

APPENDIX E
HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEY REPORT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
(REDACTED)

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE COUNTY ROAD 200 BRIDGE
OVER BRANCH SALT CREEK REPLACEMENT
PROJECT, GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

03-GLE-200, Federal Aid #: BRLO-5911(058)

Prepared for:

County of Glenn Public Works Agency
777 N Colusa Street
Willows, CA 95988

and

California Department of Transportation, District 3
703 B Street
Marysville, California 95901

Prepared by:

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, California 95762

May 2019

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Federal Project Number. (Prefix, Agency Code, Project No.)</i>	<i>Location</i>
03	GLE	BRLO-5911(058)	Branch Salt Creek Bridge, Newville

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated December 23, 2016, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA).

Project Description:

The County of Glenn Public Works Agency (County) with assistance from California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to replace the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132) with a similarly sized bridge. The bridge replacement project is located on County Road (CR) 200 (also known as Newville Road), 0.8 miles west of CR 306 in the unincorporated community of Newville, Glenn County, California (Attachment 1: Exhibit 1-Figures 1 and 2).

The project is included in the Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program and is funded by Local Highway Bridge Program funds, which are administered by Caltrans (Federal Aid # BRLO-5911(058)). The existing bridge was determined to be structurally deficient with a rating of 33.5.

The purpose of the project is to improve traffic safety conditions on a public roadway and comply with current County and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) guidelines by: (1) replacing a structurally deficient bridge with a new structure that meets current standards and (2) reconstructing the approaching roadway to transition between the new construction and the existing roadway from both east-bound and west-bound directions. A full project description can be found in Attachment 1: Section 1.1.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

In accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was approved by William Larson, Caltrans PQS: PI-Historical Archaeology and Co-PI-Prehistoric Archaeology, and Vlad Popko, Project Local Assistance Engineer, on April 25, 2019. The APE maps are located in Attachment 1: Exhibit 1-Figure 3.

The APE was established to encompass all project-related impacts including staging areas, bridge construction, and roadway realignment. The APE is a 5.41 acre area that extends 400 ft/121 m west and 400 ft/121 m east of the bridge, and north approximately 275 ft/84 m and

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

south approximately 164 ft/50 m. The vertical APE includes all ground disturbances for the new roadway and installation of the bridge abutments. The total vertical depth will be approximately 10 ft/3 m.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION☒ Native American Heritage Commission

- Pacific Legacy contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 26, 2018 requesting a review of their Sacred Lands file and the contact information for potentially interested individuals.
- The NAHC responded on March 8, 2018 that the results indicate Native American cultural sites are present (presumably in the project area) and to contact Grindstone Rancheria as a source of information regarding known and/or recorded sites in the project area. The NAHC letter also provided a list of four Native American tribes and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A copy of correspondence is provided in Attachment 1: Appendix B.

☒ Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

Representatives of local Native American groups were contacted via letters on March 14, 2018. The letter requested tribal knowledge, comments, and concerns about cultural resources in the proposed project (Attachment 1: Appendix B). No responses to the initial contact letter were received. The following parties were contacted via mail and phone calls:

- Denis Ramirez, Chairperson, Mechoopda Indian Tribe
- Ronald Kirk, Chairperson, Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki
- Andrew Alejandro, Chairperson, Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians
- Glenda Nelson, Chairperson, Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria
- Greg Marcus, Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria
- Kyle McKinnley, Mechoopda Indian Tribe
- Dianne Terrano, Tribal Administrator, Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki

Follow-up phone calls were placed on April 2, 2018, to ensure that the contacts had received the notification letters. None of the contacts were reached directly, but messages were left with the receptionists or on voicemail. During the follow-up phone call to the Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki, Pacific Legacy offered an invitation for a field visit, due to their potential knowledge/concerns with the project.

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The follow-up phone calls were returned April 3, 2018, from both the Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe (Greg Marcus) and Mechoopda Indian Tribe (Kyle McKinnley). The Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe indicated the project area was outside their territory. The Mechoopda Indian Tribe deferred to other more local groups and did not wish to consult on the project. No response has been received from the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians.

Additional efforts were made to contact the Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki on April 9, 2018. A phone message was left with the receptionist for Chairperson Ronald Kirk. An additional follow-up phone call on April 11, 2018, was answered by the Grindstone Rancheria receptionist/secretary who indicated that there were no concerns with the project. A final phone call to the Grindstone Indian Rancheria on May 8, 2018, was answered by Dianne Terrano, the Tribal Administrator. Ms. Terrano indicated that she remembered receiving the letters, but had not responded to the request. A copy of the initial consultation letter and associated maps were emailed to Ms. Terrano. An email indicating receipt of the letter and map was returned on May 9, 2018, but there have been no further communications.

☒ Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group

Letters were sent to the following Historical Societies on April 16, 2018.

- Orland Historical and Cultural Society
- Sacramento Valley Museum

Neither of the historical societies has responded to-date. Historical society outreach is provided in Attachment 1: Appendix C.

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) | ☒ California Points of Historical Interest |
| ☒ California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) | ☒ California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) |
| ☒ National Historic Landmark (NHL) | ☒ Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory |
| ☒ California Historical Landmarks (CHL) | |
| ☒ Other Sources consulted: | |
| ▪ 1855 GLO Plat Map | |
| ☒ Results: | |

An archival and records search at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) (I.C. File No. D18-30) of the APE and surrounding ¼ mile radius resulted in the identification of two previously recorded cultural resources in the APE and five within the ¼ mile radius of

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

the APE. The two sites within the APE represent the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), constructed in 1925 and recorded as P-11-000522, and the other is an historic period resource with metal storage tank, stone-lined well, and windmill (CA-GLE-389H [P-11-000389]).

The Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132) has been determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (listed as Category 5). The NEIC indicates that P-11-000389 is within the APE, but the associated GIS shapefile shows the site location as just north and outside of the APE. The five sites within the ¼ mile radius represent historical resources, as follows: a bridge (P-11-000523); the Newville Gas Station and Store (CA-GLE-391H); a trash pit (P-11-000646); a hitching post (P-11-000393); and the remains of Newville School (P-11-000129).

A complete survey of the APE was performed by archaeologists from Pacific Legacy on April 11, 2018. The location and condition of the Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132) within the APE was confirmed. The location of CA-GLE-389H (P-11-000389) was confirmed as outside of the APE. An updated DPR site record was prepared to document the correct location of CA-GLE-389H, and is provided in Attachment 1: Appendix D. All other identified resources are considered exempt per Section 106 PA Attachment 4.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

- ☒ Chris Kuzak, Caltrans architectural historian, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian, and Lisa Machado, Caltrans archaeologist who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Attachment 1 as a PI—Historic Archaeology and Co-PI—Prehistoric Archaeology have determined that the only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation) and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4.
- ☒ Caltrans, in accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.5 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.5 has determined there are cultural resources within the APE that were **previously determined not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP and/or not eligible for registration as a CHL with SHPO concurrence and those determinations remain valid. Copy of SHPO/Keeper correspondence is attached.
 - ☒ Bridges listed as **Category 5** (previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are present within the APE and those determinations remain valid. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.
 - Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132)

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**6. FINDING FOR THE UNDERTAKING**

- ☒ Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation IX.A.2, has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** is appropriate for this undertaking because there are no historic properties within the APE.

7. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

- ☒ Not applicable; **Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.**

8. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

- ☒ Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps-Attachment 1: Archaeological Survey Report (Exhibit 1-Project Maps)

- ☒ Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet- Attachment 2

- ☒ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)- Attachment 1

Westphal, Christa

2019 *Archaeological Survey Report for County Road 200 Bridge over Branch Salt Creek Replacement Project, Glenn County, California*. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 3, Marysville. Prepared by Pacific Legacy, El Dorado Hills.

9. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL

Prepared by:

Christa Westphal

5/9/2019

Christa Westphal, M.A.

