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

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation

Attachment B – Native American Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

Attachment D – DPR 523 Forms

Attachment E – Thornton 1994 Evaluation

ATTACHMENT A

Records Search Confirmation

Northeast Center of the
California Historical Resources Information System

BUTTE, GLENN, LASSEN, MODOC, PLUMAS, SHASTA, SIERRA, SISKIYOU, SUTTER, TEHAMA, TRINITY

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

ACCESS AGREEMENT

I.C. File #: W14-17

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

_____ I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III (A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

_____ I agree to submit Historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS Information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

_____ I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

_____ I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

Print Name: Steve Pappas Date: 2/13/14 Signature:

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting Inc.

Address: 2525 Warren Drive City/State/Zip: Rocklin CA 95677

Billing Address (if different):

Office#: (916) 782-9100 Cell#: Email:

Project Name: RESD Butte Fire Station

Purpose of Access: Record Search

County: Butte Township/Range/Section: T:19N R:4E Sec: 7

USGS 7.5' Quad: Oroville, CA

STAFF USE ONLY

Time:

IN: 9:30

OUT: 11:00

Information Center Staff

Backlog ( )

In-House Fees:	1.5 hours @ $100.00/hour	$ 150.00
Staff Charges:	____ hours @ $40.00/hour	$
Photocopy Charges:	322 copies @ $0.15/page	$ 48.30
Other:		$
TOTAL:		$ 198.30

*** THIS IS NOT AN INVOICE ***

32 total copies

IN-HOUSE RECORD SEARCH
LIST OF SITE RECORDS REVIEWED
I.C. FILE # _____

Site Records Consulted	Returned to IC Files?
Please indicate County	
P-04-1323	5
P-04-2565	6
P-04-2983	5
OHP	2+2
Part of Hist. Inland	2
State Hist. Landmarks	2
HPDF	8
Arch DOE	6

(38)

IN-HOUSE RECORD SEARCH
LIST OF REPORTS REVIEWED
I.C. FILE # _____

Reports Consulted	Returned to IC Files?
143	9
1551	4
5702	1
5982	5
6329	18
6868	2+18+3+66+8+42
7155	12
7156	11
7157	10
7158	10
7163	24
7164	11
10037	14

(284)

ATTACHMENT B

Native American Coordination

Native American Contacts
RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County (ECOROP Project No. 2014-002)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capital Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 nahc@pacbell.net (916) 373-3710 (916) 373-5471 Fax	N/A	3/10/2014 4/2/2014 (E-mail)	N/A	N/A	Yes (4/2/2014)	3/29/2014: SP called David at NAHC asking about status of letter. David said he would contact SP when found. 4/2/2014: SP called David again, letter could not be found, SP E-mailed PDF of letter. SP rec'd NAHC response. No sacred lands, provided list of 14 contacts.
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria Dennis E. Ramirez, Chairperson 125 Mission Ranch Boulevard Chico, CA 95926 Dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov (530) 899-8922 ext. 215 (530) 899-8517 – Fax	Mechoopda Maidu Concow	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: M. DeSpain called SP on behalf of D. Ramirez. He stated to defer to the Oroville tribes.
Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians Kyle Self, Chairperson PO Box 279 Greenville, CA 95947 kself@greenvillerancheria.com (530) 284-7990 (530) 284-6612 - Fax	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM on cell (530) 736-3385 (provided by Rancheria office) 4/24/2014: SP left VM
Butte Tribal Council Ren Reynolds 1693 Mt. Ida Road Oroville, CA 95966 (530) 589-1571	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians Gary Archuleta, Chairperson #1 Alverda Drive Oroville, CA 95966 frontdesk@mooretown.org (530) 533-3625 (530) 533-3680 – Fax	Maidu Konkow/Concow	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM
KonKow Valley Band of Maidu Chairperson 1706 Sweem Street Oroville, CA 95965 (530) 533-1504	Konkow/Concow Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP called, got busy signal. 4/24/2014: SP left VM
T'si-Akim Maidu Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson PO Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95945 (530) 274-7497	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians James Sanders, Tribal Administrator #1 Alverda Drive Oroville, CA 95966 (530) 533-3625 (530) 533-3680 – Fax	Maidu Konkow/Concow	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians James Edwards, Chairperson 5 Tyme Way Oroville, CA 95966 jedwards@berrycreekrancheria.com (530) 534-3859 (530) 534-1151 – Fax	Tyme Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP called, "tribal reception" kept on disconnecting. 4/24/2014: SP left VM

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians Art Angle, Vice Chairperson 2133 Monta Vista Avenue Oroville, CA 95966 info@enterpriserancheria.com (530) 532-9214 (530) 532-1768 – Fax	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians Glenda Nelson, Chairperson 2133 Monta Vista Avenue Oroville, CA 95966 info@enterpriserancheria.com (530) 532-9214 (530) 532-1768 – Fax	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM
T'si-Akim Maidu Grayson Coney, Cultural Director PO Box 1316 Colfax, CA 95713 akimmaidu@att.net (530) 383-7234	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	N/A	Yes	4/17/2014: SP spoke with GC. He stated that Enterprise Rancheria handles that territory. The person to talk to would be Ren Reynolds.
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria Mike DeSpain, Director – OEPP 125 Mission Ranch Boulevard Chico, CA 95926 mdespain@mechoopda-nsn.gov (530) 899-8922 ext. 219 (530) 899-8517 – Fax	Mechoopda Maidu Concow	4/3/2014	N/A	N/A	Yes (4/7/2014)	LW rec'd call from MD. He said that he defers to the Oroville tribes, but if they don't respond and if a tribal monitor is required, then please call him and he'll take care of it.
April Wallace Moore 19630 Placer Hills Road Colfax, CA 95713 (530) 637-4279	Nisenan – So Maidu Konkow Washoe	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: Phone kept ringing

T'si-Akim Maidu Don Ryberg, Chairperson 1239 East Main Street Grass Valley, CA 95945 (530) 274-7497	Maidu	4/3/2014	4/17/2014	4/24/2014	No	4/17/2014: SP left VM 4/24/2014: SP left VM

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: RESD Butte Fire Station

County: Butte

USGS Quadrangle: Oroville, CA

Township: 19N Range: 4E Section(s): 7

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person:

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin Zip: 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: (916) 782-9134

Email: spappas@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

See attached letter and map.

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

March 10, 2014

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, California T19N, R4E, Section 7 (ECORP Project No. 2014-002).

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

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

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the Native American community with concerns about possible traditional cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects. Please understand that this is not a request for location, data or any other information that may be deemed sensitive or confidential to individual Native Americans, Native American organizations, or Federally Recognized Tribes. Information on other parties that may have interests or concerns in the undertaking would be appreciated, so that we may coordinate such comments with the lead agency. Please fax your response to my attention at (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

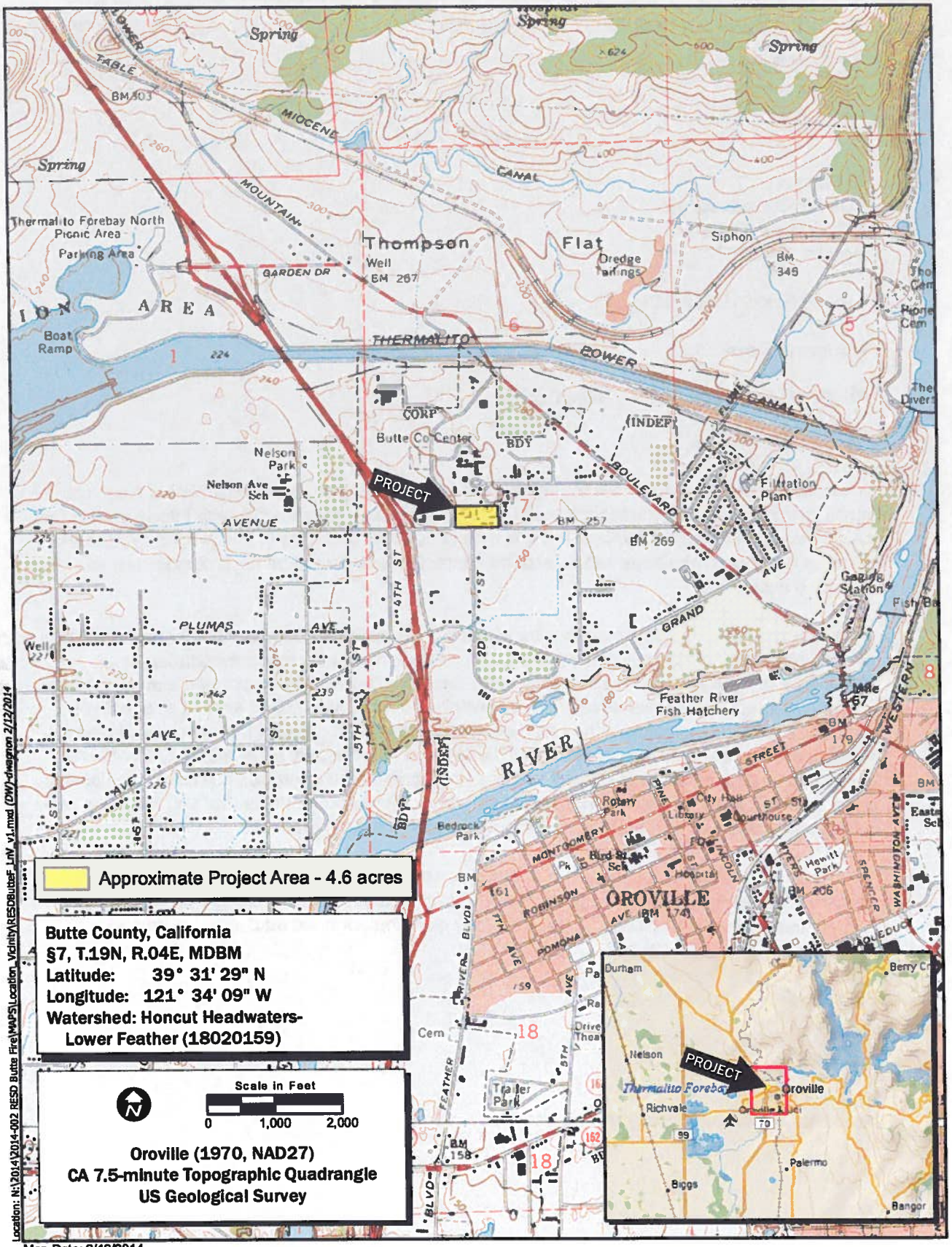

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2014-002 RESD Butte Fire Station

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

March 13, 2014

S. Pappas
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Sent by Fax: 916 782-9134

Number of Pages: 3

Re: RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County.

Dear Mr/Ms. Pappas,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
Butte County
April 2, 2014

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Dennis E. Ramirez, Chairperson
125 Mission Ranch Blvd — Mechoopda Maidu
Chico , CA 95926 — Concow
dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov
(530) 899-8922 ext 215
(530) 899-8517 - Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu
Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson
PO Box 1246 — Maidu
Grass Valley , CA 95945
530-274-7497

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Kyle Self, Chairperson
PO Box 279 — Maidu
Greenville , CA 95947
kself@greenvillerancheria.com
(530) 284-7990
(530) 284-6612 - Fax

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
James Sanders, Tribal Administrator
#1 Alverda Drive — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966 — KonKow/Concow
(530) 533-3625
(530) 533-3680 FAX

Butte Tribal Council
Ren Reynolds
1693 Mt. Ida Road — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966

(530) 589-1571

Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
James Edwards, Chairperson
5 Tyme Way — Tyme Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966
jedward@berrycreekrancheria.com
(530) 534-3859
(530) 534-1151 FAX

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Gary Archuleta, Chairperson
#1 Alverda Drive — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966 — KonKow / Concow
frontdesk@mooretown.org
(530) 533-3625
(530) 533-3680 Fax

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Art Angle, Vice Chairperson
2133 Monta Vista Avenue — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966
info@enterpriserancheria.com
(530) 532-9214
(530) 532-1768 FAX

KonKow Valley Band of Maidu
Chairperson
1706 Sweem Street — KonKow / Concow
Oroville , CA 95965 — Maidu
(530) 533-1504

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Glenda Nelson, Chairperson
2133 Monta Vista Ave — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966
info@enterpriserancheria.com
(530) 532-9214
(530) 532-1768 FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County.

