

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

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Federal Project. Number. (Prefix, Agency Code, Project No.)</i>		<i>Location</i>		
1	MEN	BRLOSZO 5910(081)		Bridge No. 10C-0065 over Ackerman Creek in Ukiah		

**Project Description****Project Location**

The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located along the alignment of North Street approximately 0.75 mile north of the city limits of Ukiah in an un-sectioned portion of the Yokayo Land Grant in Township 15 North and Range 12 West (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian) of the Ukiah, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1, and 2).

**Project Description**

The purpose of the undertaking, as proposed by the County, is to replace the existing structurally deficient bridge (10C-0065) to conform to newly widened roadway approaches and to provide sidewalks for pedestrian safety and bike lanes for cyclist safety. This project is funded by the Federal Highway Bridge Program (BRLSZO 5910[081]) and Local Agency Funding.

The APE boundary encompasses approximately 8.0 ± acres and extends about 1,120 feet north of the bridge and 1,040 feet south of the bridge over Ackerman Creek for a total length of approximately 2,160 feet. The width varies from approximately 60 feet wide at the northern extent of the APE to 680 feet wide at the creek. The southernmost portion of the APE is approximately 60 feet wide. The central portion of the APE at its widest incorporates the current bridge, the channel of Ackerman Creek and two proposed staging areas to the east and west of North State Street (Appendix A). Both proposed staging areas are located in parking areas/open areas that are asphalted and graveled. New permanent right-of-way (ROW) will be acquired north of the existing County ROW to reflect the shift in roadway and bridge width. Temporary construction easements will be required for this project.

The vertical APE includes excavation of the bridge piers, abutments and retaining walls. Anticipated ground disturbance in the APE will be confined to excavation foundations within the channel banks and within the limited temporary construction easements.

**Proposed Replacement Bridge Specifications**

North State Street has already been improved north and south of the bridge, and so to maintain continuity along the road, the new bridge cross section will need to be widened to accommodate two 11-foot traffic lanes, one 12-foot center turn lane, two 6-foot outside shoulders, and two 8-foot sidewalk and bridge railings. The new bridge will be a single-span, cast-in-place, post-tensioned concrete box girder structure. The new structure will be approximately 146 feet long, and 64 feet wide to accommodate the two traffic lanes, the left turn lane, and the shoulders and sidewalks on both sides. The bridge will be lowered in order to reduce the severity of the existing vertical curve and improve sight distance across the bridge

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**

- Bridge abutments will be founded on 16-inch-diameter driven steel pipe piles. Foundation construction will consist of excavating approximately 20 feet below existing grade to the footing foundation elevation in an area the size of the new abutment. Temporary shoring is anticipated to facilitate staged construction and maintain traffic operations. Excavation is required to this level to facilitate existing bridge removal, lowering the of the roadway profile, channel re-grading, and ensure the new bridge is founded below future hydraulic impacts. Pipe piles will be driven to required tip elevations to support bridge loads. Approximately 25 piles will be required for each abutment, including both stages of construction. Reinforcement and formwork will then be placed for the bridge abutments prior to casting concrete. Falsework will then be used to support and form the concrete bridge superstructure. Falsework will be placed within the 100-year floodplain of Ackerman Creek and is expected to consist of the typical timber post and steel beams founded on wooden pads. Gravel pads may be used below the falsework for temporary support along with a temporary culvert for creek diversion. Upon completion of the concrete superstructure, all falsework materials will be removed from the channel.

Staging of construction (three separate stages) will be required in order to keep the existing bridge open during construction. One half of the new bridge will be constructed while traffic is maintained on the existing span. Once the new bridge half is completed, traffic will be shifted to the new structure and the remainder of old bridge would be removed. The second half of the new bridge would then be constructed in its place and once complete, traffic would be moved to the final configuration after completion of a closure pour and final railing construction. Temporary construction access will be needed along the eastern and western banks to get construction equipment to the undertaking site.

- Rock slope protection (RSP) will be installed along on both banks of Ackerman Creek. The RSP will have a 10-foot-wide flat apron at the base. A large excavator with a bucket/thumb attachment would pick and place/fit together the RSP. Dump trucks would drop the RSP into the site from a temporary access road adjacent to the new bridge. The RSP above the ordinary high water mark will be planted with riparian species (e.g., willow cuttings, cottonwood seedlings).

