

Maverik Manteca Retail Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

Kimley-Horn
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 300
Sacramento, California 95814
Contact: Alex Jewell

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, California 94612

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RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
1 Introduction 2
1.1 Project Site and Description 2
1.2 Personnel 2
2 Regulatory Setting 6
2.1 California Environmental Quality Act 6
2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places 7
2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources 8
2.1.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 9
2.2 California Senate Bill 18 of 2004 9
2.3 California Health and Safety Code 10
2.4 California Public Resources Code §5097.98 10
2.5 Local Regulations 10
2.5.1 City of Manteca General Plan 10
3 Methods 13
3.1 Background and Archival Research 13
3.1.1 Archival Research 13
3.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search 13
3.1.3 Sacred Lands File Search 13
3.2 Field Survey 14
4 Natural and Cultural Setting 15
4.1 Natural Setting 15
4.2 Cultural Setting 15
4.2.1 Indigenous History 15
4.2.2 Ethnographic Setting 17
4.2.3 Post-Contact Setting 18
5 Findings 21
5.1 Known Cultural Resources 21
5.1.1 P-39-005337 21
5.2 Known Cultural Resources Studies 21
5.2.1 Study SJ-01900 21
5.2.2 Study SJ-4786 21
5.3 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review 22
5.4 Sacred Land File Search 22
5.5 Survey Results 22
6 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions 24

6.1 Historical Built Environment Resources 24
6.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources 24
6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation 24
6.3 Human Remains 25
7 References 26

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Location 3
Figure 2 Project Site 4
Figure 3 Proposed Project Plans 5

Appendices

Appendix A California Historical Resources Information System Record Results
Appendix B Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Request Results
Appendix C Survey Photographs of the Project Site

Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a cultural resources study for the Maverik Manteca Retail Project (proposed project). Located in the city of Manteca, San Joaquin County, the proposed project will involve development of a 17-acre parcel located north-northeast of the intersection of West Atherton Drive and Airport Way. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Manteca (City) acting as the lead agency under CEQA.

This cultural resources study was prepared to support compliance with CEQA and included a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, a pedestrian survey of the project site, and the preparation of this report to summarize the results of these activities.

The records searches and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the project site. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding for the proposed project of ***less-than-significant impact with mitigation for archaeological resources under CEQA.*** As standard best management practices under CEQA, Rincon has recommended measures in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during project construction.

1 Introduction

Kimley-Horn retained Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Maverik Manteca Retail Project (proposed project) in Manteca, San Joaquin County, California. This assessment documents the tasks conducted by Rincon, specifically, a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a field survey. This assessment has been completed pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Manteca is the lead agency under CEQA.

1.1 Project Site and Description

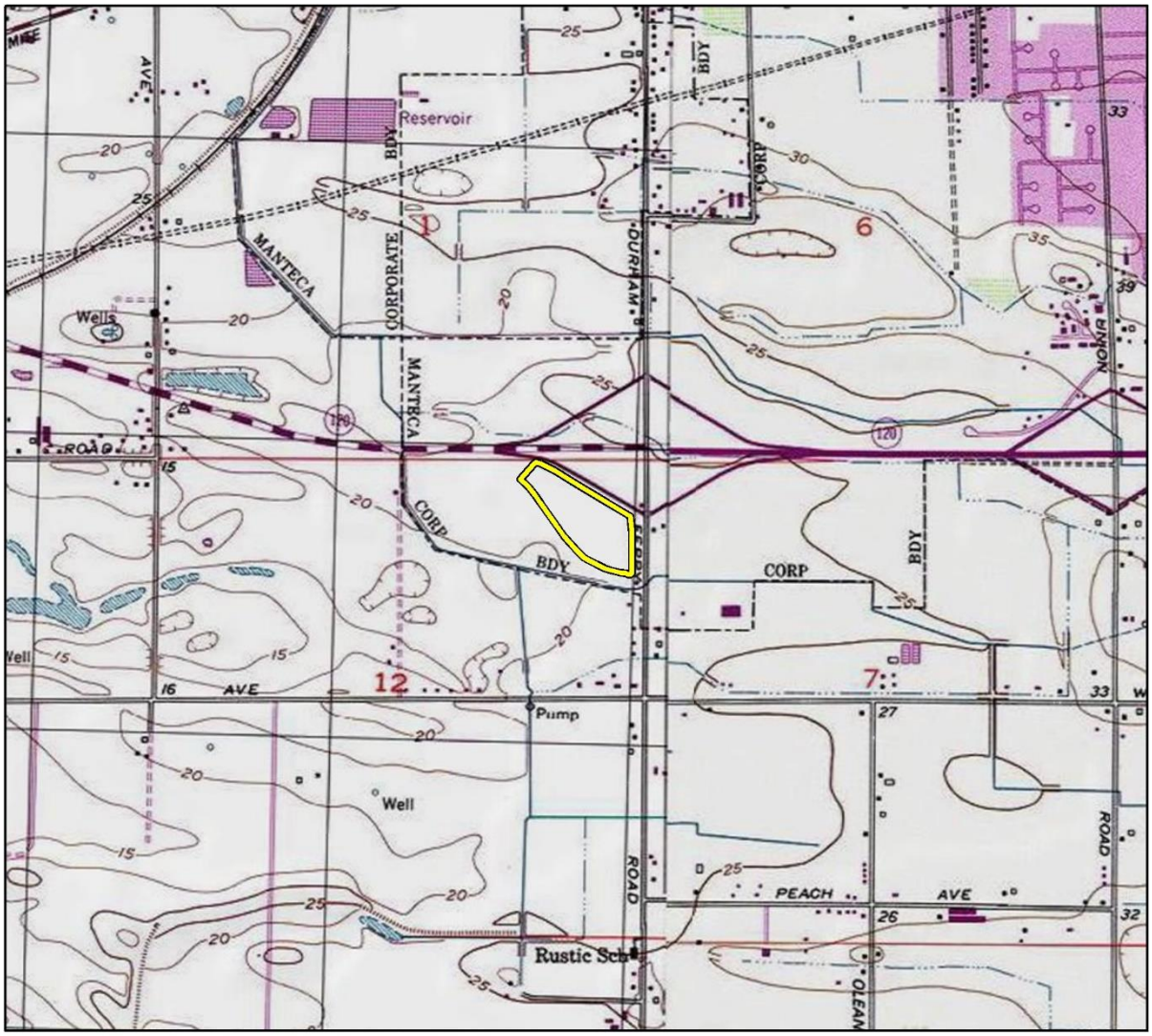
The project site is located at West Atherton Drive and Airport Way in the city of Manteca (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Specifically, the proposed project encompasses portions of Section 12 of Township 02S, Range 06E on the *Lathrop, California* and *Manteca*, *California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

