

**APPENDIX F**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTY**  
**SURVEY REPORT**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This *Historic Property Survey Report/Finding of Effect* (HPSR/FOE) document reports the identification, evaluation effort and application of effect undertaken for proposed improvements for the *Ione Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan Draft EIR Located in Amador County, California* (Undertaking). The City of Ione is currently near or at capacity for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, and an expansion of capacity is necessary to accommodate future planned growth and wastewater flows during extremely wet winters. Current agencies/entities involved in the wastewater problems/solutions include the City of Ione, Amador Regional Sanitation Authority (ARSA)<sup>1</sup>, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Mule Creek State Prison, the Castle Oaks Golf Course and the Unimin Mine. Federal grant and loan funds administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) may be used to complete the proposed improvements.

The proposed Master Plan will be implemented in phases. The *Initial Phase* for the Waster Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) is reviewed and analyzed at a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) project level, allowing for detailed analysis of potential environmental impacts. The *Later Phases* are less well defined, and are assessed at the program level as their location and impacts cannot be predicted at this time. For this report, the *Initial Phase* included a field inventory of the project while only a records review was completed for the *Later Phases*.

This report has been prepared to meet federal and state regulatory requirements for historic properties (cultural resources) which require the identification and evaluation of cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed wastewater treatment improvements. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) responsible entity and is required to complete the federal regulatory requirements for cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800. The regulations require a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effort of the undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine potential impacts on both historical and archaeological cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and mitigate impacts on historically or culturally significant resources located within and near a development Project. The City of Ione Valley is the lead state agency and the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is the reviewing party.

No historic properties or historic resources are present within the *Initial Phase* WWTP

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1. ARSA includes: City of Sutter Creek and several unincorporated communities in Amador County (e.g., Martell and Amador City) (MHA 2008 [12/7/2006]).

Area of Potential Effects (APE) which is defined as the area coincident with the proposed improvement areas to be modified/constructed within the existing footprint of the existing secondary and tertiary Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTP). This HPSR/FOE provides supporting materials for the *Initial Phase* federal and state regulatory requirements and requests the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to concur that: (1) the identification effort is complete pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)-(c); and, (2) a finding of *No historic properties affected* (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)) is appropriate since the proposed undertaking will not affect historic properties listed, determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that no historic resources properties listed, determined eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) are present.

The archival and records completed for the *Later Phases* provides only partial information on the proposed waste water treatment improvements that may be constructed.

## 1.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – INITIAL PHASE

No historic properties eligible for the National Register or Historic Places (NRHP) or historic resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) are present within the Initial Phase WWTP APE for the Initial Phase.

### 1.1A Identification Effort Findings

The identification effort included an archival search, a review of pertinent literature, a systematic archaeological field inventory and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

No prehistoric era sites have been identified (recorded or observed) within the proposed WWTP APE.

No ethnographic resources or traditional/contemporary Native American use areas and/or other features of cultural significance have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed WWTP APE.

No Hispanic Period or American Period archaeological resources have been recorded or identified within the proposed WWTP APE.

The built environment within the WWTP APE is associated with the processing and treatment of waste water. The buildings and structures date for the late 1950s or later and have been extensively modified and renewed over the past 50 years. None of the buildings and structures are eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR under any of the criteria.

### 1.1B Conclusions

No historic properties or contributors to a NRHP district and/ CRHR district are present within the proposed WWTP APE that have been listed, eligible or appear

to be eligible for inclusion either on the NRHP or the CRHR.

The undertaking will not affect any historic properties or historic resources eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or the CRHR.

A determination of *No historic properties affected* (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)) appears appropriate.

The proposed improvements will not affect any historical resources as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act.

#### 1.1C Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required for historic properties/cultural resources.

The development of a formal *Post-Review Discovery Plan* is not recommended due to the very low potential for exposing prehistoric or historic archaeological material within or adjacent to the Initial Phase WWTP APE.

The exposure of Native American burials shall be handled in accordance with state law.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – LATER PHASES

The identification effort included an archival search, and a review of pertinent literature.

No prehistoric era sites have been identified as a result of the records search completed for the potential six pipeline alignments.

No Hispanic Period archaeological resources have been recorded or identified within the potential six pipeline alignments for the later project phases.

Three unevaluated historic archaeological resources are present within or adjacent to the potential six pipelines proposed during the Later Phases:

**CA-AMA-381H** (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (SR 124) south of Ione. It is likely the result of dumping between 1880 to post-1945.

**P-3-735H**, a historic scatter consisting of various clear and color glass fragments, ceramics, and metal objects and fragments, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124. A date interval for the artifacts is not provided.

**P-3-946**, the Ione Racetrack, a 2-mile long structure, was built for the first fair held in October 1887. In addition, to the dirt track, the facility includes a 150-foot grandstand, fences, play equipment, etc. The racetrack "was found in eligible [*sic*] to the National Register in 2002" under

criterion C. Nonetheless, later researchers consider the racetrack as "potentially eligible to the California Register of Historical Places" in spite of the numerous building alterations since the mid-1980s.

The completion of the identification and evaluation effort along with Native American consultation is required once the proposed Later Phases projects have been selected.

## **2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The City of Ione is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Amador County, California [Fig. 1]. The terrain in and around the City of Ione is characterized predominantly by gently rolling hills. Two state highways pass through the City of Ione, intersecting in the downtown commercial district. Highway 124 travels generally southwest to northeast through Ione, while Highway 104 travels generally southeast to northwest. The southern and more developed portion of the City of Ione is bisected east to west by Sutter Creek. Nearby communities include Clay to the west, Clements and Wallace to the south, and the Cities of Jackson, Sutter Creek, and Amador City to the east and northeast. The City of Sacramento is located approximately 40 miles to the northwest of the City of Ione.

The City has a resident population of approximately 3,300. This number does not include the 3,725 inmates from the Mule Creek State Prison or the 300 wards of the Preston Youth Facility, both of which are located within the city limits of the City of Ione. The City has a central business district comprised of various retail and office uses, while no industrial uses currently exist within the city limits. Two mining companies, Unimin Mine and Ione Minerals, lease property to operate mining operations to the immediate south of the City of Ione.

### **2.1 INITIAL PHASE**

The City of Ione currently operates two wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. The first of these two facilities, known as the City of Ione Wastewater Treatment Plant or the secondary WWTP, is located directly to the south of Sutter Creek at 1600 W. Marlette Street. This facility is bounded by W. Marlette Street and Sutter Creek on the north and Old Stockton Ione Highway on the west. This WWTP is a secondary treatment plant that serves the wastewater treatment and disposal needs of the City of Ione, as well as the backwash water used by the AWA to periodically wash the filters at its water treatment plant, located in the northeast portion of the City of Ione. The facility consists of a total of seven open ponds and ancillary monitoring and regulating equipment.

The second wastewater facility is the Castle Oaks Water Reclamation Plant (COWRP), otherwise known as the City's tertiary WWTP. This facility is at 10100 Five Mile Drive and includes fields on the north and south side of the plant and is located diagonally opposite the WWTP Ponds on the north side of Sutter Creek, bounded by Old Stockton Ione Highway on the east. The tertiary plant serves the Amador Regional Sanitation Authority (ARSA), which includes wastewater from the communities of Sutter Creek,

Amador City, and portions of Martell. The tertiary WWTP also serves the Mule Creek State Prison, which has an agreement with ARSA and the City of Ione to send a portion of its secondary treated wastewater to the Ione tertiary WWTP. The tertiary plant is located approximately 600 feet to the northwest of the secondary plant, across Sutter Creek (MHA 2008; Robertson 1998:71; USGS Ione, Calif. 1962; Township 6 North, Range 9 East, unsectioned, MDB&M [hereafter T 6N R 9E]) [Figs. 1-2].

### *Proposed Initial Phase Elements* [Fig. 3]

The Initial Project Phase will result in the review of existing Pond 7; the future construction of Pond 8 west of and adjacent to Pond 7; the draining, cleaning and partial filling of Ponds 5 and 6 with impermeable fill; the construction of an activated sludge treatment system and the demolition of existing secondary treatment facilities within the secondary WWTP; the closure and reclamation of Ponds 1-4; the construction of a two pipeline and pumping facilities to send secondary and tertiary treated water between the secondary WWTP and the tertiary WWTP; and the expansion and upgrade of the facilities at the existing tertiary WWTP. The majority of the work will occur within the footprint of the existing facilities.

## 2.2 LATER PHASES [Fig. 3]

These potential elements are subject to change and generally consist of various disposal options including the construction of Pond 9; new additional percolation and holding ponds; and, new pipeline alignments to provide for reclaimed water disposal to various users. None of these options have been finalized.

## 2.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS<sup>2</sup>

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the *Initial Phase* includes both the secondary WWTP Ponds at 1600 W. Marlette Street and the Tertiary Treatment Plant at 10100 Five Mile Drive [Fig. 4-5].

The *Later Phases* APE has not yet been set. A new pond (Pond 9), several water holding ponds and six pipeline alignments [see Fig. 3] are proposed. The archive and records search included the potential components of these phases but only for resources within and immediately adjacent to the pipeline alignments, percolation ponds, etc.

