# Appendix E Archaeological Inventory Survey

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

Proposed BCAG Transit Project, c. 20-acres, City of Chico, Butte County, California.

Prepared for

#### **NorthStar**

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## **Keywords** for Information Center Use:

Archaeological Inventory Survey, c. 20-acres, City of Chico, Butte County, CEQA/NHPA, USGS Chico, Ca. 7.5' Quad., No Historic Properties/Significant Historical Resources/Unique Archaeological Resources.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

### **Project Background**

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey involving approximately twenty acres of land located west of Huss Drive and north of Hegan Lane, immediately adjacent to the east side of the Union Pacific Railroad alignment, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California. Proposed action involves acquisition of the property, demolition of the existing transit facility, construction of a new transit facility, improvements to Huss Drive, extension of Aztec Drive, and installation of a new storm drain and outfall system.

The proposed project will involve physical disturbance to ground surface and sub-surface components in conjunction with proposed development, and will therefore have the potential to impact cultural resources located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which consists of the c. 20-acre project area itself (see attached *Project Location Map*). Evaluation of the project's effects to 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 require permitting through a federal agency, studies must also comply 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.

## **Project Description**

The project will provide administration and maintenance areas for the B-Line transportation operation, as well as administration facilities for BCAG planning operations. For B-Line operations, the new facility will provide space for a total of 166 staff, sufficient room for an additional 43 staff over the current capacity of 109 employees. Additionally, there will be a new facility for B-Line administration, consisting of a 14,820 square foot facility to contain office areas, dispatch areas, training areas, drivers' support areas, and building support areas, and featuring typical office layout and environment.

The current facility for B-Line operations was built as part of the Hegan Lane Business Park in 1994, which consists of light industrial warehouses and office buildings. The 2.6-acre parcel currently allows for a 70-bus fleet with a total pull-in/pull-out of 48 buses per day. The current facility houses administrative offices, a single bay vehicle lift, and an outdoor vehicle washing area. The fleet is stored in the parking area on the western part of the property.

For B-Line maintenance, the 38,287 square foot building will include six repair bays, shop areas, support areas, a parts room, and building support areas. There will also be a room with a capacity of 28 employees. The facility will provide sufficient area to perform preventive maintenance and repair of the bus and vehicle fleet, including body repair, fueling from underground tanks, washing, engine and transmission replacement, oil and tire changes, and other typical vehicle inspections. The facility will also provide for indoor painting of the vehicle fleet.

Parking facilities in support of B-Line operations and maintenance will include uncovered bus parking for 70 buses of varied length and 11 non-revenue parking spots for staff support vehicles by 2032. Additionally, the facility will include 94 parking spots to accommodate employee and visitor parking needs.

The development of the BCAG facilities will require installation of a new regional storm drainage infrastructure and outfall. A storm drain extension will be necessary to drain on-site surface storm water and will be sized to accommodate future adjacent development. The storm drainage infrastructure will be installed running westward along the north side of the Aztec Road extension. At the existing Sierra Nevada Brewery-owned railroad spur, the storm pipe will be jacked and bored under the spur to lie between the spur and the Union Pacific railroad tracks, where the storm drain will run parallel with the tracks in a northward direction to an existing outfall into Comanche Creek.

The project will also include the extension of Aztec Drive along the northwest boundary of the project to meet both project and adjacent property needs to the north and west. Currently, Aztec Drive ends at the junction with the northern terminus of Huss Drive. With the project, Aztec Drive would be extended westward an additional approximate length of 750 feet from its existing stub. Construction of the extension would include extending all utilizes and services to adjacent lands to the north. Design includes a 40-foot wide roadway, curb and gutters on both sides, concrete driveways, a separated sidewalk on the south side of the road extension, extension of all utilities and services, installation of City standard street lights, and construction of an asphalt concrete turn around at the end of the road extension.