Native American Contacts
Butte County
April 2, 2014

T' si-Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 1316 Maidu
Colfax , CA 95713
akimmaidu@att.net
(530) 383-7234

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Mike DeSpain, Director - OEPP
125 Mission Ranch Blvd Mechoopda Maidu
Chico , CA 95926 Concow
mdespain@mechoopda-nsn.gov
(530) 899-8922 ext 219
(530) 899-8517 - Fax

April Wallace Moore
19630 Placer Hills Road Nisenan - So Maidu
Colfax , CA 95713 Konkow
530-637-4279 Washoe

T' si-Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
1239 East Main St. Maidu
Grass Valley , CA 95945
530-274-7497

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County.

04/02/2014 14:53 FAX 916 657 5390 NAHC 003

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Dennis E. Ramirez, Chairperson
125 Mission Ranch Boulevard
Chico, CA 95926

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Dennis:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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We encourage you to participate in this process, so that potential impacts to Native American resources can be proactively addressed and minimized to the greatest extent feasible. We would like to receive a response from you about this project within the next two weeks. If we have not heard from you within 30 days of the receipt of this letter, we will assume that you do not wish to comment on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (916) 782-9100 or via email at spappas@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Kyle Self, Chairperson
PO Box 279
Greenville, CA 95947

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Kyle:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Butte Tribal Council
Ren Reynolds
1693 Mt. Ida Road
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Ren:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Gary Archuleta, Chairperson
#1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Gary:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

KonKow Valley Band of Maidu
Chairperson
1706 Sweem Street
Oroville, CA 95965

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Chairperson:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

T'si-Akim Maidu
Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson
PO Box 1246
Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Eileen:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
James Sanders, Tribal Administrator
#1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear James:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
James Edwards, Chairperson
5 Tyme Way
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear James:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Art Angle, Vice Chairperson
2133 Monta Vista Avenue
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Art:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Glenda Nelson, Chairperson
2133 Monta Vista Avenue
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Glenda:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

T'si-Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
PO Box 1316
Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Grayson:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Mike DeSpain, Director – OEPP
125 Mission Ranch Boulevard
Chico, CA 95926

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Mike:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

April Wallace Moore
19630 Placer Hills Road
Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear April:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

3 April 2014

T'si-Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
1239 East Main Street
Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at RESD Butte Fire Station, Butte County, (ECORP Project No. 201-002).

Dear Don:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory of a 4.6-acre parcel located north of Nelson Avenue in the City of Oroville in Butte County. The study is being conducted in advance of approval of the proposed RESD Butte Fire Station project. The project area is situated north of Nelson Avenue, and in Section 7 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East MDBM. For your reference, the boundaries of the project area are marked on the enclosed 1970 U.S. Geological Survey Oroville, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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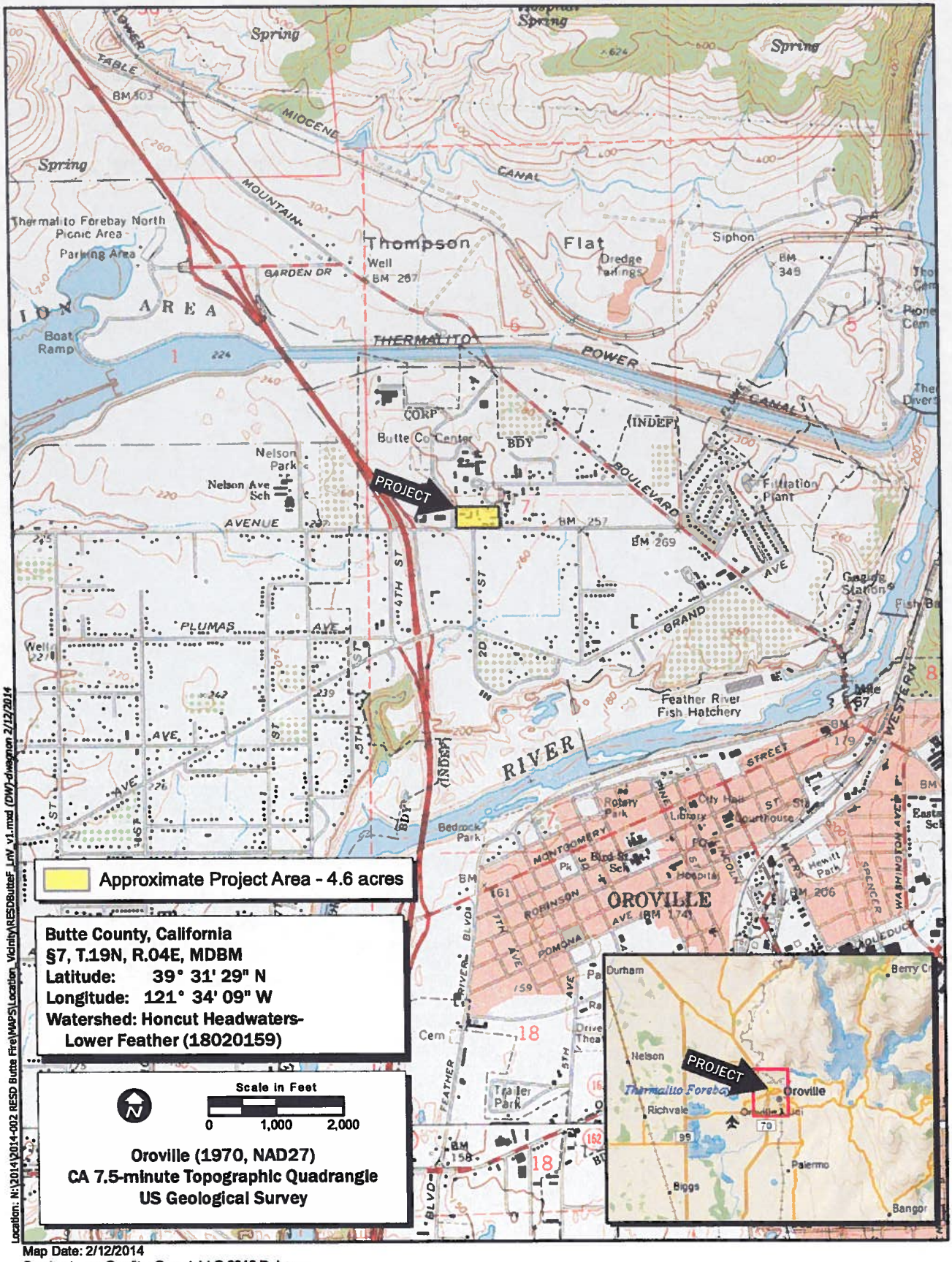
Sincerely,

Stephen Pappas
Field Director/Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures, as stated



Map Date: 2/12/2014
Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2012 DeLorme

DRAFT

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2014-002 RESD Butte Fire Station

ATTACHMENT C

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 Resource/Project Name: Butte Forest Fire Station Ranger Unit Headquarters **Year** 2014
Camera: Canon PowerShot SX280 HS Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
2	13		17	Eastern ECC building southeast cross-view	Northwest	13
2	13		18	Eastern façade of eastern ECC building	West	14
2	13		19	Eastern façade, north elevation cross-view, east bldg	West	15
2	13		20	Corridor between ECC buildings	North	16
2	13		21	Western & southern elevation cross-view, east bldg	Northeast	17
2	13		22	Lattice over patio, west ECC building	West	18
2	13		23	Overview entrance and window, east bldg.	South	19
2	13		24	West ECC building, east-south elevation cross	Northwest	20
2	13		25	West ECC building, west-south elevation cross	Northeast	21
2	13		26	Wireless communication tower top-half	Overview	22
2	13		27	Wireless communication tower, lower half	North	23
2	13		28	Fire Suppression building southern entrance	Northwest	24
2	13		29	Fire suppression building northern elevation	West	25
2	13		30	Fire suppression building western elevation	East	26
2	13		31	Fire suppression building covered porch overview	North	27
2	13		32	Main equipment garage (MEG) east elevation	Southwest	28
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2	13		36	MEG covered carport and office entrance	West	32
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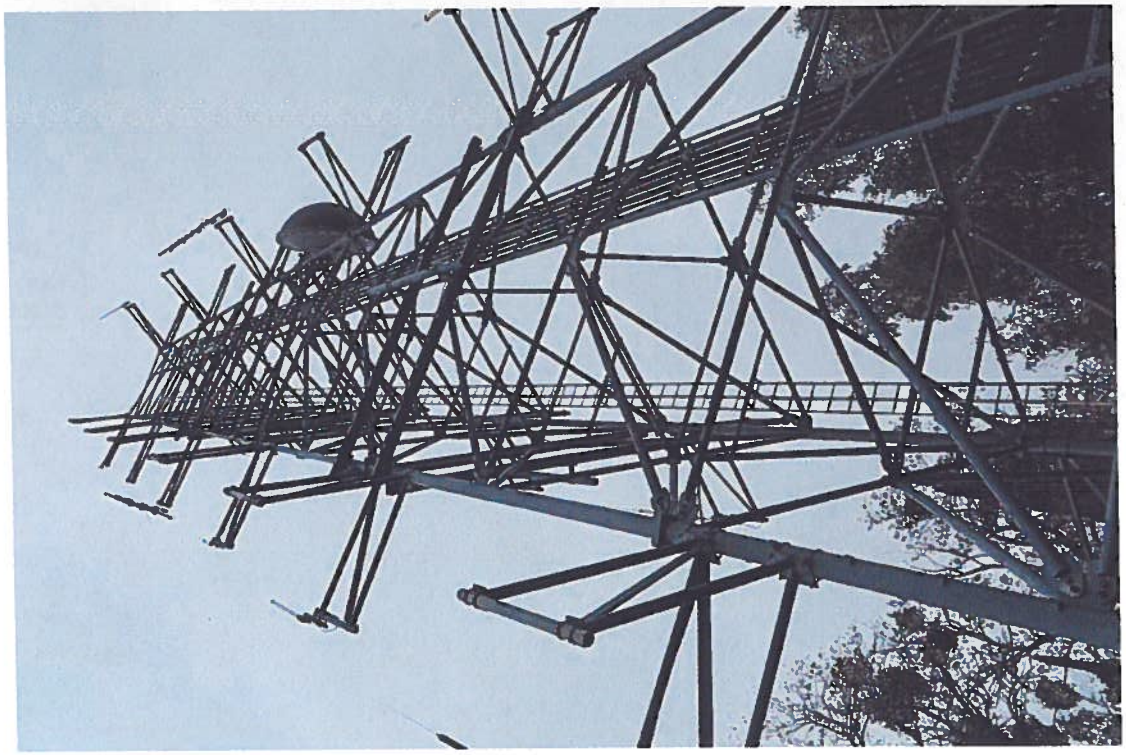