## 3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

This report has been prepared to meet applicable federal and state regulatory requirements for historic properties (cultural resources) which require the identification and evaluation of cultural resources that could be affected by the project. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional/cultural importance to various groups. The analysis

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2. Area of Potential Effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.

of cultural resources can provide valuable information on the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations.

The proposed undertaking must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 which requires a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effect of the undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and prior to approval of an undertaking to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine potential impacts on both historical and archaeological cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and mitigate impacts on historically or culturally significant resources located within and near a development Project.

### 3.1 FEDERAL

The project requires a federal permit to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Sacramento District). The project is subject to the consultation process under applicable federal regulations which require a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effect of the undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register and prior to approval of an undertaking to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

### 3.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA -The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; districts and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts and objects, and, locations of important historic events, or sites of traditional/cultural importance to various groups.<sup>3</sup>

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3. The "federal" definitions of cultural resource, historic property or historic resource, traditional use area, and sacred resources are reviewed below and are typically also applied to non-federal projects.

A cultural resource may be defined as a phenomenon associated with prehistory, historical events or individuals or extant cultural systems. These include archaeological sites, districts and objects; standing historic structures, districts and objects; locations of important historic events; and, places, objects and living or non-living things that are important to the practice and continuity of traditional cultures. Cultural resources may involve historic properties, traditional use areas and sacred resource areas.

Historic property or historic resource means any prehistoric district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The definition also includes artifacts, records and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure or object.

Traditional use area refers to an area or landscape identified by a cultural group to be necessary for the perpetuation of the traditional culture. The concept can include areas for the collection of food and non-food resources, occupation sites and ceremonial and/or sacred areas.

Sacred resources applies to traditional sites, places or objects that Native American tribes or groups,

## Historical Resources

CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code) and defines substantial adverse change as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration that would impair historical significance (Section 5020.1). Section 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)<sup>4</sup> is presumed to be historically or culturally significant.

Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey (as provided under Section 5024.1g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not. A resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR, is not included in a local register of historic resources, or is not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be considered historically significant by the lead agency for purposes of CEQA (Section 21084.1; see Section 21098.1).

## Archaeological Resources

CEQA requires a Lead Agency to identify and examine environmental effects that may result in significant adverse effects. Where a project may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource, Section 21083.2 requires the Lead Agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

## *Definitions*

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

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or their members, perceive as having religious significance.

4. A historical resource may be listed in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the following criteria: "(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 in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation." Automatic listings include properties listed in the National Register, determined eligible for the National Register either by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination on a project review, or State Historical Landmarks from number 770 onward. In addition Points of Interest nominated from January 1998 onward will be jointly listed as Points and in the California Register. Landmarks prior to 770 and Points of Historical Interest may be listed through an action of the State Historical Resources Commission (CAL/OHP ca. 1999).

meets any of the following criteria: (1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or, (3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Section 21084.1 requires treatment of any substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource listed in, or eligible to be listed in, the CRHR as a significant effect on the environment. The definition of "historical resource" includes archaeological resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the CRHR and by reference, the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, and local registers.

Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1 provide the following definitions:

*Historic district* means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

*Historical landmark* means any historical resource that is registered as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.

*Historical resource* includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

*Local register of historic resources* means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.

*Substantial adverse change* means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.

A resource identified as significant in a historical resource survey may be listed in the CRHR if the survey meets all of the following criteria:

The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.

The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and requirements.

The resource is evaluated and determined by the Office of Historic Preservation to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523.

If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the CRHR, the survey is updated to identify historical resources that have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those that have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

### *Other California Laws and Regulations*

Other requirements for cultural resources management appear in the California Public Resources Code Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 (Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites), and Chapter 1.75, beginning at Section 5097.9 (Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites) for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner must be notified within 48 hours and there should be no further disturbance to the site where the remains were found. If the remains are determined by the coroner to be Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American so they can inspect the burial site and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

## **4.0 IDENTIFICATION EFFORT**

### **4.1 RESEARCH SOURCES CONSULTED (see Attachments)**

A prehistoric and historic sites records and literature search of the 0.25-mile area around both the Initial Phase Ione WWTP APE and the potential Later Phases alignments and improvement areas was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central Information Center, CSU (CHRIS/NCIC File No. AMA-08-17 dated September 25, 2008 and AMA-09-05 dated March 13, 2009 by Bowden 2008, 2009) (see Attachments).

Reference material consulted by the CHRIS/NCIC included: the *Historic Properties Directory* for Amador County (CAL/OHP 2009a) with the most recent updates of the National Register of Historic Places; California Historical Landmarks (CAL/OHP 1996); and, California Points of Historical Interest (CAL/OHP 1992) as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation as well as the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976), the *National Register of Historic Places* (USNPS 2004), [Archaeological] *Determinations of Eligibility* (CAL/OHP 2009b) and *Caltrans Bridge Inventory* (2000, 2006).

Basin Research Associates, San Leandro also consulted: the *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973); *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988); the *Historic and Archeological Sections from the Ione General Plan* (CSPC&EDD 1982/NCIC #18),<sup>5</sup> and a limited number of historic maps.

#### 4.2 IONE WWTP APE REPORTS

Five (5) cultural resources compliance reports on file with the CHRIS/NCIC include the APE, part of the APE, and/or area adjacent to the APE. These reports are negative for cultural resources within or adjacent to the WWTP APE (Soule 1975; Motz 1977; Peak & Associates 1985; Davis-King 1996a; Soule 1979). One cultural resources report not on file with the CHRIS/NCIC was also negative for cultural resources in or adjacent to the proposed WWTP APE (AES 2006).

*An Archaeological Survey of the City of Ione Wastewater Disposal Plant Site (5 Acre Pond)* (Soule 1975/NCIC #14) includes the northwest corner of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds project component adjacent to the Stockton Ione Highway. The records search, review of National Register and California landmarks lists, and field survey were negative for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources.

*An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Regional Sewer System for Amador, Ione, California* provides (Motz 1977/NCIC #4) appears to include a proposed sewer pipeline extension adjacent to the north east corner of the APE south of Sutter Creek. The report includes an Ethnographic Setting, Historic Background, Previous Archaeological Investigation, Methodology including research and field survey, Field Observation, and Recommendations. Three prehistoric sites were recorded, CA-AMA-165, 166, and 167 (P-3-200, 201, and 2002): two bedrock mortar sites approximately 1.5 and 1.6 mile northeast of the APE and an open occupation site with midden approximately 1.25 mile northwest of the APE.

*A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Amador County, California* (Peak & Associates 1985/NCIC #193) includes small portions of the two 2008 WWTP project components north and south of Sutter Creek. This report provides a brief Cultural History - Ethnology and History - and background information and current condition of the Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge and Scully Ranch. The Scully Ranch was listed on the National Register of Historic Places<sup>6</sup> with boundaries extending to Sutter Creek on the north and Old Stockton Road on the east [opposite the APE] with the entryway off of Five Mile Drive at W. Marlette Street. The report also provides the results of the field inspection, project impacts, mitigation measures, and evaluation of Five Mile Bridge (eligible for inclusion on the National Register

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5. Report number assigned by the CHRIS/NCIC.

6. *Historic Properties Directory* (CAL/OHP 2008a) as listed 11/21/1978, code 1S, individual property listed in NR [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper, Listed in the CR [California Register of Historical Resources].

under criterion c)<sup>7</sup> and recommendations.

*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] - Negative Findings: ARSA Improvement: Pipe Line & Emergency Storage Facility* (Davis-King 1996a/NCIC #674) involved an approximately 5.8 acres of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek.<sup>8</sup> This negative ASR includes Study Findings; Background with the names, qualifications, and dates of the field; survey; Present Environment; Ethnography noting attempts to contact the four Native Americans; Sources Consulted including the results of a records search, a meeting with Larry Cenotto, Amador County Archivist and Historian, and use of relevant maps and other archives; Field Methods; and, Bibliography.

*Cultural Resource Survey Report Application 25923, C.S. Howard Estate, P.O. Box 70, Jackson, CA. State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Rights* (Soule 1979/NCIC #682) includes an area adjacent to most of the eastern WWTP and entire southern boundary of APE south of Sutter Creek. The Application includes: a project description, location, map reference, land ownership status, date of field operations (survey), person contacted, prior data review (listing, maps, records search, other sources consulted), geographic and environmental setting, field methodology (survey spacing, observation, and results), findings, and summary and mitigation recommendations.

The *Cultural Resources Study City of Ione Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements Project* includes the southwest portion of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component, "Future Pond #8" and "Future Plant Facilities Expansion" (AES 2006:Fig. 5). This reports provides a short Natural Setting; a Cultural Setting with an Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Historic Period Overview; Regulatory Setting; Study Methodology including records and literature search (CHRIS/NCIC and AES), Native American consultation, and field survey; Results and Findings; and, References. Three isolates were observed within highly disturbed contexts: two 1 x 1 inch ceramic fragments and a possible deer vertebra. Buildings and structures within the WWTF, in operation since 1955, were also described. These consist of a control building and headworks, ponds, pipelines, outfalls and pumps. The report concluded that "Previous ground disturbing activities ... existing ponds, pipelines, outfalls, and pumps, as well as the potential historic land use as a walnut orchard, would have destroyed the integrity of archaeological remains near the surface. Therefore, the potential for encountering intact significant prehistoric archaeological remains above 5 feet bgs [below ground surface] is low."