Some improvements to Huss Drive will also be required along the project frontage. Improvements will consist of installation of three concrete driveways and separated sidewalk along the project frontage, curbs and gutters, installation of a sewer lateral, and installation of a City standard pedestrian ramp and truncated domes at the intersection of Huss Drive with Aztec Drive.

Once the new facilities have been constructed, operations and maintenance facilities associated with the B-Line will be moved into the new facilities and complete demolition of structures and other improvements associated with the old facility on the 2.6-acre parcel will commence. The space currently occupied by the old facility will be utilized for employee and visitor parking.

The following structures and improvements will be demolished/removed:

- Approximately 2,400 square feet of office, dispatch, training and driver's support areas.
- Approximately 6,400 square feet of bus repair bays, other bays, repair shops, support areas, and parts room.
- Approximately 56,350 square feet of parking and support vehicle parking areas.
- Approximately 17,220 square feet of employee and visitor parking areas.

### Scope of Work

Compliance with CEQA requires completion of projects in conformity with the amended (October 1998) Guidelines, including in particular Section 15064.5. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires completion of projects in conformity with the standards, guidelines, and principles in the <u>Advisory Council's Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook</u> (1980), and <u>Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines</u> (1983). Based on these rules, regulations and laws, the following tasks were considered an adequate and appropriate Scope of Work for the present archaeological inventory:

- Conduct a records search at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at CSU-Chico and consult with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American representatives on the NAHC contact list. 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 relationship between known sites and environmental variables. This step is also designed to ensure that, during subsequent field survey work, all significant/eligible cultural resources are discovered, correctly identified, and properly interpreted.
- Conduct a complete-coverage, intensive pedestrian survey of the APE. The purpose of the pedestrian survey is to ensure that previously recorded sites identified during the records search and consultation are re-located and eligibility evaluations updated on the basis of existing conditions vis-à-vis site integrity and condition. For previously undocumented sites discovered, the field survey would involve formally recording these on State DPR-523 Primary Records. For both previously identified and newly identified resources, the level of field work would be sufficient to recommend measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects of the undertaking to any sites recommended eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Upon completion of the records search, consultation and pedestrian survey, prepare an archaeological inventory survey report that identifies project effects and that includes an *Historic Properties Treatment Plan* for any eligible or potentially eligible properties affected by the undertaking.

The present document constitutes the final report for this project, detailing the results of the records search, consultation and pedestrian field survey and providing recommendations for treatment of historic properties that could be affected. All field survey procedures followed guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento) and conform to accepted professional standards.

#### Location

The BCAG Transit Project totals approximately twenty acres of land located west of Huss Drive and north of Hegan Lane, immediately adjacent to the east side of the Union Pacific Railroad alignment, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California. Lands affected are located within a portion of Section 1 of Township 21 North, Range 1 East, as shown on the USGS Chico, California, 7.5' series quadrangle (see attached *Project Location Map*).

A number of important water courses are located near the project area, including Comanche Creek to the north and several ancient stream beds to the south.

Much of the land in this general area has been subjected to agricultural and light residential development, while the area has been subjected to extensive past ranching and farming since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Based on available topographic and other maps, but notwithstanding the effects of past and on-going land uses, the project area appeared to contain lands moderate in sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic sites and features.

## 2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Several information sources were considered relevant to evaluating the types of sites and site distribution that might be encountered within the project area. The information evaluated includes data maintained by the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CSU-Chico), consultation with the NAHC and Native American representatives on the NAHC contact list, and published and unpublished documents relevant to regional ethnography, prehistory, and early historic developments.

#### **Northeast Information Center Records**

The records of the Northeast Information Center (CSU-Chico) were examined for existing recorded prehistoric and historic sites and previous archaeological survey within or near the project area (Records Search dated September 14, 2011, I.C. File # W11-06, copy attached), with the following results.

### Previous Archaeological Survey:

According to the information center's records, all of the APE has been subjected to past survey by a professional archaeologist. Jensen (1994) conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Hegan Business Park, which included all of the present project APE (I.C. Report # 8152). No cultural resources were identified during the 1994 survey.

