

Appendices

Appendix 5.5-1 Cultural Resources Memo

Appendices

This page intentionally left blank.

July 9, 2024

City of Rio Vista
One Main Street
Rio Vista, California 94571

RE: *Desktop Cultural Resources Records Search for the Rio Vista General Plan Update, City of Rio Vista, Solano County, California*

Greetings:

The purpose of this memorandum is to relay information that ECORP Consulting, Inc. gathered to inform the general cultural resources sensitivity of the City of Rio Vista's General Plan Update for the City of Rio Vista and the City's Sphere of Influence. ECORP reviewed current laws and regulations regarding cultural resources that may apply to the City and SOI and available literature, current cultural sources, lists, and databases to gather the requisite information to inform the General Plan Update. This memorandum provides an overview of any cultural resources in the City and SOI, including an overview of the pre-contact (prehistoric) and historic-era cultural setting, a discussion of federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the management of cultural resources, and any known cultural resources within the City and SOI.

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Christa Westphal, M.A. conducted or supervised all work completed for this review. Ms. Westphal meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historic and prehistoric archaeology.

METHODS

ECORP reviewed the current laws and regulations regarding cultural resources at the federal, state, and local levels. This includes cultural resources laws at the federal level in U.S. Government Codes and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the California Public Resources Code (PRC), the City of Rio Vista Municipal Code, and any existing guiding policies and implementing actions in the current City 2001 General Plan.

Records Search and Literature Review

The Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, completed the records search for the City of Rio Vista and SOI on September 12, 2023 (NWIC Search #23-0317), provided herein as Appendix A. The purpose of the records search is to determine the extent of previous cultural studies conducted within the limits of the City and SOI as part of the City's 2023 General Plan Update, and what previously documented, pre-contact or historic-era archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural resources exist within the City and SOI.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Solano County, ECORP reviewed the following historic references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Solano County (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 2023; Historic Property Data File for Solano County (OHP

2012); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2023; OHP California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2023); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge survey (Caltrans 2019); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include General Land Office land patent records (Bureau of Land Management 2023). ECORP reviewed maps and aerial photographs of the City and SOI for general information on how the landscape of the City and SOI and the surrounding vicinity historically evolved.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) as:

“A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.”

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of an Area of Potential Effect (APE);
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, 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; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

"An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

State

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k); or (3),

and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Public Resources Code 21073 and 21074

PRCs 21073 and 21074 define a California Native American tribe and tribal cultural resource, respectively. PRC 21073 defines a "California Native American tribe" as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are 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 Section 5024.1.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Section 1(b)(4) established that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. A lead agency must begin consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and

culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if the tribe requests to be informed of projects prior to the determination of a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report, or if the tribe responds within 30 days of formal notification. Only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. If the lead agency determines that a tribal cultural resource is present in a project area and mitigation measures are not otherwise specified by the tribe, the lead agency may use the following to avoid impacts to the TCR:

- Avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource;
- Protect the cultural character and integrity of the resource;
- Protect the traditional use of the resource;
- Protect the confidentiality of the resource; and
- Development of permanent conservation easements or other cultural appropriate management plans.

California Senate Bill 18

California Senate Bill (SB) 18 requires any state agency to consult with California Native American tribes for the preservation of or mitigation of impacts to specified Native American places, prior to the adoption or amendment of a city or county general plan. It also specifies that consultation with California Native American tribes is required for the purposes of preserving specified places, features, and objects that are located within a cities or counties jurisdiction.

The goal of SB 18 is to recognize that pre-contact, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places are essential elements of Native American culture and to establish meaningful government-to-government consultations early in the planning process to identify, consider, and preserve these places. The legislation enables California Native American tribes to manage and act as caretakers of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places. Local governments are encouraged to consider the preservation and cultural aspects of these places.

California Senate Bill 35

For projects not subject to CEQA, but that are applying for streamlined ministerial approvals for affordable multifamily housing developments under SB 35, the local agency in charge of granting such approval is responsible for conducting scoping consultation with California Native American Tribes under AB 168 to identify and consider impacts of the project to TCRs.

- Within 30 days after a project proponent submits a notice of intent to apply for a streamlined ministerial approval, the issuing agency must offer California Native American tribes on the NAHC's list an opportunity for "scoping consultation."
- The agency must engage in consultation with any tribe that responds within 30 days of receiving the notice. If TCRs are identified, the agency and tribe will consult on appropriate Conditions of

Approval (COAs) or other type of agreement to mitigate adverse effects to TCRs as a result of the project.

- The project proponent must abide by the terms of any COAs or agreements, which are enforceable by the local agency.
- If agreement is not reached, or if TCRs are present in the project area but no agreements or COAs are established, the project is not eligible for a streamlined ministerial approval under SB 35 and the project proponent may then seek a Conditional Use Permit or discretionary approval under CEQA.

Human Remains

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a federal law passed in 1990 that mandates museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items—such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony—to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Native American tribes.

State Laws Pertaining to Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that all work in the vicinity of the find stop until the county coroner determines if the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent. Section 5097.94 provides additional guidance if human remains are identified during a project.

PRE-CONTACT AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Ethnographic History

Rio Vista is in the western portion of the territory occupied by the Eastern Miwok; however, it is also approximately 8 miles east of the territory occupied by the Patwin. Given that Rio Vista, including the SOI, is located within an area of cultural overlap, this section includes the ethnographic histories for both the Eastern Miwok, specifically the Plains Miwok, and the Patwin.