### **Construction Staging and Utilities**

Potential staging areas are located to the west and east of North State Street, and to the south of Ackerman Creek. Both proposed staging areas are located in parking areas/open areas that are asphalted and graveled. The possible staging areas that are being considered are shown in the attached APE map (Appendix A).

Above-ground utilities in the APE include overhead electric and telecommunication lines on joint use poles, an 8-inch waterline and a 4-inch fiber optic carrier pipe fastened on the downstream (east) side of the bridge, and an 18-inch water line fastened on the upstream (west) side of the bridge. A 4-inch and an 8-inch buried gas pipe line (buried approximately 3.5 feet deep) is located approximately 10 feet upstream of the bridge. The proposed project will require utility relocation.

In the creek channel located to the east and downstream of the ridge is a Denil-type fish ladder and a 6- to 8-foot-tall check dam structure designed to stop erosion and head-cutting of the creek. It was presumably completed in 1950/51 as part of the California Highways Division's old Highway 101 reinforcement project. It is constructed of large timbers and large rock, with a narrow metal fish ladder in the center. Downstream of this structure the creek bed has eroded to a depth of approximately 7 feet below the channel. This structure is maintaining the original creek bed depth upstream of its location.

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

The APE boundary encompasses approximately 8.0 ± acres and extends about 1,120 feet north of the bridge and 1,040 feet south of the bridge over Ackerman Creek for a total length of approximately 2,160 feet. The width varies from approximately 60 feet wide at the northern extent of the APE to 680 feet wide at the creek. The southernmost portion of the APE is approximately 60 feet wide. The central portion of the APE at its widest incorporates the current bridge, the channel of Ackerman Creek and two proposed staging areas to the east and west of North State Street

The APE for the project was established in consultation with Timothy Keefe, PQS/PI, Prehistoric Archaeology, and Suzanne Hess, Caltrans District 1 Engineer on April 27, 2015, and Jackson Ford, Mendocino County Department of Transportation Project Manager on April 16, 2015. The APE has been established to encompass the maximum limits of potential ground-disturbing construction activities that would reasonably be expected from the proposed project, including but not limited to, all existing and proposed new rights-of-way, temporary construction easements, utility relocations, and equipment staging areas.

**3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION****X** Native American Tribes, Groups, and Individuals

- Mr. John Feliz Jr., Chairperson, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians
- Ms. Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson, Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Nelson Pinola, Chairperson, Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
- Ms. Harriet L. Stanley-Rhoades, Noyo River Indian Community
- Mr. Shawn Padi, Chairperson, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
- Ms. Leona Williams, Chairperson, Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Ms. Angela James, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Mr. Dave Edmunds, Environmental Director, Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Mr. Richard Smith, Chairperson, Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe
- Ms. Atta P. Stevenson, Cultural Resources, Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe
- Mr. Greg Young, Environmental Coordinator, Potter Valley Tribe
- Mr. Salvador Rosales, Chairperson, Potter Valley Tribe
- Ms. Elizabeth Hansen, Chairperson, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Ms. Lois Lockart, Tribal Administrator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Zhao Qui, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Steve Nevarez Jr., Environmental Coordinator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Kenneth Wright, President, Round Valley Reservation/Covelo Indian Community
- Ms. Dina Bowen-Welsh, Secretary, She Bel Na Band of Mendocino Coast Pomo Indians
- Mr. Michael Fitzgerral, Chairperson, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
- Ms. Talisha Melliush, Cultural Resource Specialist, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
- Ms. Hillary Renick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
- Mr. Emilio Valencia, Chairperson, Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Ms. Nina Hapner, Environmental Planning Department, Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Mr. Otis Parish, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO  
Chairperson, Yokayo Tribe

**X** Native American Heritage Commission

## HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

On October 12, 2012, Ms. Mim Roeder requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) review the Sacred Lands File for culturally significant properties that may be affected by the proposed project and provide a Native American contacts list for consultation. The NAHC responded by fax on October 31, 2012, indicating that the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory contained no records of Native American cultural resources in the immediate area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts. On November 30, 2012, Ms. Roeder began the consultation process by sending comment solicitation letters to the following individuals and organizations listed above.