#### Recorded Cultural Resources:

No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources have been formally recorded or otherwise identified within, or adjacent to the APE.

### **Native American Consultation**

In conjunction with the records search for the present project, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted regarding Sacred Land Listings. The NAHC indicated that there are no Sacred Land listings for the project area or adjacent lands (response dated September 16, 2011, copy attached). 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:

- 1. Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Oroville, California.
- 2. KonKow Valley Band of Maidu, Oroville, California.
- 3. April Wallace Moore, Colfax, California.

To date, no responses have been received from these contacted groups.

#### Other Sources

In addition to examining records at the Northeast Information Center at CSU-Chico and Native American consultation, the following sources were also reviewed by the Information Center, or separately:

- The National Register of Historic Places (1986, and supplements through 2011).
- The California Register of Historical Resources (2011)
- 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 (2011).
- GLO Plats and Historic County Maps.
- Published and unpublished documents relevant to environment, ethnography, prehistory and early historic developments in the vicinity, providing context for assessing site types and distribution patterns for the project area (summarized below).

**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).

Ethnography: As noted above, the project area is located within territory occupied by the Northwestern Maidu, or Konkow Indians (Dixon 1905; Kroeber 1925; Riddell 1978: Figure 1). The basic social unit for the Maidu and other northern Sacramento Valley and foothill Indian groups was the family, although the village may also be considered a social, political and economic unit. Villages were usually located on flats adjoining streams, and were inhabited mainly in the winter as it was necessary to go out into the hills and higher elevation zones to establish temporary camps during food gathering seasons (i.e., spring, summer and fall). Villages typically consisted of a scattering of bark houses, numbering from four or five to several dozen in larger villages, each house containing a single family of from three to seven people. Larger villages, with from twelve to fifteen or more houses, might also contain an earth lodge.

As with all northern California Indian groups, economic life for the Maidu revolved around hunting, fishing and the collecting of plant foods, with deer, acorns, and salmon representing primary staples. The collection and processing of these various food resources was accomplished with the use of a wide variety of wooden, bone and stone artifacts. Moreover, these people were very sophisticated in terms of their knowledge of the uses of local animals and plants, and of the availability of raw material sources that could be used in manufacturing an immense array of primary and secondary tools and implements. However, only fragmentary evidence of their material culture remains, due in part to perishability, and in part to the impacts to archaeological sites resulting from later (historic) land uses.

Based on the results of previous survey work in the vicinity (e.g., Jensen 1986, 1987a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2002, 2004; Deal 1987; Dreyer 1984; Ritter 1970), the range of prehistoric/Native American site types documented within this area generally include the following:

- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with midden deposits and other surface features, resulting from villages or seasonal encampments.
- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage without associated middens, resulting from short-term occupation and/or specialized economic activities.

- Bedrock milling stations, including both mortar holes and metate slicks, at bedrock outcrops or on isolated boulders, especially along stream courses.
- Cupped or pitted boulders related to ritual and ceremonial activity.
- Low rock alignments utilized as hunting blinds or drive walls.
- Overhanging boulders or natural overhangs along lava escarpments utilized for habitation and related activities.
- Isolated finds of aboriginal artifacts and flakes.

It was not expected that <u>all</u> of these sites would be encountered during the present survey, but rather that these would be the most likely site *types* to be encountered, based on the background information available and the results of previous surveys around 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 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.

### 3. PEDESTRIAN SURVEY and INVENTORY

All of the project area was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey by walking back and forth across the c. 20-acre APE with systematic transects spaced at c. 10 meter intervals. In searching for cultural resources, the surveyor considered the results of background research and was alert for 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 September 19, 2011, and again on June 23, 2012, by Sean Michael Jensen, M.A. No special problems were encountered and all survey objectives were satisfactorily achieved. A substantial portion of the APE consists of an agricultural field, while the remainder consists of graded access roads, contemporary railroad spurs and the existing transit facility. All of the APE has been subject to contemporary grading and leveling.