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CDF TIP LINE
$10,000

PARKING

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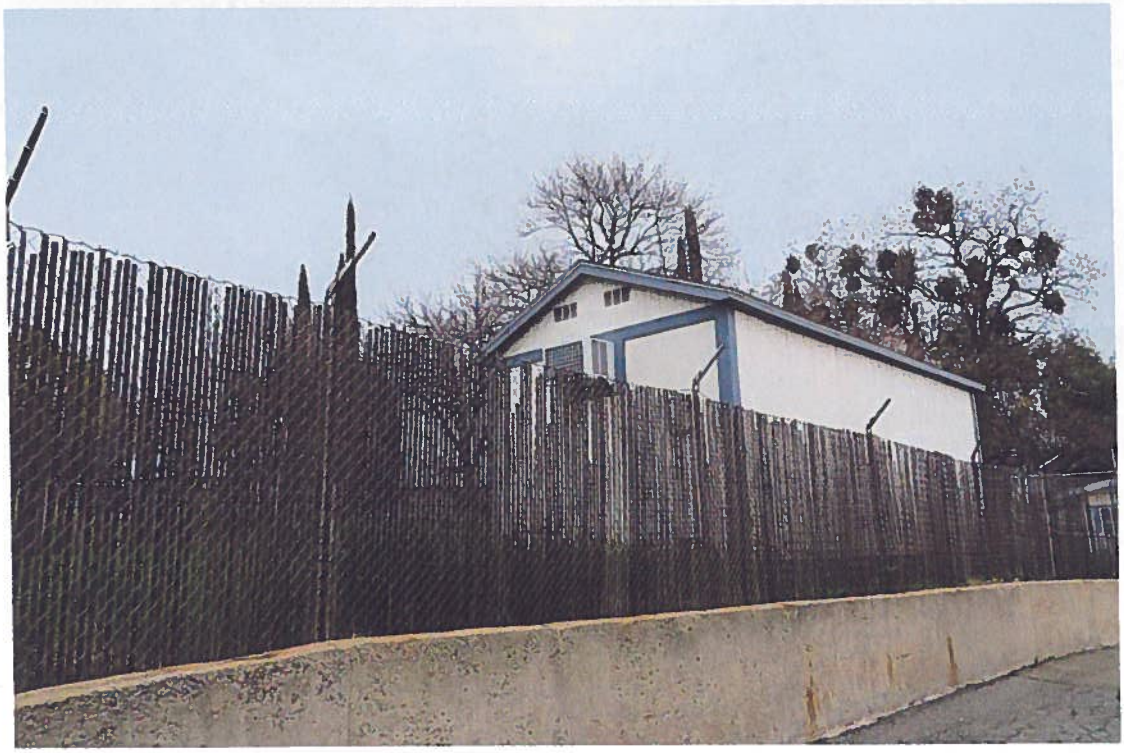
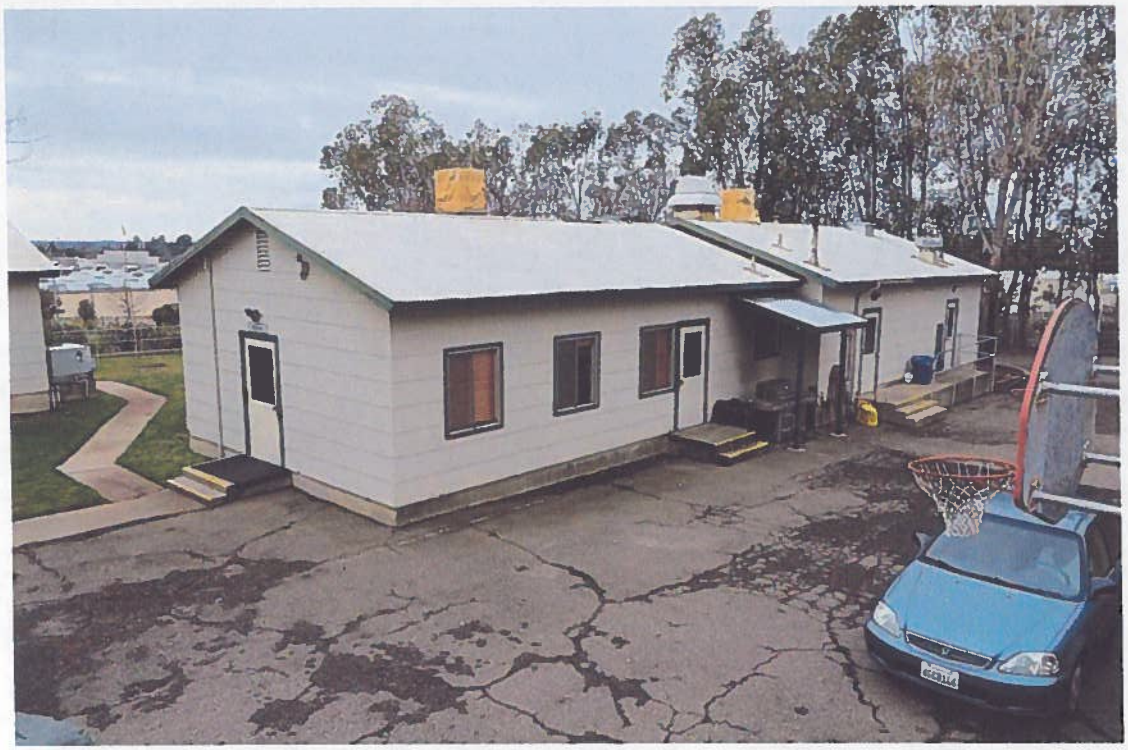
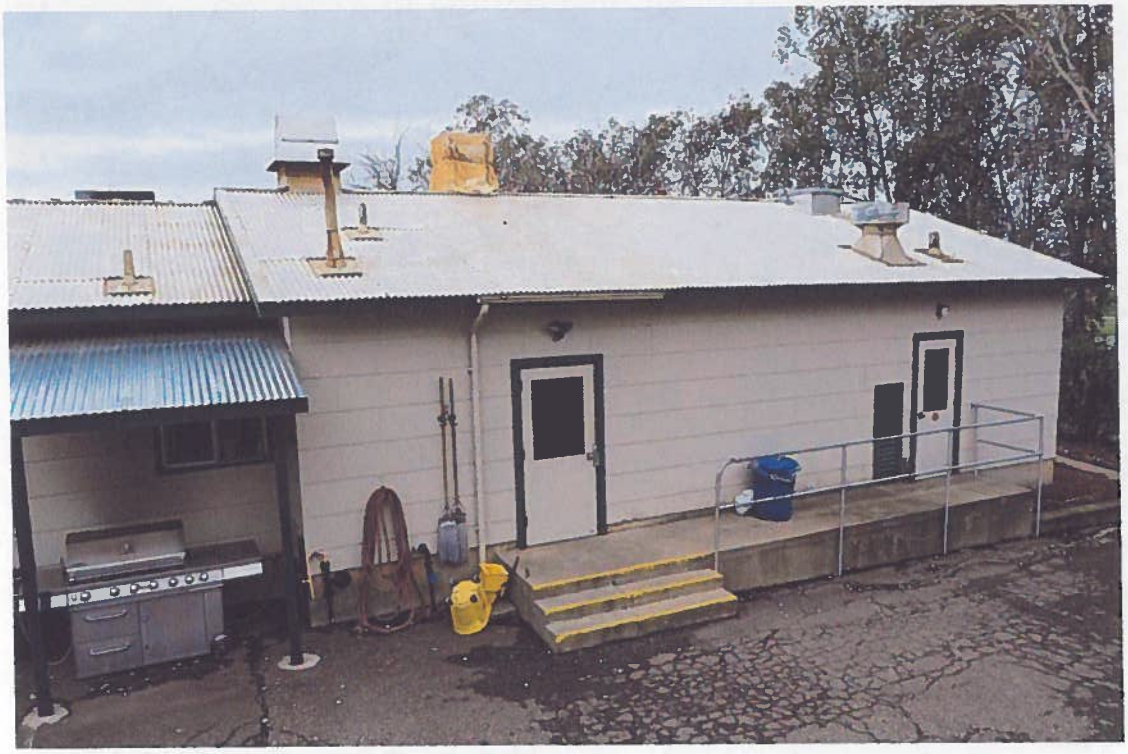
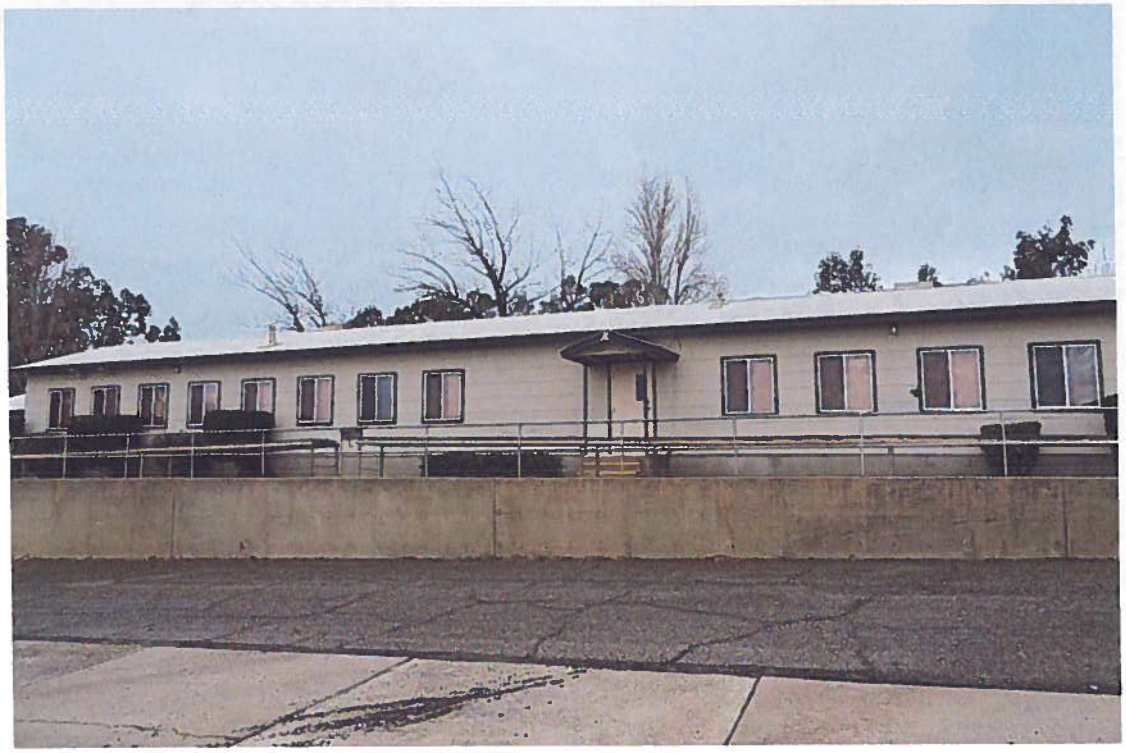
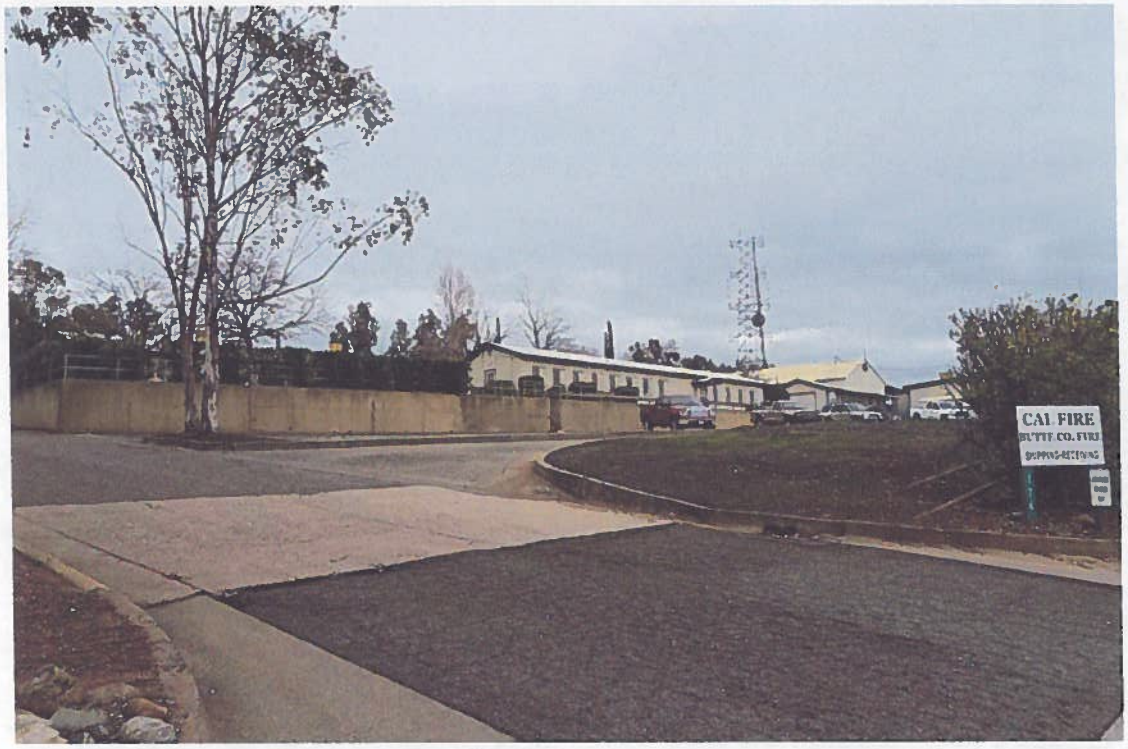
R2130
CAL FIRE