Date

Prehistoric Archaeology, Pacific Legacy, Inc., El Dorado Hills, CA

Reviewed for

Approval by:

William Larson

6/18/19

District 3

William Larson

Date

Caltrans PQS PI Historical Archaeology and Co-PI Prehistoric Archaeology

Approved by:

Laura Loeffler

6/20/19

District 3

EBC Laura Loeffler

Date

ATTACHMENT 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Archaeological Survey Report for the
County Road 200 Bridge over Branch Salt Creek
Replacement Project, Glenn County, California

03-GLE-200, Federal Aid #: BRLO-5911(058)



Prepared for:

Director of Public Works, County of Glenn
777 N Colusa Street
Willows, CA 95988

and

California Department of Transportation, District 3
703 B Street
Marysville, CA 95901

Prepared by:

Christa Westphal
Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, California 95762

USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Newville, California (1967), Township 22 North, Range 6 West

May 2019

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
COUNTY ROAD 200 BRIDGE OVER BRANCH SALT CREEK REPLACEMENT
PROJECT,
GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

03-GLE-200, Federal Aid #: BRLO-5911(058)

Prepared For:

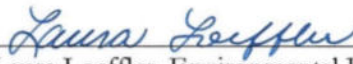
County of Glenn Public Works Agency
777 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988

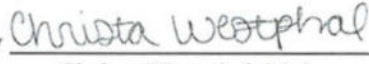
and

California Department of Transportation, District 3
703 B Street, Marysville, CA 95901

Prepared for:  Date: 6/8/19
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DN: C=US, OU=Public Works Agency, O=Glenn County,
CN=Mohammad Qureshi, E=mqureshi@countyofglenn.net
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Location:
Date: 2019-06-08 11:39:50
Dr. Mohammad Qureshi, PE
Director, County of Glenn Public Works Agency

Reviewed by:  Date: 6/10/19
William Larson
Associate Environmental Planner-Archaeology
PQS-PI-Historic Archaeology and Co-PI-Prehistoric Archaeology
California Department of Transportation, District 3- Marysville

Reviewed by:  Date: 6/20/19
Laura Loeffler, Environmental Branch Chief
North Regional Environmental Planning
California Department of Transportation, District 3- Marysville

Prepared by  Date: 5/9/2019
Christa Westphal, M.A.
Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

APE Acreage: 5.41 acres
USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Newville, California
Site Trinomials: n/a

May 2019

Confidential Information

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

Information regarding the location, character or ownership of a historic resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470w-3 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 U.S.C. § 470hh (Archaeological Resources Protection Act) and California State Government Code, Section 6254.10.

If any information in this document is to be released for public review, all locational information associated with archaeological resources must be redacted before distribution.

Cover Photo: Overview of the Branch Salt Creek Bridge and APE, view west.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The County of Glenn Public Works Agency (County) with assistance from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes the County Road 200 Bridge over Branch Salt Creek Replacement Project (Project) in Glenn County, California. The County proposes to replace the existing bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132) with a similar sized bridge. The proposed project is included in the Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program and is being funded by Local Highway Bridge Program funds, which are administered by Caltrans (Federal Aid # BRLO-5911(058)). The County is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency and Caltrans, under the delegated authority of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is providing project oversight. The existing bridge was determined to be structurally deficient. The purpose of the project is to improve traffic safety conditions on a public roadway and comply with current County and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials guidelines.

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106 PA).

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) defined for the project measures 5.41 acres and includes lands surrounding the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132). The APE includes roadway approaches, equipment staging areas, and abutments. The vertical APE includes all ground disturbances for the new roadway and installation of the bridge abutments. The total vertical depth will be approximately 10 ft/3 m. The project is located northwest of the town of Newville, along County Road 200 (also known as Newville Road). Project maps are provided in Exhibit 1-Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The Phase I archaeological inventory reported in this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) prepared for the proposed project included archival research and record searches, communication with Native Americans and local historical societies, and pedestrian field survey of the APE. A systematic and complete pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on April 11, 2018 (Exhibit 1-Figure 4).

All resources identified in the APE were previously determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or qualify as being exempt from evaluation as decreed in Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA. No further study under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) and for the purposes of CEQA is required for these resources. This includes the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), constructed in 1925 and listed as not eligible for the NRHP (Category 5), and proposed for replacement by the undertaking.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigation may be needed if sites cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include area not previously surveyed.

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EXHIBIT 1. PROJECT MAPS

- Figure 1. Project Vicinity
- Figure 2. Project Location
- Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects
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APPENDIX A. RECORD SEARCH (CONFIDENTIAL)

APPENDIX B. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

APPENDIX C. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OUTREACH

APPENDIX D. DPR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS (CONFIDENTIAL)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) documents a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources inventory for the County Road 200 Bridge over Branch Salt Creek Replacement Project (Project) in Glenn County, California. The County of Glenn Public Works Agency (County) with assistance from California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to replace the existing bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132) with a similar sized bridge. The proposed project is included in the Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program and is being funded by Local Highway Bridge Program funds, which are administered by Caltrans (Federal Aid # BRLO-5911[058]). The County is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency and Caltrans, under the delegated authority of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is providing project oversight.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve traffic safety conditions on a public roadway and comply with current County and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials guidelines by: (1) replacing a structurally deficient bridge (rating 33.5) with a new structure that meets current standards; and (2) reconstructing the approaching roadway to transition between the new construction and the existing roadway from both east-bound and west-bound directions. The Project is located on County Road (CR) 200 (also known as Newville Road), 0.8 miles west of CR #306 in the unincorporated community of Newville. The project location is within Township 22 North, Range 6 West, Sections 3 and 4, as depicted on the USGS topographic quadrangle *Newville, California* (1967) (Exhibit 1-Figures 1 and 2).

The new bridge would be a standard two-lane bridge approximately 30 feet (ft)/9 meters (m) wide and 105 ft/32 m long and have two 12 ft/3.6 m-wide travel lanes with 2 ft/0.6 m-wide shoulders on each side. The bridge would be located along the same alignment as the existing bridge and the structure would consist of a cast in place, post-tensioned single-span box girder. The bridge abutments would be located along the banks of Salt Creek, although not in the active creek channel. Rock slope protection (RSP) may be placed around the new abutments to protect them from scouring and erosion, as well as upstream and downstream of the bridge to prevent erosion along the creek banks. It is anticipated that the excavation for the abutments would not exceed 10 ft/3 m (approximate) below the existing ground surface. Approximately 800 ft/243 m of County Road 200 would be reconstructed; 400 ft/121 m to the west and 400 ft/121 m to the east of the new bridge. As part of this reconstruction, cut and fill would be required along the new roadway. In addition, pavement associated with the old roadway would be removed, and the disturbed area would be restored to match adjacent conditions (e.g., grasslands).

1.1.1 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) encompasses all project-related impacts including staging areas, bridge construction, and roadway realignment (Exhibit 1-Figure 3). The horizontal APE includes the roadway approaches, equipment staging areas, bridge abutments, and possible placement of RSP. The APE is a 5.41 acre area that extends 400 ft/121 m west and 400 ft/121 m east of the bridge, and north approximately 275 ft/84 m and south approximately 164 ft/50 m. The vertical APE includes all ground disturbances for the new roadway and installation of the bridge abutments. The

total vertical depth will be approximately 10 ft/3 m. The APE was approved by Lisa Machado, Caltrans PQS: PI-Historical Archaeology and Co-PI Prehistoric Archaeology, and Vlad Popko, Project Local Assistance Engineer, on April 25, 2019.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Local assistance funding, approval or assistance to the County through Caltrans for activities that may affect historic properties constitutes an "undertaking" subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Phase I identification of cultural resources in the APE is necessary for the County/Caltrans to comply with their obligations under Section 106 and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1). The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA). The Section 106 PA stipulates that Caltrans shall identify historic properties that may be within an undertaking's APE in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(2-4) and 800.4(b).