Ethnographically, the City and SOI is in the western portion of the territory occupied by the Utian-speaking Eastern Miwok. The Eastern Miwok is comprised of three groups: the Plains Miwok, who occupied the area between Freeport and Rio Vista along the Sacramento River, and extends eastward along the Mokelumne and Cosumnes rivers; the Bay Miwok, who occupied the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area west to the eastern portion of Contra Costa County; and the Sierra Miwok, who occupied the foothill region south of the Cosumnes River to the upper drainages of the Chowchilla and Merced rivers (Levy 1978).

The City and SOI are located on the margin of the Plains Miwok area, which includes tribelets along the Sacramento, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers. Tribelets were the primary political units and had defined boundaries which excluded resource use by members of other tribelets. Tribelets often consisted of a population of 300 to 500 people. Within each tribelet were permanent settlements, as well as seasonal hunting and gathering campsites (Levy 1978). A total of 28 tribelets made up the Plains Miwok, and according to Bennyhoff (1977), tribelets would sometimes group together to form larger units, such as the Mokelumne, the Cosumnes, and the North Delta groups.

Subsistence for the Plains Miwok centered on hunting, gathering, and fishing within the confines of their tribelet areas. During the fall and early winter, acorns were gathered, stored and processed for consumption year-round. Acorns were the main staple in the Plains Miwok diet, with at least seven different types available; acorns from valley oaks were the most commonly used. In addition to acorns, seeds and roots were also important food items, gathered primarily in the summer (Levy 1978). Hunting of game animals occurred during the winter months with deer, tule elk, and antelope being the most common. These animals were hunted individually and by families and tribelets. Smaller game, such as rabbits and various waterfowl, were also hunted, but were usually taken by trapping. The dominant aquatic resource for the Plains Miwok was salmon, which was caught primarily using nets but also by harpoons during the spring and summer months. Sturgeons were also fished using a line and hook (Levy 1978).

Among the Plains Miwok, the most common dwelling unit consisted of conical shaped thatched structures with grasses, brush, and tules applied to the exterior. Wealthier people, or those of higher status, sometimes lived in earthen semi-subterranean dwellings. At the center of the village were roundhouses or assembly houses. These large gathering structures were usually composed of a 40-foot to 50-foot diameter pit dug down to about 3 to 4 feet below the surface. The structure had a planked roof with a layer of earth on top and resembled a mound (Levy 1978).

The role of tribelet chief was passed down from father to son. The chief was responsible for advising the tribe, managing the natural resources of the area, acting as a delegate between the other tribes, and serving as leaders during times of war. The chief had control of religious and social gatherings, as well as acting as the deciding body in times of arguments and disputes (Aginsky 1947). Under the chief were messengers and speakers. The roles of messengers were to deliver invitations to ceremonies and to announce during ritual ceremonies. The titles of messengers were passed down to males within the families, in the same fashion as the chief. The roles of the speakers were to gather food contributions and ritual paraphernalia for ceremonies, and to make announcements for the chief regarding food preparation and gathering. The speaker's position was an elected one and there were speakers elected for each settlement within the tribelet (Merriam 1966-1967).

The Plains Miwok came into contact with European culture beginning in the late 1700s as a result of increased incursions into the area by the Spanish. Traditional lifeways were drastically altered during the early to mid-1800s as Spanish colonization and proselytization, Mexican land grants, and the American takeover and settlement pushed indigenous peoples into the rugged California interior and reduced their numbers through transport to the missions, introduction of disease, and because of abuse and violence.

According to Levy (1978), the nearest village is the *Anizumne* located approximately 1.5 miles north of the City along the western bank of the Sacramento River. There is a single previously recorded pre-contact isolate within the City limits. A tribelet center may have been at Rio Vista, or on a knoll located approximately 0.5 mile north of Rio Vista near a marsh along the western bank of the Sacramento River.

Patwin

Patwin territory includes both the River Patwin and Hill Patwin and extends from the southern portion of the Sacramento River Valley to the west of the river, from the town of Princeton south to San Pablo and Suisun bays. As a language, Patwin (meaning “people”) is part of the Wintu linguistic family which has three main groups: Southern, or Patwin; Central, of Glenn and Tehama counties; and the Northern, of the upper Sacramento, lower Pit, and the upper Trinity drainages (Johnson 1978). The Hill Patwin territory includes the lower hills of the eastern Coast Range Mountain slope (Long, Indian, Bear, Capay, Cortina, and Napa Valley). Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Johnson 1978). Patwin pre-contact population numbers are not precise, but Kroeber (1932) estimates 12,500 for the Wintu, Nomlaki, and Patwin groups. These numbers reflect groups prior to the 1833 malaria epidemic.

Individual and extended families “owned” hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged. Residence and marriage were generally matrilineal, but unrestricted. Politically, the Patwin were divided into “tribelets,” made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief. Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had unrestricted power and presided over economic and ceremonial decisions (Johnson 1978).

Subsistence activities centered around fishing and hunting of deer, Tule elk, antelope, bear, ducks, geese, quail, turtles, fish, and other small animals. Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, with the actual killing of the deer performed by individuals or groups. Decoys were used for attracting such game as deer and ducks. Nets and holding pens were used for fishing, which was also an important part of normal subsistence activities. Types of fish included sturgeon, salmon, perch, chub, sucker, hardhead, pike, trout, steelhead, and mussels. Although acorns were the staple of the Patwin diet, they also harvested sunflower, alfalfa, clover, bunchgrass, wild oak, and yellow flower, which was parched or dried, then pounded into a meal. Buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, *Brodiaea* bulbs, and tule roots were also collected. Each village had its own locations for these food sources, and the village chief was in charge of assigning particular families to each collecting area. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying the meat. Tobacco was collected along the river and inhaled, but not cultivated. Salt was scraped off rocks (in the Cortina region) or by burning grass found in the plains (Johnson 1978).