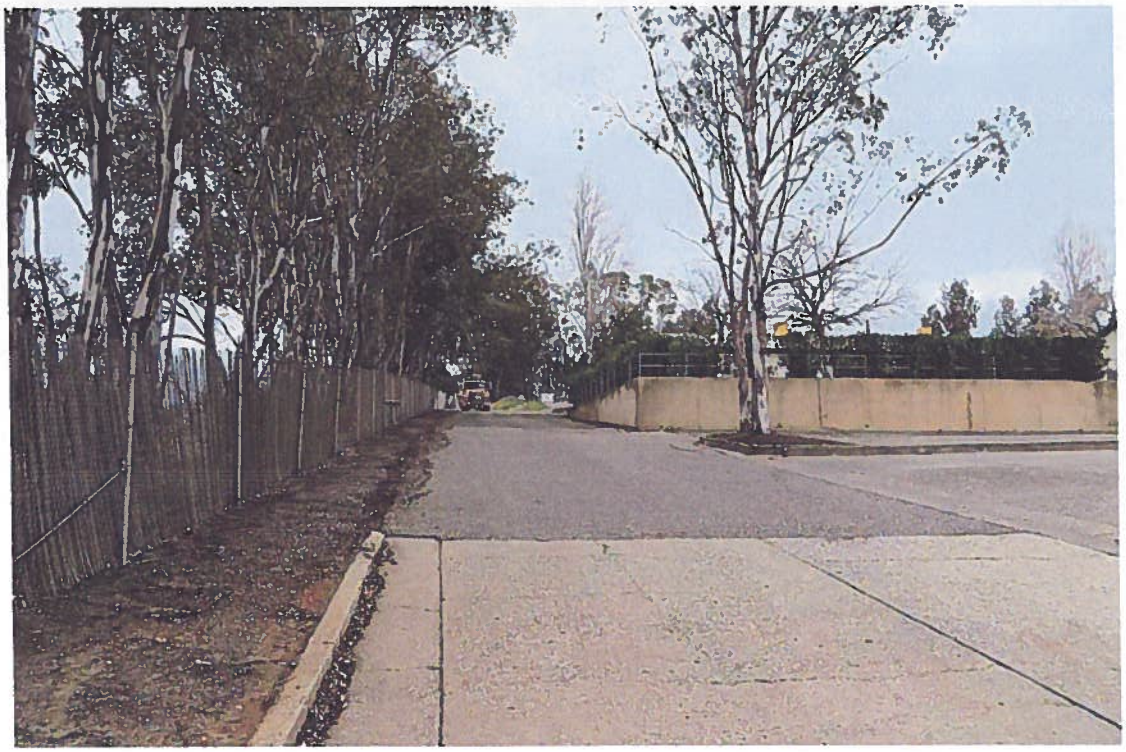









CAL FIRE



CAL FIRE
BUTTE COUNTY FIRE-RESCUE
HEADQUARTERS
STATION 63 - OROVILLE

CAL FIRE
BUTTE COUNTY FIRE-RESCUE
HEADQUARTERS
STATION 63 - OROVILLE
176 Nelson Ave.

CAL FIRE
BUTTE COUNTY FIRE-RESCUE
HEADQUARTERS
STATION 63 - OROVILLE
176 Nelson Ave.

ATTACHMENT D

DPR 523 Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation

Primary # 4-1323
HRI
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z, 6Z

Page 1 of 5 Other Listings:
Review Code: Reviewer: Date:

Resource Identifier: Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters

P1. Location: a. **County:** Butte and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)
b. **Address:** 176 Nelson Avenue
City: Oroville Zip: 95965
c. **UTM:** USGS Quad Oroville 57(6)2 (x 7.5' _15') Date: 1970 Zone: 10 mE: 623150 mN: 4375760
d. **Other location data:** (Enter parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, and/or other location data if appropriate)

APN: 31-040-15

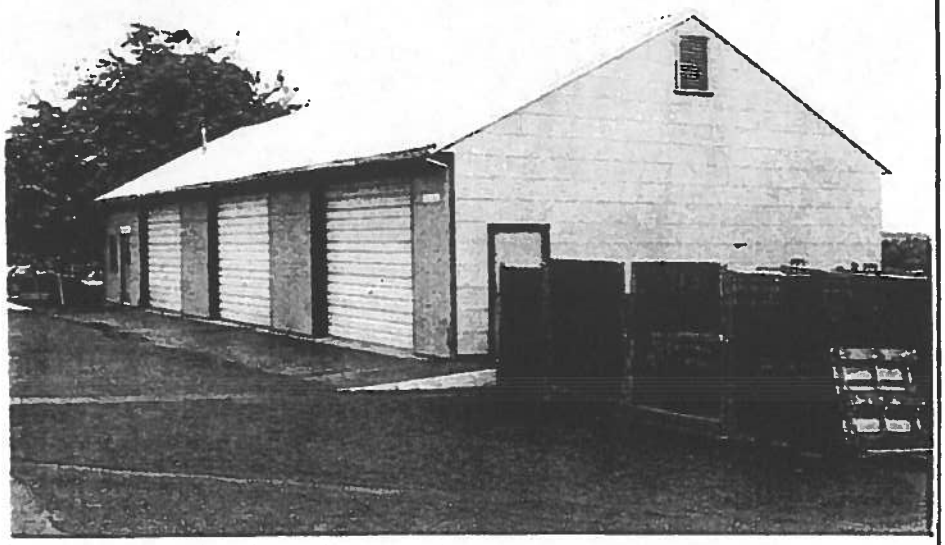
Legal: 4.4 acres located in the Northwest 1/4 of Section 7 Township 19 North Range 4 East MDB&M.

P2. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, size, setting, and boundaries as relevant)

A 1937 equipment shed and a 1940 equipment shed are located here. The older shed is a single story rectangular wood frame building with a gross measurement of 2,464 square feet. It has a concrete slab foundation, 1/1 aluminum frame sliding windows, boxed eaves, and a corrugated metal gable roof. Pressed hard board siding covers the north elevation. Three overhead aluminum sectional garage doors are on this side. Asbestos cement tiles clad the other walls. There are no windows on the south or west sides. Louvered attic vents are centered in each gable end. The other equipment shed is a 4,283 square foot rectangular building with a small generator house attached to the southwest corner. The southern end of the main building houses a communication shop and fire station office. The central section has four vehicle stalls (three are drive-through) which have overhead aluminum sectional doors. The north end storage area has a hinged double door on the east wall. The building has a concrete slab foundation, 1/1 aluminum frame sliding windows, pressed hardboard siding (asbestos cement tiles on the south wall), plain fascia, and a corrugated metal gable roof. The building pad slopes gently downhill to the south. A four foot high concrete walk wraps around the southeast corner and extends westerly across the south elevation. (See continuation page)

P3. Resources Present: X Building __ Structure __ Object __ Site __ District __ Element of District

P4. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



North and west elevations of 1937 equipment shed (south shop).

P5. Date Constructed/Age:
__ Prehistoric X Historic __ Both
1937-54 & 1940-54 (F)
CDF Property Records

P6. Owner and Address:
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244

P7. Recorded by:
(Name, affiliation, address)
Mark V. Thornton
Historian-Consultant
P. O. Box 192
Groveland, Ca. 95321

P8. Date Recorded:
April 7 & 8, 1994

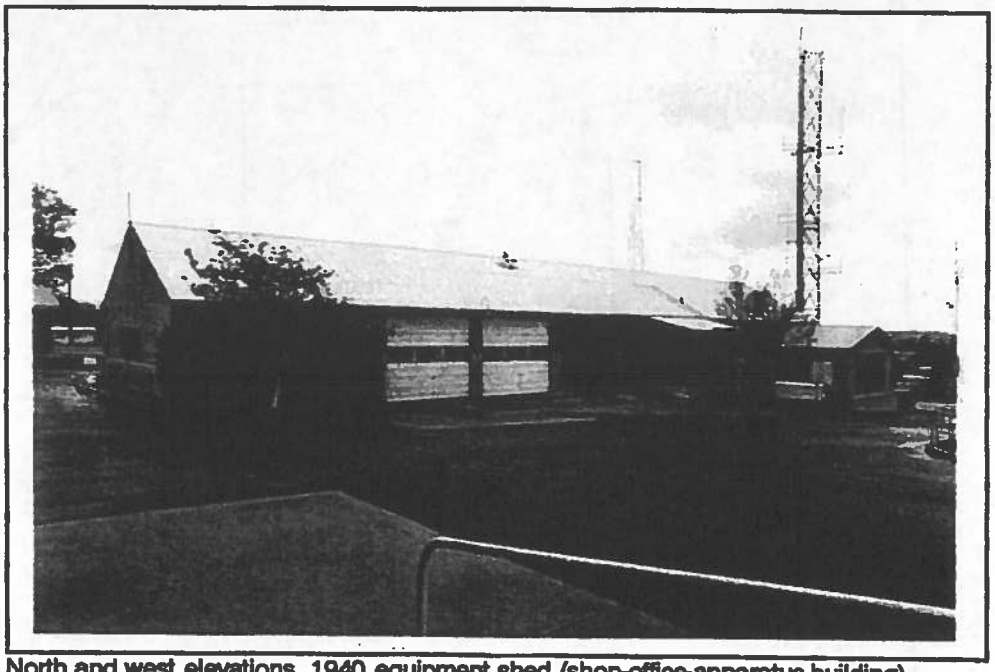
P9. Type of Survey:
X Intensive
__ Reconnaissance __ Other
Describe: building survey and historical assessment

P10. Report Citations: (Provide full citation or enter "none") *A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory*, 1994 Mark V. Thornton

Attachments: __ NONE X Location Map X Continuation Sheet X Building, Structure, and Object Record __ Linear Resource Record __ Archaeological Record __ District Record __ Milling Station Record __ Rock Art Record __ Artifact Record __ Photograph Record __ Other (list):

The raised walk ends in a concrete stairway on the south side of the generator shed. The generator shed addition is a 15' x 20' gabled wing which extends at a right angle from the equipment shed. An extended shed roof covers the south entry of the addition, also stretching across the south gable end of the equipment shed proper. Iron posts set in the concrete walkway support this roof. Centered on the gable end of the generator shed is a 12' wide overhead aluminum garage door. Located on the east side of the radio shop portion of the equipment shed is a 30' x 33' shed roof covered carport. The nearly flat roof is supported by 7" diameter iron columns. A radio antenna tower stands next to the carport, another tower is located at the south end of the equipment shed.

Also located on this compound are a 1953 gas and oil house (relocated in 1964), a 1960 auto shop, a 1961 barracks, a 1961 messhall, a 1962 residence garage (remodeled 1974), a 1964 warehouse, a 1965 administration building, and a 1991 storage building. Landscaping consisting of lawn, shrubs, and trees is around the office. Most of the area around the service buildings is paved.



North and west elevations, 1940 equipment shed (shop-office-apparatus building).

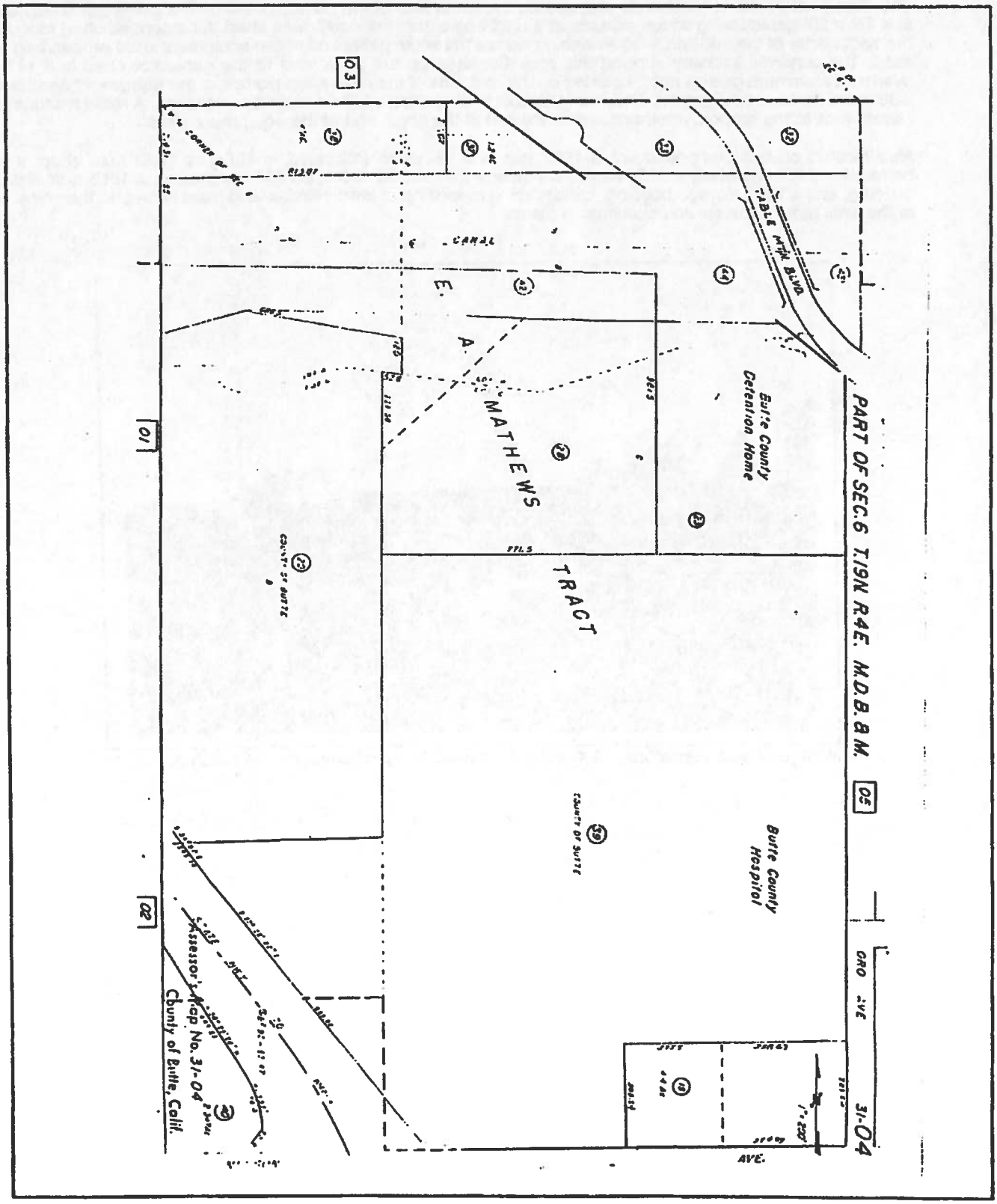
MAP SHEET

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation

Primary # 4-1373
HRI
Trinomial

Resource Identifier: Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters

Map Name: Butte County Tax Assessor's Map: Book 31 Page 4 **Scale:** reduced scale **Date:** 1994