Stipulation VIII of the Section 106 PA governs the evaluation of potential historic properties in order to determine whether a site or portions of a site within the APE contains data that would contribute towards its potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. In addition, the project is subject to state historic preservation laws and regulations set forth in CEQA (PRC§21000 et seq.).

1.3 LAND OWNERSHIP AND PERMITS

The APE spans County right-of-way (ROW) and includes six private properties under the following assessor parcel numbers (APNs): APN 027-180-011; APN 027-180-012; APN 027-180-003; APN 027-140-014; APN 027-140-015; and APN 027-140-009. The County was responsible with obtaining Temporary Right of Entry Permits from the landowners prior to the field study. The County in turn provided Stantec with the permits. Stantec (Mark Wuestehube) and Willdan Engineering (Gary Gordon) notified Pacific Legacy on April 5, 2018 that there were no private property access constraints for the APE.

1.4 PERSONNEL

Archaeological background research and fieldwork for the project and preparation of this ASR were directed by supervisory personnel from Pacific Legacy as follows:

- Robert Jackson, Principal Investigator; M.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, Davis; RPA certified; 45 years archaeological experience in California; 35 years in cultural resource management.

- Christa Westphal, Supervisor/Archaeologist/Reporting Author; M.A. in Anthropology from California State University Chico, 10 years of archeological experience; 5 years in cultural resource management.

A complete field survey of the APE was conducted on April 11, 2018 by Pacific Legacy archaeological supervisor Christa Westphal, M.A. and crew member Roberto Mora, B.A. Project oversight was conducted by Principal Investigator Robert Jackson, M.A. All key personnel involved in the project meet the professional qualification standards described in *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*.

2.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

2.1 RECORD SEARCH

A record search that included the APE was conducted by the staff at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on March 23, 2018 as requested by Pacific Legacy (I.C. File No. D18-30). The record search was structured to identify previous sites and studies in the APE and surrounding ¼ mile radius, and also included two other project areas within Glenn County. The record search included a review of site records, maps, and documentary information on file at the NEIC. The results of the records search were examined to identify the information pertinent to the APE (identified as County Road 200 in the record search results). The results are summarized below. A copy of the records search is provided in Appendix A.

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); None listed
- California Register of Historical Resources (2012); None listed
- California Points of Historical Interest (2012); None listed
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); None listed
- California Historical Landmarks (2012); None listed
- Gold Districts of California-Bulletin 193 (2012); None listed
- Historical Maps;
 - GLO Plat Map 1855
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Glenn County (2012);
- Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory;
 - Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), constructed in 1925 within the APE; not eligible for the NRHP (Category 5)
- Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California; APE noted as Nomlaki territory
- Historic Spots in California
- National Historic Landmark (NHL); None listed
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL); None listed

As reported by the NEIC, two previously recorded cultural resources exist within the APE and five others are recorded within the ¼ mile radius of the APE. The two sites within the APE represent the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), constructed in 1925 and recorded as P-11-000522, and the other is an historic period resource with metal storage tank, stone-lined well, and windmill (CA-GLE-389H [P-11-000389]). Of these, the NEIC indicates that P-11-000389 is within the APE, but the associated GIS shapefile shows the site location as just north and outside of the APE. The five sites within the ¼ mile radius represent historical resources, as follows: a bridge (P-11-000523); the Newville Gas Station and Store (CA-GLE-391H); a trash pit (P-11-000646); a hitching post (P-11-000393); and the remains of Newville School (P-11-000129).

The entire APE and surrounding ¼ mile radius has been subject to previous surveys under three cultural resource inventories. Two cultural resource inventories encompassed the entire project area

(Chartkoff and Childress 1966; Kobori et al. 1983). Another survey was along County Road 200, which passes through the APE (Jones and Stokes 1996). Also noted is a survey that was completed in the ¼ mile radius, just east of the APE (Swillinger 1990).

The Caltrans Bridge Inventory lists the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132) that is located within the APE and built in 1925 as ineligible for the NRHP.

The 1967 USGS Newville topographic quadrangle depicts a dashed line contouring the intersection of Salt Creek and a tributary within the APE. The dashed line also contours Stony Creek and continues to Newville and beyond. This dashed line might represent segments of a historic period wagon road that traveled through and beyond the APE. The same dashed line appears on the USGS Newville topographic quadrangles dating from 1973 and 1995.

A search of records on file at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shows the purchase of a portion of the APE by Joseph Hatch and John James on July 1, 1861. The portion purchased consisted of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 3, Township 22 North, Range 6 West. The land was purchased under the March 17, 1842 Scrip or Nature of Scrip Act, and totaled 165.20 acres (BLM 1861).

2.2 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

Outreach with Native American tribes for the project is the responsibility of the County. To assist in the Native American outreach process, Pacific Legacy sent an email notification to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 26, 2018 requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File and contact information for potentially interested individuals about the proposed project. The NAHC responded on March 8, 2018 that the results indicate Native American cultural sites are present (presumably in the project area) and to contact Grindstone Rancheria as a source of information regarding known and/or recorded sites in the project area. The NAHC letter also provided a list of four Native American tribes and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.

Pacific Legacy sent notification letters about the project to the parties on the NAHC contact list on March 14, 2018. These initial contact letters provided a brief description of the project and location maps of the project vicinity and APE. Follow-up phone calls were placed on April 2, 2018 to ensure that the contacts had received the notification letters. Pacific Legacy offered an invitation for a field visit to the Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki, due to their potential concerns with the project.

Mr. Greg Marcus, of the Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe, Enterprise Rancheria, called on April 3, 2018 and said that the APE was outside of their territory. Mr. Kyle KcKinnley, of the Mechoopda Indian Tribe, called on April 3, 2018 and deferred to the Grindstone Indian Rancheria or the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians. No response was received from the Paskenta band of Nomlaki Indians.

Additional efforts were made to contact the Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki on April 9, 2018. A phone message was left with the receptionist for Chairperson Ronald Kirk. This message asked if he had received the initial project description and also repeated the invitation for a

field visit. An additional follow-up phone call on April 11, 2018 was answered by the Grindstone Rancheria receptionist/secretary who indicated that there were no concerns with the project.

An additional phone call on May 8, 2018 to the Grindstone Indian Rancheria was answered by Dianne Terrano, the Tribal Administrator. Ms. Terrano indicated that she remembered receiving the letters, but had not responded to the request. A copy of the initial consultation letter and associated maps were emailed to Ms. Terrano. An email indicating receipt of the letter and map was returned on May 9, 2018, but there have been no further communications. Native American correspondence for the project is provided in Appendix B.

2.2.1 Historical Society Outreach

Pacific Legacy mailed information letters about the project to historical societies on April 16, 2018 including the Orland Historical and Cultural Society and the Sacramento Valley Museum. The letters provided a summary of the proposed project and expressed appreciation for any assistance the societies might have about known historical sites and interests in the APE and surrounding area. No responses have been received to-date. Correspondence is included in Appendix C.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 ENVIRONMENT

The APE is situated on Salt Creek at the interface between the Sacramento Valley and eastern foothills of the Northern Coast Ranges. Geologically the region is dominated by the Northern Coast Ranges to the west, which was formed by an uplifted Franciscan basement overlain by Cretaceous sedimentary rock of the Great Valley sequence (Norris and Webb 1990:398) and the expanse of the Sacramento Valley to the east.

The area is characterized by gently rolling hills interspersed with unnamed tributaries which flow into the Tehama East Watershed. Salt Creek flows through the APE to Stony Creek, a major tributary in the Tehama Watershed that flows south from Black Butte Reservoir to Stony Gorge Dam. The Tehama East Watershed consists of major drainages that cross-cut the north-south ridgelines creating east-west valleys. Vegetation communities in the project vicinity include California prairie, blue woodland, chaparral, and riparian woodland (Jackson et al. 2013). Climate is classified as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool wet winters. Average rainfall in the area is approximately 23.5 inches per year (U.S. Climate Data 2018).