Patwin houses were built in the form of a dome, using tree branches for the framing, then covered with thatch and earth. House floors were typically dug out and the walls were built up as a mound, with the entrance to the building made through the roof (Powers 1976). As described by Kroeber (1925) and Johnson (1978) the closest village location was Moso, located on the north bank of Cache Creek around the town of Capay. No cultural material has been located or observed to support this claim.

One of the most distinctive aspects of the Patwin culture was the cult system, found throughout northern central California. The main feature of the cult was the occurrence of one or more secret societies whose membership was by strict initiation, each with its own series of dances and rituals (Johnson 1978). Patwin culture is most distinctive in that it possessed three secret societies: the ghost, Hesi, and Kuksu. These involved elaborate ceremonial activities consisting of singing and dancing (Foster 1995). Membership included mostly males, beginning around the ages of eight to 16, but on limited occasions, included high status women (Johnson 1978). Everyday Patwin life centered on the rituals performed within the secret societies. Details involving the ceremonies varied, but most had sacred dances requiring careful preparation, costume, and music. These dances could last several days. Detailed summaries are provided by Kroeber (1932) and Loeb (1933).

Regional History

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and four presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated much of the California region during this period. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. This included the forced conversion of the native population to Spanish colonial society and Catholicism, which often consisted of subjugating Native Americans into a life of servitude to Spanish citizens (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941). The nearest missions to the Delta region were Mission San Rafael established near San Rafael in 1817 and Mission San Francisco Solano, established in Sonoma in 1823. A mission outpost, or *asistencia*, was established at the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Castaic Creek in 1804 (Castillo 1978).

The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the vast land holdings of the missions in California were divided into large land grants called *ranchos*. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold the same year initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to California, most of whom settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, which put many ranchers into bankruptcy (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

The earliest recorded settlement in the area was established by General John Bidwell in 1844, after petitioning the Mexican Government for rights to the Ulpinos Grant. After the Mexican Government lost its claim to California, a patent was issued to Bidwell in 1866 by the United States Government for 17,726 acres. By the time the patent was issued, Bidwell had already sold portions of the land grant to various parties who then entered a suit for partition leading to clear ownership of titles.

History of Rio Vista

In 1855, Colonel Nathan H. Davis purchased six lots of the Los Ulpinos Land Grant from John Bidwell with the intent to subdivide the lots in part for a town. In 1857, Colonel Davis surveyed a plat on Lot No. 3 for the new settlement. It was located approximately one mile south of the confluence of Cache Slough and the Sacramento River, near three branches of the river. He named the settlement “Brazos del Rio,” (Arms of the River) given its location to multiple Sacramento River tributaries. Over the next five years, several buildings were erected; the first being Colonel Davis’s home. In 1858, a post office was established with the caveat that the settlement’s name be changed. The founding settlers agreed upon “Vista del Rio;” however, this was only used for a short period of time. The wife of postmaster Charles Kirkpatrick changed the name once more and chose “Rio Vista,” which translates to River View, and the settlement began to thrive. That same year, a daily steamship service was established between Sacramento and San Francisco, and Rio Vista was the main port of call between the two cities. In December 1861, a heavy winter storm destroyed and swept away several of the smaller buildings. The worst of the storm arrived on January 9, 1862, which brought a surplus of rain and wind that caused the river and tributaries to rise above the banks and flooded the town (Pezzaglia 2023). The entire town was completely under water.

In March 1862, four of the original inhabitants, Samuel R. Perry, John M. Sidwell, William K. Squires, and Issac Dunham visited Joseph Bruning, who owned additional plots of land in the Montezuma Hills to the west and southwest of the City of Rio Vista and within the Los Ulpinos Land Grant, to obtain land on which to re-establish their town (Pezzaglia 2023). This area was on higher ground and located approximately 1-mile south of the original settlement. Mr. Bruning, along with T. J. McWorthy, who owned land adjacent to Mr. Bruning’s, provided, surveyed, and recorded the town plat for the “New Rio Vista.” The dividing line between the two properties was selected to be Rio Vista’s Main Street. Rio Vista became a prosperous town and one of the largest providers of fresh fish and canned salmon that were shipped to San Francisco and beyond (Rio Vista Chamber of Commerce 2023).

Water was supplied to the town from the Sacramento River and was lifted by steam pumps to water tanks near the town center. The reclamation of surrounding swampland has also led to the increase of agricultural production in the vicinity (Palmer 1879). The dark soils of the Montezuma Hills were first used for grazing but were later used for grain production, which continues today. By the 1870s, three warehouses had been constructed to store the high yield of grain before being distributed to markets via steamships (Rio Vista Chamber of Commerce 2023). In the same decade, the clamshell dredge was developed which would take mud from the bottom of waterways called “slickens” and was deposited on shore to construct levees. The levees were constructed to protect the Delta from inundation and to provide consistent irrigation to agricultural fields (California Delta 2023). In 1894 Rio Vista was incorporated as a city.

In the mid-1930s, natural gas was discovered in the Montezuma Hills region, making the area the largest gas field in northern California. Presently, several shut-in gas wells, some of which overlie gas well sites from the 1930s, are spread across the City and SOI within fenced perimeters. The main sources of employment and commerce for the city are agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism activities. The town has also become part of the commuting belt for the surrounding cities (Rio Vista Chamber of Commerce 2006).