On November 30, 2012, Mr. Greg Young, Environmental Director of the Potter Valley Tribe, stated in a response letter that no known archaeological or cultural sites were located in the vicinity of the APE. Mr. Young indicated that "... the Potter Valley Tribe would like to be notified "immediately if any sites or articles of historical or archaeological nature are discovered during this project." Mr. Young also indicated that the banks of the creek and the creek itself were possibly being used currently by Native peoples for the collection of plant or animal materials used "for food, basketry, herbal, or ceremonial use." He expressed concern that any potential "use of pesticides could jeopardize the health of anyone entering or using materials gathered" from the area. Additionally, Mr. Young requested that any artifacts or other cultural resources encountered as a result of the project be donated to the Potter Valley Tribe or other tribes, to provide cultural access for future generations of Native Americans.

Follow-up telephone calls were made to the above-listed individuals on December 3, 2012, excluding those for whom no contact phone number was provided. The assistant of Ms. Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson of the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians, indicated that the Environmental Protection Department had reviewed the project and did not have any comments. Ms. Nina Hapner, of the Environmental Planning Department of the Stewart's Point Rancheria, indicated that her office had reviewed the project and did not foresee any issues in relationship to its potential environmental effects. Ms. Hapner indicated that the information related to the project had been forwarded to Mr. Otis Parish, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

As a result of the consultation efforts, no specific information about historic properties or locations of traditional use in the APE was received. If any information is provided by the NAHC or the contacted individuals or tribes, NSR will provide the County and Caltrans with a memo addendum to this ASR.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Register of Historic Places	Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	California Register of Historical Resources	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	California Inventory of Historic Resources	Year: 1976
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	California Historical Landmarks	Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	California Points of Historical Interest	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Resources Commission	Year: 1980-present, minutes from quarterly meetings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory	Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Archaeological Site Records	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Archaeological Site records exist for resources within the APE. Twelve cultural resources have been documented within 0.5 mile of the APE:</li> </ul>	

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**

NWIC No.	Association	Site Type	Location
CA-MEN-3677	Prehistoric	Ground and flaked stone artifact scatter, occupation midden.	Outside of APE
P-23-003663	Historic-era	Northwestern Pacific RR alignment	Outside of APE
P-23-003996	Historic-era	Agricultural/residential complex - 1890s-1950s	Outside of APE
P-23-003997	Historic-era	Residence – 1920s	Outside of APE
P-23-003998	Historic-era	Residence – 1950	Outside of APE
P-23-003999	Historic-era	Commercial building – 1931	Adjacent to APE
P-23-004000	Historic-era	Commercial building - 1949	Adjacent to APE
P-23-004001	Historic-era	Residential/commercial complex 194/1953	Adjacent to APE
P-23-004002	Historic-era	Residential complex 1951-1956	Outside of APE
P-23-004003	Historic-era	Commercial building - 1956	Outside of APE
P-23-004004	Historic-era	Industrial building – 1956/1970	Outside of APE
P-23-004711	Historic-era	Levee	Outside of APE

**X** Other sources consulted

- USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection
- Bureau of Land management, General Land Office plat maps
- 1890 Official map of Mendocino County
- 1947 U.S. Army Map Service, Ukiah 15-minute quadrangle map

**X** Results

A review of the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory demonstrated that the existing Bridge 20C-0065 is not eligible for NRHP listing (Attachment A). A Northwest Information Center record search (Record Search 12-0454 performed by NSR archaeologist Kristina Crawford on November 7, 2012), Native American Heritage Commission, Native American representatives and tribal organizations, an intensive survey of the APE, and independent NSR research did not result in the documentation of any prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources within the APE (see Attachment B).

**5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED**

**X** **No cultural resources** are present within the APE.

**6. HPSR TO DISTRICT FILE**

**X** Caltrans, in accordance with Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Stipulation VIII, has determined that there are **no cultural resources present** in the APE and/or there are properties within the APE that **are exempt from evaluation**; see Section 5.

**7. HPSR TO SHPO**

**X** Not applicable.

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****8. HPSR TO CSO** Not applicable.**9. FINDINGS FOR STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES***Findings to District File* Not applicable; project does not involve Caltrans right-of-way or there are no Caltrans-owned cultural resources within the APE.*Findings to SHPO* Not applicable.*Findings to CSO* Not applicable.**10. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS** Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.**11. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION** Figure 1: Project Vicinity/Location Map Figure 2: APE Map Attachment A: California Historic Bridge Inventory sheet Attachment B: Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)

Crawford, Kristina

2014 North State Street over Ackerman Creek Bridge (10C-0065) Replacement Project  
Archaeological Survey Report. Mendocino County California. North State Resources, Inc.,  
Chico, CA.**12. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL**

Prepared by:

Consultant /  
discipline:Kristina Crawford, M.A., RPA  
*Prehistoric/Historic Archaeologist*May 11, 2015

Date

Affiliation

North State Resources, Inc. Chico, CA.

# HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Reviewed for approval  
by:

District 1 Caltrans PQS  
discipline/level:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Tim Keefe, PQS Principal Investigator –  
Prehistoric Archaeology*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approved by:

District 3 EBC:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Brandon Larsen, Environmental Branch  
Chief, MPS and Local Assistance*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

***North State Street over Ackerman Creek Bridge (10C-0065)  
Replacement Project***  
**Archaeological Survey Report**



Mendocino County, California  
Federal Aid No.: BRLSZO 5910(081)  
7.5' USGS Quadrangle: *Ukiah, California (1975)*  
APE acreage: 6.5± acres  
Potentially Significant Historic Properties: None

*May 2015*



# North State Street over Ackerman Creek Bridge (10C-0065) Replacement Project

Mendocino County, California

Federal Aid No.: BRLSZO 5910(081)

7.5' USGS Quadrangle: *Ukiah, California* (1975)

APE acreage: 6.5± acres

Potentially Significant Historical Properties: None

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation



Prepared By:

Date: May 11, 2015

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kristina Crawford, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeological Investigator  
North State Resources, Inc.

Reviewed By:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tim Keefe  
PQS/PI- Prehistoric Archaeology  
Caltrans, D1, Eureka

Approved By:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brandon Larsen, Senior Environmental Planner  
Caltrans, D1, Eureka

## Summary of Findings

The Mendocino County Department of Transportation (County) in coordination with Caltrans District 1 Local Assistance is developing plans to replace the Ackerman Creek Bridge (No. 10C-0065) near Ukiah, Mendocino County, California. Caltrans has assumed the role of lead Federal agency for Section 106 compliance for this undertaking. The results of the archaeological survey, archival research and tribal outreach are provided in this Archaeological Survey Report and in an associated Historic Properties Survey Report.

The undertaking is located along North State Street approximately 0.8 mile north of Ukiah. This location corresponds to an un-sectioned portion of the Yokayo Grant in Township 15 North and Range 12 East of the “*Ukiah, California*” U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

A field survey was conducted by North State Resources, Inc. (NSR) archaeologist Kristina Crawford, M.A., RPA on November 7, 2012. Aside from the developed nature of the Area of Potential Effects obscuring the original ground surface, there were no other constraints to the survey. Native American outreach was initiated on October 12, 2012, by Ms. Mim Roeder, M.A. Quality control was provided by NSR Cultural Resources Program Manager Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.

No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified within the Area of Potential Effects. Ackerman Creek Bridge (10C-0065) is listed as Category 5 (not eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory.

Per Caltrans Exhibit 5.1 in Volume 2 of the Standard Environmental Reference, “It is Caltrans’ policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans’ policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the undertaking changes to include areas not previously surveyed.”

### Confidentiality Statement

Historic properties can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their locations. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of historic properties that should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons. Historic properties information is exempt from disclosure to the general public per the 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 as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California (as amended) Section XX:H Administrative Stipulations/Confidentiality.* Historic properties information is also exempt from disclosure to the general public under the California Public Records Act Chapter 6254.10 and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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- Appendix B. Caltrans Local Agency Bridges Historic Significance List
- Appendix C. Native American Consultation