The present environment supports a variety of fauna, and an even larger diversity of species would have been available during prehistoric times. The valley has a large number of mammals including cottontail (*Sylvilagus* sp.), jackrabbit (*Lepus* sp.), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), and deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) (Jameson and Peeters 1988). Early Euro-American arrivals to the area in the 1840s noted large herds of tule elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), as well as an occasional grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) (Smith 1997:10).

3.1.1 Potential for Buried Deposits

The geomorphology and soils of the APE provide an insight into the potential for buried archaeological deposits. The APE is located mostly along the floodplain and adjacent terraces of Salt Creek. Approximately the western quarter of the APE is located on a more elevated and dissected terrace landform upon which the Hillgate series soil has formed. Because the Hillgate series is estimated to be older Pleistocene in age (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008:108), it is unlikely to contain buried archaeological deposits. Much younger soils are formed on roughly the eastern three-quarters of the APE, on the lower terrace and flood plain of Salt Creek. These soils are the Wyo and Cortina series, which have been estimated to be late and latest Holocene in age, respectively (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008:113). As such, these younger soils should be considered to have a higher potential to contain buried archaeological deposits.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The APE is located within ethnographic territory of the Hill Nomlaki, also known as Central Wintun, near the northern border with the Hill Patwin (Kroeber 1925: Plate 34; Merriam 1967:Figure 5). The ethnographic territory of the Hill Nomlaki is depicted slightly differently by

Goldschmidt (1978: Fig. 1), who places the APE closer to the boundary with the Patwin. Sources documenting the Nomlaki include Merriam (1967) and Kroeber (1925) with excellent overviews provided by Goldschmidt (1951, 1978) and Johnson et al. (1984).

The Hill Nomlaki spoke a Wintuan language within the Penutian linguistic stock closely related to Wintu and Patwin (Goldschmidt 1978:341). The Nomlaki are divided into two primary groups, Hill Nomlaki and River Nomlaki. According to Goldschmidt (1951, 1978), Hill Nomlaki territory included the western Sacramento Valley floor and foothills to the west, extending to the summit of the Coast Range. The River Nomlaki occupied the Sacramento Valley proper on both sides of the Sacramento River, from Cottonwood Creek in the north to just below Toomes Creek in the south.

Hill Nomlaki village settlements were centered along the major drainages of Stony Creek, Grindstone Creek, and Thomes Creek. Ethnographic maps do not depict villages or occupation sites in close vicinity to the APE. The closest ethnographic village is *kotayel* just south of Newville (Goldschmidt 1978: Fig. 1).

Nomlaki settlement and subsistence practices mirrored those of neighboring hunting and gathering groups. They maintained permanent winter villages, but much of the population moved annually through their territory according to resource availability (Goldschmidt 1951:429). The main food resources of the Nomlaki included acorns, wild seeds (e.g., sunflower, oats), pine nuts and tubers, as well as deer, elk, rabbit, other small game, birds, and fish. Gathering and hunting of terrestrial food resources was more important than fishing (Goldschmidt 1978:347).

The technological tool kit of the Nomlaki included flaked stone tools (projectile points, knives, scrapers) made from locally available basalt and metavolcanics, as well as non-local chert and obsidian (Goldschmidt 1978:347). Chert was available from the Yolla Bolly Mountains to the west and obsidian from various sources through trade networks, particularly from the Mount Shasta region (Goldschmidt 1951:418-419; Hamusek 1996; Johnson et al. 1984). Long, tapered pestles and hopper mortars were common, with the raw materials derived from local stream beds (Hamusek 1996). Johnson et al. (1984:86) states that the long, tapered pestles were rare and were an important trade item.

Ethnographic research indicates that Nomlaki territory included established trade routes between the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento River headwaters, and Oregon border (Davis 1961: Map 1; Goldschmidt 1978:345). The Nomlaki were middlemen in an exchange network involving obsidian from the Medicine Lake Highlands and marine shell from southern areas. This north-south trade route was so firmly established that it was later “exploited” by Euro-Americans (Goldschmidt 1951:337). Nomlaki exchange with the Maidu, Patwin, Wintu, Yuki, and Yana was an important part of the economic system and involved numerous commodities, like obsidian, clam shell disk beads, bearskins, acorns, seeds, bows, and baskets (Davis 1961:17-18). Trade was conducted using shell money and the exchange of valuables, and often accompanied warfare, where the exchange of items formalized a “peace settlement” (Goldschmidt 1951:336).

3.3 PREHISTORY

Synthetic summaries of the regional prehistory are provided by Hildebrandt (2007:83-97) and particularly Fredrickson's chapter "The North Coastal Region" in Moratto's (1984) overview of

California archaeology. Fredrickson's (1973, 1974, 1984) framework still remains widely useful for understanding the prehistory of the northern coastal region. Fredrickson (1984) defines five broad cultural periods, extending from the Paleo-Indian Period during the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition, through the Holocene, and terminating with the Emergent Pattern and Augustine Pattern assemblages. The framework is simply listed below, but is well-documented in the regional archaeological literature.

Paleo-Indian Period (11,000-6000 BC): the earliest well-documented period of occupation on the North Coast, reflecting initial entry by people which focused on hunting that included distinctive fluted points.

Lower Archaic Period (6000-3000 BC): associated with the Borax Lake Pattern in the North Coast Ranges.

Middle Archaic Period (3000-1000 BC): widespread evidence of occupation in inland areas during this interval, but evidence from the coast is limited.

Upper Archaic Period (1000 BC-AD 500): Mendocino Pattern adaptations persist in the north, while Berkeley Pattern adaptations are evident in the southern North Coast Ranges. Pomoan assemblages are affiliated with the Augustine Pattern and show Central California influences.

Emergent Period (AD 500-1850): assemblages reflect increasing elaboration of socio-political and exchange systems, increasing populations and diversification of subsistence regimes, greater dependence on acorns, and seasonal population movements. These Augustine Pattern assemblages have been linked to ethnographic Pomoan people, while Yukian components reflect northwestern influences associated with the Gunther Pattern.

3.4 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historical themes characterizing the project area include initial exploration, settlement and farming, water management, and the railroad industry. The early 1800s marked Spain's growing interest in California. In 1808 Gabriel Moraga reached the town of Glenn along the Sacramento River and later in 1821, representatives of Spain entered Glenn and Tehama counties (Beck and Haase 1974:18). Fur trapping expeditions in the region soon followed, and included Jedediah Smith and the Hudson Bay Company in the 1830s and 1840s (Johnson et al. 1984: 95; McComish and Lambert 1918: 179). The growing population in California from foreign newcomers had a devastating effect on Native American indigenes, allowing for the takeover of the area in the coming decades (Johnson et al. 1984:95-96).

The first permanent settler in the Stony Creek area, immediately east of the APE, was Granville Swift, in 1846/1847. Swift moved his herds into the Stony Creek area and recruited local Native Americans to work as ranch hands. Few settlers were attracted to the area due to the lack of gold in Stony Creek during the gold rush years, but entrepreneurs soon found that farming was lucrative in the area. Cattle farming became a major industry, prompting settlement by families, including the Burrows, Brownells, Graves, and Ervin. While most pioneers came to the area to raise cattle, it was apparent by the 1850s and 1860s that sheep fared better. By the late 1860s sheep ranching became the area's major industry. A severe drought during the 1860s required more diversification of

markets, and specifically led to grain-growing (McComish and Lambert 1918:206). By 1872 the grain industry had grown to unbelievable proportions before eventually declining (McComish and Lambert 1918:209-210). By 1900 permanent houses dotted the landscape, along with an expanding infrastructure of stores and retail markets. Schools were established at Floyd, Black Butte, and Newville, the largest town in the Stony Creek area (Johnson et al. 1984:103).