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7. The Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge, NRHP File #86000734, was listed 4/11/1986 (USNPS 2001, 2004; in CAL/OHP 2008a:code 2S2, criterion c, *Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR*). A new bridge was built nearby in 1989 (Caltrans 2006: Bridge 26C0046).

8. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

### 4.3 LATER PHASE RECORD REVIEW

The Later Phases proposed improvements were reviewed by pipeline alignment [see Figs. 3, 6-11]. All six pipeline routes are assumed to begin at the existing tertiary WWTP, and would cross the Old Stockton Road/Five Mile Drive Bridge before continuing on to the pipeline's destinations. Pipeline routes 1-3 would access Unimin Mine first before continuing on to Charles Howard Park, while routes 4-6 would access the park prior to arriving at Unimin Mine. Also, pipeline routes 1, 4, 5, and 6 would be located entirely within existing roadbeds, while portions of routes 2 and 3 would be located in other rights-of-way.

#### 4.3A Route 1 (19,007 feet) [Fig. 6]

The first pipeline route option would begin at the existing tertiary WWTP, cross the bridge at the junction of Old Stockton Road and Five Mile Drive with the new pipeline placed in the undercarriage of the bridge, and then continue south on Old Stockton Road for approximately one mile. The pipeline would then continue east on an existing dirt road that provides a back entrance to the Unimin Mine property. From the Unimin Mine back gate, the route would continue generally southeast to the Unimin Mine raw water holding pond.

From the water holding pond on the Unimin Mine site, the pipeline route would continue east and northeast within the main driveway entrance to Unimin Mine. At the intersection of the Unimin Mine driveway and SR 124, the pipeline route would continue north through the SR 124 right of way for approximately 0.5 miles. The pipeline route would then travel east along the southern driveway entrance to Charles Howard Park, following this dirt roadway until reaching the irrigation water holding pond on the park site.

Seven (7) compliance reports are located partly in, within or adjacent to Route 1 (presented in NCIC report order). Two sites have been recorded in/adjacent to Route 1.

**CA-AMA-381H** (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (SR 124) south of Ione.<sup>9</sup> It is likely the result of dumping, a variety of fragments including ceramics (white improved earthenware, earthenware, stoneware and porcelain), glass bottle and jar, metal cans, a button, and a leather heel dating between intervals of 1880-1914, 1914-1945, and post-1945 were observed on the top of the cutbanks and eroding into the roadbed (Hibbard et al. 1999/form; Caltrans District 10 2001:15/NCIC #2789).

**P-3-946**, the Ione Racetrack, a 2-mile long structure, was built for the first fair held in October 1887. In addition, to the dirt track, the facility includes a 150-foot grandstand, fences, play equipment, etc. The racetrack "was found in eligible [*sic*] to the National Register in 2002" under criterion C. Nonetheless, the racetrack was considered as "potentially eligible to the California Register of Historical Places." by

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<sup>9</sup>. The old route of SR 124 was located just east of the eastern portion of the scatter.

ECORP Consulting (2004/NCIC #5392; Green and Federico 2004/form) in spite of the numerous building alterations since the mid-1980s ". . . have changed the layout, appearance, and function of the area."

In addition, the route crosses the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the APE (Larson and Flores 2002/form).

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*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] - Negative Findings: ARSA Improvement: Pipe Line & Emergency Storage Facility* (Davis-King 1996a/NCIC #674) involved an approximately 5.8 acres of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek.<sup>12</sup> This negative ASR includes Study Findings; Background with the names, qualifications, and dates of the field; survey; Present Environment; Ethnography noting attempts to contact the four Native Americans; Sources Consulted including the results of a records search, a meeting with Larry Cenotto, Amador County Archivist and Historian, and use of relevant maps and other archives; Field Methods; and, Bibliography.

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10. *Historic Properties Directory* (CAL/OHP 2008a) as listed 11/21/1978, code 1S, individual property listed in NR [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper, Listed in the CR [California Register of Historical Resources].
  11. The Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge, NRHP File #86000734, was listed 4/11/1986 (USNPS 2001, 2004; in CAL/OHP 2008a:code 2S2, criterion c, *Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR*). A new bridge was built nearby in 1989 (Caltrans 2006: Bridge 26C0046).
  12. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

*Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Pacific Bell Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California* (Napton 1993/NCIC #679) proceeds along State Route 24. This report includes a setting (natural and cultural), research design, methods of investigation (including a field survey), findings, and management recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the project including CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, which was recorded by Caltrans (Hibbard et al. 1999/form).

*Cultural Resource Survey Report Application 25923, C.S. Howard Estate, P.O. Box 70, Jackson, CA. State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Rights* (Soule 1979/NCIC #682) includes an area adjacent to most of the eastern WWTP and entire southern boundary of APE south of Sutter Creek. The Application includes: a project description, location, map reference, land ownership status, date of field operations (survey), person contacted, prior data review (listing, maps, records search, other sources consulted), geographic and environmental setting, field methodology (survey spacing, observation, and results), findings, and summary and mitigation recommendations.

*Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Maintenance Grading on California State Highway 124 Between Kilopost 1.61 and 2.25 (PM 1.0/1.4) in Amador County, California* (Caltrans District 10 2001/NCIC #2789) provides sources consulted, consultation, and a background section with an environmental context, ethnographic overview, prehistoric overview, natural world of California's First Peoples, and historic overview followed by field methods (pedestrian survey), study findings, and conclusions. CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, was observed but not evaluated for significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the National Register of Historic Places.

Transmittal letter to Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the *City of Ione, California, Storm Drain Improvement Project* (Amaglio 2002/NCIC #5520) includes a small portion of State Route 124 (SR 124) and the entire racetrack. The report includes summaries of the literature review; Native American consultation; natural setting; prehistory, history, and ethnography; cultural resources inventory methods and results; and, recommendations and conclusions. No historic properties eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places were identified.

#### 4.3B Route 2 (19,156 feet) [Fig. 7]

The second pipeline route option would begin at the existing tertiary WWTP, cross the bridge at the junction of Old Stockton Road and Five Mile Drive with the new pipeline placed in the undercarriage of the bridge, and then travel east on West Marlette Street for approximately 0.1 miles. At that point, the route would head south through the secondary WWTP, and would continue south for approximately 0.5 miles. This 0.5-mile-long segment would travel through an agricultural field, and would parallel the existing South Valley Trunk Line, one of the pipelines that deliver untreated effluent to the City's secondary WWTP. Where this segment intersects the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way, the pipeline route would turn east and continue within this railroad right-of-way.

An abandoned railroad spur branches off the main rail line approximately 0.5 miles along this segment of the pipeline route. At this railroad spur, the route would travel southwest along the spur right-of-way and connect to an existing roadway. The pipeline would follow this roadway south for approximately 0.25 miles, where it would arrive at the back gate to the Unimin Mine property. From the back gate of the Unimin Mine property, pipeline route #2 would be identical to pipeline route #1.

Segments of pipeline route #2 would pass through agricultural land and a railroad right-of-way. The remainder of this route would be located within existing roadways.

Finding for Route 1 apply as it very similar except along RR corridor then crossing.

#### 4.3C Route 3 (20,720 feet) [Fig. 8]

The third pipeline route option would begin the same way as pipeline route #2, except that instead of turning south after 0.1 miles along West Marlette Street, pipeline route #3 would continue along West Marlette Street for a total of approximately 0.75 miles. The route would then turn south along an existing unnamed roadway for approximately 0.35 miles, where it would intersect the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. The pipeline route would then travel west for approximately 0.2 miles until reaching the railroad spur that heads southwest toward the Unimin Mine property. The pipeline route would follow this railroad spur right-of-way, and from that point would be identical to pipeline route #2.

Segments of pipeline route #2 would travel along a railroad right-of-way. The remainder of this route would be located within existing roadways.

Six (6) compliance reports are located partly in, within or adjacent to Route 3 and two archaeological sites are located in/adjacent to Route 3.

CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (see Section 4.3A for detail).

P-3-946, a racetrack, appears to be located in/adjacent to the eastern terminus of the route.

In addition, the route proceeds along and crosses (two locations) the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the APE.

*An Archaeological Survey of the City of Ione Wastewater Disposal Plant Site (5 Acre Pond)* (Soule 1975/NCIC #14) includes the northwest corner of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds project component adjacent to the Stockton Ione Highway. The records search, review of National Register and California landmarks lists, and field survey were negative for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources.

*A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge*

*Replacement Project, Amador County, California* (Peak & Associates 1985/NCIC #193) includes small portions of the two 2008 WWTP project components north and south of Sutter Creek. This report provides a brief Cultural History - Ethnology and History - and background information and current condition of the Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge and Scully Ranch. The Scully Ranch was listed on the National Register of Historic Places<sup>13</sup> with boundaries extending to Sutter Creek on the north and Old Stockton Road on the east [opposite the APE] with the entryway off of Five Mile Drive at W. Marlette Street. The report also provides the results of the field inspection, project impacts, mitigation measures, and evaluation of Five Mile Bridge (eligible for inclusion on the National Register under criterion c)<sup>14</sup> and recommendations.