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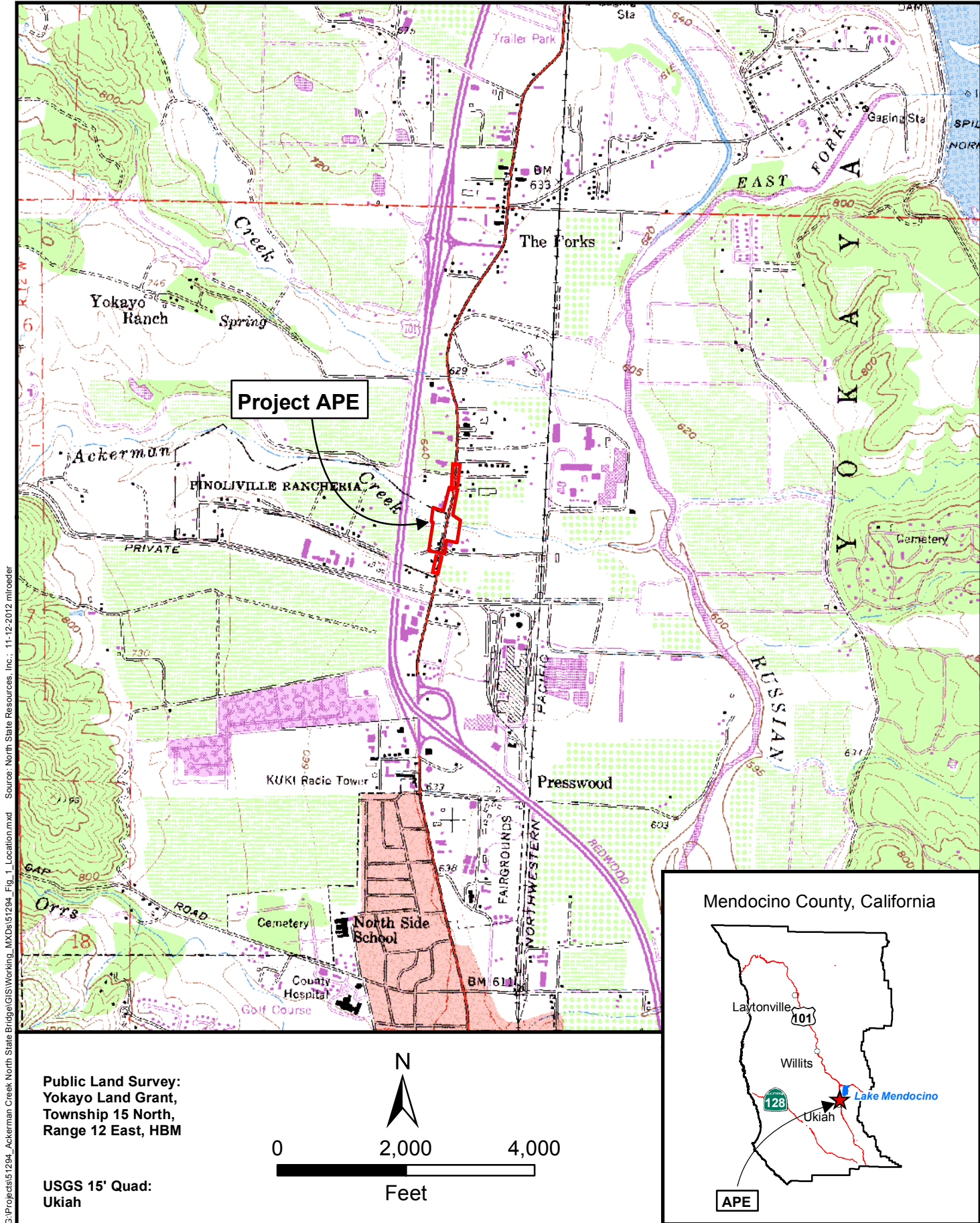
# Chapter 1. Introduction

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On behalf of the Mendocino County Department of Transportation (County), North State Resources, Inc. (NSR) has completed an archaeological investigation for the 6.5± acre Ackerman Creek Bridge Replacement Project (project) located near the City of Ukiah in Mendocino County, California (Figure 1). The County is developing plans to replace the existing structurally deficient bridge. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located in an un-sectioned portion of the Yokayo Grant in Township 15 North and Range 12 East of the "Ukiah, California" U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

The undertaking, as planned by the County, is receiving federal funding under the Highway Bridge Program (Federal Aid No. BRLSZO-5910[081]) administered by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was developed in compliance of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consistent with the procedures stipulated in the 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 as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (Section 106 PA).

Archival and background research, report preparation, and field survey were conducted by Kristina Crawford, M.A., R.P.A. Ms. Crawford (M.A. in Anthropology, CSU Chico 2011) is an archaeologist with over fifteen years of experience in California and the Great Basin who meets the Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for professional qualification standards (36 CFR 61) and the Caltrans Qualification Standard as a Principal Investigator. Native American outreach was initiated on October 12, 2012, by Ms. Mim Roeder, M.A. Quality control was provided by NSR Cultural Resources Program Manager Brian Ludwig, Ph.D. Dr. Ludwig meets the professional qualification standards (36 CFR 61) and Caltrans Qualification Standard as a Principal Investigator.