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

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

Forty previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within the City and SOI. The records search also determined that 41 previously recorded cultural resources are within the City and SOI. Of the 41 cultural resources, one is a pre-contact obsidian core isolate likely associated with Native American habitation in the vicinity of the SOI. The remaining 40 previously recorded cultural resources are historic-era resources that are associated with 20th century residences, businesses, farming, ranching, and forms of transportation such as roadways, waterways, and wharfs and barges. Appendix A lists the resources located within the SOI.

Records

The OHP's BERD for Solano County (dated April 5, 2018 plus updates) lists 45 built environment resources in Rio Vista. Of the 45 listed built environment resources, 29 of them are buildings associated with the Rio Vista Army Reserve Center. Each of the 29 Army Reserve buildings were evaluated and determined not eligible for the NRHP through the Section 106 process; however, they were not evaluated for the CRHR or local listing.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2023) failed to indicate any listed resources in the SOI or City. The nearest listed resource is the Delta King, a paddlewheel riverboat (78000797). The Delta King was originally built in Glasgow, Scotland and assembled in Stockton, California. It was christened in May 1927 (Delta 2017). At the time of the National Register submittal in 1978, the Delta King was anchored approximately 3 miles north of Rio Vista along California State Highway 84 near the intersection of River and Airport roads; however, the Delta King has been permanently moored in Old Sacramento and has been operating as a hotel, bar and restaurant, and entertainment venue since 1989.

The OHP's register of California Historical Landmarks did not list any landmarks in the SOI or the City of Rio Vista. The nearest listed landmark is No. 779, Rockville Stone Chapel, located approximately 26 miles west of Rio Vista.

The California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976) lists 30 sites in Solano County; however, there are no sites listed in Rio Vista.

A review of the Solano County local historical registry did not reveal any resources in the City or SOI.

Map and Aerial Photograph Review

The review of aerial photographs and maps of the SOI provides information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. The following is a summary of the review of maps and aerial photographs.

- The 1910 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Rio Vista, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale) depicts a large island in the Sacramento River as "Wood Island" east of Rio Vista.

Several structures are depicted on the island. The city grid of Rio Vista is labeled as such on the western side of the Sacramento River. The map also depicts a dirt road that contours the western bank of the river. The southern side of Rio Vista is depicted as gently rolling hills adjacent to swampland along the river at the base of the hills. Two map features, "Pier No. 6" and "Benchmark number 29" are labeled as such south of the city grid. Benchmark 23 is labeled as such west of the City grid. Several roads such as present-day River Road and Montezuma Hills Road, and internal city roads are depicted on the map.

- A 1934 aerial photograph shows the City and SOI on the western side of the Sacramento River. A paved road that leads to an east-west oriented bridge is visible crossing the river providing access to and from the western bank, where Rio Vista is situated, to the eastern bank, where numerous agricultural fields are shown. This road corresponds to present-day Highway 12. The city grid is visible near the river on the southern side of present-day Highway 12. The northern side of present-day Highway 12 consists mostly of agricultural fields and an industrial complex composed of several rectangular buildings. A north-south paved road parallels the river. This road corresponds to present-day River Road/Highway 84. The aerial photograph no longer shows the island within the river.
- The 1936 USGS Rio Vista, California topographic quadrangle map does not depict any notable changes compared to the 1910 topographic map.
- A 1937 aerial photograph does not show any notable changes compared to the 1934 aerial photograph.
- The 1947 USGS Sacramento, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale) depicts State Highway 12 labeled as such. The map also depicts a single-track railroad along the western bank of the Sacramento River. The track terminates in Rio Vista; however, the city grid is not depicted on this topographic map compared to the 1936 topographic map.
- The 1953 USGS Rio Vista, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale) depicts a significant amount of development compared to the 1947 topographic map. The map depicts a two-lane road with a "drawbridge" crossing the Sacramento River. This drawbridge is the same one shown on the 1934 aerial. An area labeled "Military Res" is shown south of the city grid and west of the Sacramento River. A tide gage and two USGS benchmarks are depicted within the military base. Several structures are depicted, north of Highway 12; most of the structures are shown in the 1934 aerial photograph. Other newly mapped features in the vicinity of Rio Vista, include an airport landing strip, multiple gas wells, multiple water tanks, a windmill, a pumping station, two cemeteries, a high school, several unimproved roads, and two tributaries that converge on the northern side of the military base and flow into the Sacramento River.
- The 1957 aerial photograph does not show any major developmental changes compared to the 1955 topographic map.

- A 1959 aerial photograph shows the construction of roadways for development on the northern side of Highway 12. The photograph does not show any changes to the military base; however, several ships are moored in the river adjacent to the base.
- The 1964 and 1965 aerial photographs show an increase in residential development to the southeastern, northeastern, and northwestern perimeters of the city. The marina, adjacent to the military base, appears to have been widened for the construction of several covered boat docks. Additionally, the drawbridge has been realigned straight across and now contains the addition of two towers.
- The 1974 aerial photograph shows further residential and structure development in the central area of the city as well as to the northwest.
- The 1984, 1987, and 1993 aerial photographs appear relatively unchanged compared to the 1974 aerial photograph.
- The 2005 aerial photograph shows additional residential development in the south-southwest of the city adjacent to the northern side of Montezuma Hills Road.
- The 2012 USGS Rio Vista, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows further road development to the north and west of the central area of Rio Vista. The marina appears relatively unchanged.

The records search indicated that 41 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the City and SOI, including buildings, structures, and historic and pre-contact archaeological resources. There are buildings and structures in the City of Rio Vista that still retain elements from the mid-1800s, when the city was first inhabited. The 29 Rio Vista Army Reserve Center buildings were determined ineligible for the NRHP; however, they were not evaluated against the CRHR or any local registry, therefore, ECORP recommends evaluating the buildings for potential listing on the CRHR or any local registry. There is the potential for previously unknown surficial and/or buried pre-contact cultural resources located near the waterway of the Sacramento River. Careful consideration of these resources should be included in future development of the City and SOI.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss, please contact me at cwestphal@ecorpconsulting.com or by phone at 916-782-9100.