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

CALIFORNIA Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation

Primary # 4-1323
Trinomial

Resource Identifier: Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters

B1. Historic Name: Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters Equipment Shed/South Shop

B2. Common Name: Oroville or Butte Ranger Unit Headquarters Equipment Maintenance Office/South Shop

B3. Address: 176 Nelson Avenue

City: Oroville **County:** Butte **Zip:** 95965

B4. Zoning: **B5. Threats:** none

B6. Architectural Style: Craftsman-Bungalow with boxed eaves

B7. Alterations and Date(s):

Remodeled and enlarged circa 1954. Six vehicle stall entries reconfiguration to three, other fenestration changes, asbestos cement tiles added circa 1970. Pressed hardboard siding, 1/1 windows added 1980s.

B8. Moved? X No __ Yes __ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B9. Related Features:

Part of a ranger unit headquarters complex of buildings

B10. Architect: U.S. Forest Service-CCC program; revisions: CDF **Builder:** WPA; revisions: CDF

B11. Historic Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP9, HP 35 – public utility building, CCC/WPA property

B12. Significance: Theme Forestry and wildland fire protection Area State-wide

Period of Significance 1937 to the present Property Type fire suppression facility Applicable Criteria A & D
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This was probably a 32' x 65' five bay truck garage originally. The building was enlarged to 32' x 77' circa 1954. Additional changes occurring since then have all but erased the building's original architectural design. It is not considered a significant historic resource.

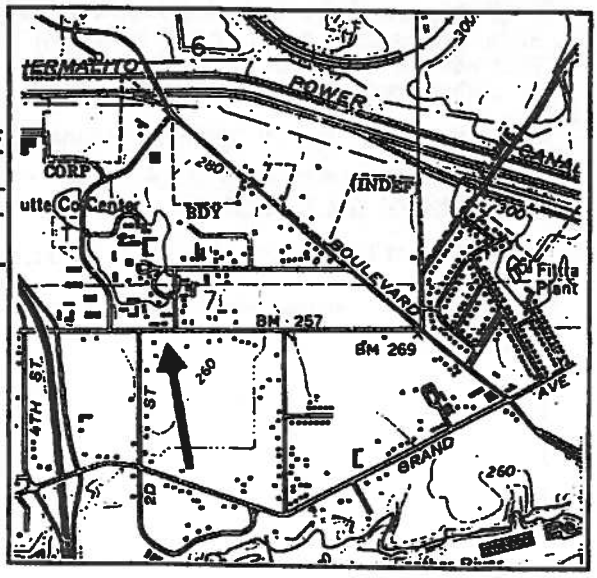
B13. References: *A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory.* "S-5 Inventory/Photo Album," CDF Technical Services, Sacramento and Redding.
Property records, Ranger Unit Headquarters.

B14. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton, Historian-Consultant for CDF

Affiliation/Address: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection P.O. Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

B15. Date of Evaluation: November 1994

(This space reserved for official comments)



DPR 523-TEST (12/93) (REV/94)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

CALIFORNIA Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation

Primary # 4-1323
Trinomial

Resource Identifier: Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters

B1. Historic Name: Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters Equipment Shed

B2. Common Name: Oroville or Butte Ranger Unit Headquarters Radio Shop/Office/Apparatus Building

B3. Address: 176 Nelson Avenue

City: Oroville **County:** Butte **Zip:** 95965

B4. Zoning: **B5. Threats:** entropy

B6. Architectural Style: Craftsman-Bungalow with fascia

B7. Alterations and Date(s):

Building remodeled and enlarged circa 1954. Drive through bays, asbestos cement tiles, generator shed addition late 1960s. Building remodeled again in the 1970s. Pressed hardboard siding added late 1980s. The original vehicle stall layout has been reconfigured.

B8. Moved? X No __ Yes __ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B9. Related Features:

Part of a fire station and ranger unit headquarters complex of buildings

B10. Architect: U.S. Forest Service-CCC program; revisions: CDF **Builder:** WPA; revisions: CDF

B11. Historic Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP9, HP 35 – state fire station, CCC/WPA property

B12. Significance: Theme Forestry and wildland fire protection Area State-wide

Period of Significance 1940 to the present Property Type fire suppression facility Applicable Criteria A & D
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The building probably was a six bay truck garage with storeroom addition originally. The building was enlarged circa 1954. Additional changes occurring since then have all but erased the building's original architectural design. It is not considered a significant historic resource.

B13. References: *A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory*. "S-5 Inventory/Photo Album," CDF Technical Services, Sacramento and Redding.
Property records, Ranger Unit Headquarters.

B14. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton, Historian-Consultant for CDF

Affiliation/Address: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection P.O. Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

B15. Date of Evaluation: November 1994

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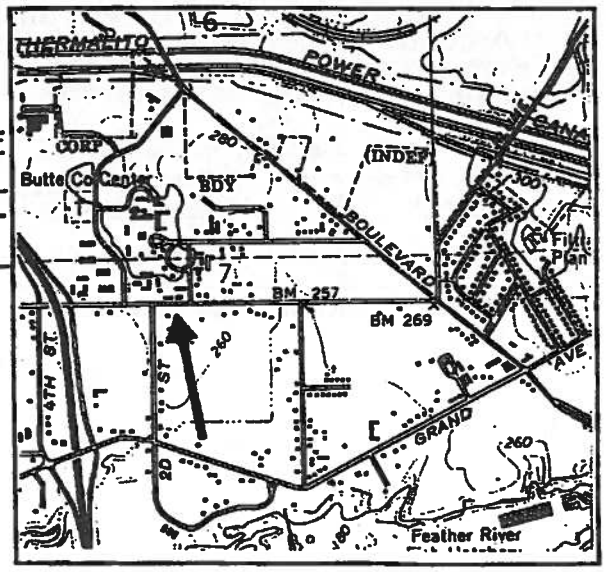

*Recorded by: Thornton (1994): Update by Jeremy Adams *Date: 26 August, 2014 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This historic property update is for site P-4-1323, the Butte Forest Fire Station Oroville Ranger Unit Headquarters, that was previously recorded in 1994 by Thornton as part of *A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory.*

In 1994, Mark Thornton conducted a statewide inventory and evaluation of all buildings owned by CAL FIRE (at that time was called CDF) that predate 1946. The intent was to report on three different classifications of buildings: (1) buildings constructed prior to 1946 that are in their original location; (2) buildings constructed prior to 1946 that have been relocated to another site; and (3) buildings constructed after 1946 that are composed of pre-1946 building components.

Thornton recorded 189 buildings for the statewide inventory and evaluation of CAL FIRE facilities. Thornton and CAL FIRE developed a method for evaluating the buildings described as "a rating system for the purpose of assigning numerical values which indicate the relative historic significance of a given building." The primary purpose of the rating system is to provide levels of historic significance for each of the buildings. CAL FIRE considers all of its buildings to have implicit historical significance based on their association with California's fire protection beginning in 1919 that made a significant and substantial contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The rating system, therefore, is designed as a tool to identify which buildings embody that association more than others as a means to compare relative historical significance.

The numerical ratings allow the comparison of the relative historical significance, including association with events, people, or patterns of history, of like-kind buildings recorded during the same time period. The numerical rating system, however, does not evaluate the buildings for their potential to possess important information to history and therefore does not adequately evaluate the properties under criteria D or 4. The rating system developed by CAL FIRE and Thornton is described below.

The ratings of each building focus on the age, association, and rarity of a building. CAL FIRE buildings that score at least 17 points are candidates for nomination, and those scoring 15 to 16 points require special consideration on a case-by-case basis when subject to adverse impacts. Those buildings scoring lower than 15 are not considered eligible resources. The rating system is divided into three areas: structure, site, and context.

The Butte Fire Station Ranger Unit Headquarters was originally evaluated by Thornton as not eligible for the NRHP. Both shop buildings were individually evaluated but were not evaluated as a single complex. The equipment maintenance building, constructed in 1937, received a rating score of 1 using Thornton's rating system. The evaluation explained that the integrity of the building has severely affected its historical significance and association with CAL FIRE due to the numerous changes in design, setting, and layout, as well as overall intent. Therefore, it was not individually eligible for the NRHP. The main equipment garage and office, constructed in 1940, received a rating score of 1 using Thornton's rating system. The evaluation explained that the integrity of the building has severely affected its historical significance and association with CAL FIRE due to the numerous changes in design, setting, and layout, as well as overall intent. Therefore, it was not individually eligible for the NRHP.

The evaluation in 1994, however, did not consider the potential for the buildings to possess information important in history and therefore was not evaluated under criteria D and 4. In addition, the previous evaluation failed to consider the significance of the complex as a whole, including each contributing building. The evaluation is also ten years old and thus out of date.

ECORP prepared this updated updated evaluation to address the deficiencies in the previous evaluation as well as bring the status of the eligibility of the buildings and Headquarters up to date. The following continuation sheet updates include building descriptions, expanded property history, and a complete evaluation of the entire Ranger Unit Headquarters facility against all criteria.

Historic Context:

The history of CAL FIRE can be traced to the late 19th century, when an eagerness to preserve the nation's forests spread across the country. In March 1885, the California State Legislature created the first State Board of Forestry. While the Board was primarily for educational purposes and had no real power, it laid the groundwork for future infrastructure. In 1887, the Board's power was increased, giving it the authority to make arrests on State property for the violation of any state or federal law relating to forests and brush lands. Political disagreements disbanded the Board of Forestry in 1893, beginning a decade of neglect (Clar 1957).

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (now known as CAL FIRE) was established in 1905 during the Conservation Movement of the early 20th century (Clar 1957). The Forest Protection Act of 1905 granted the State Forester, E.T. Allen, the right to appoint local fire wardens and maintain a fire patrol at designated locations during times of emergency. Under the leadership of State Forester G.B. Lull, in 1907, the first appropriations of State money for fire prevention were made, when firebreaks and trails were created in San Bernardino National Forest (Clar 1969). By 1908, there were 721 fire wardens in the State of California, with 269 of those employed by the U.S. Forest Service (Pomponio 1953). The forestry department and state forester were synonymous through 1919. The department was based in Sacramento and consisted of a large group of local fire wardens funded by their local jurisdictions, and did not receive financial support from the State.

Historic Context (continued):

In 1919, the California State Legislature appropriated $25,000 for the creation of a firefighting organization. The U.S. Forest Service provided $3,500 for rangers. The source of this funding was a result of the Weeks Law of 1911, which provided aid for cooperative fire protection between states and the Forest Service. Initially there were four rangers, headquartered in Redding, Oroville, Placerville, and Auburn. By 1920, protected land in California reached 8.5 million acres (Clar 1957; 1959). There were ten rangers overseeing ten districts: Shasta County, Butte and Yuba counties, Placer and Nevada counties, El Dorado and Amador counties, Tehama County, Colusa County, Lake County, and Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Mateo counties. In 1921, the State legislature appropriated $20,000 for the building of a physical operating plant for CAL FIRE on 30 acres of land in Yolo County near Davis. The State Highway Commission and the Board of Forestry established a state forestry nursery at this site to provide planting stock for highway and public land beautification. This operating plant was the beginning of the first state-funded building projects for CAL FIRE. The first state-funded fire lookout was erected on Mount Bielawski in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Thornton 1993; Clar 1959).