*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] - Negative Findings: ARSA Improvement: Pipe Line & Emergency Storage Facility* (Davis-King 1996a/NCIC #674) involved an approximately 5.8 acres of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek.<sup>15</sup> This negative ASR includes Study Findings; Background with the names, qualifications, and dates of the field; survey; Present Environment; Ethnography noting attempts to contact the four Native Americans; Sources Consulted including the results of a records search, a meeting with Larry Cenotto, Amador County Archivist and Historian, and use of relevant maps and other archives; Field Methods; and, Bibliography.

*Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Pacific Bell Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California* (Napton 1993/NCIC #679) proceeds along State Route 24. This report includes a setting (natural and cultural), research design, methods of investigation (including a field survey), findings, and management recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the project including CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, which was recorded by Caltrans (Hibbard et al. 1999/form).

*Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Maintenance Grading on California State Highway 124 Between Kilopost 1.61 and 2.25 (PM 1.0/1.4) in Amador County, California* (Caltrans District 10 2001/NCIC #2789) provides sources consulted, consultation, and a background section with an environmental context, ethnographic overview, prehistoric overview, natural world of California's First Peoples, and historic overview followed by field methods (pedestrian survey), study findings, and conclusions. CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact

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13. *Historic Properties Directory* (CAL/OHP 2008a) as listed 11/21/1978, code 1S, individual property listed in NR [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper, Listed in the CR [California Register of Historical Resources].
  14. The Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge, NRHP File #86000734, was listed 4/11/1986 (USNPS 2001, 2004; in CAL/OHP 2008a:code 2S2, criterion c, *Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR*). A new bridge was built nearby in 1989 (Caltrans 2006: Bridge 26C0046).
  15. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

scatter, was observed but not evaluated for significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the National Register of Historic Places.

Transmittal letter to Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the *City of Ione, California, Storm Drain Improvement Project* (Amaglio 2002/NCIC #5520) includes a small portion of State Route 124 (SR 124) and the entire racetrack. The report includes summaries of the literature review; Native American consultation; natural setting; prehistory, history, and ethnography; cultural resources inventory methods and results; and, recommendations and conclusions. No historic properties eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places were identified.

#### 4.3D Route 4 (20,383 feet) [Fig. 9]

The fourth pipeline route option would begin the same way as pipeline route #2, but would continue traveling east for the entire approximately 1.5-mile length of West Marlette Street. At the terminus of West Marlette Street, the pipeline would travel north within the South Buena Vista Street right-of-way for one block, and then travel east on West Market Street for one block. At the intersection of Market Street and Church Street/Highway 124, the pipeline would travel south in the Church Street/Highway 124 right-of-way for approximately 0.5 miles.

At the intersection with the northern of the two entrance driveways into Charles Howard Park, the pipeline would split into two lines. The eastern line would travel up the Charles Howard Park driveway and then terminate in the irrigation water holding pond located near the southeast corner of the park site. The western line would continue south within the right-of-way for SR 124 for approximately 0.7 miles, and then would continue west along the roadway entrance to the Unimin Mine property for approximately 0.8 miles before terminating at the Unimin Mine raw water holding pond.

Eight (8) compliance reports are located partly in, within or adjacent to Route 4 and three archaeological sites are located in/adjacent to Route 4.

CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (see Section 4.3A for detail).

P-3-735H, a historic scatter consisting of various clear and color glass fragments, ceramics, and metal objects and fragments, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124. This scatter is located north of CA-AMA-381 (P-3-433), a similarly described site. A date interval for the artifacts is not provided (Syda 2002/form).

P-3-946, a racetrack, appears to be located in/adjacent to the eastern terminus of the route.

In addition, the route proceeds along and crosses the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the APE.

*An Archaeological Survey of the City of Ione Wastewater Disposal Plant Site (5 Acre Pond)* (Soule 1975/NCIC #14) includes the northwest corner of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds project component adjacent to the Stockton Ione Highway. The records search, review of National Register and California landmarks lists, and field survey were negative for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources.

*A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Amador County, California* (Peak & Associates 1985/NCIC #193) includes small portions of the two 2008 WWTP project components north and south of Sutter Creek. This report provides a brief Cultural History - Ethnology and History - and background information and current condition of the Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge and Scully Ranch. The Scully Ranch was listed on the National Register of Historic Places<sup>16</sup> with boundaries extending to Sutter Creek on the north and Old Stockton Road on the east [opposite the APE] with the entryway off of Five Mile Drive at W. Marlette Street. The report also provides the results of the field inspection, project impacts, mitigation measures, and evaluation of Five Mile Bridge (eligible for inclusion on the National Register under criterion c)<sup>17</sup> and recommendations.

*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] - Negative Findings: ARSA Improvement: Pipe Line & Emergency Storage Facility* (Davis-King 1996a/NCIC #674) involved an approximately 5.8 acres of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek.<sup>18</sup> This negative ASR includes Study Findings; Background with the names, qualifications, and dates of the field; survey; Present Environment; Ethnography noting attempts to contact the four Native Americans; Sources Consulted including the results of a records search, a meeting with Larry Cenotto, Amador County Archivist and Historian, and use of relevant maps and other archives; Field Methods; and, Bibliography.

Transmittal letter to Mr. Baracco, City Planner, City of Ione, regarding: *Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Road Improvements on Mill Street, between West Marlette and Jackson Streets, City of Ione, Amador County, California* with attached an *Negative Archaeological Survey Report [ARS]* (Davis-King 1996b/NCIC #675) reviews two blocks of Mill Street between West Marlette and Jackson Streets. The short form Caltrans format report study findings were negative for archaeological resources, historic structures, and/or buildings.

*Cultural Resources Investigation of PG&E's Proposed Rachtile Distribution Feeder Main, Amador County, California* (Macdougall 1995/NCIC #678) provides

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16. *Historic Properties Directory* (CAL/OHP 2008a) as listed 11/21/1978, code 1S, individual property listed in NR [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper, Listed in the CR [California Register of Historical Resources].
  17. The Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge, NRHP File #86000734, was listed 4/11/1986 (USNPS 2001, 2004; in CAL/OHP 2008a:code 2S2, criterion c, *Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR*). A new bridge was built nearby in 1989 (Caltrans 2006: Bridge 26C0046).
  18. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

a project description, methods, results (records search and archaeological survey), conclusions and recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the WWTP Route 4 alignment.

*Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Pacific Bell Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California* (Napton 1993/NCIC #679) proceeds along State Route 24. This report includes a setting (natural and cultural), research design, methods of investigation (including a field survey), findings, and management recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the project including CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, which was recorded by Caltrans (Hibbard et al. 1999/form).

*Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Maintenance Grading on California State Highway 124 Between Kilopost 1.61 and 2.25 (PM 1.0/1.4) in Amador County, California* (Caltrans District 10 2001/NCIC #2789) provides sources consulted, consultation, and a background section with an environmental context, ethnographic overview, prehistoric overview, natural world of California's First Peoples, and historic overview followed by field methods (pedestrian survey), study findings, and conclusions. CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, was observed but not evaluated for significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the National Register of Historic Places.

Transmittal letter to Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the *City of Ione, California, Storm Drain Improvement Project* (Amaglio 2002/NCIC #5520) includes a small portion of State Route 124 (SR 124) and the entire racetrack. The report includes summaries of the literature review; Native American consultation; natural setting; prehistory, history, and ethnography; cultural resources inventory methods and results; and, recommendations and conclusions. No historic properties eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places were identified.

#### 4.3E Route 5 (20,118 feet) [Fig. 10]

The fifth pipeline route option is nearly identical to pipeline route #4. The exception is the location of the split into the eastern and western pipelines that would access the park and the mine, respectively. Instead of splitting at the northern driveway entrance to the park, pipeline route #5 would split at the southern driveway entrance. The eastern pipeline would then travel east along the southern driveway to the irrigation water holding pond, while the western route would continue to Unimin Mine as described in pipeline route #4.

Seven (7) compliance reports are located partly in, within or adjacent to Route 5 and three sites have been recorded in/adjacent to Route 5.

CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (see Section 4.3A for detail).

P-3-735H, a historic scatter consisting of various clear and color glass fragments, ceramics, and metal objects and fragments, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State

Route 124. This scatter is located north of CA-AMA-381 (P-3-433), a similarly described site. A date interval for the artifacts is not provided (Syda 2002/form).

P-3-946, a racetrack, appears to be located in/adjacent to the eastern terminus of the route.

In addition, the route crosses the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the APE.

*An Archaeological Survey of the City of Ione Wastewater Disposal Plant Site (5 Acre Pond)* (Soule 1975/NCIC #14) includes the northwest corner of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds project component adjacent to the Stockton Ione Highway. The records search, review of National Register and California landmarks lists, and field survey were negative for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources.

*A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Amador County, California* (Peak & Associates 1985/NCIC #193) includes small portions of the two 2008 WWTP project components north and south of Sutter Creek. This report provides a brief Cultural History - Ethnology and History - and background information and current condition of the Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge and Scully Ranch. The Scully Ranch was listed on the National Register of Historic Places<sup>19</sup> with boundaries extending to Sutter Creek on the north and Old Stockton Road on the east [opposite the APE] with the entryway off of Five Mile Drive at W. Marlette Street. The report also provides the results of the field inspection, project impacts, mitigation measures, and evaluation of Five Mile Bridge (eligible for inclusion on the National Register under criterion c)<sup>20</sup> and recommendations.