Sincerely,

Christa Westphal, RPA
Principal Investigator/Staff Archaeologist

REFERENCES

- Aginsky, Burt W., and Ethel G. Aginsky. 1947. A Resultant of Intercultural Relations. In *Social Forces*, 26(1) pgs 84-87.
- Bennyhoff, James A. 1977. *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok*. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication No. 5. University of California, Davis.
- California Delta. 2023. About the California Delta: The Beginning. https://californiadelta.org/about-the-delta/#tab_about-history, accessed September 11, 2023.
- Castillo, Edward D. 1978. The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Cleland, Robert G. 1941. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
- Delta. 2017. Visit California Delta: The Delta King. <https://visitcadelta.com/what-to-do/history/historical-places/the-delta-king/> Accessed August 1, 2023.
- Foster, John W. 1995. A Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of the Off-Channel Mining Project Site, Capay, California. Foothill Archeological Services, Fair Oaks, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, CSU Sonoma.
- Johnson, Patti. 1978. Patwin, in R. F. Heizer, ed., *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California*, pp. 350-360. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
- Kroeber, A. L. 1932. The Patwin and their Neighbors. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, vol. 29, pp. 253-423. Berkeley, California.
- _____. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington.
- Levy, Richard. 1978. Eastern Miwok. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 398-413. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Loeb, Edwin M. 1933. The Western Kuksu Cult. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 33(1): 1-137.
- National Park Service (NPS). 2023. The National Register of Historic Places Database. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm> Accessed August 1, 2023.
- Palmer, L. L. 1879. Rio Vista. In *History of Solano County*, Wood, Alley & Co Publishers (reprinted 1994 by James Stevenson Publisher).

Pezzaglia, Phil. 2023. Early Rio Vista History. <https://riovistamuseum.com/early-rio-vista-history/>, accessed September 11, 2023.

Powers, Stephen. 1976. Tribes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley. Reprint of 1877 edition.

Rio Vista Chamber of Commerce. 2023. <https://riovista.org/about-us/history/> accessed September 11, 2023.

_____. 2006. <https://riovista.org/relocation-info/>, accessed August1, 2023.

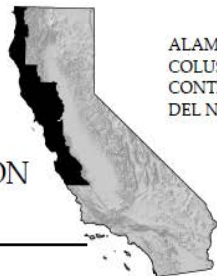
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Results

APPENDIX A

Records Search Results

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://nwic.sonoma.edu>

9/12/2023

NWIC File No.: 23-0317

Sonia Sifuentes
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: 2023-156 Rio Vista General Plan Update

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Rio Vista USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and NO radius:

Resources within project area:	[41] Please see attached list, page 3
Resources within <i>distance</i> radius:	Not requested
Reports within project area:	[40] Please see attached list, page 4
Reports within <i>distance</i> radius:	Not requested

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories:☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Ethnographic Information:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Historical Literature:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Shipwreck Inventory:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

PrimCo	PrimNo
P-48-	000577
P-48-	000578
P-48-	000795
P-48-	000796
P-48-	000797
P-48-	000798
P-48-	000799
P-48-	000800
P-48-	000801
P-48-	000802
P-48-	000803
P-48-	000804
P-48-	000805
P-48-	000806
P-48-	000834
P-48-	000911
P-48-	000916
P-48-	000917
P-48-	000918
P-48-	000935
P-48-	000936
P-48-	000937
P-48-	000938
P-48-	000939
P-48-	000940
P-48-	000941
P-48-	000942
P-48-	000943
P-48-	000944
P-48-	000945
P-48-	000946
P-48-	000948
P-48-	000951
P-48-	000952
P-48-	000953
P-48-	001027
P-48-	002017
P-48-	002018
P-48-	002019
P-48-	002020
48	002022

DocCo	DocNo
S-	000595
S-	000848
S-	005055
S-	005141
S-	005208
S-	007448
S-	009462
S-	009795
S-	011115
S-	011246
S-	012790
S-	015793
S-	016744
S-	016745
S-	017835
S-	027048
S-	027856
S-	027857
S-	029351
S-	030204
S-	030284
S-	030907
S-	031570
S-	032596
S-	033012
S-	033032
S-	033587
S-	033600
S-	033878
S-	035361
S-	035661
S-	038066
S-	038635
S-	038637
S-	042689
S-	047442
S-	047932
S-	048768
S-	049780
S-	054999