#### **Prehistoric Sites**

Neither the pedestrian survey, existing records at CSU-Chico, consultation with tribal representatives, nor consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission yielded any information concerning prehistoric sites or features, traditional use areas or Sacred Land listings within or adjacent to the APE.

#### **Historic Sites**

Neither the pedestrian survey, nor existing records at CSU-Chico yielded any information concerning historic-era sites or features within or adjacent to the APE.

## 4. 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 resource would be materially impaired.

Based on the specific findings detailed above under *Pedestrian Survey and Inventory*, no historic properties are present within the project area and no historic properties will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed.

## 5. PROJECT SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey involving approximately twenty acres of land located west of Huss Drive and north of Hegan Lane, immediately adjacent to the east side of the Union Pacific Railroad alignment, within the City of Chico, Butte County, California. Proposed action involves acquisition of the property, demolition of

the existing transit facility, construction of a new transit facility, improvements to Huss Drive, extension of Aztec Drive, and installation of a new storm drain and outfall system.

Neither the pedestrian survey, existing records at CSU-Chico, consultation with tribal representatives, nor consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission yielded any information concerning prehistoric sites or features, traditional use areas or Sacred Land listings within or adjacent to the project area. Similarly, no historic-era resources were identified within the APE, either during the present pedestrian survey, or as a result of records maintained at CSU-Chico.

Based on the findings of the present archaeological inventory, no historic properties will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed. Despite these negative findings, however, the following general provisions are considered appropriate:

- 1. <u>Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of human remains</u>: In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered during any 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.
- 2. <u>Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural material</u>: 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 stream bank restoration activities. This possibility is particularly relevant considering the constraints generally to archaeological field survey, and particularly where extensive past disturbance has occurred, as in the present case. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified cultural material, archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.

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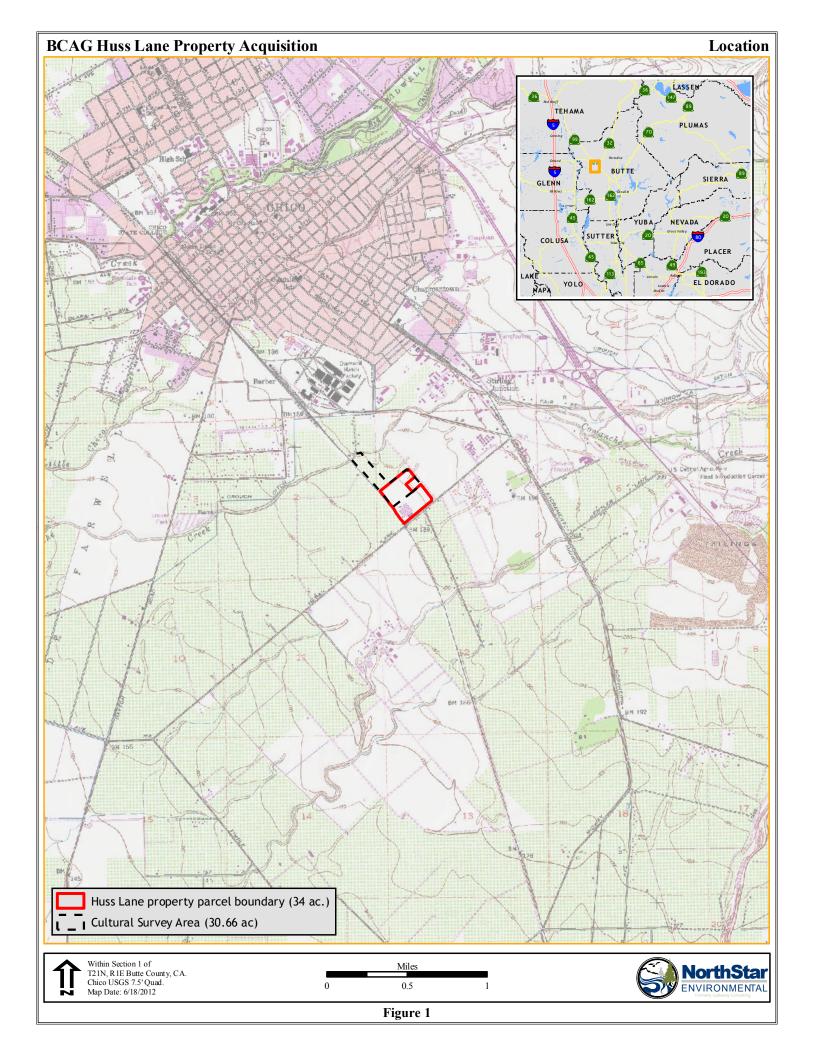
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