*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] - Negative Findings: ARSA Improvement: Pipe Line & Emergency Storage Facility* (Davis-King 1996a/NCIC #674) involved an approximately 5.8 acres of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek.<sup>21</sup> This negative ASR includes Study Findings; Background with the names, qualifications, and dates of the field; survey; Present Environment; Ethnography noting attempts to contact the four Native Americans; Sources Consulted including the results of a records search, a meeting with Larry Cenotto, Amador County Archivist and Historian, and use of relevant maps and other archives; Field Methods; and, Bibliography.

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19. *Historic Properties Directory* (CAL/OHP 2008a) as listed 11/21/1978, code 1S, individual property listed in NR [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper, Listed in the CR [California Register of Historical Resources].

20. The Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge, NRHP File #86000734, was listed 4/11/1986 (USNPS 2001, 2004; in CAL/OHP 2008a:code 2S2, criterion c, *Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR*). A new bridge was built nearby in 1989 (Caltrans 2006: Bridge 26C0046).

21. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

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*Cultural Resources Investigation of PG&E's Proposed Rachtile Distribution Feeder Main, Amador County, California* (Macdougall 1995/NCIC #678) provides a project description, methods, results (records search and archaeological survey), conclusions and recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the WWTP Route 4 alignment.

*Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Pacific Bell Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California* (Napton 1993/NCIC #679) proceeds along State Route 24. This report includes a setting (natural and cultural), research design, methods of investigation (including a field survey), findings, and management recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the project including CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, which was recorded by Caltrans (Hibbard et al. 1999/form).

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#### 4.3F Route 6 (23,761 feet) [Fig. 11]

The first half of the sixth pipeline route option would be identical to pipeline route #4 and #5, traveling east on West Marlette Street, north on South Buena Vista Street, and then east on West Market Street. Instead of only going east for one block on West Market Street, pipeline route #6 would travel east for two blocks before continuing south and southeast on SR 104.

Pipeline route #6 would travel south and southeast on Highway 104 for approximately 0.5 miles. Along Highway 104, the proposed pipeline would intersect an existing 12-inch, raw water pipeline owned by Unimin Mine. The proposed pipeline would tie into this existing pipeline, which travels west and south through the Wildflower Subdivision and terminates in the irrigation water holding pond located near the southeast corner of the Charles Howard Park.

From the park's irrigation water holding pond, the proposed pipeline would travel west along the southern driveway entrance to Charles Howard Park. At the driveway intersection with SR 124, the pipeline route would then travel south within the highway

right-of-way, and then west along the main entrance to Unimin Mine before terminating at the Unimin Mine raw water holding pond.

Ten (10) compliance reports are located partly in, within or adjacent to Route 6 and two sites have been recorded in/adjacent to Route 6.

CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (see Section 4.3A for detail).

P-3-946, a racetrack, appears to be located in/adjacent to the eastern terminus of the route.

In addition, the route crosses the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the APE.

*An Archaeological Survey of the City of Ione Wastewater Disposal Plant Site (5 Acre Pond)* (Soule 1975/NCIC #14) includes the northwest corner of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds project component adjacent to the Stockton Ione Highway. The records search, review of National Register and California landmarks lists, and field survey were negative for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources.

*A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Amador County, California* (Peak & Associates 1985/NCIC #193) includes small portions of the two 2008 WWTP project components north and south of Sutter Creek. This report provides a brief Cultural History - Ethnology and History - and background information and current condition of the Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge and Scully Ranch. The Scully Ranch was listed on the National Register of Historic Places<sup>22</sup> with boundaries extending to Sutter Creek on the north and Old Stockton Road on the east [opposite the APE] with the entryway off of Five Mile Drive at W. Marlette Street. The report also provides the results of the field inspection, project impacts, mitigation measures, and evaluation of Five Mile Bridge (eligible for inclusion on the National Register under criterion c)<sup>23</sup> and recommendations.

*An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Banks Annexation to the City of Ione, Amador County, California* (Motz 1978/NCIC #225) reviews an approximately 113 acre parcel located on the east side of the Ione Racetrack. This report provides an environmental description, ethnographical background, historical background, archaeological background, pre-fieldwork research (including a records search), methodology, results of survey, and recommendations. Historic and recent debris -

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22. *Historic Properties Directory* (CAL/OHP 2008a) as listed 11/21/1978, code 1S, individual property listed in NR [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper, Listed in the CR [California Register of Historical Resources].

23. The Five Mile Drive - Sutter Creek Bridge, NRHP File #86000734, was listed 4/11/1986 (USNPS 2001, 2004; in CAL/OHP 2008a:code 2S2, criterion c, *Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR*). A new bridge was built nearby in 1989 (Caltrans 2006: Bridge 26C0046).

"rusting tin cans, glass bottles, shoes, aluminum beverage cans, broken glass, tire casings, square and wire-drawn galvanized nails, mammalian skeletal material (nonhuman), Styrofoam, cloth and plastic material, and various caliber shell casings" were observed throughout the project. Concentrations were noted in two areas, one of which appears to be within the Route 6 alignment. "No mitigative measures" were "considered necessary for the historic debris scattered throughout the area of the survey" and presumably, the areas with concentrations. At the time, the racetrack [P-3-946] was found ". . . may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and/or meet the criteria that would designate it as a California Historical Landmark."

*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] - Negative Findings: ARSA Improvement: Pipe Line & Emergency Storage Facility* (Davis-King 1996a/NCIC #674) involved an approximately 5.8 acres of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek.<sup>24</sup> This negative ASR includes Study Findings; Background with the names, qualifications, and dates of the field; survey; Present Environment; Ethnography noting attempts to contact the four Native Americans; Sources Consulted including the results of a records search, a meeting with Larry Cenotto, Amador County Archivist and Historian, and use of relevant maps and other archives; Field Methods; and, Bibliography.

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*Cultural Resources Investigation of PG&E's Proposed Rachtile Distribution Feeder Main, Amador County, California* (Macdougall 1995/NCIC #678) provides a project description, methods, results (records search and archaeological survey), conclusions and recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the WWTP Route 4 alignment.

*Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Pacific Bell Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California* (Napton 1993/NCIC #679) proceeds along State Route 24. This report includes a setting (natural and cultural), research design, methods of investigation (including a field survey), findings, and management recommendations. No cultural resources were identified in/adjacent to the project including CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, which was recorded by Caltrans (Hibbard et al. 1999/form).

*Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Maintenance Grading on California State Highway 124 Between Kilopost 1.61 and 2.25 (PM 1.0/1.4) in*

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24. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

*Amador County, California* (Caltrans District 10 2001/NCIC #2789) provides sources consulted, consultation, and a background section with an environmental context, ethnographic overview, prehistoric overview, natural world of California's First Peoples, and historic overview followed by field methods (pedestrian survey), study findings, and conclusions. CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic artifact scatter, was observed but not evaluated for significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the National Register of Historic Places.

*An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Water Pipeline for the New State Prison Complex in Ione, Amador County, California* (Russell and Decater 1984/NCIC #5205) includes State Highway 88. This report provides an environmental setting, ethnographic background, historic background, previous archaeology, pre-research methods (including a literature review and field work), and recommendations. Study findings were negative in/adjacent to the Route 6 alignment.

*Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Ione 80, Amador County, California* (ECORP Consulting 2004/NCIC #5392) reviews an approximately 80-acre [*sic*] parcel located on the east side of the Ione Racetrack previously reviewed by Motz (1978/NCIC #225). The report provides a setting (natural and cultural), research orientation, methods (archival research and field survey), results, the evaluation of two sites identified, and considerations and recommendations. The Ione Racetrack [P-3-946] was recommended ". . . be considered for California Register of Historical Places."

## **5.0 INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION**

The State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory (Busby 2008a-b). The NAHC review was negative (Pilas-Treadway 2008) (see attachments).

Historical societies/groups and local and county planning departments were not consulted. Mr. Julio S. Guerra (Chief Operator) for the City of Ione provided historic and current background information on the waste water treatment facility and adjacent areas

## **6.0 BACKGROUND CONTEXT<sup>25</sup>**

### **6.1 ENVIRONMENT**

Amador County is situated within part of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, a mountain range which extends approximately 400 miles in length (from Lassen Peak south to Tejon Pass) and ranges in width from less than 50 miles in the south to 80 miles near Lake Tahoe (Hart 1987:474).

The WWTP project is in the eastern part of Ione Valley. Elevations vary from approximately 270 to 400 feet. Elevations of the nearby surrounding hills rise to approximately 600 feet within approximately 0.5-0.75 miles (USGS 1962).

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25. This section relies on material in the report by Analytical Environmental Services (AES) (2006).

The rolling foothills of the Ione area are of Mesozoic Age with an underlying geology of mainly granitic, sedimentary and volcanic rock (California Division of Mines and Geology 1966).

