

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY

**Meriam Park-Notre Dame Bridge Project
circa 2.99-acres
City of Chico, Butte County, California.**

Prepared for

Gallaway Enterprises, Inc.

117 Meyers Street, Suite 120
Chico, CA 95928

Author

Sean Michael Jensen, M. A.

Keywords *for Information Center Use:*

Cultural Resources Inventory Survey, circa 2.99-acres, Butte County, CEQA/NHPA, USGS
Chico, Ca. 7.5' Quadrangle, No Historic Properties, No Significant Historical Resources, No
Unique Archaeological Resources

March 14, 2021

ABSTRACT

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey of approximately 2.99-acres of land generally centered on a segment of Little Chico Creek, and incorporating both the northern terminus of northbound Notre Dame Boulevard, and the southern terminus of southbound Notre Dame Boulevard, approximately 0.5-miles south of State Route 32, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California.

The proposed project will involve construction of a new bridge, spanning Little Chico Creek, and interconnecting the currently bisected segments of Notre Dame Boulevard. The bridge and road construction will provide enhanced residential access and ease traffic flow in the region.

Existing records at the NEIC document that all of the APE had been subjected to previous archaeological investigation. The NEIC further indicated that no prehistoric or historic-era sites had been documented within the APE. As well, the present effort included an intensive-level pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey failed to identify any prehistoric or historic-era sites within the APE.

Consultation was undertaken with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) re. sacred land listings for the property. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC on February 16, 2021. The NAHC responded with a letter dated March 9, 2021, indicating that a search of their Sacred Lands files returned negative results.

Letters were delivered on March 12, 2021 to all representatives on the NAHC contact list, and all those contacted were requested to supply any information they might have concerning prehistoric sites or traditional use areas within, adjacent or near the project area. To date, no responses have been received from the contacted parties. Since no prehistoric sites were identified within the APE, no additional consultation was undertaken.

The NAHC findings were provided to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the agency which will engage in formal consultation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Based on the absence of historic properties, significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources within the APE, archaeological/cultural resources clearance is recommended for the project/undertaking as presently proposed.

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
	Project Background.....	1
	Regulatory Context	1
	Scope of Work	7
2.	LOCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL and CULTURAL CONTEXT	8
	Location	8
	Environment	8
	Prehistory	9
	Ethnography.....	11
	Historic Context.....	12
3.	RECORDS SEARCH and SOURCES CONSULTED.....	15
	Northeast Information Center Records	15
	Other Sources Consulted	16
4.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY and CULTURAL INVENTORY ..	16
	Survey Strategy and Field Work.....	16
	General Field Observations	17
	Prehistoric Resources	17
	Historic-era Resources.....	17
5.	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	17
6.	PROJECT EFFECTS.....	19
7.	NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION.....	19
8.	PROJECT SUMMARY	19
9.	REFERENCES CITED and/or UTILIZED	21

ATTACHMENTS

APE Map.

Copy of Records Search from NEIC, File No.: D21-22, dated February 15, 2021.

Consultation letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Response from the NAHC.

Letters delivered to parties listed by the NAHC.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Background

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey of approximately 2.99-acres of land generally centered on a segment of Little Chico Creek, and incorporating both the northern terminus of northbound Notre Dame Boulevard, and the southern terminus of southbound Notre Dame Boulevard, approximately 0.5-miles south of State Route 32, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California.

The proposed project will involve construction of a new bridge, spanning Little Chico Creek, and interconnecting the currently bisected segments of Notre Dame Boulevard. The bridge and road construction will provide enhanced residential access and ease traffic flow in the region.

Since the project could ultimately involve physical disturbance to ground surface and sub-surface components in conjunction with future bridge and road construction, it has the potential to impact cultural resources that may be located within the area of potential effects (APE). In this case, the APE consists of the circa 2.99-acres within which the bridge crossing Little Chico Creek, and the road extension will occur. Evaluation of the project's potential to impact cultural resources must be undertaken in conformity with City of Chico rules and regulations, and in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq. (CEQA), and The California CEQA Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Section 15000 et seq. (Guidelines as amended).

Additionally, since the project will or may involve federal review by one or more federal agencies, the project must also conform with federal guidelines for assessing effects to cultural resources, including in particular Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and other rules and regulations.

Regulatory Context

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) to carry out some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that "[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or

indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.” Section 106 also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (16 U.S.C. 470f).

36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and to outline the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The content of 36 CFR 60.4 defines criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historical significance in consultation with the California SHPO to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Regarding NRHP Criteria A through D, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, cultural resources, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. 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. Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

The ACHP provides methodological and conceptual guidance for identifying historic properties. In 36 CFR 800.4, the steps necessary for identifying historic properties include:

- Determine and document the APE (36 CFR 800.16(d))
- Review existing information on historic properties within the APE, including preliminary data

- Confer with consulting parties to obtain additional information on historic properties or concerns about effects to these
- Consult with Native American tribes (36 CFR 800.3(f)) to obtain knowledge on resources that are identified with places which they attach cultural or religious significance
- Appropriate fieldwork (including phased identification and evaluation)
- Apply NRHP criteria to determine a resource eligibility for NRHP listing

Fulfilling these steps is generally thought to constitute a reasonable effort to identify historic properties within the APE for an undertaking. The obligations of a federal agency must also assess whether an undertaking will have an adverse effect on cultural resources. An undertaking will have an adverse effect 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. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative” (36 CFR Part 800.5(1)).

The process of determining whether an undertaking may have an adverse effect requires the federal agency to confer with consulting parties in order to appropriately consider all relevant stakeholder concerns and values. Consultation regarding the treatment of a historic property may result in a Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between consulting parties that typically include the lead federal agency, SHPO, and Native American tribes if they agree to be signatories to these documents. Treatment documents—whether resource-specific or generalized—provide guidance for resolving potential or realized adverse effects to known historic properties or to those that may be discovered during implementation of the undertaking. In all cases, avoidance of adverse effects to historic properties is the preferred treatment measure and it is generally the burden of the federal agency to demonstrate why avoidance may not be feasible. Avoidance of adverse effects may not be feasible if it would compromise the objectives of an undertaking that can be reasonably said to have public benefit. Other non-archaeological considerations about the benefit of an undertaking may also apply, resulting in the determination that avoidance is not feasible. In general, avoidance of adverse effects is most difficult when a permitted undertaking is being implemented, such as identification of an NRHP-eligible archaeological resource during earthmoving.

The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational,

social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)). The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the County Coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the Most Likely Descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the Most Likely Descendant by the NAHC. The Most Likely Descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical

- resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

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

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5(e)).

Scope of Work

Compliance with CEQA requires completion of projects in conformity with Section 15064.5 of the amended CEQA Guidelines and other Sections. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires completion of projects in conformity with the standards, guidelines, and principles in the *Advisory Council's Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook* (1980), and *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (1983). Based on CEQA and NEPA requirements, the following specific tasks were considered an adequate and appropriate Scope of Work for this project:

- Conduct a records search at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System and consult with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and parties listed by the NAHC. The goals of the records search and consultation are to determine (a) the extent and distribution of previous archaeological surveys, (b) the locations of known archaeological sites and any previously recorded archaeological districts, and (c) the relationships between known sites and environmental variables. This step is designed to ensure that, during subsequent field survey work, all significant/eligible cultural resources are discovered, correctly identified, fully documented, and properly interpreted.
- Conduct a pedestrian survey of the APE in order to record and evaluate any previously unidentified cultural resources. Based on map review, a complete coverage, intensive survey was considered appropriate, given the presence of moderate archaeological sensitivity within the property. The purpose of the pedestrian survey is to ensure that any previously identified sites are re-located and evaluated in relation to the present project/undertaking. For any previously undocumented sites discovered, the field survey would include formally recording these resources on State of California DPR-523 Forms.

- Upon completion of the records search and pedestrian survey, prepare a Final Report that identifies project effects and recommends appropriate mitigation measures for sites that might be affected by the undertaking and that are considered significant or potentially significant per CEQA, and/or eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The remainder of the present document constitutes the Final Report for this project, detailing the results of the records search, consultation and pedestrian survey and providing recommendations for treatment of significant/eligible archaeological and historic sites. All field survey work followed guidelines provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (Sacramento) and conforms to accepted professional standards.

2. Location, Environmental and Cultural Context

Location

The present APE incorporates approximately 2.99-acres of land generally centered on a segment of Little Chico Creek, and incorporating both the northern terminus of northbound Notre Dame Boulevard, and the southern terminus of southbound Notre Dame Boulevard, approximately 0.5-miles south of State Route 32, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California. Lands affected are located within a portion of Section 30 of Township 22 North, Range 2 East, as shown on the USGS Chico, California, 7.5' Series Quadrangle (see attached *APE Map*).

Environment

The project area is located at the interface of the Northern Sacramento Valley with the southern margins of volcanic flows emanating from the Cascade Range, and near the lower reaches of the northern Sierra Nevada (Bateman and Wahrhaftig 1966). Volcanic deposits emanating from the former have capped some lands around Chico, forming numerous buttes (Klaseen and Ellison 1974). Tertiary placer deposits are also exposed throughout the area east and southeast of Chico (Clark 1970), and were discovered early in 1849 resulting in a substantial influx of Euroamericans seeking gold, followed almost immediately by a whole series of landscape modifications as miners churned and sifted every inch of every creek and river bottom in the County, including the perennial and ephemeral stream courses located in the vicinity of the project area.

Prior to disturbance associated with mining, agricultural and residential development, vegetation of the region was dominated by a Savannah Oak Community, with small meadows and meadow margins containing both Valley and Blue Oaks, and stream margins dominated by willow, native sycamore, dense blackberry thickets, and a variety of brush species (Barbour and Major 1977; Kuchler 1977).

Well-watered and containing an abundance of both plant and animal resources, the Chico area was intensively utilized and densely populated during prehistoric times. Small overhang shelters and caves have formed under the hard lava cap at many locations east of Chico, and

most of them were utilized for at least temporary habitation. Elsewhere, benches and flats flanking the Big Chico Creek, Little Chico Creek, Butte Creek and tributary streams were utilized for open-air camps and villages.

Native vegetation still dominates portions of the Chico area, although urban expansion during the past 100 years has substantially fragmented most of the eco-zones, and today native vegetation is typically restricted to small patches of oak-park woodland and riparian associations, particularly along major water courses such as Big Chico Creek, Little Chico Creek and Butte Creek and their major tributaries.

Most of the land in this area has been utilized for ranching, beginning around the middle of the 19th Century, giving way to residential development during the latter portion of the 20th century. Collectively, historic through contemporary activities have resulted in impacts, in varying degrees, to the ground surface and subsurface components throughout the project area.

Elevation within the project area averages 250 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The most important natural surface water sources in the immediate vicinity of the project area are Little Chico Creek which is bisected by the APE, Dead Horse Slough, an ephemeral stream course located approximately 0.5-miles north of the APE, and Big Chico Creek which is located approximately one mile north of the APE.

Overall and based upon map review and the results of previous archaeological surveys in the vicinity, the project area appeared to contain lands high in archaeological sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic-period sites and features.

Prehistory

The earliest residents in the Great Central Valley and adjacent lands along the Valley margin are represented by the Fluted Point and Western Pluvial Lakes Traditions, which date from about 11,500 to 7,500 years ago (Moratto 2004). Within portions of central California, fluted projectile points have been found at Tracy Lake (Heizer 1938) and around the margins of Buena Vista Lake in Kern County. Similar materials have been found to the north, at Samwel Cave near Shasta Lake and near McCloud and Big Springs in Siskiyou County. These early peoples are thought to have subsisted using a combination of generalized hunting and lacustrine exploitation (Moratto 2004).

These early cultural assemblages were followed by an increase in Native population density after about 7,500 years ago. One of the most securely dated of these assemblages in north-central California is from the Squaw Creek Site located north of Redding. Here, a charcoal-based C-14 date suggests extensive Native American presence around 6,500 years ago, or 4,500 B.C. Most of the artifactual material dating to this time period has counterparts further south, with clear evidence around Borax (Clear) Lake west-southwest of Oroville, and the Farmington Area in a Valley setting east of Stockton. Important artifact types from this era include large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates.

In the Central Valley of California and adjacent foothills of the Sierra Nevada around Oroville, aboriginal populations continued to expand between 6,500 and 4,500 years ago,

with the possibility that arriving Macro-Penutian-speaking people (including Miwok, Yokuts and Nisenan to the south, and Maidu at Oroville) introduced more extensive use of bulbs and other plant foods, animal and fishing products more intensively processed with mortars and pestles, and perhaps the bow and arrow and associated small stemmed- and corner-notched projectile points (Ragir 1972).

Archaeological investigations at regional sites have resulted in some important findings over the past several decades. Chico State University's Research Archaeology Program and contributions by private consultants have produced a roster of different types of sites located throughout Konkow as well as adjacent Indian groups' territories. Within the Oroville-Paradise Locality, Ritter's late-1960's studies provide a prehistoric sequence clearly applicable to the present project area (Ritter 1969, 1970, Jensen 1984, 1987, 1998, 2000, Jensen & Jensen 2000, 2002, and Markley 1975).

Ritter's findings suggested that some of the earliest archaeological remains within the Oroville Locality probably do not represent Maiduan-speaking peoples. Rather, the earliest period, referred to as the Mesilla Complex (Ritter 1970), is believed to represent Hokan-speaking peoples (Olsen and Riddell 1963; Baumhoff and Olmsted 1963; Chertkoff, Miller and Johnson 1970), living in small bands and relying heavily on the exploitation of seeds which were processed by means of millingsstones and manos, and on game animals which were taken with basalt-tipped darts. This period is believed to date from before 1000 B.C. and to have lasted until about AD 1.

Periods of occupation following the Mesilla Complex period were marked by increasing reliance on acorns and salmon, increased socio-political complexity, increasing population density, and eventually a predominantly sedentary existence. These periods were named by Ritter as follows:

- Bidwell Complex, dating from c. AD 1 to AD 800;
- Sweetwater Complex, dating from c. AD 800 to AD 1500; and
- Oroville Complex dating from c. AD 1500 through Protohistoric and early historic times.

The changes which occurred during this rather long time period have in part been defined by the introduction, or at least increasing reliance upon and use of, the mortar and pestle, and introduction of the bow and arrow, with the latter inferred on the basis of the appearance and predominance of smaller, more finely crafted projectile points of crypto-crystalline material during the later time periods. Further, it has long been suggested that these changes might also correlate with entry into this area of Penutian speaking peoples, possibly, but not necessarily, Maiduan. Kowta (1978; 1988), for example, has suggested that the first wave of Penutian-speaking people into the Oroville-Paradise-Chico area was not necessarily Maiduan, but rather may have been Miwok or Costanoan, an hypothesis also suggested by Whistler on the basis of linguistic evidence (Whistler 1977). An apparent break in the archaeological sequence within the Oroville-Paradise-Chico area at about AD 1000 might thus represent the initial entry of Penutian speakers (*ibid.*). If these initial occupants were Miwok or Costanoan, they were soon replaced by Maidu expanding out of the Oroville Locality between about AD 1400 to AD 1850. These are the Indian peoples who would have

been the final occupants of lands within the project area – occupants of this area during the past 300 to 500 or so years.

Ethnography

As noted above, the Konkow, or Northwest Maidu, were resident in the Chico area at the time of Euro-American contact (*circa.* AD 1840's). These people, whose language was a branch of the Penutian family, occupied a portion of the Sacramento Valley floor along both sides of the Sacramento River, as well as the foothills east of Chico and Oroville near the confluence of the south, middle, north, and west branches of the Feather River, as well as the lower drainages of Big and Little Chico Creeks and Butte Creek. On the basis of linguistic differences and geographical distribution, the Maidu have been divided into three primary groups: the Southern Maidu, or Nisenan; the Northeastern Maidu, or Mountain Maidu; and the Northwestern Maidu, or Konkow (Shipley 1978:83). It is this latter group which laid claim to the Chico area at the time of General John Bidwell's arrival.

The basic social unit for the Maidu was the nuclear family, although the village may also be considered a social, political and economic unit. Villages were usually located on flats adjoining streams, and on ridges high above rivers and creeks, and were most intensively occupied during the winter months (Dixon 1905:175). Villages typically consisted of a scattering of conical bark dwellings, numbering from four or five to several dozen in larger villages, each house containing a single family of from three to seven people (Riddell 1978:373). Larger villages, with from twelve to fifteen or more houses, might also contain a *kumi*, a semi-subterranean earth-covered lodge. The village containing the largest of these structures acted as the ceremonial assembly center (*ibid*:373). Between three and five villages comprised a "village community" which defended, controlled and exploited a known territory. One such "village" was the Mechoopda, some of whose descendants still live in Chico today.

Resources exploited by the Maidu in the Chico area were both diverse and prolific. A variety of plant and animal species was readily available for collection, processing and consumption, with several different food types complimenting one another during various seasons. During the spring, a variety of herbs, tubers, roots, and grass seeds were collected from environments within close proximity to the winter village. During the summer months, individuals and groups would venture into the higher elevations in order to procure various plants and animals. Small, medium, and large mammals were actively hunted within the mountainous regions east of Chico, with only the coyote, dog, wolf, and bear avoided. Several types of insects were also collected during the summer, including yellow jacket larvae, grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets; all of which could be eaten dry, or roasted, the bulk of which were often stored for the winter months.

The transition between summer and autumn brought with it an abundance of food resources. Late summer fish runs were actively exploited, with salmon providing a large portion of the spoils. In addition to salmon, suckers, eels, and a variety of small, slow fish were actively exploited, especially during the Late Prehistoric periods (Broughton 1988). Fresh water mussels were also collected by the Maidu year-round, but were intensively exploited during periods of low water volume (late summer/early autumn) (Eugster 1990:114). Several types of nut seeds were collected during the early autumn months as well, with acorns provided by

various oak species representing the greatest volume of nut meat harvested. While several varieties of acorn producing oaks exist, the Maidu preferred the black oak, golden oak, and the interior live oak. Other acorn producing varieties include the valley oak, blue oak, and the tan oak. The acorns were collected and then crushed in mortars to form acorn flour. Tannic acid had to be leached from the flour with warm water before consumption. A bland bread was baked from the flour, providing a carbohydrate staple.

Technological adaptations by the Maidu allowed for a quasi-sedentary lifestyle, especially within the Chico area where food resources and surface water sources were abundant. Storage was crucial to sedentism, with storage devices, structures, and methods being numerous.

During the course of seasonal rounds and in conjunction with specialized resource exploitation, the Maidu created a wide range of archaeological site “types” in the Chico area. While only fragmentary evidence of the associated material culture remains at many of these sites (due in large part to perishability but also to the impacts to archaeological sites resulting from later [historic] land uses), the range of such site types for this general area of Chico includes:

Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage, often but not always associated with dark brown to black “midden” deposits; surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage without associated middens; bedrock milling stations, including both mortar holes and metate slicks; petroglyphs, especially “pitted” or “cupped” rock outcrops; trails; and isolated artifacts and flakes.

Clearly, it was not expected that all such site/feature types would be present within the very small project area, but rather these represent the most likely “types” to be encountered if any sites were discovered at all, based on background information and the results of previous survey within Bidwell Park and the City of Chico.

Historic Context

Early Spanish expeditions arrived in the Great Central Valley of California from Bay Area missions as early as 1804. By the mid-1820's, literally hundreds of fur trappers were annually traversing the Valley on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company (Maloney 1945), some with devastating consequences for the local Maidu and other valley populations (Cook 1955). By the late 1830's and early 1840's, several small permanent European American settlements had emerged in the Valley and adjacent foothill lands, including ranchos in what are now Shasta, Tehama and Butte Counties. One of these was eventually, of course, acquired by Chico's founder, General John Bidwell.

Bidwell arrived in California in 1841 as a member of the first band of Americans to cross the Sierra Nevada for the purpose of settlement (McGie 1983:33). In the spring of 1843 a party of settlers headed north for Oregon from Sutter's Fort, which included John Bidwell, Peter Lassen and James Bruheim (ibid:34). On this trip, Bidwell was clearly impressed by the beauty of the region around Chico, and on his return from Oregon, Bidwell mapped the rivers and streams and the lay of the land at Chico (ibid:34). This map later formed the basis of several of the grants made by Micheltorena, the Mexican Governor of California.

The Rancho Arroyo Chico Grant of November 7, 1844 had been made by Micheltorena on behalf of the Mexican government to William Dickey. Dickey settled on the north side of Big Chico Creek and later sold the ranch to John Bidwell. Bidwell managed this land grant of approximately 22,200 acres, including lands now Bidwell Park, for many years from his home at Arroyo del Chico. As early as 1847 he maintained experimental orchards and fields alongside extensive farming operations (McGie 1983: 35), some of which bordered Lindo Channel and other natural surface water sources in the area, including lands along Chico Creek.

In 1905, a tract of the most desirable land along Big Chico Creek comprising more than 1,900 acres was donated to the City of Chico by Annie Bidwell. This was the beginning of Bidwell Park. In 1911, Mrs. Bidwell gifted an additional 301 acres to the City and to the Park. Later, an area along Lindo Channel, now held by Butte County and designated as an undeveloped park area, was gifted to the State of California by Mrs. Bidwell. Within Mrs. Bidwell's original Park gift stood the massive Hooker Oak (California State Landmark Number 313). Named by Mrs. Bidwell in 1887 in honor of Sir Joseph Hooker, an English botanist, this immense tree was estimated in excess of 1,000 years old, a portion of which was destroyed during a storm in 1962, with the remainder eventually uprooted during a large storm in 1977.

Additional developments occurred within Bidwell Park throughout the 20th Century, not directly linked with or commissioned by Annie Bidwell, but rather undertaken by City resolution in support of the goal of fostering further public use and recreation.

Critical to Chico's growth and economic success was the arrival of the California and Oregon Railroad in 1870, which facilitated rapid transit of goods and services to points throughout the State. Of additional importance to the region was the 1887 establishment of the Northern Branch of the State Normal School. The school's purpose was to train teachers in the art of education and prepare them to administer the State school system. In 1921, the school's name was officially changed to Chico State Teacher's School, and later became California State University, Chico.

Following the 1849 California Gold Rush, one of the important objectives of 19th Century entrepreneurs was linking the burgeoning San Francisco and Sacramento Valley population and industry with the gold- and timber-producing counties to the north and east. To this end, voters approved bonds in 1862 to construct the California Northern Railroad, linking Marysville with Oroville. Later in the decade the line was acquired and expanded by Western Pacific, with the two systems merging with one another near Palermo, south of Oroville.

The merger of the California Northern Railroad and the Western Pacific was soon followed by construction of the Oroville Depot and the substantial maintenance yard at Oroville, setting the stage for additional rail links to Oroville. One of these links involved Chico.

The Chico Electric Railroad, and its eventual acquisition and expansion to Oroville by the Northern Electric Railroad Company, had its beginnings in 1900 with arrival of the Diamond Match Company to Chico. One consequence of the emergence of Diamond was a substantial

expansion of the Chico urban area. In fact, Chico's population more than doubled between 1900 and 1910 (Stephens 1977:43) as a direct result of Diamond's massive new mill at "Barber" (south Chico) and its mill and other operations east of Chico at Paradise and Sterling City.

The Butte County Railroad extended approximately 32 miles connecting Chico with Stirling City. The railroad operated from 1903-1915 and then became the Southern Pacific's Stirling City Branch, before terminating operations in the 1970s (Stephens 1977).

The railroad route began at Barber (situated approximately one mile south of Chico at the time), across Butte Creek, through Paradise and Magalia, and ultimately ended at Stirling City. The last regular service by the Southern Pacific Railroad, over the line, was in 1974. The tracks, ties and other hardware were removed in 1979, leaving only the grade in place. In Paradise, the railroad grade was ultimately converted into use as a bicycle/pedestrian trail.

Historically, the project area lies in territory claimed in the Aguas Nuevas Land Grant by James Hensley in 1845. Hensley's claim was rejected by the United States when it gained jurisdiction over Butte County, and the claim was settled by James Marshall (Deal, 1978).

The earliest Butte County Records shows that John Bruce was assessed for taxes on this property in 1877. However, evidence suggests that Mr. Bruce owned this land sometime before 1877, including evidence that Bruce was actively involved in the construction of roads and rock walls in the region during the early 1870s (Swillinger & Bayham 1988). Bruce arrived in Chico in 1853, and his property was situated immediately adjacent to the Chico and Humboldt Wagon Road. This road was constructed by John Bidwell and other investors in 1864, and was originally built in order to access gold mining communities in Idaho.

The historic landfill of the City of Chico (Chico Burn Dump) along with several smaller adjacent activity areas associated with the burn dump, are located north of Humboldt Road, and east of Bruce Road, within the general project vicinity. The Chico Burn Dump was operated for household and commercial waste from the early 1890's through the mid-1960's, and was originally owned by John Bidwell. The City of Chico acquired the parcel on September 4, 1922, and continued management and disposal operations under contracts issued to private parties. The mode of operation was to have private parties and the City's disposal service first dump the material, with the contracted operators allowed scavenging rights. After sorting the refuse and selling salvageable material, non-salvageable debris was relocated within the dump area, with each of the several operators having their own areas where burning took place and ash and debris piles periodically leveled.

Accumulated residue from collective use of the primary dump site and the burn sites has been estimated at roughly 400,000 cubic yards (Metcalf and Eddy 1993). In the late 1990's, a substantial portion of this refuse was concentrated (i.e., bulldozed) into substantial piles. This action was followed by large-scale environmental clean-up, capping and reclamation treatment.

3. RECORDS SEARCH and SOURCES CONSULTED

Several types of information were considered relevant to evaluating the types of archaeological sites and site distribution that might be encountered within the project area. The information evaluated prior to conducting the pedestrian survey includes data maintained by the Northeast Information Center, and available published and unpublished documents relevant to regional prehistory, ethnography, and early historic developments.

Northeast Information Center Records

The official Butte County archaeological records were examined on February 15, 2021 (IC File # D21-22). This search documented the following existing conditions for the 2.99-acre APE, and for a 0.25-mile radius surrounding the APE.

- According to the Information Center, the entire APE has been subjected to some degree of cultural resources investigation. As well, the entire 0.25-mile search radius has been subjected to cultural resources investigation efforts. All of these studies include:

NEIC #	Date	Author(s)
000144	1975	Cross and Thorn
000152	1974	Bass
000152	1976	Johnson
001546	1997	Jensen
001548	1997	Jensen
003363	1998	Jensen
006887	2006	Harrington
006887	2007	Harrington
007236	1988	Swillinger and Bayham
008135	1993	Jensen
008159	1995	Jensen
008160	1995	Jensen

- According to the Information Center's records, no sites have been documented within the APE. However, three resources (P-04-000565, P-04-001072, and P-04-001456) have been documented within the 0.25-mile search radius. All three sites had been previously subjected to subsurface testing, and NHPA Section 106 evaluations, and three were previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

Other Sources Consulted

In addition to examining the archaeological site and survey records of Butte County maintained at the Northeast Information Center, the following sources were also included in the search conducted at the Information Center, or were evaluated separately:

- The National Register of Historic Places (1986, Supplements).
- The California Register of Historical Resources.
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976).
- The California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1996).
- The California Points of Historical Interest (May 1992 and updates).
- The Historic Property Data File (OHP 2012).
- Determination of Effects (OHP 2012).
- Built Environment Resource Directory (2019).
- 1930 Official Map of Butte County.
- NETR Topographic Maps (1912, 1950, 1953, 1955, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1978, 2012, 2015, 2018), and aerial photos (1941, 1947, 1969, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).
- Existing published and unpublished documents relevant to prehistory, ethnography, and early historic developments in the vicinity. These sources provided a general environmental and cultural context by means of which to assess likely site types and distribution patterns for the project area.

4. CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY and CULTURAL INVENTORY

Survey Strategy and Field Work

All of the APE was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey by means of walking parallel transects, spaced at 5-meter intervals.

In searching for cultural resources, the surveyor considered the results of background research and was alert for any unusual contours, soil changes, distinctive vegetation patterns, exotic materials, artifacts, feature or feature remnants and other possible markers of cultural sites.

Fieldwork was undertaken on February 19, 2021 by Principal Investigator, Sean Michael Jensen, M.A. Mr. Jensen is a professional archaeologist, historian and architectural historian, with more than 34 years of experience in archaeology, architectural history and history, who meets the professional requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190), as demonstrated in his listing on the California Historical Resources Information System list of qualified archaeologists, architectural historians and historians. No special problems were encountered and all survey objectives were satisfactorily achieved.

General Field Observations

Disturbance to the ground surface, within the APE, ranges from moderate to substantial. The project APE straddles Little Chico Creek, and includes terminal ends of Notre Dame Boulevard. Substantial grading and land recontouring activities have been undertaken along these existing road corridor elements, and adjacent residential developments have contributed to the immediate area's high level of disturbance. Buried utilities were observed throughout the APE, and the City of Chico's recreational path was observed trending generally northwest-southeast through the APE, a short distance south of Little Chico Creek.

Examination of the variously sourced map materials for the APE provided a relatively clear history of the property over the past century. Most of the above-referenced disturbances appear to have been undertaken after 1998 and 2005. While these photographic and map sources depict structures and buildings associated with the Chico Slaughterhouse site (P-04-1456), no evidence of structures or buildings appear within the APE on any of the examined aerials or quadrangles.

Prehistoric Resources

No evidence of prehistoric use or occupation was observed within the APE. The absence of such materials might best be explained by more suitable habitation settings at nearby locales, where prehistoric resources have been documented, as well as the significant degree of disturbance to which the entire APE has been subjected.

Historic Resources

No evidence of historic-era activity was observed within the APE. The high degree of disturbance, to which the entire APE has been subjected, likely explains the absence of such resources.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Sites identified within the project area have been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and for significance per CEQA. This evaluation represents a set of recommendations only, as the actual determinations must be made by federal agencies in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The National Register of Historic Places is a listing of properties that are considered significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture (36 CFR Part 60.1(a)) on the national, state, or local level. Sites that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register are defined as historic properties. Historic properties must possess integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Associated with events which have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the history of the United States.
- Associated with the lives of people significant in United States history.
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Historical resources per CEQA are defined as buildings, sites, structures, objects, or districts, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific significance. CEQA requires that, if a project results in an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant historical resources need to be addressed. Therefore, before developing mitigation measures, the significance of cultural resources must be determined in relation to criteria presented in PRC 15064.5, which defines a historically significant resource (one eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, per PRC SS5024.1) as an archaeological site which possess one or more of the following attributes or qualities:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, CEQA further distinguishes between archaeological sites that meet the definition of a significant historical resource as described above (for the purpose of determining effects), and "unique archaeological resources." An archaeological resource is considered "unique" (Section 21083.2(g)) when the resource not merely adds to the current body of knowledge, but when there is a high probability that the resource also:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
 - Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
 - Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.
-
- With the Amended CEQA Guidelines, CEQA and the NRHP criteria are generally quite similar in their consideration of qualities and attributes of archaeological and historical sites that might render them significant (per CEQA) or historic properties (per the NRHP).

6. PROJECT EFFECTS

A project may have a significant impact or adverse effect on cultural resources/historic properties if the project will or could result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance or values of the historic resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair a cultural resource or historic property are actions that would alter or diminish those attributes of a site that qualify the site for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, or the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the specific findings detailed above under *Cultural Resources Survey and Cultural Inventory*, no historic properties, significant historical resources, or unique archaeological resources are located within the APE.

7. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Consultation was undertaken with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) concerning sacred land listings for the property. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC on February 16, 2021. The NAHC responded on March 9, 2021, indicating that a search of their Sacred Lands File was negative. The consultation list from the NAHC included the following:

- Jessica Lopez, KonKow Valley Band of Maidu.
- Dennis Ramirez, Mechoopda Indian Tribe.
- Benjamin Clark and Guy Taylor, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians.

Letters were delivered on March 12, 2021 to all representatives on the NAHC contact list, and all those contacted were requested to supply any information they might have concerning prehistoric sites or traditional use areas within, adjacent or near the project area. To date, no responses have been received from the contacted parties. Since no prehistoric sites were identified within the APE, no additional consultation was undertaken.

The NAHC findings were provided to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the agency which will engage in formal consultation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

8. PROJECT SUMMARY

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey of approximately 2.99-acres of land generally centered on a segment of Little Chico Creek, and incorporating both the northern terminus of northbound Notre Dame Boulevard, and the southern terminus of southbound Notre Dame Boulevard, approximately 0.5-miles south of State Route 32, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California.

The proposed project will involve construction of a new bridge, spanning Little Chico Creek, and interconnecting the currently bisected segments of Notre Dame Boulevard. The bridge

and road construction will provide enhanced residential access and ease traffic flow in the region.

Existing records at the NEIC document that all of the APE had been subjected to previous archaeological investigation. The NEIC further indicated that no prehistoric or historic-era sites had been documented within the APE. As well, the present effort included an intensive-level pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey failed to identify any prehistoric or historic-era sites within the APE.

Consultation was undertaken with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) re. sacred land listings for the property. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC on February 16, 2021. The NAHC responded with a letter dated March 9, 2021, indicating that a search of their Sacred Lands files returned negative results.

Letters were delivered on March 12, 2021 to all representatives on the NAHC contact list, and all those contacted were requested to supply any information they might have concerning prehistoric sites or traditional use areas within, adjacent or near the project area. To date, no responses have been received from the contacted parties. Since no prehistoric sites were identified within the APE, no additional consultation was undertaken.

The NAHC findings were provided to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the agency which will engage in formal consultation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Based on the absence of historic properties, significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources within the APE, archaeological/cultural resources clearance is recommended for the project/undertaking as presently proposed, although the following general provisions are considered appropriate:

1. **Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural material:** The present evaluation and recommendations are based on the findings of an inventory-level surface survey only. There is always the possibility that important unidentified cultural materials could be encountered on or below the surface during the course of future road and bridge construction or other ground disturbing activities. This possibility is particularly relevant considering the constraints generally to archaeological field survey, and particularly where past ground disturbance activities (e.g., flooding, buried utility placement, importation of fill, grading, etc.) may have obscured historic ground surface visibility, as in the present case. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified cultural material, archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.
2. **Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of human remains:** In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered during trenching or other ground-disturbing activity or at any time subsequently, State law shall be followed, which includes, but is not limited to, immediately contacting the County Coroner's office upon any discovery of human remains.

9. REFERENCES CITED and/or UTILIZED

- ACHP (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)
1980 *Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C.
- Antevs, Ernst
1955 "Geologic-Climatic Dating in the West." *American Antiquity* 20(4):317-335.
- Barbour, M. G. and J. Major (eds.)
1977 *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Bass, Henry
1974 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Selected Land Parcels South of Humboldt Road, Chico, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 000152).
- Bateman, P. C. and C. Wahrhaftig
1966 "Geology of the Sierra Nevada." San Francisco: *California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin*, No. 190:107-172.
- Baumhoff, Martin A.
1963 Ecological Determinants of Aboriginal California Populations. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 49(2):155-236. Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Baumhoff, Martin A. and David L. Olmstead
1963 Palaihnihan: Radiocarbon Support for Glottochronology. *American Anthropologist* 65(2): 278-284. Menasha.
- Beck, W. A. and Y. D. Haase
1988 *Historical Atlas of California*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.
- California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
1987 *Caltrans and Local Agency Bridge Survey*. Sacramento, California.
1989 *Caltrans and Local Agency Bridge Survey*. Sacramento, California.
- California, State of
1970 *Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq. (CEQA), and The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Section 15000 et seq. (Guidelines, as Amended)*. Prepared by the Office of Planning and Research.
1976 *The California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California.
1990 *The California Historical Landmarks*. State of California.

1992 *California Points of Historical Interest*. State of California.

Chartkoff, J., D. Miller, and K. Johnson

1970 *Some Groundstone Industries of the Central Sacramento Valley and Possible Explanations for the Variability Among Them*. Unpublished manuscript and paper presented at the 1970 annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. Asilomar, California.

Clark, William B.

1970 "Gold Districts of California." *California Division of Mines, Bulletin 193*. San Francisco, California.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

36 CFR Part 66: Proposed Guidelines – Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archaeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements. Washington, D.C.: Dept. of the Interior, NPS.

Cook, S. F.

1955 *The Aboriginal Population of the San Joaquin Valley, California*. *University of California Publications, Anthropological Records*, Vol. 16:31-80. Berkeley and Los Angeles.

1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Cross, Dorothy and Richard Thorn

1975 *Summary Report Environmental Impact Analysis for the Proposed Development of a Little Chico Creek Green Belt, Chico, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 144).

Deal, Krista

1978 *The Mexican Land Grants of Butte County*. Unpublished manuscript on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

Dixon, R. B.

1905 "The Northern Maidu." *American Museum of Natural History Bulletin* 17:119-346.

Eugster, S.E.

1990 *Freshwater Mussel Utilization at a Late Prehistoric Period Archaeological Site (CA-BUT-12) in the Northern Sacramento Valley, California*. Unpublished Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.

Farber, Alfred

- 1989 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Land Bank of Sacramento Parcel Map Area, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 007235).

Farber, Alfred and Peter M. Jensen

- 1981 *Archaeological Test Excavation at CA-BUT-560 and CA-BUT-56*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 000554).

Fredrickson, D. A.

- 1974 Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):41-53. Davis, California.

Gudde, Erwin G.

- 1975 *California Gold Camps: A Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Camps, Towns, and Localities Where Gold Was Found and Mined; Wayside Stations and Trading Centers*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

- 1998 *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

Guinn, J. M.

- 1906 *History of the State of California and Biographical Record of the Sacramento Valley, California*. The Chapman Publishing Company, Chicago.

Harrington, Lori

- 2006 *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Meriam Park Project, Chico, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 006887).

- 2007 *An Unexpected Discovery Evaluation of the Meriam Park Project, Chico, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 006887A).

- 2014 *Phase I Archaeological Study for the Carriage Park Housing Development Project, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 014299).

Heizer, Robert F.

- 1938 "A Folsom-Type Point from the Sacramento Valley." *The Masterkey* 12(5):180-182. Los Angeles.

Henton, Gregory

- 1977 *Archaeological Impact Evaluation of a Stone Fence near Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 000165).

- Holland, R. F.
1986 *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. California Department of Fish and Game.
- Hoover, M. B., D. E., Kyle, and E. G. Rensch
2002 *Historic Spots in California: Fifth Edition*. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Jensen, Peter M.
1984 *Archaeological Survey of the Galen-Campoodie Timber Sale in the Plumas National Forest, 3,500 acres near and above Lake Madrone in Butte County, California*. Report on File, Plumas National Forest, Quincy, and Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.
- 1987 *Archaeological Test Excavations at the "West Rockshelter Site" in Dead Horse Slough, California Park Subdivision, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, City of Chico and Northeast California Information Center, CSU-Chico.
- 1990a *Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed Ruffino Subdivision Project near Little Chico Creek, East Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008146).
- 1990b *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Haas' Proposed Subdivision Project On Lower Doe Mill Ridge near Little Chico Creek, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008147).
- 1990c *Archaeological Inventory Survey of a 40-Acre Subdivision Project Proposed for Lower Doe Mill Ridge near Little Chico Creek, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008148).
- 1991 *Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed Chance Subdivision of 9.98 Acres, on the Midway South of Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 007238).
- 1991 *Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed Meyer/Kalinowski Subdivision Project, involving c. 25 acres in Lower Stilson Canyon, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008130).
- 1991 *Archaeological Field Evaluation Prehistoric Sites CA-BUT-535 and 536, Lower Stilson Canyon, Meyer/Kalinowski Subdivision, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008130).

- 1993 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the City of Chico's Proposed Bicycle and Leisure Path, Involving c. 1.25 Miles along Little Chico Creek, Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008135).
- 1995 *Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Northern Valley Catholic Social Services Development Parcel, c. 2.7 Acres on Forest Avenue at Hartford Street, Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008159).
- 1995 *Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Bruce Road Subdivision Project, 11.7 Acres on Bruce Road, East Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 008160).
- 1997 *Archaeological Inventory Survey, c. 17-Acre McAmis Development Project, Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 001545).
- 1997 *Archaeological Inventory Survey, c. 19-Acre Site on Little Chico Creek, Proposed Humboldt Junior High School, Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 001548).
- 1998 *Archaeological Inventory Survey: City of Chico's Proposed Humboldt Recreation Center Site, and Notre Dame Blvd. Extension Project, Chico, Butte County.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 003363).
- 1999 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Ridgeway Residential Subdivision, 115-acres near Kelly Ridge, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.
- 2000 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Neal Road Landfill Development and Expansion Project, c. 165-acres along Neal Road, South of Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC Report # 003440).
- Jensen, Peter M., and Sean M. Jensen
- 1996 *Cultural Resources Management Plan, Park Acquisition and Overall Bidwell Park, The City of Chico, Butte County, California.* Report on File, City of Chico, and Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.
- 2000 *Archaeological Test Excavations at the Neal Road Rock Shelter Site, Neal Road Landfill, Butte County, California, Phase I Report.* Report on File, County of Butte, Department of Public Works, and Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

- 2002 *Archaeological Test Excavations at the Blue Trunk Rock Shelter Site, Upper Bidwell Park, Chico, Butte County, California, Phase I Report*. Report on File, City of Chico Park Department, and Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.
- Jensen, Sean
2010 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Bruce Road Improvement Project, c. 2-mile linear corridor, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 010832).
- Johnson, Keith
1976 *The Archaeological Significance of Two Sites near Little Chico Creek, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 000152).
- Klaseen, T.A. and D.K. Ellison
1974 *Soil Survey of the Butte County Area, California*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Kowta, Makoto
1978 *Research Design: Northeast California*. Unpublished Manuscript on file at the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.

1985 *Maidu Prehistory: The View From Chico*. Unpublished Manuscript on file at the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.

1988 *The Archaeology and Prehistory of Plumas and Butte Counties, California: An Introduction and Interpretive Model*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC Report # 839).
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.
- Kuchler, A. W.
1977 "Map of the natural vegetation of California," In M.G. Barbour and J. Major, Eds., *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. Wiley: New York.
- Kyle, Douglas E. (ed.)
1990 *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press. Stanford.
- Maloney, A. B.
1943 *Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura*. California Historical Society. San Francisco.

Mansfield, G. C.

- 1918 *History of Butte County, California with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been Identified with Its Growth and Development from the Early Days to the Present.* Historic Record Company. Los Angeles.

Markley, Richard

- 1975 *Archaeological Excavations in the Oroville Locality, Butte County, California.* Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.
- 1978 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two Properties AP#58-21-38 & 59, AP#58-21-68.* Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC Report # 007392).

McGie, J.

- 1983 *History of Butte County: Volume 1: 1840-1919.* Butte County Board of Education.

McGowan, J.

- 1961 *History of the Sacramento Valley.* New York: Lewis Historical Publication Company.

Moratto, Michael

- 2004 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

- 2012 *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: Butte and Yuba Counties.* Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation. Sacramento.

Ornduff, R.

- 1974 *Introduction to California Plant Life.* University of California Press. Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Ragir, Sonia

- 1972 *The Early Horizon In Central California. University of California, Archaeological Research Facility, Contribution 15.* Berkeley.

Riddell, Francis A.

- 1978 "Maidu and Konkow," IN, *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California*, Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 370-379. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Ritter, Eric W.

- 1969 *Culture History of "Tie Wah" (4-But-S84), Oroville Locality, California.* Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis, California.

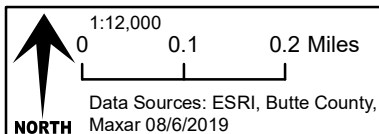
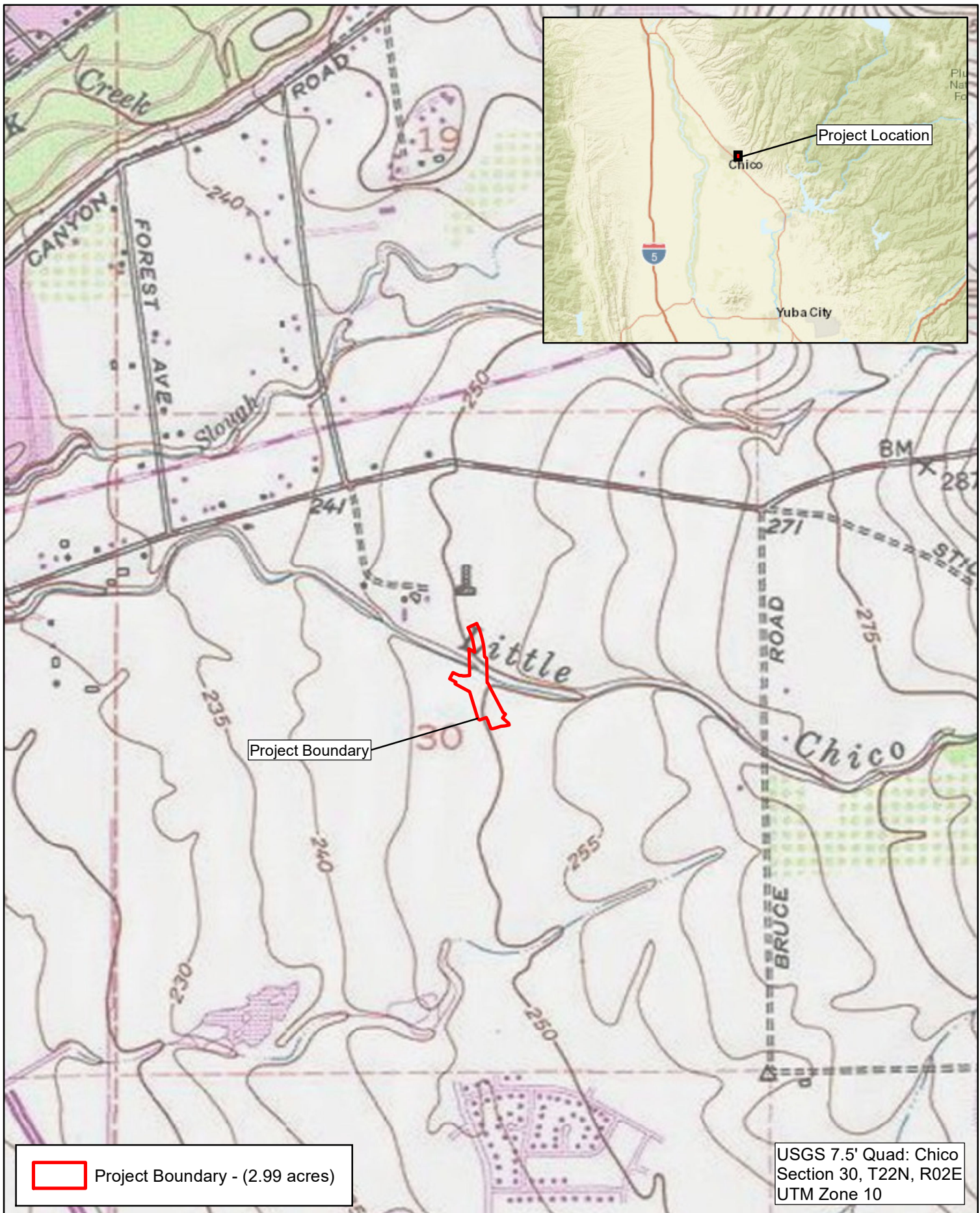
- 1970 Archaeology of "Tie Wah" near Oroville, Butte County, California: Culture History vs. Culture Process. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, Publication No. 2.
- Shipley, W.F.
1978 Native Languages of California, IN, *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California*, Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 80-90. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Stephens, Kent
1977 *Matches, Flumes and Rails*. Trans-Anglo Books. Corona del Mar, California.
- Sundahl, Elaine
1982 *The Shasta Complex in the Redding Area*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.
- Swillinger, Lisa and Frank Bayham
1988 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Enloe Hospital 20th Street Property, Chico, Butte County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC # 007236).
- Talbitzer, Bill
1987 *Butte County: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publications, Inc., Northridge, California.
- United States Department of the Interior
1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, *Federal Register* 48:190 (29 Sept. 1983), pp. 44716-44742.
- 1986 *National Register of Historic Places*. *Federal Register* 1986, Supplements through December 2006. Washington, D.C.
- West, James
1983 "Pollen Analysis Results," IN, *Archaeological Investigations on Pilot Ridge, Six Rivers National Forest*, by William Hildebrandt and J. Hayes, pp. 3.17-3.32. Report on File, Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, California.
- Whistler, Kenneth A.
1977 Wintun Prehistory: An Interpretation Based on Reconstruction of Plant and Animal Nomenclature. *Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, pp. 157-174. Berkeley.
- Work, John
1945 "Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura: John Work's California Expedition, 1832-1833, for the Hudson's Bay Company," *The Journal of John Work*, Alice B. Maloney, Editor. California Historical Society, San Francisco.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY

**Meriam Park-Notre Dame Bridge Project
circa 2.99-acres
City of Chico, Butte County, California.**

ATTACHMENTS

- APE Map
- Records Search from Northeast Information Center
- Consultation letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- Response from the NAHC
- Letters delivered to parties listed by the NAHC



Notre Dame Bridge over Little Chico Creek Project
Regional Location
Figure 1

gallaway
ENTERPRISES

GE: #20-120 Map Date: 03/17/2021

Northeast Center of the
California Historical Resources
Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

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

February 15, 2021

Catherine Davis
Gallaway Enterprises
117 Meyers Street, Suite 120
Chico, CA 95928

**IC File # D21-22
Records Search**

RE: Notre Dame Bridge over Little Chico Creek Project
T22N, R2E, Section 22, MDBM
USGS Chico 7.5' quad
3.74 acres (Butte County)

Dear Ms. Davis,

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for cultural resources and surveys in Butte County. Please note, the search includes the requested ¼-mile radius surrounding the project area.

RESULTS:

Resources: According to our records, no resources have been recorded within the project boundaries. However, three resources have been recorded within the ¼-mile search radius. The resource locations are plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map. Resource Lists, Resource Details, Resource Database Records, and Resource PDFs are attached. The project is located in a region utilized by the Mechoopda subgroup of Konkow Maidu populations. Unrecorded prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources may be located within the project area.

Previous Archaeological Investigations: According to our records, the project area and most of the ¼-mile search radius have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Survey locations are depicted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map. Report Lists, Report Details, Report Database Records, and Report PDFs are included. Two overview studies encompass the project area. The studies are listed below.

King, Jerome H., William R. Hildebrandt, and Sharon A. Waechter (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

2016 *Part I – Overview: A Class I Cultural Resources Overview and Existing Information Inventory for the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan, Bureau of Land Management, Redding and Arcata Field Offices.*

NEIC-014341

Kowta, Makoto (Northeast Information Center, CSU Chico)

1988 *The Archaeology and Prehistory of Plumas and Butte Counties, California: An Introduction and Interpretive Model.*

NEIC-000839

Literature Search: The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County were reviewed. Also reviewed: **National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties and Determined Eligible Properties** (2012); **California Register of Historical Resources** (2012); **California Points of Historical Interest** (2012); **California Inventory of Historic Resources** (1976); **California Historical Landmarks** (2012); **Built Environment Resource Directory** (2019); and **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California** (1978).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We recommend that you contact the appropriate local Native American representatives for information regarding traditional cultural properties that may be located within project boundaries for which we have no records.

The charge for this record search is **\$256.80** (please refer to the following page for more information). An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes. Thank you for your concern in preserving California's cultural heritage, and please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,



Ryan Bradshaw
NEIC Coordinator

GENESIS SOCIETY

a Corporation Sole

127 ESTATES DRIVE
CHICO, CALIFORNIA 95928
(530) 680-6170
seanjensen@comcast.net

February 16, 2021

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Boulevard,
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Notre Dame Bridge Project, circa 3.74-acres, City of Chico, Butte County, California.

Dear Commission:

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, for the above-cited project, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

Project Name: Notre Dame Bridge
County: Butte
Map: USGS Chico, CA 7.5'
Location: Portion of T22N, R2E, Section 30

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

*Genesis Society
a Corporation Sole*



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 9, 2021

Sean Jensen

Genesis Society

Via Email to: seanjensen@comcast.net

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: Notre Dame Bridge Project, Butte County

Dear Mr. Jensen:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Butte County
3/9/2021**

KonKow Valley Band of Maidu

Jessica Lopez, Chairperson
8998 Fruitridge Road
Sacramento, CA, 95803
Phone: (530) 777 - 8094
jessica@konkowmaidu.org

KonKow
Maidu

Mechoopda Indian Tribe

Dennis Ramirez, Chairperson
125 Mission Ranch Blvd
Chico, CA, 95926
Phone: (530) 899 - 8922
Fax: (530) 899-8517
dramirez@mechoopda-nsn.gov

KonKow
Maidu

***Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu
Indians***

Benjamin Clark, Chairperson
#1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA, 95966
Phone: (530) 533 - 3625
Fax: (530) 533-3680
frontdesk@mooretown.org

KonKow
Maidu

***Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu
Indians***

Guy Taylor,
#1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA, 95966
Phone: (530) 533 - 3625

KonKow
Maidu

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Notre Dame Bridge Project, Butte County.

GENESIS SOCIETY

a Corporation Sole

127 ESTATES DRIVE
CHICO, CALIFORNIA 95928
(530) 680-6170
seanjensen@comcast.net

March 12, 2021

Native American Individuals, Groups and Tribes

Subject: Notre Dame Bridge Project, circa 3.74-acres, City of Chico, Butte County, California.

Dear Interested Native Americans:

Enclosed is a USGS topo-based map showing the location for a bridge construction and extension project within the City of Chico, Butte County, California.

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

Project Name: Notre Dame Bridge
County: Butte
Map: USGS Chico, CA 7.5'
Location: Portion of T22N, R2E, Section 30

Thanks for your help. Please call with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

*Genesis Society
a Corporation Sole*