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-000595		1974	R.F. King	A Report on the Status of Generally Available Data Regarding Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Historical Resources Within a Five Mile Wide Corridor Through Portions of Colusa, Yolo, Solano, and Contra Costa Counties, California		07-000091, 48-000009, 48-000010, 48-000011, 48-000012, 48-000013, 48-000018, 48-000020, 57-000130, 57-000131
S-000848	Agency Nbr - Contract AA550-CT6-52	1976	David A. Fredrickson	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College; Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers	
S-005055	Voided - ASC #52	1976	Jeffry S. Seldomridge and Connie Smith-Madsen	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance: Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel (Collinsville to Sacramento)	California State University, Sacramento	57-000045
S-005141	Voided - ASC #555	1980	Michael F. Rondeau	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Drouin Park Unit Number Seven, Solano County, California.	Archaeological Study Center, California State University, Sacramento	
S-005208	Agency Nbr - DACW05-77-P-1466; Voided - ASC #89	1977	Gregory Greenway and William E. Soule	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Investigations: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance		07-000021, 07-000022, 07-000023, 07-000025, 07-000036, 07-000037, 07-000039, 07-000044, 07-000069, 07-000070, 07-000072, 07-000076, 07-000078, 07-000080, 07-000081, 07-000082, 07-000083, 07-000085, 07-000086, 07-000087, 07-000089, 07-000090, 07-000091, 07-000092, 07-000179, 07-000711, 48-000009, 48-000010, 48-000011, 48-000012, 48-000013, 48-000041, 48-000042, 57-000021, 57-000029, 57-000030, 57-000032, 57-000033, 57-000034, 57-000045, 57-000047, 57-000048, 57-000049, 57-000050, 57-000051, 57-000052, 57-000053, 57-000054, 57-000055, 57-000056, 57-000063, 57-000065, 57-000066, 57-000092, 57-000107, 57-000146
S-007448	Agency Nbr - Contract No. DACW05-85-P-0572; Voided - S-7295	1985	Roger H. Werner	Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel, Cultural Resources Survey and Literature Review, Yolo and Solano Counties, California.	Archaeological Services	57-000045

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-007448a		1985	Roger H. Werner	Intensive Cultural Resource Survey and Literature Review for the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel Project, Yolo and Solano County, California	Archaeological Services	
S-009462		1977	Teresa Ann Miller	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	San Francisco State University	07-000323, 21-000087, 21-000376, 21-000378, 21-000379, 21-000380, 21-000381, 21-000382, 21-000383, 21-000384, 21-000386, 21-000387, 21-000388, 21-000389, 21-000390, 21-000391, 21-000392, 21-000393, 21-000394, 21-000395, 21-000396, 21-000397, 21-000398, 21-000399, 21-000400, 21-000401, 21-000402, 21-000546, 23-000434, 23-000789, 23-000790, 49-000629, 49-000785, 49-000787
S-009795		1986	Thomas Lynn Jackson	Late Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in Central California	Stanford University	06-000025, 07-000047, 07-000080, 07-000188, 07-000440, 17-000320, 17-000601, 21-000163, 21-000218, 21-000235, 21-000242, 21-000283, 21-000290, 21-000368, 21-000423, 21-000628, 23-001589, 23-001659, 23-003068, 23-003119, 28-000015, 28-000068, 28-000116, 28-000199, 28-000205, 28-000828, 49-000135, 49-000360, 49-000423, 49-000424, 49-000518, 49-000521, 49-000533, 49-000536, 49-000558, 49-000801, 57-000114
S-011115		1989	Paul D. Bouey	An archaeological survey of the proposed Del Rio Hills golf course and residential development adjacent to the City of Rio Vista (letter report)	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-011246		1989	L. Kyle Napton	Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed McCormack Annexation to the City of Rio Vista (320 Acres), Solano County, California	Institute for Archaeological Research, California State University, Stanislaus	
S-012790		1991	Kenneth N. Owens	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California: Historical Resources Overview	Public History Research Institute, California State University, Sacramento	07-000910, 07-000918

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-015793		1992	Miley Paul Holman	Archaeological Archival Research and Field Inspection of the Proposed Rio Vista Marina Study Area, Rio Vista, Solano County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-016744	Caltrans - 10-110-45950K	1993	Virginia Lee and Susan E. Page	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed work on Highway 12, 10-Sol-12 P.M. 20.6/22.7 10-110-45950K	California Department of Transportation	
S-016745	Caltrans - 110-267301	1991	Susan E. Page	Archaeological Survey Report, proposed removal of maintenance station buildings and construction of a new facility, 10-Sol-12 P.M. 26.10 110-267301	Caltrans	
S-017835		1975	Judy Myers Suchey	Biological Distance of Prehistoric Central California Populations Derived from Non-Metric Traits of the Cranium	University of California, Riverside	01-000086, 01-000104, 01-000105, 06-000025, 07-000080, 07-000081, 07-000083, 07-000087, 21-000017, 21-000193, 21-000242, 21-000252, 48-000010, 57-000145
S-027048		2003	Deborah Sterling and John Holson	Archaeological Survey and Literature Review for the Calpine Natural Gas Company, City of Rio Vista Gas Gathering System, Solano County, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
S-027856		2003	Ric Windmiller	Archaeological Resource Inventory & Evaluation, Riverwalk, Rio Vista, Solano County, California.		48-000577, 48-000578
S-027857		2003	Ric Windmiller	Archaeological Resource Inventory & Evaluation, Riverwalk East, Rio Vista, Solano County, California		48-000577
S-029351	OHP PRN - USA940325A	1997	Rand F. Herbert and Davis S. Byrd	Evaluation of National Register Eligibility, Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, Rio Vista, Solano County, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029351a		1997	Cherilyn Widell, Paul R. McGuff, Cynthia Howse, and Joseph Murphey	USA940325A: National Register Determination of Eligibility for Government Buildings at Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, Rio Vista, Solano County, CA	California Office of Historic Preservation; U.S. Department of the Army	
S-030204		2003	Donna L. Gillette	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition.	University of California, Berkeley	01-002148, 21-000384, 23-000810
S-030284		2005	Kevin M. Bartoy	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Rio Vista Calpine Yard Natural Gas Well Project, Solano County, California (letter report)	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-030907	Caltrans - EA 43-984433	2004	Christopher McMorris	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Moveable, and Steel Arch Bridges, Contract: 43A0086, Task Order: 01, EA: 43-984433, Volume I: Report and Figures	JRP Historical Consulting	01-003158, 01-003190, 01-010835, 01-011433, 23-004262, 27-001805, 28-001020, 35-000383, 38-001339, 38-002455, 38-004878, 49-002862, 49-002864, 49-002865, 49-002866, 49-002867, 49-002870, 49-004522
S-031570		2005	Miley Paul Holman	A Cultural Resource Study of the Brann Ranch, Rio Vista, Solano County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-032596	Caltrans - EA No. 447600; Other - Contract #04A2098	2006	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkelsen	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	Consulting in the Past; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-033012		2006	Colin I. Busby	Archaeological Resources Assessment - Literature Review/Field Inventory, Shea Homes McGraugh Property, Rio Vista, Solano County (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-033032		1999	Deborah McLean	Results and Recommendations for Cultural Resource Assessment of the Connector Road Project in the County of Solano, California (letter report)	LSA Associates, Inc.	
S-033587		2007	Kari Jones	Cultural Resources Assessment of Rosetta's Proposed Thor Shea Well Site, Rio Vista, Solano County, California (letter report)	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-033600	Agency Nbr - Contract No. 04A2098; Caltrans - EA No. 447600	2007	Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal	Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	01-000001, 01-000002, 01-000014, 01-000063, 01-000064, 01-000067, 01-000080, 01-000124, 01-000139, 01-000140, 01-001795, 01-002110, 01-002160, 01-002162, 01-002245, 07-000019, 07-000024, 07-000037, 07-000047, 07-000075, 07-000079, 07-000088, 07-000089, 07-000108, 07-000182, 07-000185, 07-000186, 07-000217, 07-000239, 07-000401, 07-000721, 21-000010, 21-000048, 21-002615, 28-000009, 28-000028, 28-000301, 28-000967, 38-000006, 38-000028, 38-000101, 38-000102, 38-000119, 41-000080, 41-000284, 43-000016, 43-000189, 43-000296, 43-000308, 43-000310, 43-000423, 43-000424, 43-000448, 43-000451, 43-000485, 43-000561, 43-000604, 43-000608, 43-000614, 43-000623, 43-001015, 43-001058, 43-001080, 43-001163, 43-001194, 43-001576, 48-000007, 48-000157
S-033878		2007		Cultural Resources Inventory of the Del Rio Hills Project Area, Solano County, California, Project 2005-124	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	48-000795, 48-000796, 48-000797, 48-000798, 48-000799, 48-000800, 48-000801, 48-000802, 48-000803, 48-000804, 48-000805, 48-000806
S-035361	Caltrans - EA 2A6200	2008	Andrew Hope	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 12 Improvements in Solano County, California; 04-SOL-12, PM 20.6/23.7, EA 2A6200	Caltrans	48-000834, 48-000835, 48-000836
S-035661	Caltrans - EA 2A6200	2008	Maureen Zogg	Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-12 Shoulder Widening Project in Solano County, California; 04-Sol-12, PM 20.6/23.7, EA: 2A6200	Caltrans	
S-038066		2011	Sean Michael Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey, Rio Vista Flood Wall Project, c. 1,600' Linear Corridor, Solano County, California	Genesis Society	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-038635	Other - Contract #W91238-07-D-0015; Other - ICF International Project No. 00627.08	2010	Andrew D.W. Lydecker	Cultural Resources Remote Sensing Survey and Diver Investigations at Selected Target Locations, Sacramento River Bank Protection Project (SRBPP), Sacramento River and Tributaries	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	48-000911, 48-000912, 48-000913, 48-000914, 48-000915, 48-000916, 48-000917, 48-000918, 48-000935, 48-000936, 48-000937, 48-000938, 48-000939, 48-000940, 48-000941, 48-000942, 48-000943, 48-000944, 48-000945, 48-000946, 48-000947, 48-000948, 48-000950, 48-000951, 48-000952, 48-000953, 48-000954, 57-000651, 57-000653, 57-000654, 57-000655, 57-000656, 57-000657, 57-000658, 57-000659, 57-000660, 57-000661, 57-000662, 57-000666
S-038637		2012	Christian Havelaar, Melissa Cascella, Patricia Ambacher, and Gabriel Roark	Historic Properties Treatment Plan, Sacramento River Bank Protection Project	ICF International	48-000941, 48-000942, 48-000943, 48-000944, 48-000945, 48-000946, 48-000947, 48-000948, 48-000950, 48-000951, 48-000952, 48-000953, 57-000666
S-042689	Other - FHWA081009A	2008	Andrew Hope	Historic Property Survey Report: 04-Sol-12, PM 20.6 / 23.7 EA 2A6200	Caltrans	48-000834, 48-000835, 48-000836
S-042689a		2008	Andrew Hope	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 12 Improvements in Solano County, California; 04-Sol-12, PM 20.6/23.7, EA 2A6200	Caltrans	
S-042689b		2008	Maureen Zogg	Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-12 Shoulder Widening Project in Solano County, California; 04-Sol-12 PM 20.6/23.7, EA: 2A6200	Caltrans	
S-047442	Caltrans - EA 0G0500	2016	Andrew Ugan and Adrian R. Whitaker	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 12 (SR 12)/Church Road Intersection Improvements Project, 04-Sol-12-PM 24.3/25.2, EA 0G0500	Far Western Anthropological Research Group	48-000802
S-047932	OHP PRN - FWS_2015_0827_001	2015	Ben Elliott	Archaeological Inventory Report, Delta Research Station Project, Solano and San Joaquin Counties, California	URS Corporation	48-000916, 48-000917, 48-000938, 48-000951, 48-000953
S-047932a		2015	Julianne Polanco and Anan Raymond	FWS_2015_0827_001; Delta Research Station, Rio Vista, Solano County, California	California Office of Historic Preservation; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-048768	OHP PRN - USDA_2015_1223_0 04	2015	Alex DeGeorgey	Archaeological Survey Report for Hamilton Brothers, Producer, Solano County, California; Farm No. 3943, Tract No. 1248, 1376, and 1378.	Alta Archaeological Consulting	
S-048768a		2016	Julianne Polanco	USDA_2015_1223_004: Section 106 Consultation, Livestock Watering Facilities, Hamilton Brothers, Solano County, CA	California Office of Historic Preservation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-049780	OTIS Report Number - FHWA_2016_0615_0 01	2017	Brian F. Byrd, Adrian R. Whitaker, Patricia J. Mikkelsen, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal	San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4	California Department of Transportation, District 4	01-000001, 01-000002, 01-000014, 01-000015, 01-000022, 01-000033, 01-000034, 01-000038, 01-000062, 01-000066, 01-000080, 01-000084, 01-000086, 01-000087, 01-000089, 01-000104, 01-000105, 01-000106, 01-000107, 01-000116, 01-000117, 01-000139, 01-000152, 01-000175, 01-000197, 01-000201, 01-000202, 01-000234, 01-000237, 01-001795, 01-002120, 01-002160, 01-002162, 01-002245, 01-002280, 01-010509, 01-010610, 01-011556, 07-000019, 07-000021, 07-000029, 07-000033, 07-000037, 07-000047, 07-000066, 07-000070, 07-000079, 07-000080, 07-000089, 07-000093, 07-000098, 07-000105, 07-000117, 07-000118, 07-000147, 07-000148, 07-000149, 07-000150, 07-000154, 07-000168, 07-000173, 07-000174, 07-000175, 07-000176, 07-000185, 07-000186, 07-000189, 07-000197, 07-000217, 07-000227, 07-000230, 07-000238, 07-000239, 07-000242, 07-000309, 07-000359, 07-000365, 07-000366, 07-000400, 07-000401, 07-000440, 07-000441, 07-000459, 07-000461, 07-000462, 07-000721, 07-000724, 07-000790, 07-000792, 07-002570, 07-002592, 07-002650, 07-004537, 21-000002, 21-000036, 21-000043, 21-000045, 21-000048, 21-000051, 21-000057, 21-000058, 21-000066, 21-000070, 21-000072, 21-000073, 21-000074, 21-000075, 21-000097, 21-000106, 21-000109, 21-000142, 21-000143, 21-000152, 21-000163, 21-000164, 21-000165, 21-000166, 21-000167, 21-000175, 21-000177, 21-000193, 21-000195, 21-000196, 21-000199, 21-000200, 21-000217, 21-000218, 21-000219, 21-000220, 21-000221, 21-000222, 21-000256, 21-000295, 21-000305, 21-000306, 21-000327, 21-000332, 21-000337,