The soils of APE and vicinity consist of the Honcut Series, nearly level, deep, and well drained found on flood plains, river terraces, and valley bottoms, mainly in the Jackson and Ione Valley areas (Sketchley 1965:96).

Kuchler's 1977 map of *Natural Vegetation of California* shows the APE and general project area as chaparral (#29) surrounded by blue oak-digger pine forest (#25). Riparian scrub is present along Sutter Creek, a permanent drainage. Further east at higher elevations, vegetation consists of Sierran yellow pine forest (#7) and then Sierran Montane forest (#15).

## 6.2 NATIVE AMERICAN

### 6.2A Prehistoric

Cultural resources are traces of human occupation and activity. In northern California, cultural resources extend back in time for at least 9000-11,500 years with Native American occupation and use of central California extending over 5000-8000 years and possibly longer. The general study area appears to have been situated in a favorable environment for prehistoric use with water and a variety of ecological niches available for resource exploitation. Habitation sites appear to have been selected for accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding, and the availability of both food and tool resources.

The general study area, located south of Dry Creek and north of Jackson Creek in the vicinity of Mule Creek, and along and crossing part Sutter Creek would have provided a favorable environment during the prehistoric and protohistoric period with riverine, riparian and upland resources readily available. The numerous streams and open grassy meadows would have provided excellent occupation sites during the prehistoric and historic period.

Archaeological information suggests an increase in the prehistoric population over time in the Sierra foothills with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. This change from hunter-collectors to an increased sedentary lifestyle is due to more efficient resource procurement but with a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks (see Table 1).

Moratto (1984:290) notes that Indians of the Sierran west slope lived in relatively permanent settlements in the Upper Sonoran and lower Transition zones. Prehistoric site types can include lithic scatters, quarries, habitation sites (including burials), bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, petroglyph sites, and isolated burial sites. The suite of excavated sites have mostly single-components and nearly always include components less than 500 years old which probably reflects the expansion of the Miwok after ca. A.D. 1400 into the area (Moratto 1984:313).

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**TABLE 1**  
Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) Model  
of Cultural Periods in California

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*Pre-Archaic Period* - 13,500-11,000 B.P.

Pre-Archaic populations were small and their subsistence included big game hunting of now extinct mammoth and mastodon. Research indicates that the Pre-Archaic economies were based on a wide-ranging hunting and gathering strategy, dependent to a large extent on local lake-marsh or lacustrine habitats.

*Early to Middle Archaic Period* - 11,000-6000 B.P.

During the Early and Middle Archaic periods, prehistoric cultures began to put less emphasis on large-game hunting. Subsistence economies probably diversified somewhat, and Archaic era people may have started using such ecological zones as the coast littoral more intensively than before. Advances in technology (milling stones) indicate that new food processing methods became important, enabling more efficient use of certain plant foods, including grains and plants with hard seeds.

*Late Archaic Period* - 6,000-4,000 B.P.

An important technological advance was the discovery of a tannin-removal process for the abundant and nutritious acorns. Prehistoric trade networks developed and diversified, bringing raw materials and finished goods from one region to another. Resource exploitation, as during the Early and Middle Archaic, was generally seasonal. Bands moved between established locations within a clearly defined/defended territory, scheduling resource harvests according to their availability. Clustering of food resources along the shores of large lakes or the banks of major fish-producing rivers allowed for larger seasonal population aggregates. Dispersed resources, such as large and small game, during the winter prompted small family groups to disperse across the landscape for more efficient food harvesting. The spear thrower (atlatl) may have been introduced or increased in importance, accounting for a change in Projectile point styles from the Western Stemmed to the Pinto and Humboldt series. Seed grinding increased in importance.

*Early and Middle Pacific Periods* - 4,000-1450 B.P.

The Pacific Period is marked by the advent of acorn meal as the most important staple food. Increasing population densities made it desirable and necessary for Indian populations to produce more food from available land and to seek more dependable food supplies. The increasing use of seed grinding and acorn leaching allowed for the exploitation of more dependable food resources; increased use of previously neglected ecological zones (the middle and high Sierran elevations) may also have been part of this trend.

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**TABLE 1, CON'T**  
Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) Model  
of Cultural Periods in California

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*Late Pacific Period - 1450-550 B.P.*

Around 1450-1350 B.P., a cultural watershed was triggered by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which replaced the spear thrower and dart as the hunting tool/weapon of choice. The most useful time markers for this period tend to be small Projectile points/arrow tips. Another trend is the marked shift from portable manos/metates to bedrock mortars/pestles. This period also appears to be a time of cultural stress, during which trading activity abated, warfare was common, and populations shifted away from the Sierra Nevada foothills to higher mountain elevations. These changes may be due to rapid climatic fluctuations, including a drier climate and a corresponding shift of vegetation zones.

*Final Pacific Period - 550-160 B.P.*

Populations became increasingly sedentary and depended more on staple foods, even as the diversity of foods exploited increased. Permanent settlements with high populations were more common. Every available ecological niche was exploited, at least on a seasonal basis. Other trends included the resurgence of long-distance trade networks and the development of more complex social and political systems.

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General overviews and perspectives on prehistory can be found in Elsasser (1978), Moratto (1972, 1984), Moratto and Goldberg (1982), and Moratto et al. (1988).

## 6.2B Ethnographic

The proposed project is within the area occupied by the group known variously as the *Northern Sierra Miwok (Me-Wuk)* or *Northern Miwok, Amador*, one of the three divisions of the Foothill Miwok.<sup>26</sup> The Miwok recognized tribelet units and lineages named for a specific geographical place. They inhabited essentially permanent settlements and also occupied seasonal locations for hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. Known Native American village locations in the general study area are generally situated along creeks and rivers, especially Sutter and Jackson creeks. Research indicates the settlement cluster/tribelet group known as the *chakanesü* occupied the Sutter Creek area (Barrett 1908a:Map 3; Kroeber 1908b:354; Kroeber 1925:445, Plate 37, #19 [*Chakane-sü*]; Levy 1978:400, Fig. 2, #5). Peak and Associates (1985:1/NCIC #193) place the village near the City of Ione on the south side of Sutter Creek.

Severe population decline resulted from missionization, epidemics, punitive military expeditions, murder by miners,<sup>27</sup> and the confiscation of Indian land. During the late 19<sup>th</sup>

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26. Note there are also groups known as Plains Miwok and Coast Miwok.

27. Gold was initially discovered in June 1848 near Jamestown, Tuolumne county within Central Miwok territory (Barrett and Gifford 1933:128).

and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Miwoks living on the rancherias in the foothill not only continued their traditional lifeways, but also worked seasonally on farms and ranches in the foothill area (see Levy 1978).

For additional information on the Native Americans in the general study area see Kroeber (1908, 1925), Barrett and Gifford (1933), Theodoratus (1976) and Levy (1978).

### *Contemporary Native Americans*

The three Native American tribes located in Amador County are listed on the "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs": *Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California*; *Jackson Indian Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians* (located in Jackson); and, the *Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California* (located near Ione) (Eargle 1986:97-100; United States Office of the Federal Register 2002).

## 6.2 HISTORIC ERA

### 6.2A Hispanic Period

## 7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Three previous archaeological surveys include part of the WWTP APE south of Sutter Creek. All were negative for prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources. An archaeological inventory was completed by Basin Research Associates for the current WWTP APE which includes both the secondary and tertiary WWTPs.

### 7.1 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

A survey for a proposed 5-acre pond within the northwest corner of the larger Ione WWTP Ponds project component adjacent to the Stockton Ione Highway was conducted in 1975. The 5-acre pond was located east of and adjacent to the existing WWTP facility. The field survey was negative for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources (Soule 1975/NCIC #14).

An approximately 5.8-acre area of the northeast portion of larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE component and a pipeline alignment along the northern boundary of the APE, crossing W. Marlette Street and then Sutter Creek<sup>28</sup> was surveyed in 1996. The field survey relied on 10 meter interval transects with a ground surface visibility of more than 70%. The area near Five Mile Drive exhibited evidence of burning and had been "disturbed dramatically," probably as a result of the new bridge over Sutter Creek at Five Mile Drive and Old Stockton Ione Highway [26C0046 Caltrans 2006]. No cultural resources were identified in the study area. Two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties were noted nearby: the Scully Ranch, listed on the NRHP opposite on the west side of the Old Stockton Ione Highway; and, the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge, at the time determined eligible for the

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28. After the large scale Exhibit 3 Project Map; Exhibit 2, Project Location, a USGS map differs slightly.

NRHP, north of the project (Davis-King 1996aNCIC #674).

Small portions of the APE including the WWTP project components north and south of Sutter Creek were surveyed for the Five Mile Drive/Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project in 1985. These areas within the APE included the far northwest corner of the APE adjacent to W. Marlette Street extending approximately 200 feet from the centerline of Old Stockton Ione Highway and approximately 60 feet north of Five Mile Drive, west approximately 320 feet. No evidence of prehistoric occupation or use was noted (Peak & Associates 1985/NCIC #193).

## 7.2 PROJECT SURVEY

A pedestrian archaeological field survey of the Initial Phase WWTP APE was conducted by Mr. Christopher Canzonieri, M.A., on October 8, 2008 [Figs. 4-5]. Mr. John Rivero (Ione WWTP Operator) and Mr. Julio S. Guerra (Chief Operator) for the City of Ione provided on site coordination.

No indicators of prehistoric or significant historic era cultural occupation were observed during the survey of the secondary and tertiary WWTPs. No evidence of significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological resources was observed in or adjacent to the Ione WWTP APE during the field inventory conducted for the proposed project. A brown silty clay soil was observed within the APE on both north and south side of Sutter Creek. Most all of the buildings and structures, pumps, pipelines within and/or immediately adjacent to the APE consist of facilities dating from the 1955 onward that have been maintained and replaced by the City. A pond attributed to a ca. 1930s, construction and known as the "Preston Farm Pump Pond," is present within the larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE on the south side of Sutter Creek (1600 W. Marlette Street).

### *Ione WWTP Ponds (1600 W. Marlette Street)*

The existing Ione WWTP Ponds at 1600 W. Marlette Street, the larger APE component on the south side of Sutter Creek is noted "Sewage Disposal" facility on the 1962 USGS Ione topographic map. This facility consists of seven functioning ponds, three buildings (control center and two lift stations) and associated treatment equipment [see Fig. 5]. Ponds 1-6 are currently in use, Pond 7 is dry. The ponds are earth and gravel lined accessed by gravel access roads. The proposed Pond 8 and future plant facilities expansion is located south of Ponds 1, 2 and the control center and west of southwest corner of Pond 5 and west of Pond 7 was inspected. The open field immediately south of Pond 1 contains stockpiles of soil, concrete, engineered fill, and wood debris. The stockpiles and immediate surrounding area were inspected relying on transects not exceeding 5 meters apart conforming to the placement of the stockpiles. Surface visibility was poor, less than 10%. The proposed Pond 8 and future plant facilities expansion consists of an open field covered in short grasses. Transects in this area were oriented north-south and spaced approximately 2-5 meters apart. Surface visibility was fair, approximately 50%. The soil, a brown silty clay, had numerous rodent burrows which were inspected. Contemporary features include five metering wells and three canal gates marked "Waterman 12 10C Canal Gate" were present along with a building

(South Valley Lift Station) at the south end of the Ione WWTP Ponds APE. The southeast corner of the APE contains a densely wooded area with a pond filled with water (no longer in use) and pumping equipment. According to Mr. Rivero and Mr. Guerra, the pond was associated with the Preston Farms and likely constructed ca. 1930's. The date the "Preston Farm Pump Pond" was removed from service is not known. The pond has a heavy algae growth and a batter board used for water depth measurements is installed near the pumping facility (see below).

The pumping facility consists of a concrete foundation measuring 5 feet x 4 feet x 2 feet thick with two 40 foot I-beams extending into the pond. The I-beams support a walkway/platform constructed from three-foot long 2x4's and 4x6's. Two handrails, constructed from 2x4's and 4x4's are attached to either side of the walkway. Pumping equipment is located near the end of the platform. A heavy duty electric pump (Note: electricity formerly provided via metal conduit running from a drop pole with a meter near the land end of the platform) is present with a vertical pipe extending into the water with a second vertical extraction pipe leading to a 6-inch horizontal delivery pipe on the platform. Several pipe fittings and screw-type valves are present. The delivery pipe is flanged and bolted to the various valves and fitting. No manufacturer marking were visible on the pump equipment. The equipment and pipes seem to be reasonable repair.

#### *Tertiary Treatment Plant (10100 Five Mile Drive)*

The Tertiary Treatment Plant at 10100 Five Mile Drive on the north side of Sutter Creek is surrounded by open fields. For the most part, the plant is paved and/or graveled and occupied by equipment for processing wastewater - holding, processing and settling tanks, and two buildings (corrugated steel and cinder block with a new roof, windows and piping). The field immediately north of the WWTP Tertiary Treatment Plant and south of Five Mile Drive consists of moderate to dense vegetation (e.g., grass, star thistles, etc.). The field south of the treatment plant and north of Sutter Creek was also covered with dense vegetation (e.g., grass, star thistle, large mature trees, etc.). Field transects in both the north and south fields were oriented east-west and spaced approximately 2-5 meters apart. Surface visibility within both the north and south field was poor, less than 5%. An approximate 8 foot high x 10-inch diameter concrete standpipe, likely associated with former agricultural activities, was observed in the south field.

#### *Field West of Tertiary Treatment Plant*

The field west of the Tertiary Treatment Plant was surveyed at the request of Mr. Julio Guerra. The field is bounded by Sutter Creek to the south, Five Mile Drive to the north, a barbed wire fence to the west and a chain link fence to the east (tertiary treatment plant). Field transects were oriented east-west and spaced approximately 30 meters apart. Visibility was poor with less than 2% of the surface observable do to dense vegetation (e.g., grass, star thistle, etc.). Large mature trees border the banks of Sutter Creek. In addition, two large Walnut trees, located in the parcel obscure an empty concrete cistern (possibly associated with a former pump station according to City personnel).

The cistern, constructed from poured in-place concrete and measuring 8 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet high and 6 inches thick, is on a concrete pad measuring 10 feet x 10 feet x 8 inches thick. The board form pattern is clearly visible on the exterior of the cistern and indicates the use of possibly 1x12 or 2x12 boards to complete the concrete form. A pipe with a screw type valve is located at the base of the cistern on the west side. The pipe measures 36 inches long x 4 inches in diameter (only visible marking "open"). A second steel pipe (8 inches long x 3 inches in diameter) is located in the southwest corner along the top of the cistern. This pipe contains a single seam along its length. A third pipe is located near the base of the cistern along the southeast corner. The steel pipe measures 30 inches long x 2 inches in diameter.

A standpipe with wood box was observed along the north bank of Sutter Creek within the tree line. This feature consists of a modern wood box constructed from 2x4's and 2x6's. The box measures 50 inches long x 33 inches wide x 28 inches high and contains an open pipe extending vertically with the remains of a possibly screw valve that attaches to the concrete standpipe. The standpipe measures 71 inches high x 10 inches in diameter.

## **8.0 FINDINGS**

The intent of this report was to identify cultural properties including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites which may listed or may be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and/or California Register of Historical Resources within the APE for the Initial Phase WWTP APE. The identification effort included a records research, a review of pertinent literature, a systematic archaeological field inventory, and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

In addition, a literature and records search was undertaken for six potential pipeline alignments proposed for the Later Phases aspect of Ione Waste Water Treatment Program.

### **8.1 INITIAL PHASE FINDINGS**

#### **8.1A Initial Phase - Recorded and/or Reported Sites**

A prehistoric and historic sites records and literature search of the 0.25-mile area around the Initial Phase Ione WWTP APE was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central Information Center, CSU (CHRIS/NCIC File No. AMA-08-17 dated September 25, 2008 and AMA-09-05 dated March 13, 2009 by Bowden 2008, 2009).

No prehistoric, historic, or combined prehistoric/historic sites have been recorded or reported within or adjacent to the Ione WWTP project APE.

#### **8.1B Initial Phase - Compliance Reports**

Five cultural resources compliance reports on file with the CHRIS/NCIC include the APE, part of the APE, and/or area adjacent to the APE. These reports are negative for

cultural resources within or adjacent to the WWTP APE (Soule 1975; Motz 1977; Peak & Associates 1985; Davis-King 1996a; Soule 1979). One cultural resources report not on file with the CHRIS/NCIC was also negative for cultural resources in or adjacent to the proposed WWTP APE (AES 2006).

#### 8.1C Initial Phase – Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the *Sacred Lands Inventory*.

The results of Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands Inventory* were negative (Pilas-Treadway 2008a-b). No Native American trails, villages, traditional cultural properties (TCPs) or contemporary use areas or other features of significance have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed Project (CHRIS/NCIC File No. AMA-08-17; Pilas-Treadway 2008 [NAHC] and other sources).

#### 8.1D Initial Phase – Historic Resources

No significant or potentially significant archaeological historic era properties have been identified within the WWTP APE (including roads and railroad corridors). The buildings and/or structures within the WWTP APE were built for the various Ione WWTPs, in operation since 1955 and under constant maintenance and renewal. They do not appear eligible for either the NRHP and/or the CRHR under any of the criteria.

#### 8.1E Initial Phase - Listed Historical Properties

No National Register or California Register listed or determined historic properties, significant local, state or federal historic properties, landmarks, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the Ione WWTP APE.

#### 8.1F Initial Phase – Field Survey Results

No prehistoric or historic era archaeological material was observed during the survey in or adjacent to the WWTP APE for both the secondary and tertiary WWTPs.

A former agricultural pond attributed to ca. 1930s, known as the "Preston Farm Pump Pond," was observed within the larger Ione WWTP Ponds APE on the south side of Sutter Creek (1600 W. Marlette Street). In the opinion of Basin Research Associates, this isolated feature is not significant and it is not eligible for the NRHP and/or CRHR under any of the criteria. It is not situated within the boundaries of the Preston Farm, CA-AMA-23 (P-3-23)<sup>29</sup> recorded on the north side of Sutter Creek within 0.25 miles of the APE. Reportedly, the Preston Castle Farm Complex CA-AMA-23 (P-3-23) and CA-AMS-276H, the Chief Engineer's House were recorded, evaluated, and then demolished (Peak & Associates 2005:9/NCIC #5687).