Water has always been of vital importance in the Stony Creek area and in 1888 local residents formed the Stony Creek Irrigation Company. A canal was built to irrigate about 150 acres around the city of Orland. In 1906 the Water Users Association petitioned the Secretary of the Interior for the construction of an irrigation project along Stony Creek, which resulted in East Park Dam, approximately 40 miles upstream of Orland (Russell 1977:32; Wigmore 155:25). The construction of Black Butte Dam began in response to a severe winter flood in 1940 (Johnson et al. 1984: 107).

The need for irrigation in Glenn County was recognized by the late 1870s. The first irrigation district was formed in 1887, known as the Orland Irrigation District, and others soon followed in Glenn and Tehama counties (McComish and Lambert 1918:227). In 1875, Will S. Green developed the idea of an irrigation canal using water from the Sacramento River, under the Central Irrigation District. The canal began at the Sacramento River near the Tehama County border and continued to a midway point between Willows and Arbuckle (McComish and Lambert 1918:229).

The Pacific Railway Act, signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, authorized land grants and government bonds for the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads (Linda Hall Library 2012). The Central Pacific Railroad worked eastward from Sacramento, while the Union Pacific worked westward from Omaha and Levensworth. The two lines met at Promontory Summit north of Salt Lake, thus creating a railroad from Nebraska to California. Other railroads in the project vicinity were established by the 1870s, including the Southern Pacific and the Northern Railway (now the Southern Pacific).

Glenn and Colusa counties were originally part of Colusa County, created by the State Legislature in 1850. By 1882, residents of northern Colusa County sought to divide the county, with a newly formed Glenn County to the north. By 1891, the third bill advocating for the division of Colusa County into Glenn and Colusa counties had passed both houses of Legislature and was signed by Governor Markham (McComish and Lambert 1918:212-214). Glenn County was named after Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, the largest wheat farmer in the state at that time. The county seat was created in March 1891 in the city of Willows.

4.0 FIELD METHODS

Inventory methods to identify cultural resources in the APE involved documentary research, records searches, and archaeological field survey. The records search indicated that the entire APE had previously been surveyed and two cultural resources were previously recorded within the APE. These two resources include the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), constructed in 1925 and recorded as P-11-000522 and proposed for replacement by the undertaking. The other is a historic period site with metal storage tank, stone-lined well, and windmill (CA-GLE-389H [P-11-000389]), although the GIS shapefile indicated that the location of this site was outside of the APE.

4.1 SURVEY METHODS AND COVERAGE

A complete survey of the APE was accomplished using standard pedestrian survey methods. The fieldwork was conducted by a two-person crew on April 11, 2018. The survey consisted of closely spaced transects averaging 5 m to 10 m apart (16 ft to 32 ft) throughout the APE. All areas of the APE were examined, including places of ground disturbance and rodent burrows, for evidence of prehistoric and historical cultural remains including features and artifacts (e.g., flaked stone, modified stone, faunal remains, historic-era glass and ceramic fragments). Ground surface cover impediments included grasses, gravel and paved roads, and running water in Salt Creek. Complete survey was achieved for the entire APE, except for the Salt Creek channel due to swift water. Ground surface visibility varied from poor (10%) to good (90-100%). Vegetation included oak trees, prairie grasses, star thistle, and various forbs and bushes. Representative photographs were taken in digital format to document the APE setting and current conditions, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The survey coverage map for the APE is provided in Exhibit 1-Figure 4.

4.2 RECORDING METHODS

Field recording methods included photography and acquiring field data of features within the APE with potential archaeological status. Two previously recorded sites within the APE include the Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), the location and condition of which is confirmed. The location of CA-GLE-389H (P-11-000389) was confirmed as outside of the APE. No evidence of this site was found within the APE. The metal water storage tank, which is a feature of CA-GLE-389H, was observed behind a fenced enclosure on private property on the north side of the APE. No other elements of the site were noted, possibly because they have been relocated, or due to inaccurate site mapping during the original site recording. An updated Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) site record form was prepared to document the correct location of CA-GLE-389H, and is provided in Appendix D. All other identified resources are considered exempt per Section 106 PA



Figure 1. Overview of APE, with the Branch Salt Creek Bridge in foreground, view east.



Figure 2. Overview of APE, with County Road 200 at left, view east.

5.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY AND ELIGIBILITY

The only resources identified in the APE during the inventory were previously determined ineligible for the NRHP or qualify as properties exempt from evaluation as decreed in Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA.

5.1.1 Resources Previously Determined Not Eligible for the NRHP

The historic period Branch Salt Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 11C-0132), which is proposed for replacement by the undertaking, is in the APE. The bridge, constructed in 1925, is listed as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Category 5). As a resource that was previously determined ineligible for the NRHP, no further study is required under Section 106 of the NHPA.

5.1.2 Exempt Archaeological Resources in the APE

Resources are identified in the APE that are exempt from evaluation as decreed in Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA and no further study under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) is required.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

No archaeological resources were identified in the APE that do not qualify as exempt from evaluation or require further study under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) and for the purposes of CEQA. All resources identified in the APE were previously determined ineligible or the NRHP or qualify as being exempt from evaluation as decreed in Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA. No further study under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR part 800) is required for these resources.

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits. While it is Caltrans policy to avoid impacts to cultural resources whenever possible, if a site cannot be avoided by the proposed project, testing to determine its potential NRHP and CRHR eligibility will be necessary.