Proposed BCAG Transit Project, c. 20-acres, City of Chico, Butte County, California.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

- Project Location Map.
- Copy of Records Search from Northeast Information Center, W11-06.
- Copy of letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- Copy of response from Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- Copy of Consultation Request letters to interested Native Americans.

GENESIS SOCIETY - PARADISE, CALIFORNIA



# Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System

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### **ACCESS AGREEMENT**

I.C. File #: W11-06

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Time:	In-House Fees:	hours @ \$100.00/hour	\$ 100 -
IN: 1:00	Staff Charges:	hours @ \$40.00/hour	\$
OUT: 1:30	Photocopy Charges:	copies @ \$0.15/page	\$
Information Center Staff	Other:		
Backlog ( J	TOTAL:		\$ 100 -

## **GENESIS SOCIETY**

a Corporation Sole

7053 MOLOKAI DRIVE PARADISE, CALIFORNIA 95969 (530) 680-6170 VOX (530) 876-8650 FAX seanjensen@comcast.net

September 15, 2011

## **Native American Heritage Commission**

Attn.: Ms. Debbie Treadway 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, California 95814

Subject: BCAG Transit Project, Butte County, California.

Dear Debbie:

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.

<u>Project Name:</u>

BCAG Project, c. 10-acres

County:

**Butte** 

Map:

USGS Chico, 7.5'

Location:

Portion of Section 1 of T21N, R1E.

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

San Michael Sen

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION** 

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082 Fax (916) 657-5390 Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



September 16, 2011

Sean Michael Jensen Genesis Society 7053 Molokai Drive Paradise, CA 95969

Sent by Fax: 530-87-8650

# of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed BCGA Transit Project; Butte County

Dear Mr. Jensen:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez Program Analyst

## Native American Contact List

Butte County September 16, 2011

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians Gary Archuleta, Chairperson

#1 Alverda Drive

Maidu

Oroville

, CA 95966

KonKow / Concow

frontdesk@mooretown.org

(530) 533-3625

(530) 533-3680 Fax

KonKow Valley Band of Maidu Patsy Seek, Chairperson

1706 Sweem Street

KonKow / Concow

Oroville

, CA 95965

Maidu

(530) 533-1504

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians James Sanders, Tribal Administrator

#1 Alverda Drive

Maidu

Oroville

, CA 95966

KonKow/Concow

(530) 533-3625

(530) 533-3680 FAX

**April Wallace Moore** 

19630 Placer Hills Road

Nisenan - So Maidu

Colfax

, CA 95713

Konkow

530-637-4279

Washoe

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed BCAG Transit Project; Butte County.

## GENESIS SOCIETY

a Corporation Sole

7053 MOLOKAI DRIVE PARADISE, CALIFORNIA 95969 (530) 680-6170 VOX (530) 876-8650 FAX seanjensen@comcast.net

September 20, 2011

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

Subject:

BCAG Transit Project, c. 10-acres, Butte County, California.

Dear Interested Native Americans:

Enclosed is a USGS topo-based map showing the location for a proposed transit facility development project involving c. 10-acres in 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:

BCAG Project, c. 10-acres

County:

Rutte

*Map:* 

USGS Chico, 7.5'

Location:

Portion of Section 1 of T21N, R1E.

Thanks for your help. Please call with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator