

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

District	County	Route	Post Mile(s)	EA	E-FIS Project Number
District	County	Federal Project Number. (Prefix, Agency Code, Project No.)		Location	
03	BUT	BRLO-5037(036)		Pomona Avenue/Little Chico Creek	

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

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), as well as under Public Resources Code 5024 and pursuant to the January 2015 *Memorandum of Understanding Between the California Department of Transportation and the California State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024 and Governor's Executive Order W-26-92, addended 2019* (5024 MOU) as applicable.

**Project Description:**

The APE was subjected to intensive archaeological survey on June 24, 2020. The project is located within the southwestern portion of the City of Chico, along a segment of Pomona Avenue, centered on the bridge (12C0328) crossing Little Chico Creek. The project will involve replacement of the structurally deficient bridge with a new bridge which will accommodate two 12-foot travel lanes, four-foot shoulders and five-foot sidewalks. The replacement bridge is anticipated to be a single-span, cast-in-place post-tensioned concrete slab, approximately 75 feet long.

Tree and other vegetation will be removed as part of the project. Numerous utilities are located within the project area of potential effects (APE), including electrical lines, telecommunications lines, gas lines, water lines, and sewer lines. Some, or all, of these utilities may require replacement and/or relocation. Temporary construction easements will be required for portions of the project, and Pomona Avenue will be closed to traffic during construction activities.

The general project vicinity is depicted on Figure 1: Vicinity Map. The project location is depicted on the map labeled Figure 2: Project Location, and the specific APE is depicted on the map labeled Figure 3: APE Map.

**2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

In accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with William Larson, PQS Archaeology, and Vladimir Popko, District Local Assistance Engineer, on 10/14/2020. The APE map is located in the appended Archaeological Survey Report, and in this HPSR, as Figure 3.

The APE was established so as to incorporate all ground disturbing impacts associated with construction and improvements proposed in conjunction with the Project.

The APE generally consists of a linear corridor extending approximately 420 feet in length and ranging from between 72 feet and 105 feet in width, and generally centered on Little Chico Creek. The APE is located approximately 0.1-miles west of Dayton Road, and approximately 0.25-miles south of West 9<sup>th</sup> Street, within the City of Chico, in Butte County, California.

Vertical soil disturbance for the project will occur at several depths depending on the location. Since the roadway profile will match or be higher than the existing profile, excavation

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**

for the approach roadway will be limited to the depth necessary to construct the roadway structural section. The roadway section will consist of compacted asphalt and aggregate base approximately 2 feet thick. Deeper excavations will be necessary near the bridge abutments in order to construct the bridge footings. Bridge abutment excavation is expected to extend approximately 12 feet in depth, while the cast-in-drill hole concrete piles, too, are expected to penetrate approximately 40-50 feet of soils below the footings. The pile tips represent the maximum depth of disturbance within the project limits.

All work will take place within the existing right-of-way, the Temporary Construction Easement (TCE), and/or within permanently acquired right-of-way. Numerous utilities are located within the project APE, including electrical lines, telecommunications lines, gas lines, water lines, and sewer lines. Some, or all, of these utilities may require replacement and/or relocation. A limited amount of equipment and materials will be stored directly on the roadway, within the APE, during daily construction operations. Temporary traffic control will be necessary during construction activities.

The APE as delineated on Figure 3 is the boundary within and adjacent to which cultural studies have been conducted. No ground disturbing construction activities will occur outside the area that has been surveyed or evaluated by Mr. Jensen for this report.

**3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

- ☒ Local Government (included in **Attachment 1** of the ASR)
  - City of Chico, Community Development Department, Planning Division.
- ☒ Native American Heritage Commission (included in **Attachment 1** of the ASR)
  - Letter to NAHC, April 29, 2020.
  - Response from the NAHC, May 1, 2020.
- ☒ Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals (included in **Attachment 1** of the ASR)
  - Letters describing, and a map depicting, the project area were sent to Native American groups, listed by the Native American Heritage Commission, on May 17, 2020.  
Follow-up telephone messages were left with all parties on June 19, 2020.
- ☒ Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group (included in **Attachment 1** of the ASR).
  - Chico History Museum. Email delivered 7/9/20. No response received.
  - Chico Heritage Association. Email delivered 7/9/20. No response received.

**4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS**

## HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Historic Landmark (NHL)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Historical Landmarks (CHL) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Points of Historical Interest<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Cultural Resources Database (CCRD) |
|--|---|
- ☒ Results:

The CHRIS records search was conducted at the Northeast Information Center (D20-71, dated 6/19/20, and included in **Attachment 2** of the ASR), and a 0.25-mile search radius was established around the APE.

According to the records maintained by the NEIC, no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the APE. Five (5) investigations have been conducted within the 1/4-mile radius search area. These include:

Report #	Date	Author
6404	2005a	Harrington
7813	2005b	Harrington
8440	2007	Harrington
1042	1990	Bouey
13255	2007	Davy, Calicher, Shapiro

No prehistoric or historic-era sites have been recorded or otherwise identified within the APE boundary, nor within 1/4-mile of the APE boundary, on records maintained at the Northeast Information Center. Additionally, no prehistoric sites, traditional use areas or other cultural issues of concern have been identified by the Native American groups and individuals contacted. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has no record of Sacred Land listings within, adjacent or close to the project area. The data file and determinations of effect for the Office of Historic Preservation also failed to document resources in the APE. Lastly, the California Inventory failed to identify potential historic resources within the APE.

### 5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

- ☒ Bridges listed as **Category 5** (previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are present within the APE and those determinations remain valid. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached (included in **Attachment 3** of the ASR).

Bridge No. 12C0328

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

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

**7. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS**


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

**8. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION**

- ☒ Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps  
Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map; Figure 2: Project Location Map; Figure 3: APE Map, are appended to attached Archaeological Survey Report (ASR).
- ☒ Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet (**Attachment 3** of the ASR).
- ☒ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR): Sean Michael Jensen, July 2020. **Attachment 1**.  
Peer reviewer: William Larson, August 2020.

**9. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL**

Prepared by:



July 23, 2020

Date

Sean Michael Jensen, Principal Investigator  
Prehistoric Archaeology, Historical Archaeology  
Genesis Society  
127 Estates Drive  
Chico, CA 95928

Reviewed for

Approval by:




10/15/20

Date

District 03 Caltrans PQS

William Larson, PQS-PI: Prehistoric Archaeology

Approval by:



10/16/20


Date


District 03 EBC

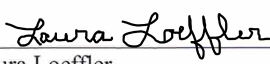
Laura Loeffler, Office of Environmental Management

## **ATTACHMENT 1**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**  
**FOR**  
**POMONA AVENUE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT over LITTLE**  
**CHICO CREEK PROJECT**  
*Butte County, California*  
*BRLO-5037(036)*

Prepared by  7-23-2020  
Name Sean Michael Jensen Date  
Chico, California

Reviewed by  10/15/20  
Name William Larson, PQS-PI: Prehistoric Date  
Archaeology, Historical Archaeology

Prepared for  10/16/20  
Name Laura Loeffler Date  
EBC

USGS Chico 7.5'

Circa 1.0 Acres

July 2020

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## **Figures**

- Figure 1: Vicinity Map
- Figure 2: Location Map
- Figure 3: APE Map

### **Attachment 1: Native American/Historic Societies/Government Agency Correspondences**

- Consultation letter, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- Response from, NAHC, dated May 1, 2020.
- Consultation letters sent to Native American individuals/groups on NAHC contact list.
- Response from the Enterprise Rancheria
- Communications log documenting supplemental consultation communications.
- Communications delivered to local historical societies/museums.
- Communications with City of Chico.

### **Attachment 2: Records Search**

- Records Search from the Northeast Information Center dated 6/19/2020.
- Caltrans Bridge Inventory.

## Summary of Findings

The City of Chico (City) in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as assigned by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to replace the bridge (Bridge No. 12C0328) along Pomona Avenue crossing Little Chico Creek in the City of Chico, Butte County, California.

This document reports efforts to identify potential archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in support of the Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement over Little Chico Creek Project (Project), and involves a records search undertaken at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, at CSU-Chico, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), consultation with interested Native American Individuals/Groups/Tribes, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE.

All survey objectives were met for this project.

No archaeological resources were identified within the APE.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If a known site or sites couldn't be avoided by the project, further investigation(s) would be needed. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. If the project was to change and include areas not previously surveyed, additional survey work will be required.

## Introduction

The APE (described in detail below) was subjected to intensive archaeological survey on June 24, 2020. The APE generally consists of a linear corridor extending approximately 420 feet in length and ranging from between 72 feet and 105 feet in width, and generally centered on Little Chico Creek. The APE is located approximately 0.1-miles west of Dayton Road, and approximately 0.25-miles south of West 9<sup>th</sup> Street, within the City of Chico, in Butte County, California. The proposed project includes replacing the existing, structurally deficient bridge. The general project vicinity is depicted on Figure 1: Vicinity Map. The project's location is depicted on Figure 2: Project Location, and the specific APE is depicted on Figure 3: APE Map.

The pedestrian survey was conducted by Mr. Sean Michael Jensen, M.A., administrator for Genesis Society, Chico, California. Mr. Jensen is a professional archaeologist, with 34 years of experience in archaeology and history of the western United States, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Professional Qualification, as demonstrated in his inclusion on the California Historical Resources Information System's list of qualified consultants. Mr. Jensen has undertaken over 2,000 separate federal, State and local agency projects distributed throughout California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Hawaii.

## Highway Project Location and Description

The City of Chico (City) in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as assigned by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to replace the bridge (Bridge No. 12C0328) along Pomona Avenue crossing Little Chico Creek in the City of Chico, Butte County, California.



The present project is located within Caltrans District 3, Butte County, Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement over Little Chico Creek Project (Project), and further identified as BRLO-5037(036).

The APE generally consists of a linear corridor extending approximately 420 feet in length and ranging from between 72 feet and 105 feet in width, and generally centered on Little Chico Creek. The APE is located approximately 0.1-miles west of Dayton Road, and approximately 0.25-miles south of West 9<sup>th</sup> Street, within the City of Chico, in Butte County, California. The proposed project involves replacing the structurally deficient bridge with a new bridge which will accommodate two 12-foot travel lanes, four-foot shoulders and five-foot sidewalks. The replacement bridge is anticipated to be a single-span, cast-in-place post-tensioned concrete slab, approximately 75 feet long. The existing bridge is a 66-foot long three-span reinforced concrete “I” girder bridge. The existing structure is approximately 21 feet wide consisting of two narrow travel lanes and no shoulders. The bridge was originally constructed in 1917, and the Bridge Inspection Records Information System (BIRIS) indicates that prior to the 2008 structural inspection that “it appears additional concrete has been placed as a continuous footing to mitigate further scour” (BIRIS 2008:2).

The present project would involve replacement of the existing structure with a single-span, cast-in-place post-tensioned concrete slab bridge founded on drilled piles situated at the abutment supports, thus eliminating structural supports within the stream channel. Additionally, the project will include road widening, bridge work, road cut/fill, detours, grinding, utility relocation, ground disturbance and vegetation removal.

The roadway width would include two 12-foot wide travel lanes, with 4-foot paved shoulders, and 5-foot sidewalks for a total width of 44-feet.

The maximum depth of construction activity (i.e., the vertical APE) is estimated to not exceed 12 feet below the existing ground surface for the abutment footing and another 40-50 feet for drilled piles. The depth of road excavation will vary, but not exceed 24-inches, and will occur primarily within existing fill material. All work will take place within the existing right-of-way and/or within permanently acquired right-of-way. Relocation of utilities is expected to be a requirement of this project, and temporary traffic control will be necessary during construction activities.

See Vicinity Map (Figure 1) for the general project location, and Project Location Map (Figure 2) that depicts the project location on a topographic-based USGS quadrangle.

The project will rely on federal funding and meets the definition of an “undertaking” according to 36 CFR §800.16(y). Caltrans, acting as the lead agency under the delegated authority of the Federal Highway Administration, is providing oversight of this undertaking in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (Caltrans PA) (January 1, 2014)

### **Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 3) for the project was established in consultation with and signed by William Larson, PQS Archaeology, and Vladimir Popko, District Local Assistance Engineer, and was approved on 10/14/2020. The APE Map is identified as Figure 3 in both the Historic Property Survey Report, and this Archaeological Survey Report.

The APE was established so as to incorporate all ground disturbing impacts associated with bridge replacement proposed in conjunction with the Project.

The APE generally consists of a linear corridor extending approximately 420 feet in length (east-west) and ranging from between 72 feet and 105 feet in width, and generally centered on Little Chico Creek.

The APE as delineated on Figure 3 is the boundary within and adjacent to which cultural studies have been conducted. No ground disturbing construction activities will occur outside the area that has been surveyed or evaluated by Mr. Jensen for this report. A limited amount of equipment and materials will be stored directly on the roadway, within the APE, during daily construction operations. Both temporary construction easements and permanent acquisition of right-of-way may be required for portions of the project. Relocation of utilities is expected to be a requirement of this project.

## **Sources Consulted**

### **Summary of Methods and Results**

Prior to conducting the pedestrian field survey, the official Butte County archaeological records maintained by the Northeast Information Center were examined for any existing recorded prehistoric or historic sites (NEIC File No.: D20-71, dated June 19, 2020).

In addition to examining the official records of Butte County as maintained by the Northeast Information Center, the following were also reviewed by the Information Center, or separately:

- The National Register of Historic Places (1988, Supplements through 7-00).
- The California Register of Historical Resources (2012).
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Glenn County (2012).
- Office of Historic Preservation Determination of Eligibility (2012).
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (2014).
- California Place Names (1969).
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992).
- California Historical Landmarks (2012).
- Historic Spots in California (1990).
- Gold Districts of California (1980).
- Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978).
- The Caltrans State and Local Bridge Survey (2016).
- USGS Chico, CA quadrangle (1912, 1950, 1953, 1955, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1978, 2012, 2015, 2018).
- NETR Aerial Photographs (1941, 1947, 1969, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

The records search area was established at 1/4-mile radius of the APE.

According to the records maintained by the NEIC, the eastern half of the APE has been subjected to previous investigation by a qualified professional archaeologist. Westwood and Bevill (2000) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of lands adjacent to the east side of Little Chico Creek as part of the Chico Urban Area Nitrate Compliance investigation (NEIC #7491). Further, ten (10) additional investigations have been documented within 1/4-mile of the APE. All eleven (11) investigations are listed below.

<b>NEIC Report#</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>
000144	1975	Cross, Thorn
000190	1980	Johnson
000827	1987	Minor, Underwood, Apple, Beckham, Woods
000827A	1987	Shackley, Minor, Apple, Beckham, Vaughan, Woods, Wooley
000827B	1987	Vaughan
000827C	1987	Shackley
000827D	1987	Gonzalez
004658	2000	Nelson, Carpenter, Holanda
007362	2006	Arrington, Bass
007491	2000	Westwood, Beville
014191	2016	McCann

No prehistoric or historic-era resources have been recorded or otherwise identified within the APE boundary. No prehistoric resources have been documented within ¼-mile of the APE. One historic-era resource (CA-BUT-713H) has been documented within ¼-mile of the APE. Additionally, no prehistoric sites, traditional use areas or other cultural issues of concern have been identified by the Native American groups and individuals contacted. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has no record of Sacred Land listings within, adjacent or close to the project area. The data file and determinations of effect for the Office of Historic Preservation also failed to document resources in the APE. Lastly, the California Inventory failed to identify potential historic resources within the APE.

### **Summary of Native American Consultation**

The NAHC was requested to supply any information they had concerning Sacred Land listings for the project area. The NAHC indicated that there are no Sacred Land listings for the project area or adjacent lands (response dated May 1, 2020, included in Attachment 1). The contact list from the Native American Heritage Commission included the following individuals and groups, all of whom were contacted and requested to supply any information they might have concerning prehistoric sites or traditional use areas within the project area (request letters dated May 17, 2020):

1. Francis Steele, Berry /creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians.
2. Glenda Nelson, Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria.
3. Kyle Self, Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians.
4. Jessica Lopez, KonKow Valley Band of Maidu.
5. Dennis Ramirez, Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria.
6. Guy Taylor and Benjamin Clark, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians.
7. Grayson Coney, Tsi-Akim Maidu.

One written response was received on May 18, 2020. Mr. Creig Marcus of the Enterprise Rancheria responded, via email, indicating that “This project is not in our aboriginal territory, and we have no comment.”

In an effort to communicate the results of the pedestrian survey efforts to potentially interested Native American groups, tribes and individuals, telephone calls were made to the above-listed parties (sans the Enterprise Rancheria) on June 19, 2020. In all cases, detailed voicemails were left with the parties, requesting any information, questions, or concerns that they may have regarding the project. To date, no responses have been received.

Consultation will continue for the life of the project.

## Background

### Environment

In prehistoric times, Little Chico Creek, which flows north-south through the present APE, was a significant surface water source that made possible relatively intensive occupation during all prehistoric phases as well as the early historic time period. A number of ecotones and microenvironments are represented along this Creek (Klaseen and Ellison 1974), which prior to modern development created a complex mosaic of vegetation and dependent fauna. An oak/grassland community once dominated the area, with native flora at one time including gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), buck brush (*Ceanothus* sp.) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon* sp.), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Willow and a variety of annual grasses and forbes dominating the wetter areas along Chico Creek, and its overflow channels.

The rich and complex vegetation and resident land fauna, avian, and aquatic species provided substantial dietary and other economic resources important to the Native American economy.

Based on previous cultural resources studies undertaken within the general vicinity of the APE, coupled with the absence of prehistoric cultural materials being documented within these previous investigation areas, the APE appeared to be situated within lands of moderate archaeological sensitivity with respect to prehistoric sites. The APE appeared to represent moderate sensitivity with respect to historic-period sites. While historic-period sites had been identified in the general area, the postulate of moderate sensitivity was based on the considerable disturbance to both the surface and subsurface setting, resulting from decades of historic agricultural, contemporary road construction, adjacent residential construction, and contemporary placement of buried and overhead utilities.

### Prehistory

The earliest residents in the Great Central Valley 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 the Central Valley, 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 Samwell 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).

The population of this early culture underwent a substantial increase in density after about 7,500-6,500 years ago. One of the most securely dated of these post-6,500-year old assemblages is from the Squaw Creek Site located north of Redding. Here, a charcoal-based C-14 date suggests extensive Native American presence by 6,500 years ago, or 4,500 B.C. Most of the artifactual material dating to this time period has counterparts further south, around Borax (Clear) Lake and the Farmington Area east of Stockton. Important artifact types from this time period include large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates.

In the Northern Sacramento Valley, aboriginal populations continued to expand between 6,500 and 4,500 years ago (Ragir 1972). By about 2000 years ago, Macro-Penutian-speaking peoples (including the Maidu) are believed to have arrived in the area, bringing with them an economy which relied on 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. Arriving ultimately from southern Oregon and the Columbia and Modoc Plateau region and proceeding down the major drainage systems (including the Feather, Yuba and American Rivers), the Penutian-speaking Maidu eventually displaced Hokan populations as far west as the Sacramento Valley floor and the margins of the Sacramento River and, at the time of contact with Euroamerican populations (*circa.* AD 1850), were still expanding into areas previously occupied by the earlier Hokan-speaking peoples (including the Yana who by this date had migrated to the north of Chico). Around Chico, the so-called Shasta (archaeological) Complex represents the material culture record of the local Penutian speakers (Sundahl 1982).

This model of prehistoric cultural development within the northern Sacramento Valley is generally well documented, and derives from research by Chartkoff, Miller and Johnson (n.d.), Ritter (1970), Markley (1975), Kowta (1988), Dreyer (1984), Jensen & Reed (1980), Jensen (1987, 1988a, 1988b, 2000), Jensen & Farber (1980), Jensen & Jensen (1996, 2000, 2002), and others.

## 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 the project’s vicinity.

## History

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, 1976). 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 grants was the Rancho de Farwell.

From the late 17th to the early 19th century Spain, and later Mexico, fortified its claim to western North America by founding a series of missions throughout western California, beginning with the Mission San Bruno in Baja California Sur, in 1683, and completing the effort with the Mission San Francisco Solano, in Sonoma, California in 1823. With Mexico gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the newly formed government secularize the Spanish missions and thus increased its land holdings and wealth. Various Mexican governors, beginning in the 1830’s, eventually parceled out these vast landholdings. Land was granted to various individuals in order to reward them for their services to the government and the military, as well to serve as an incentive to Mexicans living elsewhere to populate these newly secularized lands. In 1844, Governor Manuel Micheltorena granted Edward A. Farwell 22,194-acres, Rancho de Farwell, which was bound by the Sacramento River to the west, and Chico Creek to the north, and encompassed portions of present-day Chico.

Born in Maine, Farwell arrived in California in 1842, before becoming a Mexican citizen, and ultimately acquiring the rancho. In 1845, Farwell sold the north half of his grant to James and John Williams. Later

that year, Farwell died, and having no wife or children, and being indebted to John Bidwell, the latter settled Farwell's estate by selling the southern half of the rancho to one John Potter.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the United States assumed control of Alta California, and required all Spanish and Mexican land grantees to justify the legitimacy of their claims. James Williams and the heirs of John Williams and the heirs of John Potter filed their claims to the land, in account with the Land Act of 1851. Both the Public Land Commission and the District Court confirmed (1853) and patented (1863) the grant to the Williams and the heirs of Farwell, but not to the heirs of John Potter.

John 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, one of which was the Farwell Grant described above (Wells and Chambers 1882).

## **Field Methods**

The entire APE was subjected to pedestrian survey, accomplished by walking parallel transects, spaced at 5-meter intervals along the entire APE. 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.

## **Study Findings and Conclusions**

This document reports efforts to identify potential archaeological resources within the APE in support of the Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement over Little Chico Creek Project. Tasks undertaken to this end included conducting a records search undertaken at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, at CSU-Chico, consultation with the NAHC, consultation with interested Native American Individuals/Groups/Tribes, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE.

The records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic-era sites have been recorded or otherwise identified within the APE boundary. Additionally, no prehistoric sites, traditional use areas or other cultural issues of concern have been identified by the Native American groups and individuals contacted. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has no record of Sacred Land listings within, adjacent or close to the project area. The data file and determinations of effect for the Office of Historic Preservation also failed to document resources in the APE. Lastly, the California Inventory failed to identify potential historic resources within the APE.

No archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the APE during the background investigation, the present pedestrian survey, or the consultation efforts.

It seems unlikely that buried cultural materials related to prehistoric occupation are present within the APE. Although the presence of buried cultural material is always a possibility, in the present case the foregoing conclusion is based on the results of previous archaeological survey on lands in the vicinity and containing similar geomorphological characteristics. No prehistoric sites have been documented within the records search radius, and the closest prehistoric sites are located over one mile from the project APE. Further, while the APE is situated within/upon Late Holocene alluvial deposits, road construction and

maintenance, which have been ongoing for nearly a century, have not identified archaeological resources within or near the APE. Geotechnical boring was not undertaken as a component of this project, and none is foreseen. Consequently, the likelihood of encountering intact, buried, prehistoric deposits at this locale appears to be unlikely.

## Other Resources

No other resources were identified during the present project.

## Unidentified Cultural Materials

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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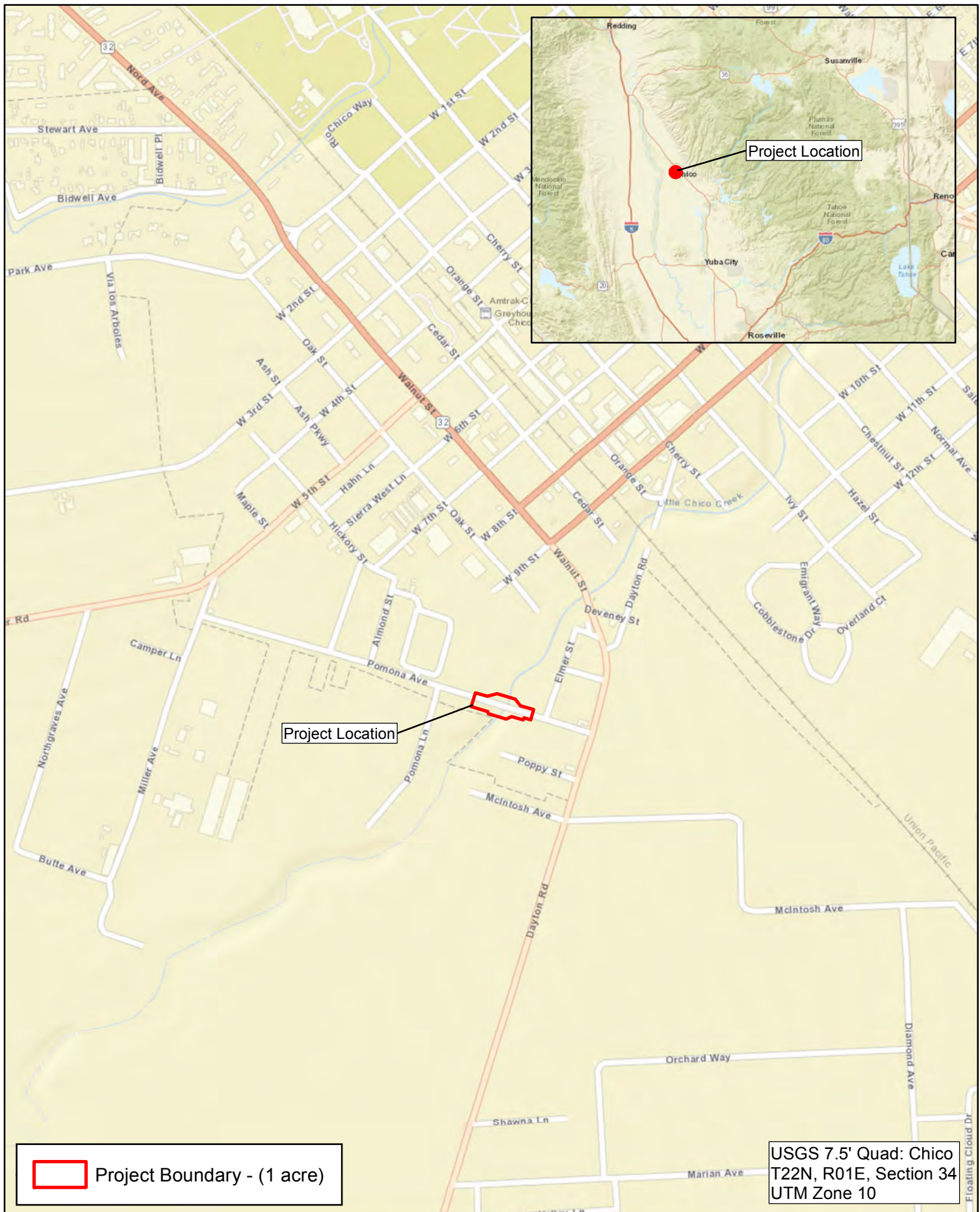
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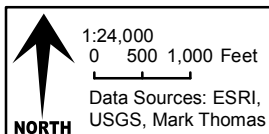
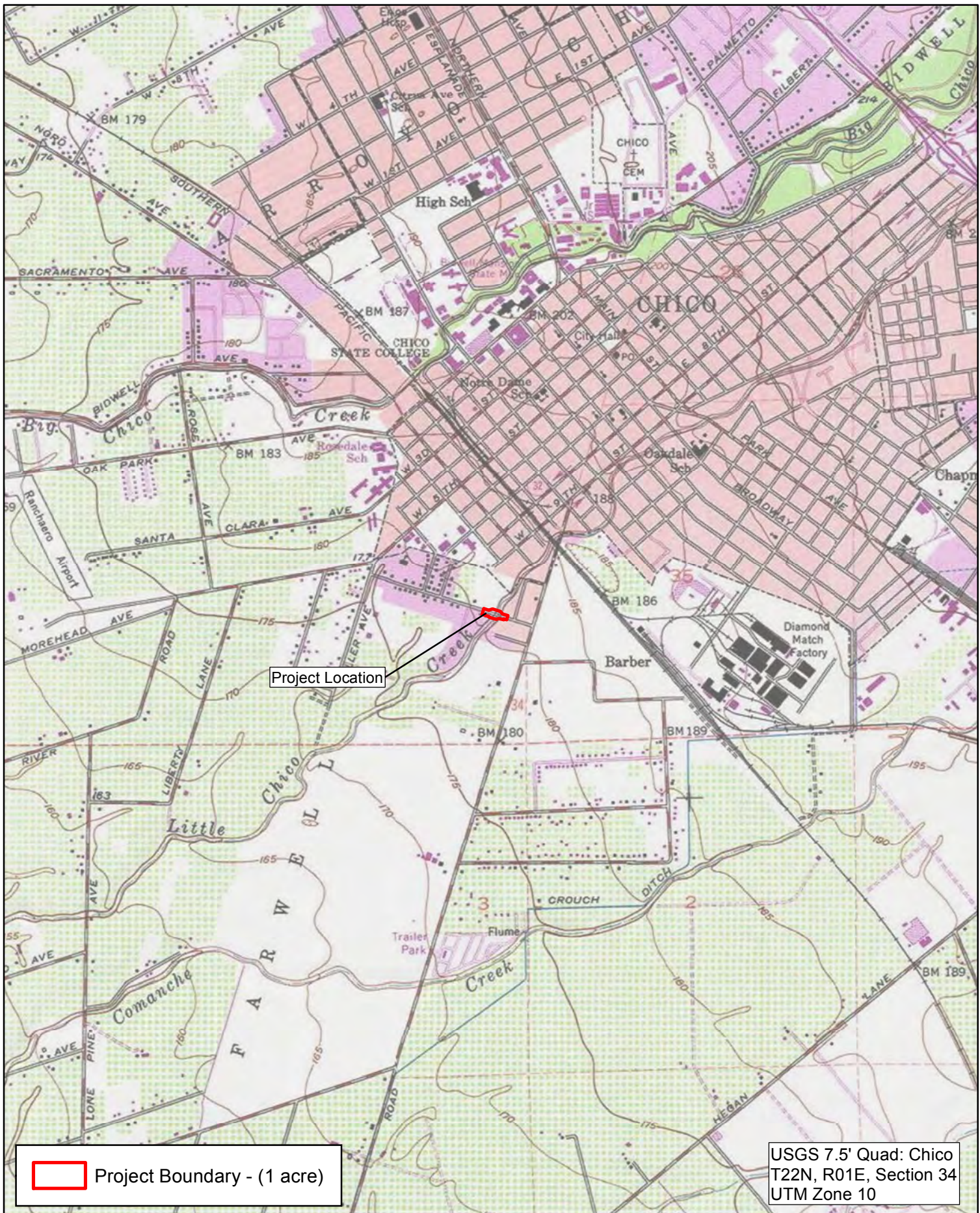
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**FIGURE 1**



## **FIGURE 2**





Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement  
Project Location  
Figure 2

**gallaway**  
ENTERPRISES

GE: #15-034c Map Date: 07/22/20



## **FIGURE 3**





<b>LOCAL AGENCY APPROVAL</b>  CITY OF CHICO ENVIRONMENTAL REP	<b>CALTRANS APPROVAL</b>  CALTRANS DISTRICT 3 PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED STAFF	<b>CALTRANS DATE APPROVAL</b>  CALTRANS DISTRICT 3 LOCAL ASSISTANCE ENGINEER	CITY OF CHICO, PUBLIC WORKS - ENGINEERING 411 MAIN STREET P.O. BOX 3420 CHICO, CA 95927-3420	FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER BRLO-5037(024) EXISTING BRIDGE NUMBER 12C0328 DATE: 07/22/20	<b>POMONA AVENUE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT          AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS          FIGURE 3</b> <div> <b>CITY OF CHICO</b> </div> <div> <b>MARK THOMAS</b> </div>
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## **ATTACHMENT 1**

# GENESIS SOCIETY

*a Corporation Sole*

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

April 29, 2020

## **Native American Heritage Commission**

1550 Harbor Boulevard,  
West Sacramento, California 95691

***Subject: Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, circa 1-acre, 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:* Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement Project  
*County:* Butte  
*Map:* USGS Chico, CA 7.5'  
*Location:* Portion of T22N, R1E, Section 34

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

*Sean Michael Jensen*

**Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator**

*Genesis Society  
a Corporation Sole*



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 1, 2020

Sean Michael 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  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Re: Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, circa 1-acre, City of Chico, Butte Count,**

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](mailto:Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez  
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Butte County  
5/1/2020**

***Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians***

Francis Steele, Chairperson  
5 Tyme Way Maidu  
Oroville, CA, 95966  
Phone: (530) 534 - 3859  
Fax: (530) 534-1151  
fsteele@berrycreekrancheria.com

***Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria***

Glenda Nelson, Chairperson  
2133 Monte Vista Avenue Maidu  
Oroville, CA, 95966  
Phone: (530) 532 - 9214  
Fax: (530) 532-1768  
info@enterpriserancheria.org

***Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians***

Kyle Self, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 279 Maidu  
Greenville, CA, 95947  
Phone: (530) 284 - 7990  
Fax: (530) 284-6612  
ksself@greenvillerancheria.com

***KonKow Valley Band of Maidu***

Jessica Lopez, Chairperson  
2086 N. Villa St. KonKow  
Palermo, CA, 95968 Maidu  
Phone: (707) 357 - 2415  
jessica@konkowmaidu.org

***Mechoopda Indian Tribe***

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

***Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians***

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

***Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians***

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

***Tsi Akim Maidu***

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director  
P.O. Box 510 Maidu  
Browns Valley, CA, 95918  
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234  
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

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 Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, circa 1-acre, City of Chico, Butte County.

# GENESIS SOCIETY

*a Corporation Sole*

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

May 17, 2020

## **Native American Individuals, Groups and Tribes**

***Subject: Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, circa 1-acre, City of Chico, Butte County, California.***

Dear Interested Native Americans:

Enclosed is a USGS topo-based map showing the location for a bridge replacement 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:* Pomona Avenue Bridge Replacement Project  
*County:* Butte  
*Map:* USGS Chico, CA 7.5'  
*Location:* Portion of T22N, R1E, Section 34

Thanks for your help. Please call with any questions.

Regards,

*Sean Michael Jensen*

**Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator**

*Genesis Society  
a Corporation Sole*

[CatchallEmail -] Consultation, Pomona Avenue Bridge

To seanjensen@comcast.net

---

----- Forwarded message -----

Good morning Sean,

This is outside our aboriginal territory so we have no comment.

Thanks,

Creig

From: **SEAN JENSEN** <seanjensen@comcast.net>

Date: Sun, May 17, 2020, 2:58 PM

Subject: [CatchallEmail -] Consultation, Pomona Avenue Bridge

To: <info@enterpriserancheria.org>

Glenda Nelson,

I have attached a formal consultation letter and a USGS-based map for a bridge replacement project within the City of Chico. Please contact me with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

Genesis Society

127 Estates Drive

Chico, CA 95928

530-680-6170

--

**Creig Marcus**

**Tribal Administrator**



**Enterprise Rancheria**

Phone: (530) 532-9214

Fax: (530) 532-1768

URL: [www.enterpriserancheria.org](http://www.enterpriserancheria.org)

Toll-Free: 1-855-891-0307



## Three Chico Bridges

To info@chicoheritage.net <info@chicoheritage.net>

---

To whom it may concern,

I am interested in obtaining any information you may have concerning the history of three bridges, and their surrounding properties, located within the City of Chico. The three bridges are: 1) Pomona Avenue at Little Chico Creek; 2) Salem Street at Little Chico Creek; and, 3) Guynn Avenue at Lindo Channel.

Any information you have concerning ownership, construction affiliation, etc. would be helpful. Please contact me with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator  
Genesis Society  
127 Estates Drive  
Chico, CA 95928  
530-680-6170

## Three Chico Bridges

To chichistorymuseum@gmail.com <chichistorymuseum@gmail.com>

---

To whom it may concern,

I am interested in obtaining any information you may have concerning the history of three bridges, and their surrounding properties, located within the City of Chico. The three bridges are: 1) Pomona Avenue at Little Chico Creek; 2) Salem Street at Little Chico Creek; and, 3) Guynn Avenue at Lindo Channel.

Any information you have concerning ownership, construction affiliation, etc. would be helpful. Please contact me with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator  
Genesis Society  
127 Estates Drive  
Chico, CA 95928  
530-680-6170

## Re: Three Bridges

To SEAN JENSEN <seanjensen@comcast.net> • Jesse Hudson <jesse.hudson@chicoca.gov>

Hi Sean - we have the Caltrans bridge reports. Also, Guynn is identified by the City as a historic resource. I have asked Jesse Hudson in our office to assemble this information to pass along to you.

Please let me know if you are looking for something different.

Take good care,

Tracy

---

**From:** SEAN JENSEN <seanjensen@comcast.net>

**Sent:** Thursday, July 9, 2020 12:07 PM

**To:** Tracy Bettencourt

**Subject:** Three Bridges

<p><b>ATTENTION:</b> This message originated from outside <b>City of Chico</b>. Please exercise judgment before opening attachments, clicking on links, or replying.</p>
--

Tracy,

I am currently working on the Pomana Avenue, Guynn Avenue and Salem Street Bridge projects.

Would you, or anyone else in the City, have specific information concerning the origins, construction, and affiliation of these bridges? Please contact me with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator  
Genesis Society  
127 Estates Drive  
Chico, CA 95928  
530-680-6170

**COMMUNICATIONS LOG, POMONA AVENUE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT  
PROJECT**

<b>Contacted Party</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria, Glenda Nelson and Creig Marcus	May 17, 2020 May 18, 2020	Email Email	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Received email from Creig Marcus indicating that the project is not located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory.
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Francis Steele	May 17, 2020 June 19, 2020	Email Telephone	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Detailed telephone voicemail left. No response.
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, Dennis Ramirez	May 17, 2020 June 19, 2020	Email Telephone	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Detailed telephone voicemail left. No response.
Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Kyle Self	May 17, 2020 June 19, 2020	Email Telephone	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Detailed telephone voicemail left. No response.
KonKow Valley Band of Maidu, Jessica Lopez	May 17, 2020 June 19, 2020	Email Telephone	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Detailed telephone voicemail left. No response.

**COMMUNICATIONS LOG, POMONA AVENUE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT  
PROJECT**

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Guy Taylor and Benjamin Clark	May 17, 2020 June 19, 2020	Email Telephone	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Detailed telephone voicemail left. No response.
Tsi-Akim Maidu, Grayson Coney	May 17, 2020 June 19, 2020	Email Telephone	Delivered email containing consultation letter and project map. Detailed telephone voicemail left. No response.

## **ATTACHMENT 2**



Northeast Center of the  
California Historical Resources  
Information System

BUTTE  
GLENN  
LASSEN  
MODOC  
PLUMAS  
SHASTA

SIERRA  
SISKIYOU  
SUTTER  
TEHAMA  
TRINITY

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June 19, 2020

Sean Jensen  
Genesis Society  
127 Estates Drive  
Chico, CA 95928

**IC File # D20-71  
Records Search**

RE: Pomona Avenue Bridge  
Rancho Farwell; T22N, R1E, MDBM  
USGS Chico 7.5' quad  
Approximately 1 acre, estimated from project map (Butte County)

Dear Mr. Jensen,

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:**

**Prehistoric Resources:** According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within the project boundaries or ¼-mile search radius. The project is in a region utilized by the *Mechoopda* subgroup of Konkow Maidu populations. Unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources may be located within the project area.

**Historic Resources:** According to our records, no resources of this type have been recorded within the project boundaries. However, one historic site (CA-BUT-000713H) consisting of metal, glass, and ceramics was recorded in the ¼-mile search radius. The resource location is plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map, and a Report List and Resource Record are attached. Unrecorded historic cultural resources may be located within the project area.

The Rosedale School Site on 581 Pomona Avenue is listed in the Built Environment Resource Directory (6X, 5926-0172-0000).

The USGS Chico (1952) 15' quadrangle map indicates that Little Chico Creek is within the project area. The city of Chico, Barber, Dayton Road, Oakdale School, Diamond Match Factory, Santa Clara Ave, Comanche Creek, orchards, roads, and structures are in the general vicinity of the project location.

Sections of the 1871 Chico topographic and 1867 General Land Office (GLO) plat maps are enclosed.

**Previous Archaeological Investigations:** According to our records, the project area and portions of the ¼-mile search radius have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Report locations are plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map, and copies of the requested reports are attached. The reports are listed below.

Arrington, Cindy and Bryon Bass (SWCA)

2006 *Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California.*  
**NEIC Report 007362**

Cross, Dorothy and Richard Thorn (Department of Anthropology, CSU Chico)

1975 *Summary Report: Environmental Impact Analysis for the Proposed Development of a Little Chico Creek Green Belt, Chico, California.*  
**NEIC Report 000144**

Gonzalez, Tirzo (Dames & Moore)

1987 *US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon: Addendum #5 to the Technical Report, Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Program in California.*  
**NEIC Report 000827D**

Johnson, Keith (Archaeological Research Program, CSU Chico)

1980 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Dayton Road Realignment Project No. 44191-75-1, Chico, California.*  
**NEIC Report 000190**

McCann, Robert (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey Report for NRCS Project #16FY04-0002: Proposed Kohnke Sprinkler Irrigation Project, Butte County, California.*  
**NEIC Report 014191**

Minor, Rick, Jackson Underwood, Rebecca Apple, Stephen Dow Beckham, and Clyde Woods (Dames & Moore)

1987 *Technical Report: Cultural Resources Survey for the US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project - Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon.*  
**NEIC Report 000827**

Nelson, Wendy J., Maureen Carpenter, and Kimberley L. Holanda (Far Western Anthropological Research Group)

- 2000 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project: Segment WPO4: Sacramento to Redding.*  
**NEIC Report 004658**

Shackley, M. Steven (Dames & Moore)

- 1987 *Testing Report: US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project - Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon/ Archaeological Testing of Four Sites in California: CA-BUT-5, THE-1468, SHA-1684, SIS-332/ Addendum #2 to the Technical Report.*  
**NEIC Report 000827C**

Shackley, M. Steven, Rick Minor, Rebecca Apple, Stephen Dow Beckham, Trudy Vaughan, Clyde M. Woods, and Jan E. Wooley (Dames & Moore)

- 1987 *US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon: Addendum #1 to the Technical Report.*  
**NEIC Report 000827A**

Vaughan, Trudy (Dames & Moore)

- 1987 *US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon: Addendum #4 to the Technical Report, Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Regeneration Stations and Point of Presence Sites from Oroville to Eugene.*  
**NEIC Report 000827B**

Westwood, Lisa and Russell Bevill (URS Corporation - Dames & Moore)

- 2000 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Chico Urban Area Nitrate Compliance Plan Environmental Impact Report Project, Chico,*  
**NEIC Report 007491**

**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 **\$233.70** (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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ryan', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ryan Bradshaw  
NEIC Coordinator

## **ATTACHMENT 3**



# Structure Maintenance & Investigations



## Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

April 2016

### District 03

#### Butte County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
12C0319	KEEFER SLOUGH	0.25 MI S KEEFER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
12C0320	SYCAMORE CREEK	0.5 MI N/O EATON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
12C0321	ROCK CREEK	0.01 MI NW OF COHASSET RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	1949
12C0322	BUTTE CREEK	JUST E/O HUMBUG RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
12C0323	SANDY GULCH	JUST W OF GRAPE WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
12C0324	SANDY GULCH	0.5 MI W GLENWOOD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	
12C0325	BIG CHICO CREEK	AT BIDWELL AVENUE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
12C0326	BRANCH PINE CREEK	5 MI W OF S.R 99	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0327	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	0.5 MI S CHICO RIVER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	
12C0328	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	0.4 MI SE/O MILLER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1917	
12C0329	ASH CREEK OVERFLOW	1.3 MI W MIDWAY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0330	HANLON SLOUGH	2.60 MI N OF NELSON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1937	
12C0332	ROCKY HONCUT CREEK	2.6 MI E BANGOR HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
12C0334	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	0.1 MI N CHICO AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0335	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	AT W 9TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1980	
12C0336	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	0.1 MI N OF 10TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0337	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	JUST S OF 9TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0338	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	0.1 MI N OF 12TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
12C0339	RUDY CREEK	0.3 MI E OF 18TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1994	
12C0340	DUDLEY CREEK	0.9 MI W TABLE MTN BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0342	SOUTH BRANCH WYMAN RAVINE	JUST SOUTH MT IDA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	1975
12C0343	WYMAN RAVINE	0.9 MI S LAS PLUMAS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
12C0344	BRANCH WYMAN RAVINE	1 MI S LAS PLUMAS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
12C0347	LITTLE DRY CREEK	1.2 MI E AGUAS FRIAS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0348	LITTLE DRY CREEK	2.55 MI W OF COLONY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
12C0349	LITTLE DRY CREEK	1.8 MI W COLONY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1940
12C0352	DURHAM MUTUAL DITCH	0.7 MI W OROVILLECHICO HY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
12C0353	EAST BRANCH DURHAM MUTUAL DITCH	0.35 MI W OROVLE CHICO HY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
12C0354	NANCE CANYON	0.5 MI E OROVLE CHICO HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	1931
12C0357	WYMAN RAVINE	BTWN GENE LN & WYMAN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
12C0358	WYMAN RAVINE	0.4 MI E OF SH 70	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
12C0360	WILSON CREEK	N OF LA PORTE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
12C0361	EAST BRANCH WYANDOTTE CREEK	0.4 MI W PALERMO-HONCUT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
12C0362	DRAINAGE DITCH	0.5 MI W OF PALERMO-HONC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
12C0363	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	BTWN DAYTON RD & 9TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1982	
12C0364	CONCOW CREEK	0.8 MI W OF CONCOW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
12C0365	HODDAP CREEK	2.7 MI W CONCOW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1927	
12C0366	COTTONWOOD CREEK	2.8 MI E/O RTE 99	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
12C0367	WESTERN CANAL	0.6 MI E/O MIDWAY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
12C0370	THERMALITO BAY CONNECTION	0.25 MI N OF SR 162	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
12C0371	BIGGS EXTENSION CANAL	1.4 MI E/O RICETON HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
12C0374	BRANCH SUTTER-BUTTE CANAL	0.2 MI N/O SOUTH AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1938	
12C0375	NO NAME DRAIN	0.2 MI E/O RAILROAD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	