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Exhibit 1. Project Maps

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

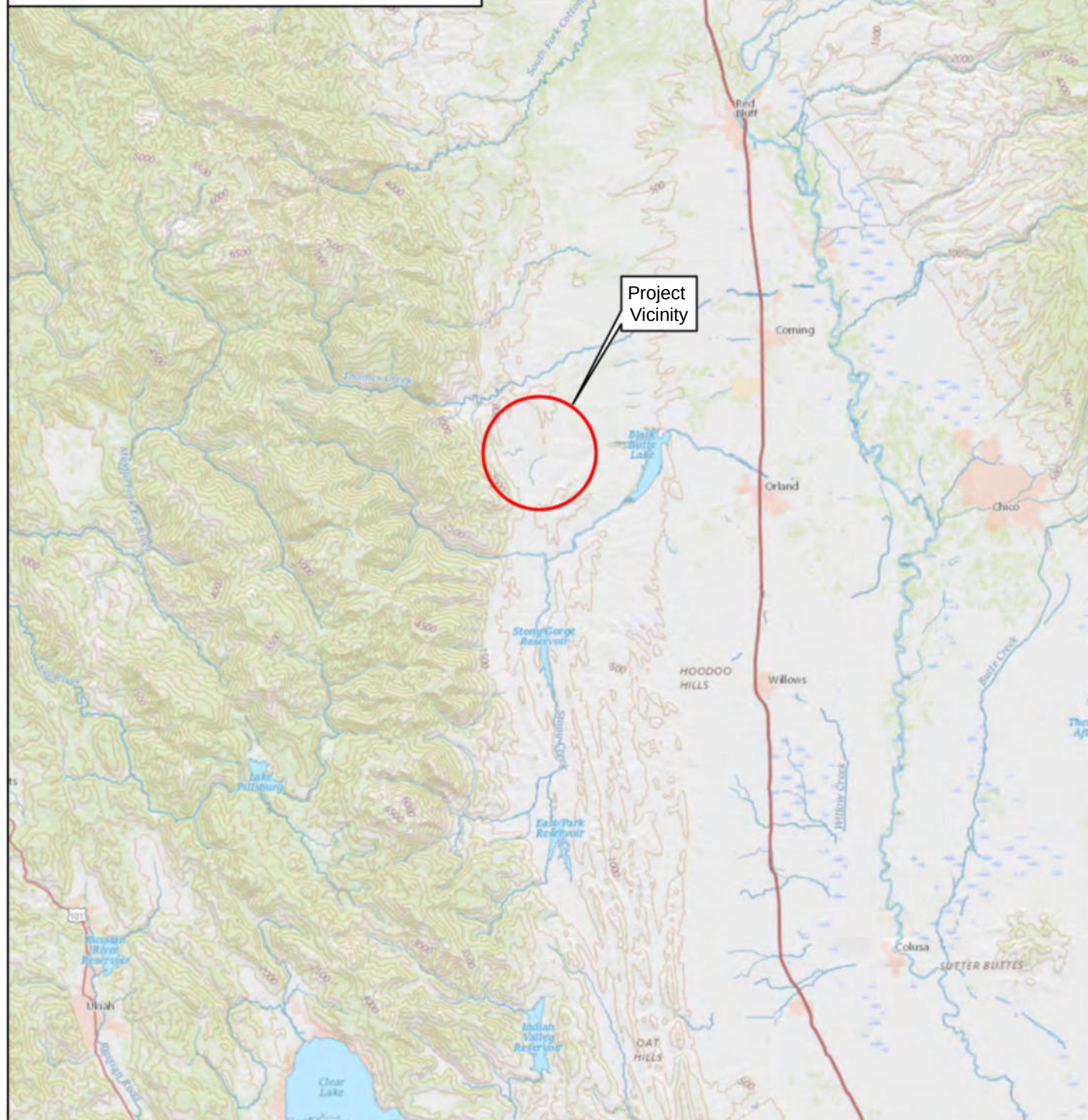
Figure 2. Project Location Map

Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects Map

Figure 4. Survey Coverage Map

EXHIBIT 1-FIGURE 1
Project Vicinity Map

03-GLE-CR 200, Federal Aid #: BRLO-5911(058)



SOURCE: ArcGIS Online Topographic Basemap. SCALE: 1:750,000.



Quadrangle Location

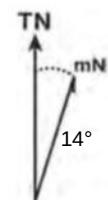
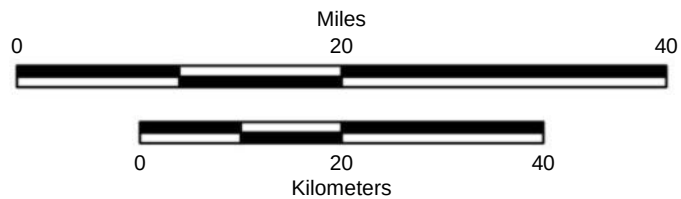
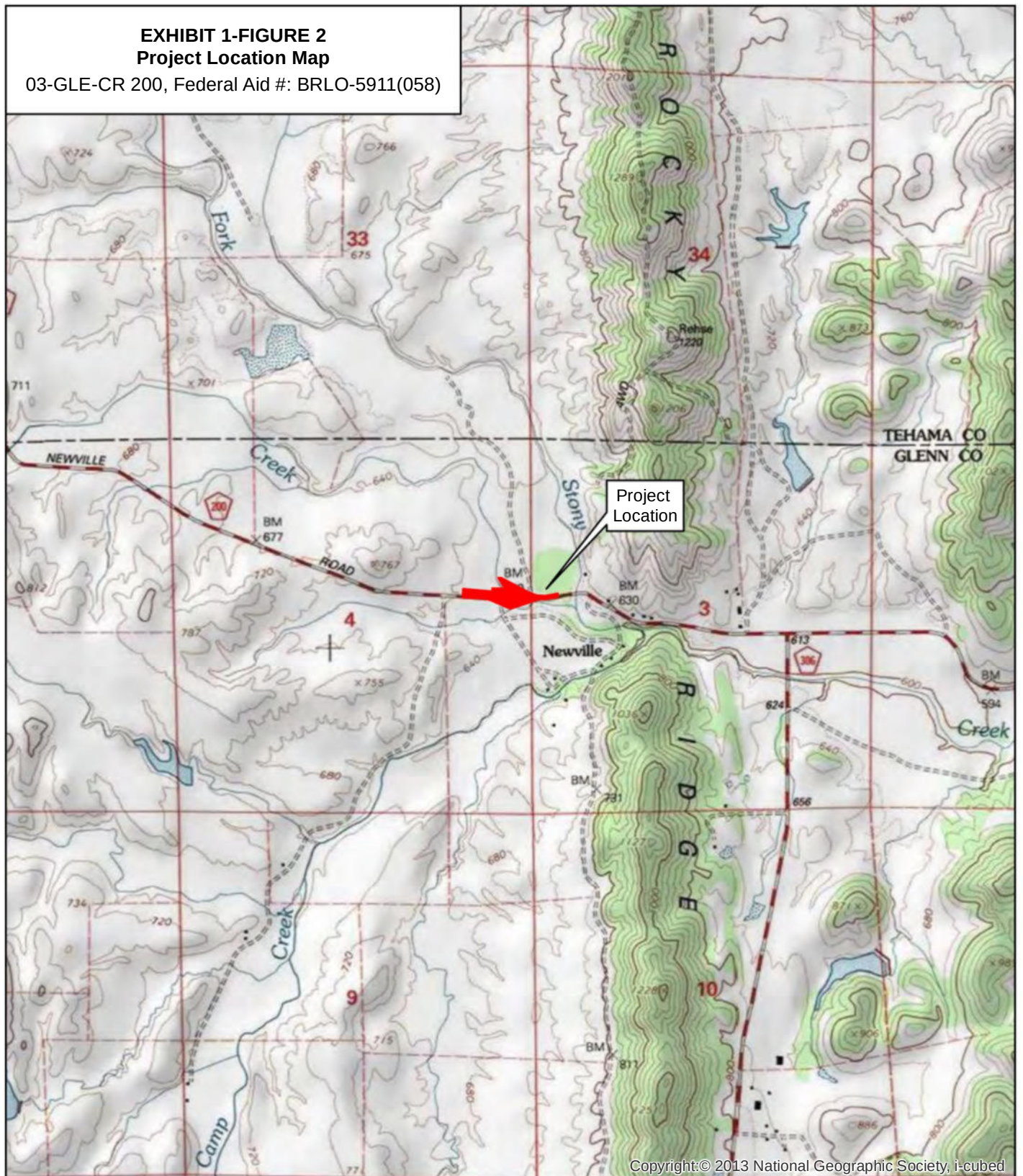


EXHIBIT 1-FIGURE 2
Project Location Map

03-GLE-CR 200, Federal Aid #: BRLO-5911(058)



SOURCE: ArcGIS Online Topographic Basemap. SCALE: 1:24,000.

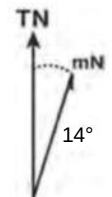


EXHIBIT 1- FIGURE 4
Survey Coverage Map
03-GLE-CR 200, Federal Aid #: BRLO-5911(058)



Appendix A

Records Search (Confidential)

REDACTED - GLENN COUNTY 9/6/2023

Appendix B

Native American Outreach

PACIFIC LEGACY NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION LOG
County Road 200 Bridge over Salt Creek Replacement Project

Group/ Organization/ Individual Contacted	Date of Initial Consultation Letter/Email	Follow-up Phone Call	Response Received	Summary of Consultation
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Email sent 2/26/2018	None	3/8/2018	The Sacred Lands File search identified that cultural sites are present in one or all of the project areas. They provided a list of four Native American Tribes with potential information or interest in the project/s.
Dennis E. Ramirez, Chairperson Mechoopda Indian Tribe	3/14/18	4/2/18		A phone call was placed to Chairperson Dennis Ramirez. A receptionist answered and provided Chairperson Dennis Ramirez's email address and recommended sending an email. An email was sent seeking confirmation of receipt of consultation letter and if Chairperson Ramirez had any questions or concerns.
Chairperson Ronald Kirk Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun- Wailaki	3/14/2018	4/2/2018		A phone call was placed to Chairperson Ronald Kirk. The phone call sought to confirm receipt of initial consultation letter as well as to invite potentially interested parties to a field meeting if desired. A message was left with the receptionist.
Chairperson Andrew Alejandre Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians	3/14/2018	4/2/2018		A phone call was placed to Chairperson Andrew Alejandre. The communication sought to confirm receipt of consultation letter and determine if any questions or concerns were present. A message was left with the office receptionist.
Chairperson Glenda Nelson Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria	3/14/2018	4/2/2018		A phone call was placed to Chairperson Glenda Nelson. The communication sought to confirm receipt of consultation letter and determine if any questions or concerns were present. A message was left with the office receptionist.
Greg Marcus Estom Yukema Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria		4/3/2018		Mr. Marcus left a message on Pacific Legacy archaeologist Christa Westphal's office phone. The message indicated that the County Road 200 Bridge over Salt Creek project area was out of their territory.
Kyle McKinnley, Mechoopda Indian Tribe		4/3/2018		Mr. McKinnley left a message on Pacific Legacy archaeologist Christa Westphal's office phone. The message left indicated that the Mechoopda would like to defer to the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians or the Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki.
Chairperson Ronald Kirk Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun- Wailaki		4/9/2018		A message was left on the receptionist's phone. The message again sought to confirm receipt of the project description letter and invite a field meeting if desired.
Chairperson Ronald Kirk Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun- Wailaki		4/11/2018		A phone call to the tribal office was answered by the office receptionist. Pacific Legacy archaeologist Christa Westphal again reached out to address any issues or concerns regarding the project. The receptionist indicated that the Grindstone Rancheria

Group/ Organization/ Individual Contacted	Date of Initial Consultation Letter/Email	Follow-up Phone Call	Response Received	Summary of Consultation
				did not have any concerns with the project.
Dianne Terrano Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun- Wailaki		5/8/ 2018		An additional phone call to the Grindstone Rancheria was answered by Dianne Terrano, the Tribal Administrator to request an email to verify that there were no concerns with the project. Ms. Terrano indicated that she remembered receiving the letters, but had not responded to the request. An email was sent to Ms. Terrano at go4thegold@msn.com . Attached to the email was the initial project description letter and associated maps.
Dianne Terrano Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun- Wailaki		5/ 9/2018		Ms. Terrano sent an email acknowledging receipt of the letter and associated maps.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 8, 2018

Christa Westphal
Pacific Legacy

Sent by Email: westphal@pacificlegacy.com

Re: County Road 200, County Road 303, County Road R, Glenn County

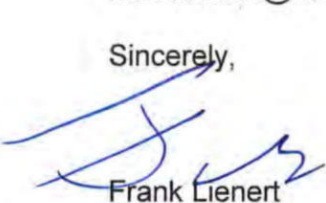
Dear Ms. Westphal,

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 indicate Native American cultural sites are present. Please contact Grindstone Rancheria. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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 to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Frank Lienert

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
3/8/2018**

Mechoopda Indian Tribe

Dennis E. Ramirez, Chairperson

125 Mission Ranch Blvd Mechoopda Maidu
Chico, CA 95926 Concow
dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov

(530) 899-8922

(530) 899-8517 - Fax

Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki

Ronald Kirk, Chairperson

P.O. Box 63 Nomlaki
Elk Creek, CA 95939 Wintun (Patwin)
(530) 968-5365 Wailaki
(530) 968-5366 Fax Muimok

Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians

Andrew Aleiandre, Chairperson

P.O. Box 709 Nomlaki
Cornina, CA 96021 Wintun
office@paskenta.org

(530) 528-3538

Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria

Glenda Nelson, Chairperson

2133 Monte Vista Avenue Maidu
Oroville, CA 95966
info@enterpriserancheria.org

(530) 532-9214

(530) 532-1768 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
County Road 200, County Road 303, County Road R, Glenn County



Sierra/Central Valley Division
4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Phone: 916.358.5156
Fax: 916.358.5161
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 14, 2018

Chairperson Andrew Alejandro
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians
P.O. Box 709
Corning, CA 96021

RE: County Road 200 over Salt Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson Alejandro,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is working on a cultural resources inventory for a California Transportation Department (Caltrans) local assistance bridge replacement project over Salt Creek in Glenn County, California on behalf of Stanec. The project is located along Newville Road (County Road 200), just west of the town of Newville. The project involves the replacement of the bridge over Salt Creek and placement of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) along the bank of the creek. The project location is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Newville (1967) T 22N, R 6W, Sections 3 and 4 (see attached maps).

We would greatly appreciate your assistance in locating and identifying known cultural resources in and adjacent to the project area so that we can incorporate the resources and any tribal concerns in the survey report, and provide recommendations to Stantec. Any culturally sensitive locations that you may disclose to Pacific Legacy, Inc. and Stantec will be held under strict confidentiality and not be made available to the public.

We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal
Project Supervisor
westphal@pacificlegacy.com
(916) 358-5156 ext. 107

Bay Area
900 Modoc St.
Berkeley, CA 94707
510.524.3991 Ph.
510.524.4419 Fax

Pacific Basin
30 Aulike St. #301
Kailua, HI 96734
808.263.4800 Ph.
808.263.4300 Fax

Business Office
PO Box 6050
Arnold, CA 95223
209.795.4481 Ph.
209.795.1967 Fax



March 14, 2018

Chairperson Ronald Kirk
Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki
P.O. Box 63
Elk Creek, CA 95939

RE: County Road 200 over Salt Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson Kirk,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is working on a cultural resources inventory for a California Transportation Department (Caltrans) local assistance bridge replacement project over Salt Creek in Glenn County, California on behalf of Stanec. The project is located along Newville Road (County Road 200), just west of the town of Newville. The project involves the replacement of the bridge over Salt Creek and placement of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) along the bank of the creek. The project location is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Newville (1967) T 22N, R 6W, Sections 3 and 4 (see attached maps).

A request was sent to the Native American Heritage (NAHC) on February 8, 2018 and a response was received March 12, 2018. The NAHC indicated the presence of cultural resources and suggested the Grindstone Rancheria be contacted. We would greatly appreciate your assistance in locating and identifying known cultural resources in and adjacent to the project area so that we can incorporate the resources and any tribal concerns in the survey report, and provide recommendations to Stantec. Any culturally sensitive locations that you may disclose to Pacific Legacy, Inc. and Stantec will be held under strict confidentiality and not be made available to the public.

We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal
Project Supervisor
westphal@pacificlegacy.com
(916) 358-5156 ext. 107



March 14, 2018

Chairperson Glenda Nelson
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria
2133 Monte Vista Avenue
Oroville, CA 95966

RE: County Road 200 over Salt Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson Nelson,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is working on a cultural resources inventory for a California Transportation Department (Caltrans) local assistance bridge replacement project over Salt Creek in Glenn County, California on behalf of Stanec. The project is located along Newville Road (County Road 200), just west of the town of Newville. The project involves the replacement of the bridge over Salt Creek and placement of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) along the bank of the creek. The project location is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Newville (1967) T 22N, R 6W, Sections 3 and 4 (see attached maps).

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We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal
Project Supervisor
westphal@pacificlegacy.com
(916) 358-5156 ext. 107



March 14, 2018

Chairperson Dennis E. Ramirez
Mechoopda Indian Tribe
125 mission Ranch Blvd.
Chico, CA 95926

RE: County Road 200 over Salt Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson Ramirez,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is working on a cultural resources inventory for a California Transportation Department (Caltrans) local assistance bridge replacement project over Salt Creek in Glenn County, California on behalf of Stanec. The project is located along Newville Road (County Road 200), just west of the town of Newville. The project involves the replacement of the bridge over Salt Creek and placement of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) along the bank of the creek. The project location is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Newville (1967) T 22N, R 6W, Sections 3 and 4 (see attached maps).