The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 replaced the Weeks Act, and expanded federal assistance for state forestry programs. The Act made $30,000 available to California for the development of its fire prevention programs (State Forest Fire Protection in California). Governor Clement Calhoun Young established the California Division of Forestry in 1927, which removed administrative responsibility of the State's parks from the State Board of Forestry (Hastings 1949).

The Great Depression signaled a period of significant development for CAL FIRE. In 1931, the reassembled Board of Forestry spearheaded the development of 28 forestry work camps to help curtail unemployment. The same year, the first seasonal standby crew was established in Ukiah, Mendocino County. Thousands of men passed through these camps during the early years of the Depression; they built fire breaks, assisted in fire hazard reduction, and contributed to fire suppression efforts (Hastings 1949).

During the Great Depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt created Emergency Conservation Work Programs. One program, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), established fire suppression camps throughout the State, and they erected 50 new fire lookouts between 1934 and 1936. All of these sites were part of the CAL FIRE detection system, and many CCC camps became permanent fire stations (Thornton 1993). By 1936, 112 fire suppression crews were operating throughout California. The summer of 1937 saw the largest number of seasonal employees to date, with 511 seasonal crew members working to prevent forest fires. In 1939, radio communication became a key factor for the first time when 75 transmitters were installed throughout the state. This allowed for rapid communication between facilities and greatly improved response times for fighting fires (Hastings 1949).

During World War II (WW II), Governor Earl Warren appointed William Moore as Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the parent agency of the California Division of Forestry. Moore committed the State to hire and pay the salaries of all full-time and seasonal employees for CAL FIRE, the statewide wildlands fire protection department. Post-WW II, the State began a prison "honor camp" program where inmates were used for conservation and fire protection projects. This led to the creation of the "Youth Honor Camp System," collaboration between the California Youth Authority and the California Division of Forestry. Today, CAL FIRE oversees state and privately owned wilderness areas, and administers the laws established under the Forest Practice Act of 1945 and 1973, which regulates commercial timber harvesting on non-federal lands (Thornton 1993).

Architectural Context:

The early years of CAL FIRE building construction was characterized by the development of fire lookout stations and forestry department buildings all funded by local jurisdictions. As such, these buildings were simply designed to act as observation-only towers, some with small living quarters nearby. They were constructed primarily with wood and were largely described as vernacular buildings. In 1914, California District Forester Coert duBois set a policy of "standardized building plans" which established a standard set of building policies for the Forest Service to follow. The plan was developed into an official manual for the Forest Service with working plans for ranger's offices, crew quarters, lookouts, barns, and other buildings. The plan, however, did not systematically result in making all Forest Service buildings the same, as was intended, because of the variety of each forest's constraints, such as lumber grades, accessibility, costs, and preferences (Thornton 1994).

The buildings constructed using the manual had some influences from Craftsman-style architecture, but with a clear emphasis on the functional requirements of the building. Many of the buildings contained front porches, overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and gabled roofs.

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Architectural Context (continued):

By 1929, the first State fire trucks were acquired and the architectural needs of the CAL FIRE buildings required some changes. In addition to acquiring fire trucks, standby crews were also hired in 1931 to be available for fire suppression in some areas of California. These two additions to the CAL FIRE arsenal significantly contributed to the needs of the buildings. In addition, the advent of the CCC program during the New Deal social and economic reform era, as described in the CAL FIRE history section, led to additional influences. During this era, the green roof color scheme of Forest Service buildings was officially incorporated as a necessary component of these buildings. Ranger stations were required to maintain the Forest Service green color scheme with every building and this has been carried through the decades to present (Thornton 1994).

The Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) were two of the primary federal programs used in the 1930s to combat the Great Depression. A key aspect of the WPA was that it gathered professionals, such as architects and engineers, to work on public works projects. Two significant architects of early Forest Service buildings were Maher and Blanchard. These two men adopted a new Forest Service architectural style for the CCC construction program in California. The new style included plans for residences, garages, truck garages, ranger station offices, equipment storage sheds, warehouses, gas and oil houses, and a number of other building types. Many of their designs had influences of both Craftsman-Bungalow and California Ranch architectural styles. The California Ranch style was mostly popular during the 1930s and 1940s for Forest Station buildings. The buildings were designed for simplicity and cost efficiency, with rough framing, strong foundations, and were composed primarily of wood. Maher and Blanchard designed for the CCC program, which lasted from 1933 to 1942, but most of the Forest Service work was completed by the end of 1939 (Thornton 1994).

At the end of WW II, CAL FIRE developed their own engineering and architectural system and drew their own plans for new buildings. New development was slow until the 1950s when an economic boom in the United States provided state government with more funds for firefighting. At this time, fire truck needs began to increase as the size of the vehicles grew and the garages originally designed to hold them were no longer adequate. Also during this period, ranger unit captains were now required to manage paperwork and the need for larger, more spacious offices for station chiefs and leaders was necessary. During the 1950s and 1960s, many ranger unit station truck garages were converted to station offices for the captains while newer, larger truck garages were constructed. Also during the 1960s, women began to enter the firefighting workforce and the need for co-ed barracks and other buildings were necessary. Many fire stations were remodeled on the interior, which included new partitions for room additions, restroom facilities, and sleeping quarters (Thornton 1994).

Ranger unit stations were primarily composed of one or more residences, a barracks, ranger's office, warehouse, a 5-bay to 8-bay equipment shed, and an automotive repair shop. In addition, gas and oil houses and well pump sheds with additional storage buildings were also typically on ranger unit station properties, as necessary.

No archival information was identified that specifically describes the plan by which the Butte Forest Fire Station Ranger Unit Headquarters buildings were constructed or conceived. The location on the complex, design, and intent of each building clearly follows the purpose and practicality of its function. The large equipment shops have massive rolling doors and were constructed during the period that fire engines were becoming increasingly large in size. The administrative office is designed to act as a friendly front office for the public. The method of construction of each building also follows standard practice and architectural needs of CALFIRE at the time of construction that include simple designs that are cost efficient, with rough framing, sturdy foundations, and are composed primarily of wood. The construction of the entire complex was a development over time that was ultimately a response to the growing need of fire protection in the lower foothill regions surrounding Oroville and Butte County and did not have unique intent.

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Property Descriptions:

The Butte Forest Fire Station Ranger Unit Headquarters is a complex of multiple buildings and structures operated by CAL FIRE as a primary unit headquarters. The complex is comprised of office and administration buildings, two large equipment garages, an automotive shop, equipment storage sheds, shipping and receiving center building, a barracks with living quarters, and a mess hall with kitchen. A wireless communication tower is also located within the complex as well as two large concrete fuel storage tanks. A road traverses the entire complex and most of the ground surface is paved with asphalt. Each built component within the complex is discussed below.

Two *ECC office buildings* are located in the northeastern portion of the complex, side-by-side. They contain vertical wood paneling and low-pitched corrugated metal roofs. They each are front gabled in with rectangular footprints. Both buildings are single story and contain multiple sliding, dual-pane windows with wood panel framing. The easternmost ECC office buildings primary entrance faces east and is under a front-gabled coved porch with concrete and decorative stone access ramp leading to the parking lot. The northern elevation of the building contains the rear and is guarded by a chain link fence and contains the A/C unit on a concrete pad. The western elevation of the easternmost building faces the eastern elevation of the westernmost building. A concrete patio area is covered by a wood trellis and two gabled porches extending from each building. The primary entrance of the westernmost building faces east towards the patio. The primary entrances for each building consist of metal doors with security locks and key code access panels. The western elevation of the westernmost building is connected by electronic cables to the tall steel lattice wireless communications tower.

A three-legged steel lattice tower is located between the fire suppression building and the ECC office buildings at the northern edge of the complex. The tower is enclosed by a chain link fence with barbed wire protection. The tower supports multiple dipole communication receivers and transmitters as well as a single microwave drum. The tower stands approximately 60 feet high. The cables connected to each dipole travel down the tower and connect with one of the ECC buildings to the east of the tower.

A manufactured building labeled *fire suppression* is located west of the steel lattice tower along the northern edge of the complex. The building is single-story with hardboard panels, on a raised foundation with crawl space and has a rectangular footprint. The building is side-gabled with a low-pitched roof containing composite shingles. Multi-pane aluminum framed sliding sash windows are located throughout the building and two primary doors on the southern façade each contain sashed windows for door light. A covered porch deck with stairs extends from the southern façade at both the doors. The deck contains a wood balustrade with vertical wood columns supporting the porch cover. The northern "rear" of the building contains additional aluminum framed sash windows with decorative shutters. A covered rear entrance is located facing north and contains a wood deck access ramp. Immediately adjacent to the *Fire Suppression* building to the west is a modern storage shed.

The *main equipment garage and station headquarters* is located in the center of the complex and is oriented north-south with a rectangular footprint. The building, though physically connected throughout, is divided into three main functioning components: (1) the equipment garage on the northern extend; (2) the station headquarters office in the middle; and, (3) the communications room on the southern end. The building is side-gabled with a corrugated metal roof. The building is composed of concrete with vertical paneling facing on portions of the building. Hardboard panels are present on the lower half of the building while real wood panels are located on the upper half of the building. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, some framed in wood and some covered with mesh screens.

The equipment garage portion contains three large main bay doors on the eastern and western elevations for pull-through access. The roll-up metal bay doors each contain three fixed-pane windows in a row in each door. The bay doors are framed in wood. A smaller metal bay door with no windows is also located on the eastern façade, south of the three main bay doors. The smaller door is also framed in wood and composed of the same material as the main bay doors. A medium-sized double swinging metal door entrance is located on the northern side of the three main bay doors, also on the eastern façade. Above the swinging metal doors is a sign marked "Tool Room."

Property Descriptions (continued):

The primary entrance to the station headquarters office is located on the eastern façade under a porch cover. An access ramp leads to the main front entrance from the open parking lot. A rear entrance is located on the western elevation under a covered porch with wood balustrade and stairs. The station office contains a front desk and few small office rooms for the station chief and other staff.

Extending from the southern end of the eastern façade is a large carport with the capacity of two full-size fire engines. The carport extends from the communications portion of the building and is supported by metal post beams. A louvered vent is located in the attic on the northern and southern elevations. A lightening safety ground wire extends from the attic vents and connects with the opposite end above the building. The southern elevation contains a covered portico pathway of concrete with a metal railing and access into the communications room. Below the concrete portico pathway is an opening which contains large trash bins.

An addition extends from the western elevation of the communications room facing the road. The extension is an auxiliary garage on a large concrete foundation and contains horizontal composition paneling, a corrugated metal roof, and a large louvered vent and door access on the southern elevation. The western elevation contains a metal roll-up bay door which is not level with the road.

The primary *administration building* is located at the main public entrance on the easternmost portion of the complex near Del Oro Avenue. The administration building contains composition shingles and sits on a concrete foundation with an "L" shaped footprint. Though the building sits on a concrete foundation, it does contain a crawl space with small vents located in the concrete foundation. The southern façade consists of the primary entrance to the building. The primary entrance is a metal and glass door facing south with a concrete stairway and access ramp leading to it from the parking lot. Fenestration on the southern façade consists of large double-hung windows. Some windows are updated vinyl framed while others are original aluminum framed. In addition, some windows contain mesh coverings to inhibit sunlight while others do not contain a screen. The building is composed of horizontal composition wood slats and some large flat composition panels. A louvered attic vent is located above three separate double-hung vinyl framed windows on the southernmost elevation at the gabled end. Large vertical composition wood panels make up the eastern and northern walls. A rear entrance metal door with security lock key code is located on the eastern elevation adjacent to a concrete patio with picnic table. The northern elevation consists primarily of aluminum framed sliding windows with mesh screen covers. The windows are grouped in three sets of long rows along the northern elevation. A small canvas covered portico extends from the western elevation of the building and leads to a security locked entrance on the western gabled end.

An *equipment maintenance building* is located at the southernmost extent of the complex and is the first building seen from Nelson Avenue. The building is a single story wood framed, side-gabled building on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular footprint. The building is composed of vertical hardboard panels throughout each elevation and contains a corrugated metal roof. Three large metal bay roll-up doors are located on the northern elevation. At the base of the building is a concrete apron stretched across the base of each of the bay doors to the front door. Few aluminum framed sliding windows are located on the eastern extend of the building while no windows are present on the western elevation. A louvered attic vent is located on the eastern and western elevations at the peak of the gabled ends. The eastern end of the building contains an office while the remainder of the building is used for large equipment maintenance and storage. Three large metal storage containers are located adjacent to the western side of the building but appear modern in age.