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						21-000346, 21-000369, 21-000423, 21-000459, 21-000462, 21-000528, 21-000541, 21-000544, 21-000552, 21-000664, 21-000675, 21-002625, 27-000613, 28-000028, 28-000029, 28-000175, 28-000176, 28-000667, 28-000874, 38-000004, 38-000006, 38-000007, 38-000017, 38-000021, 38-000022, 38-000026, 38-000028, 38-000029, 38-000030, 38-000031, 38-000101, 38-000102, 38-000119, 38-000162, 38-000172, 38-004265, 38-004318, 38-004319, 38-004326, 38-004329, 38-004352, 38-004638, 38-004882, 38-005131, 38-005503, 41-000001, 41-000009, 41-000011, 41-000027, 41-000028, 41-000037, 41-000044, 41-000075, 41-000080, 41-000081, 41-000086, 41-000087, 41-000103, 41-000117, 41-000127, 41-000136, 41-000141, 41-000142, 41-000149, 41-000152, 41-000160, 41-000204, 41-000244, 41-000252, 41-000259, 41-000263, 41-000265, 41-000284, 41-000308, 41-000315, 41-002076, 43-000016, 43-000019, 43-000021, 43-000024, 43-000026, 43-000027, 43-000032, 43-000050, 43-000057, 43-000082, 43-000085, 43-000087, 43-000137, 43-000141, 43-000167, 43-000277, 43-000285, 43-000295, 43-000302, 43-000308, 43-000310, 43-000321, 43-000324, 43-000334, 43-000349, 43-000360, 43-000423, 43-000465, 43-000479, 43-000485, 43-000549, 43-000576, 43-000578, 43-000579, 43-000581, 43-000586, 43-000587, 43-000588, 43-000595, 43-000604, 43-000608, 43-000614, 43-000618, 43-000624, 43-000662, 43-000989, 43-000990, 43-001058, 43-001060, 43-001071, 43-001163, 43-001164, 43-001172, 43-001194, 43-001279, 43-001531, 43-001594, 43-001768, 43-001838, 43-001871, 43-002704, 43-003005,

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						48-000007, 48-000019, 48-000033, 48-000075, 48-000083, 48-000150, 48-000175, 48-000176, 48-000188, 48-000898, 49-000199, 49-001011, 49-001862
S-049780a		2016	Julianne Polanco	FHWA_2016_0615_001, Caltrans District 4 Archaeological Context	California Office of Historic Preservation	
S-054999	Submitter - D201900946.00	2021	Robin Hoffman, Katherine Cleveland, and Ashleigh Sims	Little Egbert Tract Geotechnical Explorations Project, Solano County, California: Cultural Resources Inventory Report	Environmental Science Associates	48-001027, 48-002017, 48-002018, 48-002019, 48-002020, 48-002021, 48-002022, 48-002023