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We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal
Project Supervisor
westphal@pacificlegacy.com
(916) 358-5156 ext. 107

From: Christa Westphal
To: ["dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov"](mailto:dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov)
Subject: Three Glenn County Bridge Projects
Date: Monday, April 02, 2018 2:21:00 PM

Dear Chairperson Dennis,

My name is Christa Westphal. I'm with Pacific Legacy, Inc and we have been subcontracted to complete the cultural resources inventory for three Glenn County Bridges, which are County Road 200 over Salt Creek, Country Road 303 over Willow Creek, and County Road R over Glenn-Colusa Canal. I am emailing to be sure that you have received the three letters and associated maps (the three letters would have been sent as one). The letters and maps were mailed on March 14, 2018.

If you have any questions or comments, please don't hesitate to give me a call or email using the information below.

Sincerely,

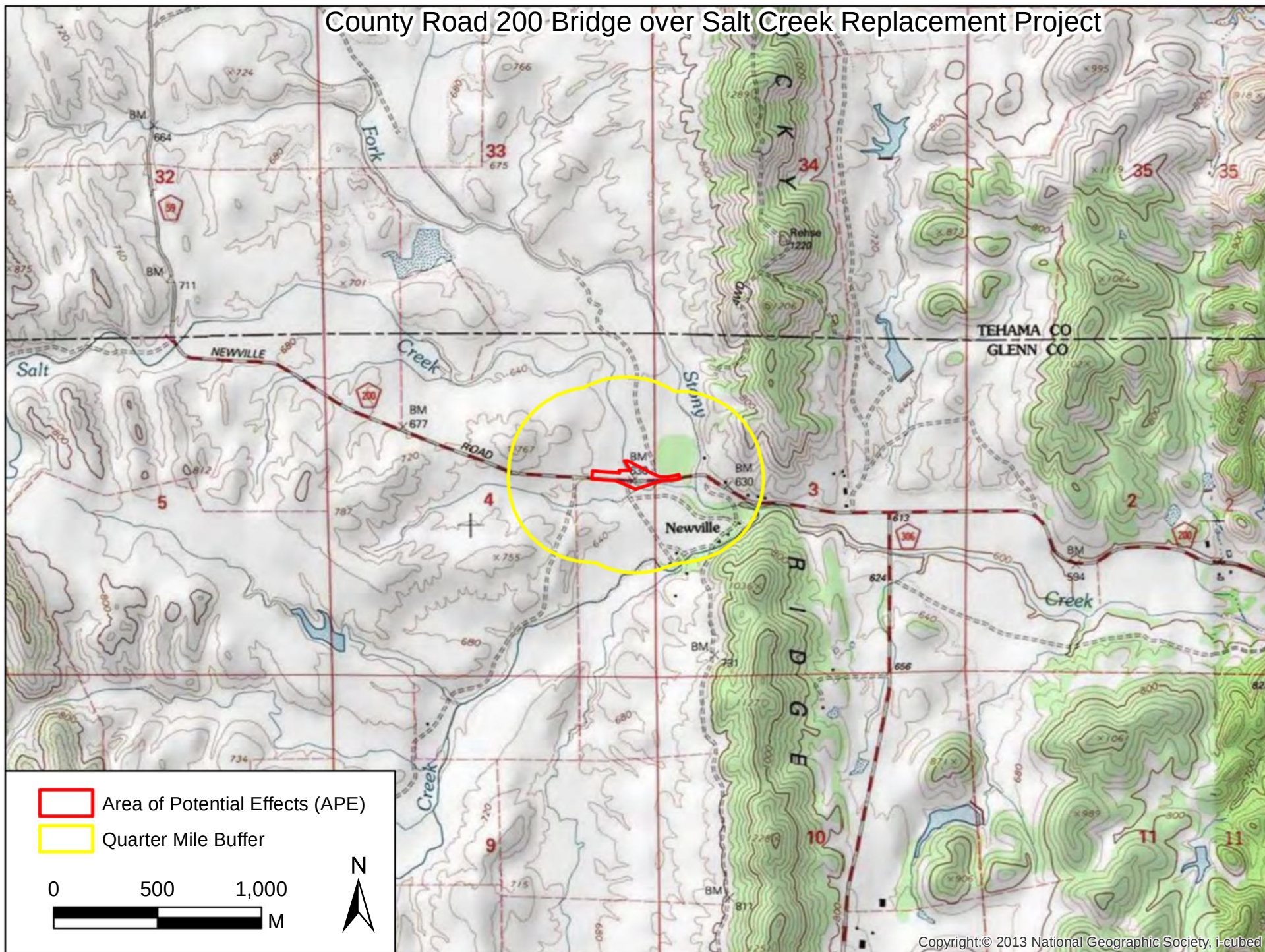
Christa Westphal, M.A.
Archaeologist, Project Supervisor

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Dr., Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
916-358-5156 ext. 107
westphal@pacificlegacy.com

County Road 200 Bridge over Salt Creek Replacement Project



County Road 200 Bridge over Salt Creek Replacement Project



From: [DIANNE TERRANO](#)
To: [Christa Westphal](#)
Subject: Re: Three Glenn County Bridge Replacement Projects
Date: Tuesday, May 08, 2018 7:53:21 PM

Christa,

Received. Will peruse and let you know how this will be handled.

Thanks,

Dianne Terrano
Interim Tribal Administrator
Grindstone Indian Rancheria
PO Box 63
Elk Creek, CA 95939
(530) 968-5365 - Office
(530) -5366 - Fax
(818) 974-3099 - Mobile

Sent from my iPad

On May 8, 2018, at 2:04 PM, Christa Westphal <westphal@pacificlegacy.com> wrote:

Hi Dianne,

I appreciated your time today. As promised here are the three letters describing the projects and associated maps. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. Please just let me know you have received it.

Thanks!

Christa Westphal, M.A.
Archaeologist, Project Supervisor

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Dr., Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
916-358-5156 ext. 107
westphal@pacificlegacy.com

<Chairperson Kirk.docx>

<Salt Creek APE Map.pdf>

<Salt Creek Location Map.pdf>

Appendix C

Historical Societies Outreach



April 16, 2018

Orland Historical and Cultural Society
PO Box 183
Orland, CA 95963

RE: County Road 200 over Salt Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Orland Historical and Cultural Society,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is working on a cultural resources inventory for a California Transportation Department (Caltrans) local assistance bridge replacement project over Salt Creek in Glenn County, California on behalf of Stanec. The project is located along Newville Road (County Road 200), just west of the town of Newville. The project involves the replacement of the bridge over Salt Creek and placement of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) along the bank of the creek. The project location is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Newville (1967) T 22N, R 6W, Sections 3 and 4 (see attached maps).

We would greatly appreciate your assistance in locating and identifying known cultural resources in and adjacent to the project area so that we can incorporate the resources and any tribal concerns in the survey report, and provide recommendations to Stantec. Any culturally sensitive locations that you may disclose to Pacific Legacy, Inc. and Stantec will be held under strict confidentiality and not be made available to the public.

We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal
Project Supervisor
westphal@pacificlegacy.com
(916) 358-5156 ext. 107



April 16, 2018

Sacramento Valley Museum
PO Box 1437
Williams, CA 95987

RE: County Road 200 over Salt Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Sacramento Valley Museum,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is working on a cultural resources inventory for a California Transportation Department (Caltrans) local assistance bridge replacement project over Salt Creek in Glenn County, California on behalf of Stanec. The project is located along Newville Road (County Road 200), just west of the town of Newville. The project involves the replacement of the bridge over Salt Creek and placement of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) along the bank of the creek. The project location is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Newville (1967) T 22N, R 6W, Sections 3 and 4 (see attached maps).

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We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal
Project Supervisor
westphal@pacificlegacy.com
(916) 358-5156 ext. 107

County Road 200 Bridge over Salt Creek Replacement Project



County Road 200 Bridge over Salt Creek Replacement Project

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Quarter Mile Buffer

0 500 1,000 M

N

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Appendix D

DPR Archaeological Site Records (Confidential)

REDACTED - GLENN COUNTY 9/6/2023