The project will involve the development of a 17-acre parcel located north-northeast of the intersection of West Atherton Drive and Airport Way with retail and commercial buildings. The project site is surrounded by single-family dwellings to the south and east and commercial uses to the north of State Route 120. A gas station will be constructed at the northwest corner of West Atherton Drive and Airport Way including new driveways off each road to access the station. Seven commercial buildings will be developed to the north and west of the gas station with associated parking lots, driveways, and landscaped areas. At the far northwest corner of the lot occupying approximately 2.25 acres, a four-story hotel will be constructed with 145 parking spots. At the intersection of West Atherton Drive and Langum Way, a traffic signal will be constructed to regulate the increase in traffic (Figure 3).

1.2 Personnel

Rincon Archaeologist and Project Manager Dustin Merrick, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), provided management oversight for this cultural resources study. Architectural Historian Ashley Losco, MSHP, is the primary author of this report. Rincon Archaeologist Laura Maldonado, BA, conducted the field survey and is also a contributing author on this report. Mr. Merrick performed the cultural resources records search and the Native American outreach for this project. Senior Archaeologist Heather Blind, MA, RPA, provided management oversight and reviewed the project for archaeological resources and is a contributing author of this report. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Principal Archaeologist Andrew Pulcheon, RPA, AICP, CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Regional Location

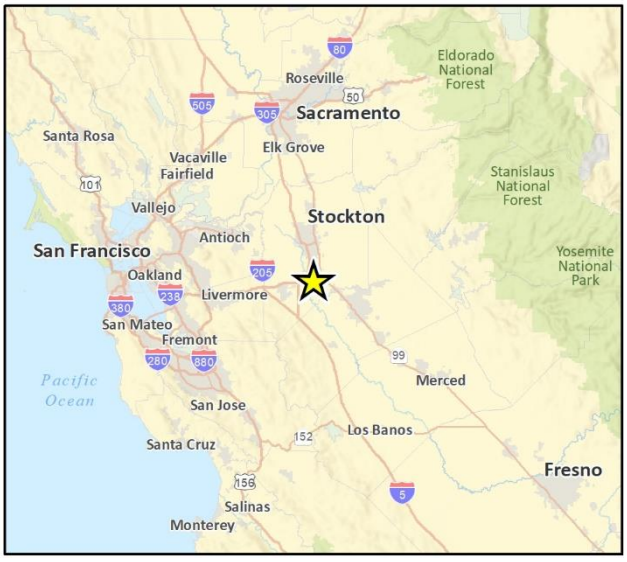


Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2022. Lathrop Quadrangle. T02S R06E S12. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N



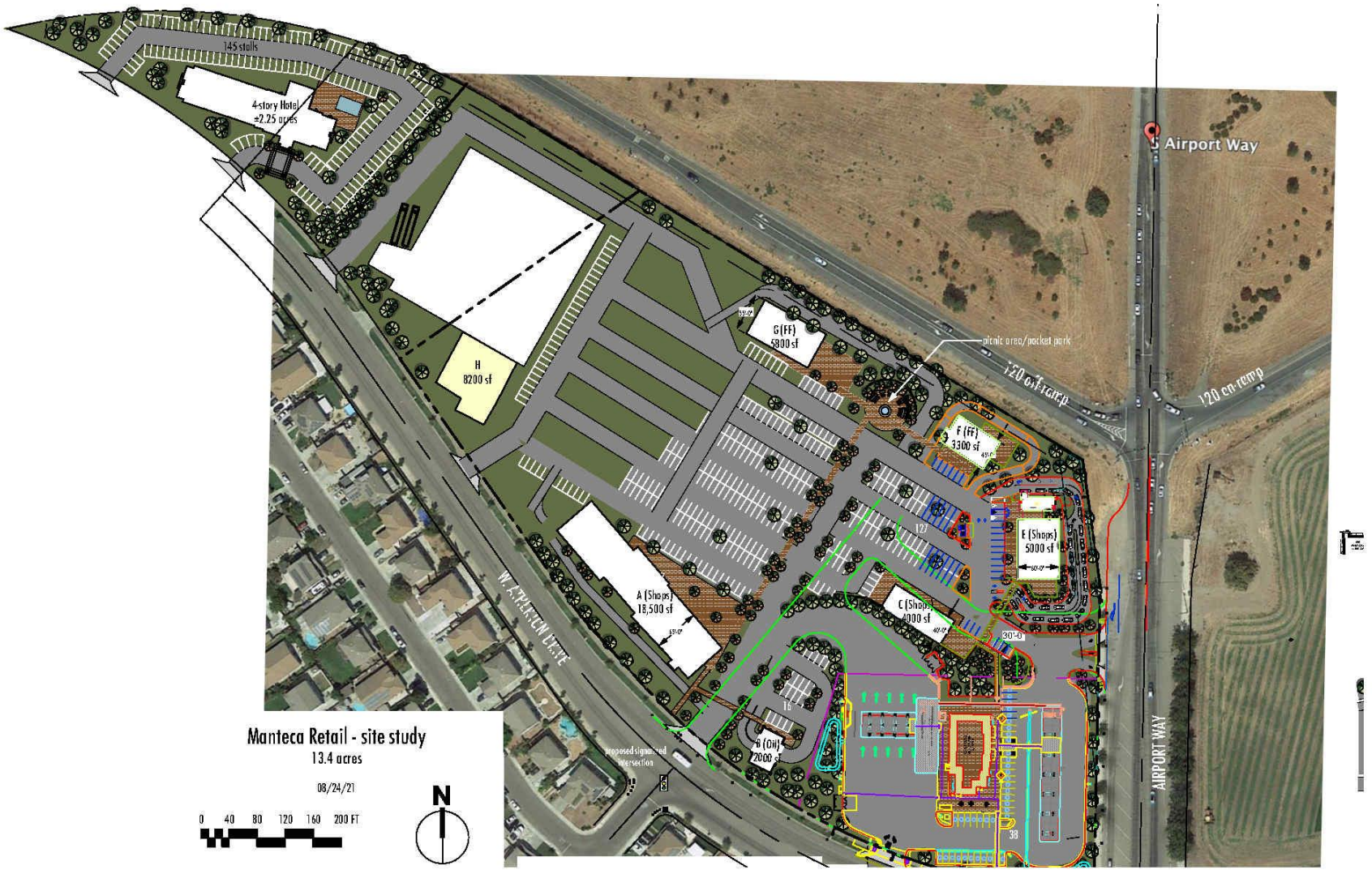
CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

Figure 2 Project Site



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

Figure 3 Proposed Project Plans



2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21804.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in the PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or cultural significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR and are, therefore, historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an 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 meets any of the following criteria: 1) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that 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.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a][b]).

Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines stipulates an EIR shall describe feasible measures to minimize significant adverse impacts. In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (the Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3]).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

Although the project does not have a federal nexus, properties which are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. The following is therefore presented to provide applicable regulatory context. The NRHP was authorized by Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 CFR Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined as follows:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (National Park Service 1997:41). Properties which are less than 50 years must be determined to have "exceptional importance" to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC §§5024.1 and 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Further, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995:2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

2.1.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: "tribal cultural resources." AB 52 establishes "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the CEQA lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 California Senate Bill 18 of 2004

California Government Code Section 65352.3 (adopted pursuant to the requirements of Senate Bill [SB] 18) requires local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with tribal organizations prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general or specific plan. The tribal organizations eligible to consult have traditional lands in a local government's jurisdiction and are identified, upon request, by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). As noted in the California Office of Planning and Research's Tribal Consultation Guidelines (2005), "the intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places." SB 18 refers to PRC Section 5097.9 and 5097.995 to define cultural places as:

- A Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9)
- A Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995)

2.3 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification.

2.4 California Public Resources Code §5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains, pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.5 Local Regulations

2.5.1 City of Manteca General Plan

Although the City of Manteca does not have a historic preservation ordinance with criteria for local designation, the General Plan, which was adopted in 2003, includes goals and polices relating to cultural resources (City of Manteca 2003). As presented in the Resource Conservation Element these include:

Section 8.12. Cultural Resources

The prehistory of the Manteca area is based on the archaeology of the greater Sacramento Delta region. Modern Manteca began as a railroad flag stop, Powell's Station, at the present location of downtown. Community life within Manteca's present city limits focused on the corner of Louise Avenue and Union Road.

Residential neighborhoods were beginning to fill in by 1918. The City of Manteca was incorporated on May 28, 1918. During the 1950's, the City grew even faster, as Manteca's inexpensive housing and small-town atmosphere drew workers from the Sharpe Army Depot in Lathrop and industrial plants in outlying areas.

Goal RC-11. Preserve and enhance Manteca's archaeological and historic resources for their aesthetic, educational and cultural values.

Goal RC-12. Protect Manteca's Native American heritage.

8.12.1 Policies: Cultural Resources

RC-P-37. The City shall not knowingly approve any public or private project that may adversely affect an archaeological site without consulting the California Archaeological Inventory at Stanislaus State University, conducting a site evaluation as may be indicated, and attempting to mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendation of a qualified archaeologist. City implementation of this policy shall be guided by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

RC-P-38. The City shall require that the proponent of any development proposal in an area with potential archaeological resources, and specifically near the San Joaquin River and Walthall Slough, and on the east side of State Highway 99 at the Louise Avenue crossing, shall consult with the California Archaeological Inventory, Stanislaus State University to determine the potential for discovery of cultural resources, conduct a site evaluation as may be indicated, and mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendation of a qualified archaeologist. The survey and mitigation shall be developer funded.

RC-P-39. The City shall set as a priority the protection and enhancement of Manteca's historically and architecturally significant buildings.

RC-P-40. The City shall work with property owners seeking registration of historical structures as Historic Landmarks or listing on the Register of Historic Sites.

RC-P-41. The City shall prepare and adopt a Historical Preservation Ordinance.

RC-P-42. The City and Redevelopment Agency shall support the efforts of property owners to preserve and renovate historic and architecturally significant structures. Where such buildings cannot be preserved intact, the City shall seek to preserve the building facades.

8.12.2 Implementation: Cultural Resources

RC-I-38. Require a records search for any proposed development project, to determine whether the site contains known archaeological, historic, or cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources. This requirement may be waived if determined by the City that the proposed project site is already sufficiently surveyed.

RC-I-39. Require that sponsors of proposed development projects on sites where probable cause for discovery of archaeological resources (as indicated by records search and where resources have been discovered in the vicinity of the project) retain a consulting archaeologist to survey the project site. If unique resources, as defined by California State law, are found, a qualified archaeologist or historian shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend proper action. Require a monitoring plan for the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.

RC-I-40. When feasible, incorporate significant archaeological sites into open space areas.

RC-I-41. The City should continue its inventory of all historic sites throughout the City. The inventory should contain a narrative of the significant facts regarding the historic events or persons associated with the site, and pictures of the site.

RC-I-42. The City shall continue to support the local historical society in their efforts to:

- Archive historic information, including photographs, publications, oral histories, and other materials, and
- Make the information available to the public for viewing and research.

RC-I-43. All City permits for reconstruction or modification of existing buildings will require submittal of a photograph of the existing structure or site. The intent is to create a record of the buildings in the City over time. A photograph will also be required for vacant sites that will be modified with new construction of new buildings or other above ground improvements.

RC-I-44. Encourage the placement of monuments or plaques that recognize and celebrate historic sites, structures, and events.

RC-I-45. The City shall adopt and implement a historic building code, as authorized by state law.

RC-I-46. If human remains are discovered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to their origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resource code Section 5097.98. If the Coroner determines that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and if the remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which in turn will inform a most likely descendent. The descendent will then recommend to the landowner appropriate disposition of the remains and any grave goods.

3 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this assessment.

3.1 Background and Archival Research

3.1.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this assessment in January 2022. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted, including, but not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following sources were utilized to develop an understanding of the project site and its context:

- Project plans from Kimley-Horn
- San Joaquin County Assessor's Office Property Records
- Historical aerial photographs and topographic maps accessed via NETR Online
- Historical aerial photographs obtained from Environmental Resources Data, Inc.
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder
- City of Manteca Building Permits Accessed via the City of Manteca Building Safety Department

3.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On January 10, 2022, Rincon received California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search results (12028L) from the Central California Information Center (Appendix A). The Central California Information Center is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the county in which the project falls. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 1-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data (HPD) File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (ADOE) list.

3.1.3 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on January 3, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File, as well as a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project site. Appendix B provides the results of Rincon's outreach effort.

3.2 Field Survey

Rincon Archaeologist Laura Maldonado, BA, conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on January 13, 2022. The pedestrian survey was conducted using transect intervals spaced 10 meters and oriented from east to west. Exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld GPS unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Oakland office.

4 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project site. It places the project site within the broader natural environment which have sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the project site to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context within which resources have been evaluated.

4.1 Natural Setting

The project site lies in San Joaquin County at an approximate elevation of 7.9 meters (26 feet) above mean sea level. None of the surrounding area retains its natural setting, with the project site located in a residential area characterized by a mix of single-family homes and apartment complexes. The property is currently undeveloped except in the northeastern portion which is developed with eight buildings as a home showcase for an adjacent residential development. The San Joaquin River is located approximately 2.5 miles west of the project site, and the Stanislaus River is approximately 6-miles south. Vegetation within the vicinity of the site consists of annual grasses, ornamental trees, including low ground cover and succulents, consistent with urban environmental settings, and has manicured landscapes.

The project site is underlain by Quaternary age, alluvial deposits, specifically one surficial geologic unit underlies the site: (Qaya) “light-gray to grayish-brown or yellowish-brown gravel, sand, silt, and clay” (Wahrhaftig, Stine, and Huber 1993). Materials are generally coarser near upland areas, grading downstream to finer materials and are found as stream-channel deposits, low stream terraces, and alluvial fans along major rivers and tributaries (Wahrhaftig, Stine, and Huber 1993). Because of the episodic nature of alluvial sedimentation, the sudden burial of artifacts is possible, and alluvial soils have an increased likelihood of containing buried archaeological deposits (Waters 1983, Borejaza et al. 2014).

4.2 Cultural Setting

4.2.1 Indigenous History

Prehistoric Setting

The Central Valley has been described as one of the largest intermontane basins extending 650 kilometers from the Siskiyou Mountains to the Tehachapis (Rosenthal et al. 2007). No single chronological framework covers the entirety of the Central Valley, but California prehistory is generally divided into three broad time periods: the Paleoindian period (ca. 11,550-8,550 B.C), the Archaic Period (8,550 BCE-CE 1100) and the Emergent Occupation (CE 1000- European Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974) which has been updated and adjusted by Rosenthal et al. (2007) to further separate the Archaic Period into Lower (8550 BCE to 5550 BCE), Middle (5550 BCE to 550 BCE), and Upper (550 BCE to CE 1100. The prehistoric chronological sequence for the Central Valley presented below is based on Rosenthal et al. (2007) and Moratto (1984).

Paleoindian Period (11,550-8550 BCE)

Little is currently known about the Paleoindian period in the Central Valley. Geoarchaeological studies have demonstrated that erosion and deposition have buried or destroyed early archaeological deposits. Most claims of ancient human occupation have been dismissed by Moratto (1984) based on radiocarbon dating. This period is represented by isolated finds, and currently, the earliest accepted date of human occupation in the Central Valley ranges from 11,550 to 9,550 BCE and comes from fluted projectile points similar to Clovis points found at sites near Tracy Lake and the Tulare Lake Basin. Along with fluted projectile points, concave base points have been discovered along the Tulare Lake shoreline which was occupied during the Late Pleistocene (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Lower Archaic (8,550-5,550 BCE)

Climate change at the end of the Pleistocene caused significant periods of alluvial deposition beginning around 9,050 BCE. These new alluvial deposits created a clear stratigraphic boundary between the Late Pleistocene and Holocene sediments. The Lower Archaic, like the Paleoindian Period, is represented only by limited isolated finds. Only one Lower Archaic site (KER-116) has been identified in the Central Valley proper and few in the foothills surrounding the valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Typical Lower Archaic artifacts include flaked stone crescents and stemmed points, mostly along the shoreline of Tulare Lake. The identification of projectile points and a diverse faunal assemblage at KER-116 point to hunting being an important subsistence activity. However, milling tools and plant remains are largely absent in the valley, thus plant use during the Lower Archaic remains unclear. Several foothill sites contain milling implements and evidence of the use of nut crops such as acorn and pine (LaJeunesse and Pryor 1996). The relationship between foothill and valley floor adaptations is largely unknown during the Lower Archaic; however, it is suggested that the foothill sites may have been seasonally used during this time. More distinct adaptations are apparent in the Middle Archaic, and it is possible that these divergent traditions first emerged in the Lower Archaic (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Middle Archaic (5,550-550 BCE)

The Middle Archaic began with substantial climate change to much warmer, drier conditions. Tulare Lake shrank and eventually disappeared. With this came new wetlands which created new habitats, and rising sea levels led to the creation of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, creating new deposits. Fans and floodplains stabilized after an initial period of deposition in 5,550 BCE. Archaeological deposits dating to the Middle Archaic are rare in the Central Valley proper due to these geomorphic changes. The Middle Archaic record has revealed a pattern of organized subsistence strategies and increased residential stability. The archetypal pattern of the Middle Archaic has been identified as the Windmiller Pattern. This pattern is represented by extended burials oriented to the west and a sophisticated material culture (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Middle Archaic sites are relatively common in the foothills surrounding the Central Valley and show relatively little change from the Lower Archaic (McGuire 1995).

During this time, the mortar and pestle become more widespread suggesting a shift toward more intensive subsistence practices and higher reliance on the acorn. Fishing technologies, such as bone gorges, hooks, and spears, also appear during the Middle Archaic suggesting a new focus on fishing, especially in the Marsh Creek area. Several other technologies become apparent during this time. Baked-clay impressions of twined basketry, simple pottery, and other baked clay objects have been

found at several sites. Personal adornment items also become more frequent. Exchange with outside groups is evidenced by the presence of obsidian, shell beads and ornaments (Rosenthal et al. 2007; Moratto 1984; Burns et al. 2016). Trade also seemed to be focused on utilitarian items such as obsidian or finished obsidian tools from at least five separate sources (Moratto 1984).

Upper Archaic (550 BCE – CE 1100)

The Upper Archaic began with the onset of the Late Holocene, marked by a cooler, wetter climate. The environmental conditions of the Upper Archaic were characterized by the return of lakes that had disappeared during the Middle Archaic and a renewed fan and floodplain deposition. The Upper Archaic is better represented in the archaeological record than earlier periods. Cultural diversity was more pronounced and is marked by contrasting material cultures throughout the valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

During this period, numerous specialized technologies were developed such as bone tools, and implements, manufactured goods such as *Olivella* and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments, well-made ceremonial blades, and ground-stone plummets. People living in the San Joaquin Valley region traded with neighboring groups for obsidian.

Upper Archaic period economies varied by region throughout the Central Valley. Economies were primarily focused on seasonal resources such as acorns, salmon, shellfish, rabbits, and deer (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Emergent Occupation (CE 1000- Historic)

The stable climatic conditions of the Upper Archaic continued into the Emergent Period. There has been sporadic research in the San Joaquin Valley on this time period, and thus only the Pacheco Complex on the western edge of the valley has been formally defined. After CE 1000, many of the technologies witnessed during the Archaic disappeared to be replaced by cultural traditions witnessed at European contact. During the Emergent Period, the bow and arrow replaced the atlatl as the preferred hunting method sometime between CE 1000 and 1300.

Increased social complexity is evidenced by increased variation in burial types and offerings and larger residential communities. Grave offerings such as shell beads, ornaments, and ritually “killed” mortars and pestles are often found in burials. Pottery was frequently obtained through trade with groups living in the foothills to the east. The Panoche side-notched point became important in the western side of the San Joaquin Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007). In addition to the side-notched point, the Panoche Complex featured large circular structures, flexed burials, marine shell beads, bone awls, millingstones, and mortars and pestles (Moratto 1984).

As with the Archaic Period, Emergent Period economies varied geographically, though throughout the Central Valley fishing and plant harvesting increased in importance. Most Emergent residential sites contain diverse assemblages of mammal and bird remains and large amounts of fish bone. After 1,000 years ago, the mortar and pestle become the dominant tool type and small seeds increase in archaeological deposits over time (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

4.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

The project site is located in the traditional tribal territory of the Coastal Miwok, members of the larger Miwokan subgroup of the Utian language family inhabiting the northern area of Sherman

island surrounding Mount Diablo (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1977). Miwok territory is bordered by the Pomo to the north, Wappo to the northeast, and Patwin to the east.

Miwok settlements typically included thatched, conical houses and semi-subterranean earth-covered dwellings in winter, constructed by higher-status families. Houses generally had a central hearth and an earth oven for cooking purposes. Large, semi-subterranean assembly houses were constructed for use as a ritual and social gathering place. In summer, a circular brush hut was constructed for use in mourning ceremonies. Other structures included sweathouses for curing disease and purification prior to hunting, small conical structures used by menstruating women, and grinding houses built over bedrock mortars to permit food processing in inclement weather. Acorn granaries were constructed for long-term acorn storage (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1977).

Miwok social organization followed the moiety pattern, with all living things belonging to one of two categories: land and water. Moieties were exogamous typically and played an important role in many ceremonies (Levy 1977). On the other hand, political organization centered on small tribelets of approximately 300 to 500 people and several distinct settlements. A chief headed each tribelet, and a representative of the chief each settlement had oversight of local affairs. Chiefs acted as advisors and managed use of natural resources by preventing trespassing on tribelet territory and determining the appropriate time to begin the acorn harvest each season. The chief also arbitrated any disputes and sanctioned the punishment of criminal offenders (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1977).

The Miwok made both twined and coiled basketry, usually from will and redbud. They also manufactured tule mats used as floor covering. Woven blankets were often made of rabbit skin strips or feathers attached to cordage woven from plant fibers. Tule balsa rafts were crafted and used to navigate rivers and sloughs (Levy 1977).

Miwok subsistence practices centered on the use of acorns and other seeds as primary plant food sources and on hunting of mule deer, tule elk, pronghorn antelope, and various species of waterfowl. Hunting was done typically with a sinew-backed bow and arrow. Fishing was a particularly important activity for the Miwok, primarily with various types of nets. Seines were used in large rivers and sloughs where the pace of water flow was slow Hook and line was typically used to take sturgeon, while harpoons were the most common implement for salmon fishing (Levy 1977).

The Coast Miwok were exploited for labor by Mission Dolores, established in 1800, and later by the Mexican land grant holders. The Coast Miwok population had a dramatic decline. After the establishment of the United States, the Coast Miwok were legally prevented from owning land in their traditional territories. Despite this, Coast Miwok continue to populate the Marin area (Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria 2016).

4.2.3 Post-Contact Setting

The historic context for the City of Manteca was excerpted from the City of Manteca:

> "Manteca itself is a relatively young town, first settled by a few pioneer farmers in the heart of one of the greatest agricultural areas in the world. A combination of good soil, excellent climate, and clean water has insured its destiny as a prosperous farming center. There was little activity in Manteca that was not related to agriculture until World War II. Changes came slowly up through the 1970's, but today Manteca is shedding much of its old image with new high-tech industries. It has become a "bedroom community" for the industrial sites west of the Altamont Pass.

Before the first settlers came, there were few Indians living permanently here on what was then known as the “sand plains”. As the California Gold Rush subsided, permanent settlers came to the area. On the first large land holdings, the principal productions were grain and cattle. During this period, this valley settlement was called Cowell Station, named after Joshua Cowell who was later known as the “father of Manteca”. Joshua Cowell crossed the plains in 1861 and took up land in what has become the center of town, locating on the corner of what is now Yosemite and Main, where the Bank of America and its parking lot now stands. At one time he owned most of Manteca with a claim to 1,000 acres and he rented another 1,000. He had the honor of being the first Mayor when the town was incorporated in 1918.

In 1873, when the Central Pacific Railroad went through this area, the track was laid through the center of the Cowell Farm. At first, the train stopping point was merely a boxcar called Cowell Station. Because there was another Cowell Station south of Tracy named after Wright Cowell, a brother of Joshua, the railroad and the farmers agreed to a name change. The new name chosen was Monteca. The citizens of the town were justly dismayed when the railroad printed the first tickets and found the name misspelled, “Manteca” (Spanish for “lard”). Many of the towns people were unhappy with the error, but it was never corrected.

In 1902, J.J. Overshiner built the first store building which was occupied by a general store and barber shop. The residential area of the city consisted of only a few homes by 1910, with the population at about 100. Shortly after the opening of the first store, the citizens petitioned for a post office.

Cost-effective, reliable irrigation was essential for the development of the area. It was slow in coming but finally in 1909, an election was held to form the South San Joaquin Irrigation District and to authorize a bond issue. The bonds were not issued until 1913. Irrigation water was diverted from the Stanislaus River about 18-miles northeast of Oakdale. The district built all the lateral ditches and prepared to deliver water to every 40-acre tract. That was the town’s real beginning of growth.

East Union Cemetery is one of the oldest landmarks of the entire county. The cemetery dates back to 1872 and was incorporated in 1877. Manteca’s first school was built in 1857. The name given was East Union (to distinguish from Union School in Lathrop). In 1913, the school was destroyed by fire. After many years of discussion, the first local high school classes met in huts in 1920. Previously, many students attended high school in Stockton via train. On January 26, 1923, the new high school building was dedicated and it remained a city landmark until it met the wrecking ball in 1969.

The Manteca Canning Company was organized in 1914 and was in operation almost continuously until closing in 1964. Spreckels Sugar Company was constructed in 1916. Sadly, the company closed the plant. The first cheese factory was established in 1921 and the Kraft Company opened a plant in 1935 which operated until 1957. Other manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies include Sharpe Army Depot, Libbey Owens Ford, Simplot, Olin Industries, etc.

Manteca Hospital opened an 18-room facility on the corner of Yosemite and Sequoia in 1919. It operated only a few years and is now a homeless shelter. After many years without a hospital, a new 49-bed facility was built on Cottage Avenue in 1962. It has been expanded to 73 beds with complete services. Kaiser opened their hospital in 2005. Kaiser Permanente opened a clinic in 1998.

Today Manteca has over 72,000 residents and is the home of Big League Dreams, Bass Pro Shop, Costco, Walmart and many other amenities attracting thousands of tourist each year" (City of Manteca 2022).

5 Findings

5.1 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 34 cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the project site. Resources recorded in the search radius are listed in Appendix A. All 34 cultural resources were historic-period archaeological and built environment sites. No resources were recorded within the project site; however, one resource, P-39-005337, was recorded adjacent to the project site.

5.1.1 P-39-005337

P-39-005337, also known as the Tesla-Salsado-Manteca 115 kV Transmission Line, was recorded in 2017 by Matt Walker of Cardno Inc. as part of an evaluation for a tower replacement project (Walker 2017). The resource runs north-south along Airport Way directly adjacent to the eastern edge of the current project site. Walker found the transmission line ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR due to a lack of significance.

5.2 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 29 cultural resources studies within 1-mile of the project site (Appendix A). Of these studies, two included a portion of the project site. Approximately 10 percent of the project site has been previously studied and surveyed within the last 20 years. Known studies that occurred within or adjacent to the project site are discussed in further detail below.

5.2.1 Study SJ-01900

Study SJ-01900, also known as *A Preliminary Cultural Resources Investigation of the South Manteca Area Plan, 7,800 acres in San Joaquin County, California,* was prepared by Kyle Napton of California State University, Stanislaus Institute for Archaeological Research in 1993 as an overview and preliminary assessment of the cultural resources sensitivity in the proposed South Manteca Area Plan Project (Napton 1993). The study stated the east side of the subject project site adjacent to Airport Road was sensitive for cultural resources, but it did not explicitly state what cultural resources could be in the project site. The cultural resources identified by the study are not located on the current project site; however, the closest resources are the Rustic School, addressed as 21011 South Airport Way, approximately 0.80-miles south of the project site and a historic-age farmhouse, 20319 South Union Road, approximately 1-mile southeast of the project site.

5.2.2 Study SJ-4786

Prepared by Ric Windmiller in 2002, Study SJ-4786 titled *City of Manteca General Plan Update Background Reports: Archaeological Resources, Historical Resources, Records Search Results* provided a general context of the significance of the cultural resources in the City of Manteca (Windmiller 2002). The study did not identify any cultural resources within the subject project site.

Study SJ-4786 also documented the Rustic School and historic-age farmhouse as the closest cultural resources to the current project site.

5.3 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial imagery to ascertain the development history of the project site. Historical topographic maps from 1915 to 1965 depict the area as rural and agricultural with a single building shown in the project site (NETRonline 2022). A 1968 aerial depicts the project area in an agricultural setting and several buildings are depicted along Airport Way, formally known as Ferry Road. The buildings were most likely farming and livestock related. The buildings are depicted on aerials and topographic maps until the 1980s when a 1982 aerial of the surrounding area and the 1987 *Stockton, CA* topographic map showed the project site depicted as vacant, with State Route 120 shown as adjacent to the property (NETRonline 2022). The surrounding area remained largely rural until circa 2005 when large single-family developments were constructed to the south, north, and east of the project site (NETRonline, 2022). By 2009, a commercial center and the Big League Dreams baseball stadium complex were constructed north of SR 120 (NETRonline, 2022). The area has remained mostly unchanged since 2009 except for the construction of residential communities south of the project site (NETRonline, 2022).

5.4 Sacred Land File Search

On January 20, 2022, the NAHC responded to Rincon's contacts request and SLF request, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative. See Appendix B for the NAHC response, including Tribal contacts list(s).

5.5 Survey Results

Rincon Archaeologist Laura Maldonado conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on January 13, 2022. The site was predominantly flat and was accessed via the turnout on South Airport Way. Ground visibility was good (61% to 75%) with approximately 70% total ground exposure. Vegetation is concentrated at the center of the project location with dry annual grasses. The soil consists of a fine brown sandy loam that had been previously disturbed by agricultural activities. Modern refuse was observed throughout. There was no evidence of the agricultural structures identified by the historical map review along Airport Way. Seven concrete features (Squares 1-7) and two concrete pipes (Pipes 1 and 2) of unknown age were observed parallel to the fence line at the northern boundary line of the site. The features appear to be in situ based on the depth of the features and may be related to irrigation activities. According to the *FHWA Section 106 Programmatic Agreement*, cultural resources with no potential for historical significance that would be negatively affected by the project are exempted from further evaluation or consideration (Federal Highway Administration 2022). Following these standards, the seven concrete features fall under Property Type 1, Minor, ubiquitous, or fragmentary infrastructure elements (Federal Highway Administration 2022). Rincon completed additional historical map research and a study of aerial photographs and the results did not identify any association that would confer significance. Therefore, it is Rincon's professional opinion that these features are not eligible for listing and are not significant resources based on the minor, ubiquitous, and fragmentary nature of infrastructure elements.

The northwestern portion of the site is developed and consists of eight buildings, addressed as 2303 W. Atherton Drive, that serve as a home showcase, constructed in October 2006. This northwestern portion is separated from the southeastern portion of the site by a plastic and chain link fence.

No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey. Photographs of the project site are provided in Appendix C.

6 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

6.1 Historical Built Environment Resources

The field survey and background research did not identify any built environment resources that may be considered historical resources within the project site. The project therefore does not have the potential to impact built environment historical resources and Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** pursuant to CEQA.

6.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

This assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or archaeological deposits in the project site. The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude their subsurface existence. However, the absence of substantial prehistoric or historic-period archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity, along with the existing level of disturbance in the project site, suggest there is a low potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits. Rincon presents the following recommended mitigation measure for unanticipated discoveries during construction. With adherence to this measure, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact with mitigation for archaeological resources*** under CEQA.

6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the find is prehistoric, then a Native American representative should also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing

for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and cannot be avoided by the modified project, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

6.3 Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present within the project site. However, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to human remains*** under CEQA.

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Appendix A

California Historical Resources Information System Record Results

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Area
SJ-00729	Chavez, D.	1981	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Manteca Wastewater Project, San Joaquin County, California.	Outside
SJ-01900	Napton, L. K.	1993	A Preliminary Cultural Resources Investigation of the South Manteca Area Plan, 7,800 acres in San Joaquin County, California.	**Within**
SJ-04090	Peak & Associates, Inc.	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Wastewater Quality Control Facility, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California	Outside
SJ-04091	Peak & Associates, Inc.	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Wastewater Quality Control Facility, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California	Outside
SJ-04786	Windmiller, Ric and Donald Napoli	2002	City of Manteca--General Plan Update, Background Reports: Archaeological Resources, Historical Resources, Records Search Results.	**Within**
SJ-04896	Windmiller, Ric and Donald Napoli	2003	Airport Way-Yosemite Avenue Specific Plan, Background Reports: Archaeological Resources, Historical Resources, Records Search Results.	Outside
SJ-04896A	Napoli, D.	2003	Airport Way-Yosemite Avenue Specific Plan; Background Report on Historical Resources	Outside
SJ-04896B	Windmiller, R.	2003	Airport Way-Yosemite Avenue Specific Plan; Appendix: Records Search Results Archaeological and Historic Resources	Outside
SJ-04901	Windmiller, R. and D. Napoli	2003	Southwest Manteca Area Specific Plan, Background Reports: Archaeological Resources, Historical Resources, Records Search Results.	Outside
SJ-05309	Baloian, M., R. Baloian, and W. Nettles	2004	Cultural Resources Investigations for the South San Joaquin Irrigation District in San Joaquin County, California.	Outside
SJ-06322	Jensen, S.	2006	Archaeological Inventory Survey, Manteca Annexation Project, c. 60 acres Adjacent to Union Road and S.R. 120, San Joaquin County, California.	Outside
SJ-06506	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	2006	Cultural Resources Survey Report South Lathrop, North Village, San Joaquin County, California Project 2006-011	Outside
SJ-06625	ASI Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management	1998	Cultural Resources Survey, South County Surface Water Project, San Joaquin County, California, South San Joaquin Irrigation District	Outside
SJ-06925	Dougherty, J.	2008	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 6 Poles on the Tesla-Saludo-Manteca High Voltage Transmission Line. Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties, California.	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Area
SJ-07063	Jensen, S. M.	2009	Archaeological Inventory Survey Gateway Business Park Project San Joaquin, County, CA	Outside
SJ-07444	Jensen, S. and S. Jensen	2010	Archaeological Inventory Survey Gateway Business Park Project, c. 384 acres & 1.5-mile off site Storm Drain Pipeline, City of Lathrop, San Joaquin County, CA	Outside
SJ-07465	Shephard, A.	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Phase 3 Reclamation District 17 100-Year Levee Seepage Area Project	Outside
SJ-07581	Sikes, N. E. and C. J. Arrington	2012	An Archaeological Survey for the Department of Water Resources' Geotechnical Levee Investigation of Walthal Slough Dry Land Levee, San Joaquin County, California	Outside
SJ-07760	Martorana, D.	2012	Letter Report: Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site, West Manteca, 1009 S. Airport Way (APN: 241-310-48), Manteca, San Joaquin County, CA 95337.	Outside
SJ-07769	Jones & Stokes	2007	Draft: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Machado Development Project, San Joaquin County, California. [Appendix B with Site Records not attached]	Outside
SJ-07770	Holman, M. P.	2013	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study of the Machado Property, 20329 South Airport Parkway, Manteca, San Joaquin County, California, APN 241-320-18.	Outside
SJ-07884	Jordan, N.	2014	Historic Property Survey Report for the SR-120/McKinley Avenue Interchange Project, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California, 10-SJ-120, P.M. 2.2, EA 10-0H890	Outside
SJ-07886	Kaptain, N.	2013	Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-120/McKinley Avenue Interchange Project, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California, 10-SJ_120, P.M. 2.2, EA 10-0H890	Outside
SJ-07887	Meyer, J., and N. Jordan	2014	Extended Phase I Report, SR-120/McKinley Avenue Interchange Project, San Joaquin County, California, Caltrans District 10 EA #10-0H890	Outside
SJ-07888	Hibma, M.	2013	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 120/McKinley Avenue Interchange Project, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California, `10-SJ-120, P.M. 2.2, EA 10-0H890, Caltrans District 10, Federal Project No. CML (5089(016)	Outside
SJ-08023	Barrow, E., and J. M. Loyd	2010	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Terra Ranch Subdivision Project, Manteca, San Joaquin County, California.	Outside
SJ-08362	Peak, M., Gerry, R., and Lawson, M.	2014	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Manteca Family Entertainment Zone, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California.	Outside
SJ-08889	Peak & Associates, Inc.	2018	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Oakwood Trails Subdivision, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Area
SJ-08979	Roper, C. K.	2017	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Nile Garden School Water Supply Project, 5700 E. Nile Road, Manteca, San Joaquin County, California	Outside
SJ-09247	Falke, M. and K. Vallaire	2017	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 120 at Union Road Interchange Project, Manteca, San Joaquin County, California; 10-SJ-120, P.M. 3.4/5.2, EA 10-0P200, ID 10-0000-0182	Outside
SJ-09252	Vallaire, K., Sanchez, R., LSA and Falke, M.	2018	Cultural Resources Study, Airport Way Widening Project, Manteca, San Joaquin County, California	Outside

Source: Central Information Center, 2022

Table 2 Known Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-39-004612	-	Historic - Building	HP02	2006 (M. Guerrero, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Unevaluated	Outside
P-39-005046	-	Historic Building	HP15 Rustic School	1991 (San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools, Public Schools of San Joaquin County 1852-1990 (1991))	Unevaluated	Outside
P-39-005086	-	Historic Structure	HP11 Walthal Slough Dry Land and Levee	2008 (Brian Ludwig, AECOM); 2012 (Cindy Arrington, Parus Consulting, Inc)	Recommended Ineligible 2008	Outside

P-39-005090	-	Historic Building	HP15 Elliott (Brock) School	1991 (San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools, Public Schools of San Joaquin County 1852-1990 (1991))	Unevaluated	Outside
P-39-005156	CA-SJO-000341H	Historic Site	AH02; AH04; AH11 19119 McKinley Avenue	2013 (N. Kaptain and M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2013 (N. Kaptain, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005157	-	Historic Building	HP02; HP04; HP33 18871 McKinley Avenue	2012 (Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005158	-	Historic Structure	HP11 Schulte-Kasson line	2013 (Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2018 (Vaillare, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005159	-	Historic Building	HP02; HP04 19020 McKinley Avenue	2012 (Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005160	-	Historic Building, Structure	HP04; HP22 9160 McKinley Ave.	2012 (M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005161	-	Historic Building	HP02; HP04 19365 McKinley Ave., Duvan Kennel	2012 (M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005162	-	Historic Building	HP02; HP04 19465 McKinley Ave.	2012 (M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside

P-39-005163	-	Historic Building	HP02; HP04; HP11 9589 McKinley Ave.	2012 (M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005164	-	Historic Building	HP02; HP04 2693 Bronzan Rd.	2012 (M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005165	-	Historic Building	HP02 2785 Bronzan Rd.	2012 (M. Hibma, LSA Associates, Inc.)	6Y	Outside
P-39-005337	-	Historic Structure	HP11 Tesla-Salado-Manteca 115 kV Transmission Line	2017 (M. Walker, Cardno, Inc., for PG&E)	Recommended Ineligible 2017	Outside
P-39-005415	-	Historic Building	HP02 625 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, K., LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005416	-	Historic Building	HP02 626 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005417	-	Historic Building	HP02 721 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005418	-	Historic Not Identified	HP02 739 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005419	-	Historic Building	HP02 892 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005420	-	Historic Building	HP02 926 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005421	-	Historic Building	HP02 950 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005422	-	Historic Building	HP02 1083 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005423	-	Historic Site	AH02 2110 W. Yosemite Ave.	2018 (Falke, LSA)	Recommended Ineligible 2018	Outside

P-39-005424	-	Historic Building	HP02 223 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005425	-	Historic Building	HP02 251 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005426	-	Historic Building	HP02 262 & 264 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005427	-	Historic Building	HP02 273 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005428	-	Historic Building	HP03 334 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005429	-	Historic Building	HP02 358 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005430	-	Historic Building	HP02 400 & 402 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005431	-	Historic Building	HP02 422 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005432	-	Historic Building	HP03 444 & 450 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside
P-39-005433	-	Historic Building	HP02 579 S. Airport Way	2018 (Vallaire, LSA)	6Z	Outside

Source: Central Information Center, 2022

Appendix B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Request Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

January 20, 2022

Dustin Merrick
Rincon Consultants Inc.

Via Email to: dmerrick@rinconconsultants.com

Re: KH Maverick Manteca Retail Project, San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Merrick:

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.Vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Joaquin County
1/20/2022

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 — Me-Wuk
Sacramento, CA, 95811
Phone: (916) 491 - 0011
Fax: (916) 491-0012
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com

California Valley Miwok Tribe
AKA Sheep Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of CA,
P.O. Box 395 — Miwok
West Point, CA, 95255
Phone: (209) 293 - 4179
l.ewilson@yahoo.com

California Valley Miwok Tribe
14807 Avenida Central — Miwok
La Grange, CA, 95329
Phone: (209) 931 - 4567
Fax: (209) 931-4333

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
9252 Bush Street — Miwok
Plymouth, CA, 95669
Phone: (209) 245 - 5800
consultation@ionemiwok.net

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 — Costanoan
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717 — Costanoan
Linden, CA, 95236 — Northern Valley
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415 — Yokut
canutes@verizon.net

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Timothy Perez,
P.O. Box 717 — Costanoan
Linden, CA, 95236 — Northern Valley
Phone: (209) 662 - 2788 — Yokut
huskanam@gmail.com

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 781 - 4271
Fax: (559) 781-4610
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Kerri Vera, Environmental Department
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria
Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street — Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 683-6015
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria
Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street — Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 863-6015
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed KH Maverick Manteca Retail Project, San Joaquin County.

Wilton Rancheria
Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Miwok

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

Foothill Yokut
Mono

The Confederated Villages of Lisjan
Corrina Gould, Chairperson
10926 Edes Avenue
Oakland, CA, 94603
Phone: (510) 575 - 8408
cvltribe@gmail.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Delta Yokut

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed KH Maverick Manteca Retail Project, San Joaquin County.

Appendix C

Survey Photographs of the Project Site

Photograph 1 Project Site; View West



Photograph 2 Square 1 Concrete Feature; View Northwest



Photograph 3 Concrete Pipe and Base 1; View Northeast



Photograph 4 Square 2 with hole in center; View North