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Property Descriptions (continued):

The *main equipment shop* is located south of the *main equipment garage and station headquarters* and faces south towards the *equipment maintenance building*. The shop is a large two-story warehouse size building with a flat corrugated metal roof and wide eaves with exposed rafters. The building has hardboard vertical panel siding and sits on a concrete foundation with a square footprint. The southern elevation is the main façade of the building and contains three large metal roll-up bay doors and two standard entry doors. A wide concrete apron is at the base of the southern façade of the building. Above the large roll-up bay doors is a long rectangular horizontal opening which was once a window but is currently completely boarded up. Fenestration for the remainder of the building consists of fixed-sash windows on the first-story of the western elevation, two sliding windows and a boarded up window on the first-story of the western elevation, no windows on the rear northern elevation, and a single sliding window at the second-story of the primary southern façade next to the boarded up rectangular row window.

A minimal size gas and oil house is located adjacent to the *main equipment shop* at the center entrance along Nelson Avenue. The gas and oil house is a small front-gabled building with corrugated metal roof and a rectangular footprint. It has a recessed entry under a porch and sits on a concrete slab foundation. Fenestration consists of individual fixed-pane sash windows on the eastern and western elevations and the southern façade. The rear northern elevation contains a gated opening as well as a metal door. Adjacent to the rear of the building is a concrete slab platform with three metal anchor footings previously used to support a steel lattice tower. The *gas and oil house* manages fuel storage vaults buried in the adjacent ground under aggregate but are no longer used by the fire station.

A large *shipping and receiving center* building is located at the northwestern edge of the complex and faces south. The building is side-gabled with a corrugated metal roof and wide eaves with exposed rafters. It sits on a large concrete foundation with a rectangular footprint and the primary façade is facing south towards the rest of the complex. The building is characterized by three large metal roll-up bay doors. The metal door on the eastern end is elevated above ground level for large container trucks to back up against the building for loading and unloading. The remaining two metal doors each are accessed by wide concrete ramps with metal railings, also used for loading and unloading supplies. Primary walkway doors are located immediately adjacent to the metal roll-up doors to allow pedestrian access. The building is composed of horizontal paneled hardboard siding except below the windows where in place are large paneled hardboard squares. Fenestration consists of only a single row of five double-hung aluminum framed windows on the southern façade. Immediately adjacent to the western side of the building is a modern small wooden, front-gabled shed which is clearly less than a few years old.

A *mess hall* building is located on the western portion of the complex. The building is side-gabled with a corrugated metal roof and moderate eaves with exposed rafters. It sits on a large concrete foundation with a rectangular footprint and the primary façade is facing north towards the shipping and receiving center. The building is characterized by a main patio with cover over barbecue area on the northern façade. The patio also contains a concrete porch with railing and has a basketball court adjacent to the hall for recreation. The building is composed of horizontal paneled hardboard siding throughout. Fenestration consists of multiple sliding windows located on the northern and southern elevations, and single-pane windows in entry doors on each elevation. The building appears split into two sections, with one roofline above the other on the northern gabled-end; however, the southern gabled-end roofline appears flush.

A *barracks* building is also located on the western end of the complex adjacent to the mess hall with a shared courtyard. The barracks is a cross-gabled building with a corrugated metal roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters. A solar panel is located on the roof of the barracks. The building sits on a large concrete foundation and has an "L" shaped footprint with the primary façade facing the west into the courtyard. The western façade and northern facing elevation cross-side has a wide patio cover with rows of seating on a slightly raised concrete porch. The eastern elevation also contains a wide patio cover with seating on a raised concrete porch. Fenestration consists of multiple sliding windows located on each elevation with several doors with windows also located on nearly each elevation. The building is composed of horizontal paneled hardboard siding throughout. The barracks is immediately adjacent to the primary parking lot for the complex, located south of the building.

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Property Specific History:

The Butte FS and UHQ was constructed over a period of several decades, with initial construction prior to WW II and additional buildings in the 1950s and 1960s. The dates of construction are taken primarily from two sources: (1) Thornton's 1994 evaluation; and (2) original site plan and as-built construction drawings. Thornton's determination of dates was a result of extensive research of the S-5 photograph collection managed by CAL FIRE. The S-5 collection is a photographic inventory record of CAL FIRE buildings in California. The information from the S-5 inventory was included in Thornton's 1994 report. ECORP also conducted research at the California State Archives to gather construction dates for each of the buildings on the property. ECORP verified Thornton's research by reviewing as-built construction plan drawings for the property. In addition, historical aerials were also reviewed by ECORP to confirm the construction dates of the buildings.

The Butte FS and UHQ was developed in three distinct phases: (1) Post-New Deal WW II period initial construction; (2) Post-WW II expansion; and (3) modern-era additions.

The initial complex, then referred to as the Oroville Forest Fire Station, consisted of only two buildings: the main equipment garage and office building and the equipment maintenance building. The equipment maintenance building was constructed in 1937, the year following the New Deal social and economic reform, at the onset of WW II, though prior to the United States' entrance into the conflict. The equipment maintenance building was constructed in the southern portion of the compound. Research did not reveal how the building was initially used, but it was likely used for local fire engine or vehicle repairs. In 1940, the main equipment garage and office building were constructed. The intent of these buildings implies that a station headquarters was not part of the property during this period. They were most likely constructed to serve the local fire station or act as a local repair shop for other CAL FIRE needs. Changes in the size of fire engines were occurring prior to WW II, and these automotive shops were clearly constructed to address the changing demands. In addition, the trend for government spending to create jobs during the New Deal, particularly maintenance and manufacturing jobs, was carried over into 1937 during the construction of the first of these two CAL FIRE buildings.

After the initial post-New Deal WW II construction period, the post-WW II expansion period began in the 1950s followed by major construction during the 1960s. First, a small gas and oil house was added north of the equipment maintenance building in 1953. The gas and oil house contained the fuel for vehicles and property. Another big change was the enlargement of the main equipment garage and office in 1954. The main equipment garage was enlarged and modified to include pull-through vehicle bays as well as expanded office size on the interior. The remodel significantly changed the architectural design of the original building as well as reconfigured the original vehicle stall layout.

In the 1960s, a major shift in the facilities use occurred, as the property was transformed from a vehicle repair and storage facility to the Butte FS and UHQ. In 1960, the main equipment shop was constructed just south of the main equipment garage and office. An L-shaped, single story barracks building was constructed in 1961 on the western portion of the property. The same year, the mess hall was constructed adjacent to the barracks. With the addition of the barracks and mess hall, the station now had the capability to house people year round on the property. In 1964, the shipping and receiving building was constructed on the northwestern edge of the compound. Concluding the 1960s development of the property, the Administration Building was constructed in 1965 along Del Oro Avenue on the eastern side of the facility.

The final phase of construction consists primarily of modern-era additions to existing buildings, or some new buildings to meet the growing demand for Station Chiefs and Rangers to complete paperwork. A generator room was added to the main equipment garage building in 1970. Original site plans show that a gabled extension was added to the Administration Building in 1974. Later development of the CAL FIRE complex included the first Support Building, constructed between 1982 and 1994; the Fire Suppression Building, constructed sometime after 1982; and the second Support Building, constructed sometime after 1994. In the 1970s, many of the buildings received asbestos cement tiles. In addition, the majority of the buildings on the complex were renovated in the 1980s. Renovations included changes in to the fenestration of the buildings as well as replacement of wood siding with pressed hardboard siding. These buildings are primarily administrative in nature and follow the economic trend of paperwork and need to modernize older facilities.

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Updated Evaluation:

The Butte FS and UHQ has received many modifications or alterations since the original buildings were constructed. Building records and as-built drawings were reviewed that included a complete construction and modification history of the Headquarters. These were reviewed and photocopied during the site visit. In addition to the construction of several new buildings and alterations to existing buildings; painting, maintenance, and landscaping have also occurred at each of the buildings. Despite the alterations to buildings and new construction; the Headquarters is still clearly associated with CAL FIRE.

The previous evaluation compiled an adequate historical context for CAL FIRE buildings, as well as a history of CAL FIRE. The history developed by Thornton was expanded upon by ECORP during the updated evaluation effort. The expansion included extensive architectural historical contexts, property history, CAL FIRE history, and relevant social and economic history of Butte County, Oroville, and California.

Following is an evaluation against the NRHP and CRHR criteria of the Butte FS and UHQ.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion A or 1: The Butte FS and UHQ is directly linked with CAL FIRE, which means it is associated with the specific pattern of fire protection in California. The mere association with that pattern, however, does not qualify the facility as an important or significant component of that system. As described in the property history, the Butte FS and UHQ was developed in three distinct phases: (1) Post-New Deal WW II period initial construction; (2) Post-WW II expansion; and (3) modern-era additions. CAL FIRE and fire protection in California underwent several social and economic changes during these periods. The first two buildings constructed on the property consisted of an equipment garage and an equipment shop, indicating that the original intent of the station was to maintain fire trucks and other heavy equipment. These two buildings were constructed after the initial developments of the New Deal economic reform era and nearly a decade after the first great expansion of CAL FIRE facilities. Though technically these two buildings were constructed during the post-New Deal WW II period, their historical association with that social change in the nation and CAL FIRE in California is much less than that of other buildings constructed during that period by CAL FIRE. The post-WW II expansion phase saw the construction of the majority of the buildings on the property including the barracks, mess hall, equipment maintenance shop, administration building, shipping and receiving center, and gas and oil house. The post-WWII expansion phase saw the facility change from a workshop to a full housing and business facility that followed the trends after WW II. The facility, however, was expanded a decade later than most other post-WWII CAL FIRE facilities. The expansion was not important for the District or region because several other CAL FIRE facilities already contained housing for their workers and the Butte Station did not act as a landmark or signify an historic event. The modern-era additions were constructed during the 1980s and 1990s and are not considered cultural resources. Therefore, the buildings in the facility are not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A or 1.

The Butte FS and UHQ is associated with the theme of fire protection in California within the context of CAL FIRE fire station facilities. Though it is associated with CAL FIRE, it has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the Departments fire protection system or the town of Oroville. The fire protection system was already in place prior to the establishment of the Headquarters and it only served to expand the existing system into Butte County. Though the Headquarters was constructed within the periods of certain social and economic reform, its association with those patterns of events is not historical important. Therefore, the Headquarters facility as a whole is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, and CRHR under Criterion 1.

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Updated Evaluation (continued):

NRHP / CRHR Criterion B or 2: No noted individual is significantly associated with the Butte FS and UHQ or any individual buildings within the complex. Ranger and battalion chiefs have changed multiple times throughout the years and have primarily consisted of officers for CAL FIRE with no particular specific individual having notable historical significance. Therefore, the Headquarters is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion C or 3: The buildings within the Butte FS and UHQ each have some very discrete architectural influences that are a combination of Craftsman and California Ranch styles of architecture. The influences are very minimal and the designs of each building are primarily intended to function and serve specific purposes and are clearly not intended to have artistic value. The Craftsman-style influences are evidenced in the buildings by the emphasis on wood paneling and exposed rafters beneath the wide hanging eaves. The California Ranch style influences are evidenced in the buildings by the simple forms and building layouts with vehicle garages and side-gabled primary entrances for some of the buildings. The influences are a result of the PWA and the intent to efficiently use resources in the construction of each building, as well as the need for each building to be constructed by a crew of builders and not architect designed and engineered. Therefore, these buildings individually do not represent the work of a master or embody the distinctive characteristics of any type, period, or method of construction.

The buildings, however, each do contain a common distinguishable entity, which directly associates them together, as well as with the development of CAL FIRE. The wood trim of each primary building in the complex is painted in the Forest Service green color. The color, however, was historically originally intended during the, CCC era, to be painted on the roofs. At the Butte FS and UHQ, the green is painted on the trim of the buildings, but is not on the roofs of the older buildings. In addition, the green is a trademark of nearly all Forest Service buildings currently in operation, so it is not unique. Any buildings that would embody the historical significance of the green paint, would have been constructed during the CCC era and have the green painted on the roof.

The techniques employed for construction and maintenance of the Headquarters and each building within were not unique and were in existence prior to construction of the buildings, and therefore are not historically significant. The design and function of the buildings are primarily for maintenance and management of fire station equipment and housing for employees and are not distinguishable from other fire station properties already in existence or constructed afterwards throughout California. The buildings were designed to fulfill the necessity to expand existing fire protection facilities owned by CAL FIRE, which included shop and maintenance buildings, administrative offices, and crew living facilities, as well as proximity to the local area needing fire protection.