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29. Associated with the Preston School of Industry located at 201 Waterman Road.

### 8.1G Initial Phase – Summary of Findings

No recorded prehistoric or historic era archaeological sites, architectural properties or known Native American trails, villages, traditional cultural properties (TCPs) or contemporary use have been identified in or adjacent to the Initial Phase WWTP APE as a result of the records search and archival research.

No significant American Era archaeological or architectural resources were identified in or adjacent to the Initial Phase WWTP APE during the field inventory.

No National Register of Historic Places and/or California Register of Historical Resources listed or determined eligible historic properties, significant local, state or federal historic properties, landmarks, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the Initial Phase WWTP APE.

The records search, archival research, and field review suggest a very low potential for significant subsurface archaeological resources in or adjacent to the Initial Phase WWTP APE.

## 8.2 LATER PHASE FINDINGS

### 8.2A Later Phases - Recorded and/or Reported Sites

A prehistoric and historic sites records and literature search of the 0.25-mile area around the potential Later Phases alignments and improvement areas was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central Information Center, CSU (CHRIS/NCIC File No. AMA-08-17 dated September 25, 2008 and AMA-09-05 dated March 13, 2009 by Bowden 2008, 2009).

Three historic archaeological sites have been recorded or reported within or adjacent to the pipelines proposed for the Later Phases. CA-AMA-381H and P-3-735H have not been evaluated either for the NRHP or the CRHR. P-3-946 has not been formally evaluated for either register but various parties have indicated that it appears eligible for the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

CA-AMA-381H (P-3-433), a historic scatter, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 (SR 124) [Pipeline Alignments 1-6].

P-3-735H, a historic scatter consisting of various clear and color glass fragments, ceramics, and metal objects and fragments, is bifurcated by Route 1 along State Route 124 [Pipeline Alignments 4-5].

P-3-946, a racetrack, appears to be located in/adjacent to the eastern terminus of the route [Pipeline Alignments 1-6].

In addition, the proposed pipeline routes cross the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile

northwest of the alignments [Pipeline Alignments 1-6]. The segments crossed by the various pipeline alignments have not been evaluated for either the NRHP or the CRHR.

#### 8.2B Later Phases - Compliance Reports

Six to ten compliance reports on file with the CHRIS/NCIC include the alignments and immediately adjacent areas for the proposed Later Phases project(s) associated with the pipeline alignments.

- Route 1* 7 compliance reports: Soule (1975), Peak & Associates (1985), Davis-King (1996a), Napton (1993), Soule (1979), Caltrans (2001), and Amaglio (2002).
- Route 2* 7 compliance reports: Soule (1975), Peak & Associates (1985), Davis-King (1996a), Napton (1993), Soule (1979), Caltrans (2001), and Amaglio (2002).
- Route 3* 6 compliance reports: Soule (1975), Peak & Associates (1985), Davis-King (1996a), Napton (1993), Caltrans (2001), and Amaglio (2002).
- Route 4* 8 compliance reports: Soule (1975), Peak & Associates (1985), Davis-King (1996a-b), Macdougall (1995), Napton (1993), Caltrans (2001), and Amaglio (2002).
- Route 5* 7 compliance reports: Soule (1975), Peak & Associates (1985), Davis-King (1996a-b), Macdougall (1995), Napton (1993) and Amaglio (2002).
- Route 6* 10 compliance reports: Soule (1975), Peak & Associates (1985), Motz (1978), Davis-King (1996a-b), Macdougall (1995), Napton (1993), Caltrans (2001), Russell and Decater (1984) and ECORP (2004).

#### 8.2C Later Phases – Native American Consultation

No Native American review was undertaken for the Later Phases project(s).

#### 8.2D Later Phases – Historic Resources

Three historic archaeological sites have been recorded or reported within or adjacent to the six pipelines proposed for the Later Phases. CA-AMA-381H has not been evaluated either for the NRHP or the CRHR. P-3-946 has not been formally evaluated for either register but various parties have indicated that it appears eligible for the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

In addition, the proposed pipeline routes cross the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the alignments [Pipeline Alignments 1-6]. The segments crossed by the various pipeline alignments have not been evaluated for either the NRHP or the CRHR.

## 8.2E Later Phases - Listed Historical Properties

No National Register or California Register listed or determined historic properties, significant local, state or federal historic properties, landmarks, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the Later Phases proposed pipeline alignments.

## 8.2F Later Phases – Field Survey Results

A field survey was not completed for the proposed six pipeline alignments. Previous surveys within and adjacent to portions of the six pipeline have identified three historic archaeological sites. CA-AMA-381H and P-3-735H have not been evaluated either for the NRHP or the CRHR. P-3-946 has not been formally evaluated for either register but various parties have indicated that it appears eligible for the NRHP and/or the CRHR. In addition, the proposed pipeline routes cross the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the alignments. The segments of this railroad crossed by the various pipeline alignments have not been evaluated for either the NRHP or the CRHR.

## 8.2G Later Phases – Summary of Findings

No recorded prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified within in or adjacent to the six pipelines proposed for the Later Phases project(s) as a result of the records search and archival research.

Three historic archaeological sites have been recorded or reported within or adjacent to the six pipelines proposed for the Later Phases. CA-AMA-381H and P-3-735H have not been evaluated either for the NRHP or the CRHR. P-3-946 has not been formally evaluated for either register but various parties have indicated that it appears eligible for the NRHP and/or the CRHR. Further study and evaluation are required for both resources.

In addition, the proposed pipeline routes cross the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ione Branch) corridor, formerly the Amador Branch Railroad. CA-AMA-540H (P-3-765H) has been assigned to a portion of the railroad corridor located approximately 2.5 mile northwest of the alignments [Pipeline Alignments 1-6]. The segments crossed by the various pipeline alignments have not been evaluated for either the NRHP or the CRHR.

No Native American review was undertaken for the Later Phases project(s).

A field inventory of the proposed alignments was not undertaken.

No National Register or California Register listed or determined historic properties, significant local, state or federal historic properties, landmarks, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the Later Phases proposed pipeline alignments.

The records search and archival research suggest a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources in or adjacent to the six pipelines proposed for the Later Phases

project(s).

The completion of the identification and evaluation effort is required once the proposed Later Phases projects have been selected. Additional research including a field inventory of the proposed pipeline alignments and the formal evaluation of any cultural resources is recommended along with Native American consultation.

## **9.0 FINDING OF EFFECT (Initial Phase)**

A reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties listed, determined, or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and/or CRHR within the proposed WWTP improvement area has been completed pursuant to applicable federal and state regulatory requirements. The identification effort, consisting of a records search and literature review and a field inventory completed for the proposed Initial Phase WWTP APE, has determined that there are no NRHP and/or CRHR listed, determined or potentially eligible resources or Native American Traditional Cultural Places within the proposed improvement area.

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) define an effect as any action that would alter the characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP; and, diminish the integrity of a property's location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling or association (36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1-2)). A determination of *No Historic Properties Affected* appears applicable (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)) since no historic properties or contributors to a NRHP district are present within the Initial Phase WWTP APE area that have been listed, eligible or appear to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (36 CFR Part 800.4).

The properties within the APE have also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a) (2-3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. There are no historical resources present for purposes of CEQA.

## **10.0 MITIGATION MEASURES (Initial Phase)**

No mitigation measures are required for the Initial Phase WWTP APE. The proposed undertaking will not affect any NRHP and/or CRHR properties. Post-review discoveries of cultural resources<sup>30</sup> shall be treated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.13(b). The

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30. Significant prehistoric cultural materials may include:

- a. Human bone - either isolated or intact burials.
- b. Habitation (occupation or ceremonial structures as interpreted from rock rings/features, distinct ground depressions, differences in compaction (e.g., house floors).
- c. Artifacts including chipped stone objects such as projectile points and bifaces; groundstone artifacts such as manos, metates, mortars, pestles, grinding stones, pitted hammerstones; and, shell and bone artifacts including ornaments and beads.
- d. Various features and samples including hearths (fire-cracked rock; baked and vitrified clay), artifact caches, faunal and shellfish remains (which permit dietary reconstruction), distinctive changes in soil stratigraphy indicative of prehistoric activities.

development of a formal *Post-Review Discovery Plan* is not recommended due to the very low potential for exposing archaeological material within the WWTP APE. The exposure of any Native American burials shall be handled in accordance with state law.

## 11.0 REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED

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e. Isolated artifacts

Significant historic cultural materials may include finds from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Objects and features associated with the Historic Period can include.

- a. Structural remains or portions of foundations (bricks, cobbles/boulders, stacked field stone, postholes, etc.).
- b. Trash pits, privies, wells and associated artifacts.
- c. Isolated artifacts or isolated clusters of manufactured artifacts (e.g., glass bottles, metal cans, manufactured wood items, etc.).
- d. Human remains.

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Abbreviations

n.d. no date

v.d. various dates

N.P. no publisher noted

n.p. no place of publisher noted

Note: The abbreviated phrase "CHRIS/NCIC, CSU Sacramento" is used for material on

file at the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central California Information Center, California University located in Sacramento, California.