Therefore, the individual buildings and Headquarters as a whole are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

NRHP / CRHR Criterion D or 4: The Butte FS and UHQ does not have potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is well documented in the archival record as well as in multiple evaluations, conducted in 1994 and 2014. The buildings do not contain any subsurface components and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, the Headquarters is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity: The site visit and review of construction plan drawings and as-built drawings indicate that the Headquarters retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The Headquarters was constructed in multiple phases beginning with automotive repair facilities, transitioning to employee quarters and full operation headquarters, and most recently receiving additional administrative offices and remodels to accommodate necessity. The buildings remain in their original location and setting among the City of Oroville and on the edges of fire hazard zones in California. They are still owned and operated by a California Fire protection agency, though the name changed from CDF to CAL FIRE. In addition, the Forest Service green color is still prominent on the buildings and they share a similar association among each other and among Forest Service facilities. The workmanship, materials, and design, however, have all been moderately diminished. The main equipment garage has had numerous interior and exterior modifications to address the changing needs of fire engines, paperwork, and Ranger requirements over the decades since construction. The equipment maintenance facilities have also been expanded in some areas, and the barracks and mess hall have each had interior changes since construction to adapt to the need for female fire fighter facilities. The essential physical components of each building within the complex that relays historic character and association with CAL FIRE, however, are still visible and dominant above the other physical changes to the building. The modifications to the materials, workmanship, and design of the buildings, however, have not detracted from the overall historical aspect of the Headquarters complex. Therefore, the Headquarters maintains sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, the Headquarters is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR.

The two administrative office buildings and wireless communications tower were added in 1990s and are not old enough to be considered cultural resources.

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1969 "Evolution of California's Wildland Fire Protection System", State Board of Forestry, Sacramento.

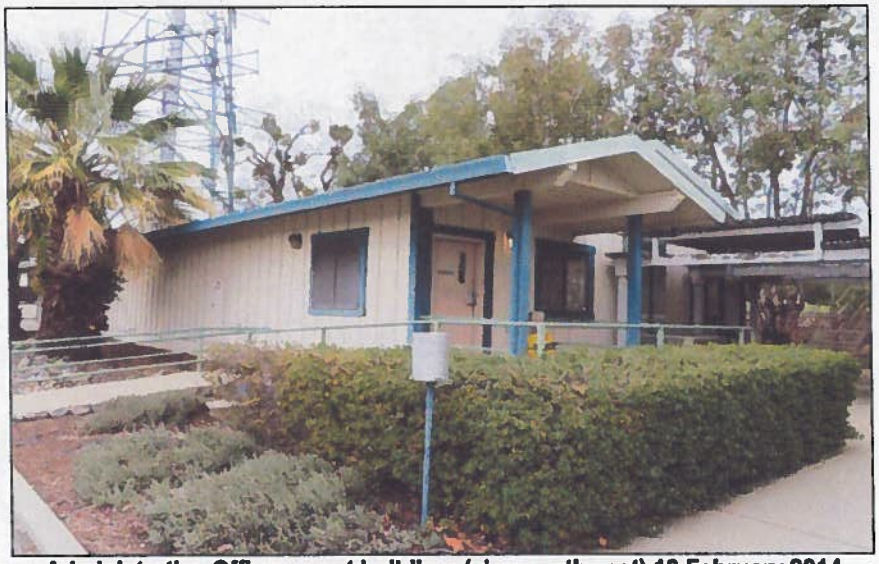
Hastings, John
1949 "Development of State Forest Fire Protection in California: Brief Sketch", State Board of Forestry, Sacramento.

Thornton, Mark
1994 *A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory*. "S-5 Inventory/Photo Album," CDF Property Records, Ranger Unit Headquarters.

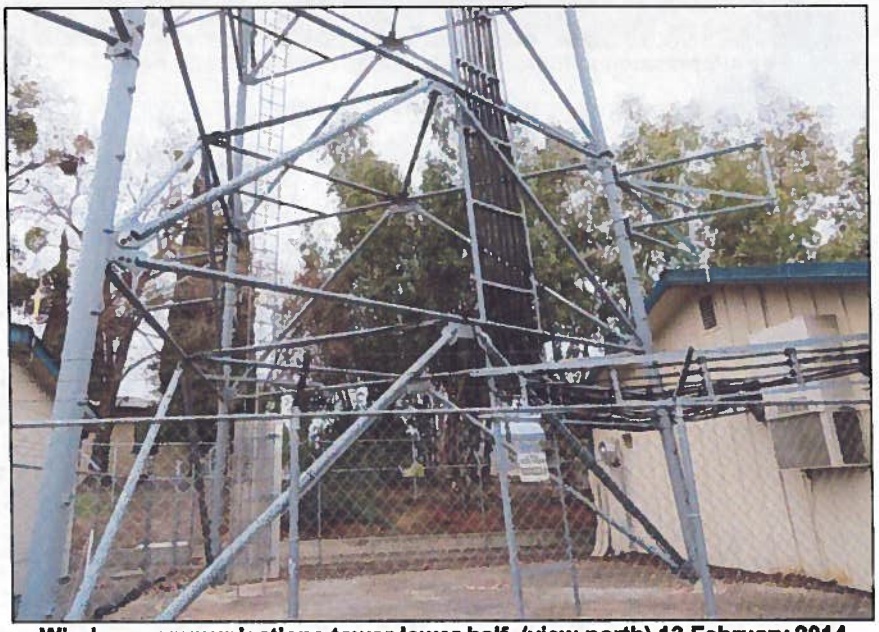
Photographs:

Administrative Office – east building, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

Photographs (continued):



Administrative Office – west building, (view northwest) 13 February 2014



Wireless communications tower lower half, (view north) 13 February 2014

Photographs (continued):

Fire suppression manufactured building, (view north) 13 February 2014

Main equipment garage and headquarters office, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

Photographs (continued):

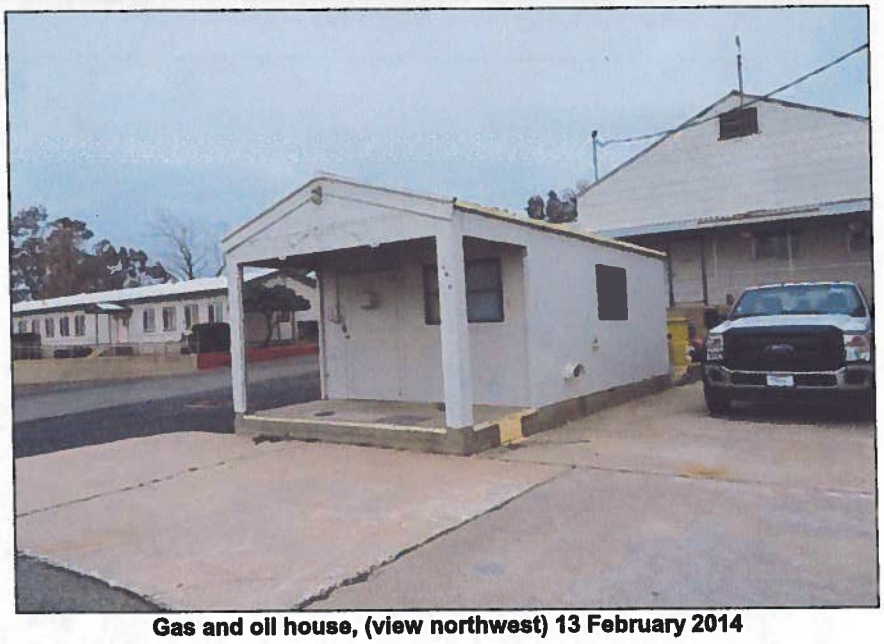
Administrative office, (view east) 13 February 2014

Equipment maintenance building, (view southeast) 13 February 2014

*Recorded by: Thornton (1994): Update by Jeremy Adams *Date: 26 August, 2014 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Photographs (continued):

Main equipment shop building, (view northwest) 13 February 2014



Gas and oil house, (view northwest) 13 February 2014

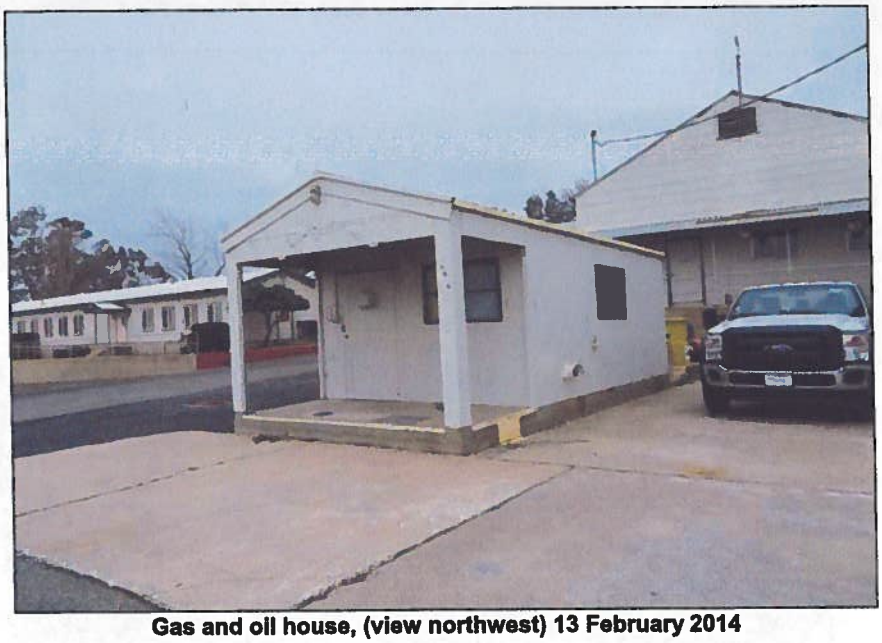
Photographs (continued):

Administrative office, (view east) 13 February 2014

Equipment maintenance building, (view southeast) 13 February 2014

Photographs (continued):

Main equipment shop building, (view northwest) 13 February 2014



Gas and oil house, (view northwest) 13 February 2014

*Recorded by: Thornton (1994): Update by Jeremy Adams *Date: 26 August, 2014 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

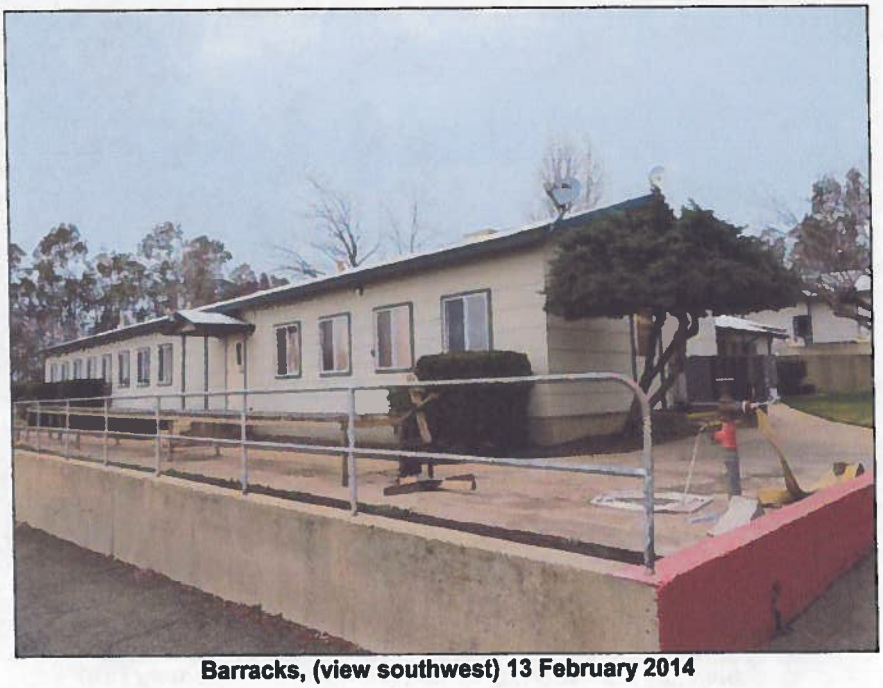
Photographs (continued):

Shipping and receiving center, (view west) 13 February 2014

Mess hall, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

*Recorded by: Thornton (1994): Update by Jeremy Adams *Date: 26 August, 2014 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Photographs (continued):



Barracks, (view southwest) 13 February 2014

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** P-4-1323

***Map Name:** Oroville, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1970

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 Meters

DPR 523J (1/95)

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

ATTACHMENT E

Thornton 1994 Evaluation