G:\Projects\51284\_Ackerman Creek\North State Bridge\GIS\Working\_MXD\51284\_Fig\_1\_Location.mxd Source: North State Resources, Inc., 11-12-2012 mroeder

**Figure 1**  
Project Location and Vicinity Map

## **Chapter 2. Highway Project Location and Description**

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### **2.1. Location**

The project APE is located along the alignment of North Street approximately 0.75 mile north of the city limits of Ukiah in an un-sectioned portion of the Yokayo Land Grant in Township 15 North and Range 12 West (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian) of the *Ukiah, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1, Appendix A).

### **2.2. Undertaking Description**

The purpose of the undertaking, as proposed by the County, is to replace the existing structurally deficient bridge (10C-0065) to conform to newly widened roadway approaches and to provide sidewalks for pedestrian safety and bike lanes for cyclist safety. This project is funded by the Federal Highway Bridge Program (BRLSZO 5910[081]) and Local Agency Funding.

The APE boundary encompasses approximately  $8.0 \pm$  acres and extends about 1,120 feet north of the bridge and 1,040 feet south of the bridge over Ackerman Creek for a total length of approximately 2,160 feet. The width varies from approximately 60 feet wide at the northern extent of the APE to 680 feet wide at the creek. The southernmost portion of the APE is approximately 60 feet wide. The central portion of the APE at its widest incorporates the current bridge, the channel of Ackerman Creek and two proposed staging areas to the east and west of North State Street (Appendix A). Both proposed staging areas are located in parking areas/open areas that are asphalted and graveled. New permanent right-of-way (ROW) will be acquired north of the existing County ROW to reflect the shift in roadway and bridge width. Temporary construction easements will be required for this project.

The vertical APE includes excavation of the bridge piers, abutments and retaining walls. Anticipated ground disturbance in the APE will be confined to excavation foundations within the channel banks and within the limited temporary construction easements. For specific depths of construction and volumes of excavation, please refer to “Proposed Replacement Bridge Specifications” and “Roadway Rehabilitation Specifications” below.

### **2.3. Existing Conditions**

Ackerman Creek Bridge, built in 1965, is a continuously reinforced concrete flat slab bridge made up of three equal spans of 48.7 feet for a total length of 146 feet. The three-span

structure is founded on concrete piles with solid concrete pier walls and seat abutments. Currently, the bridge accommodates two single 12-foot lanes of traffic with 2-foot shoulders and 2-foot sidewalks. The bridge was originally designed for a 40 mph design speed, while North State Street through this stretch is signed for 45 mph. This, coupled with the driveways just north of the bridge and the vertical profile, is likely the contributing factor to the high accident rate (greater than 1 accident per year) at this location. Ackerman Creek Bridge is designated as Category 5 structure (Bridge Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory.

## **2.4. Proposed Replacement Bridge Specifications**

North State Street has already been improved north and south of the bridge, and so to maintain continuity along the road, the new bridge cross section will need to be widened to accommodate two 11-foot traffic lanes, one 12-foot center turn lane, two 6-foot outside shoulders, and two 8-foot sidewalk and bridge railings. The new bridge will be a single-span, cast-in-place, post-tensioned concrete box girder structure. The new structure will be approximately 146 feet long, and 64 feet wide to accommodate the two traffic lanes, the left turn lane, and the shoulders and sidewalks on both sides. The bridge will be lowered in order to reduce the severity of the existing vertical curve and improve sight distance across the bridge

- Bridge abutments will be founded on 16-inch-diameter driven steel pipe piles. Foundation construction will consist of excavating approximately 20 feet below existing grade to the footing foundation elevation in an area the size of the new abutment. Temporary shoring is anticipated to facilitate staged construction and maintain traffic operations. Excavation is required to this level to facilitate existing bridge removal, lowering the of the roadway profile, channel re-grading, and ensure the new bridge is founded below future hydraulic impacts. Pipe piles will be driven to required tip elevations to support bridge loads. Approximately 25 piles will be required for each abutment, including both stages of construction. Reinforcement and formwork will then be placed for the bridge abutments prior to casting concrete. Falsework will then be used to support and form the concrete bridge superstructure. Falsework will be placed within the 100-year floodplain of Ackerman Creek and is expected to consist of the typical timber post and steel beams founded on wooden pads. Gravel pads may be used below the falsework for temporary support along with a temporary culvert for creek diversion. Upon completion of the concrete superstructure, all falsework materials will be removed from the channel.



Staging of construction (three separate stages) will be required in order to keep the existing bridge open during construction. One half of the new bridge will be constructed while traffic is maintained on the existing span. Once the new bridge half is completed, traffic will be shifted to the new structure and the remainder of old bridge would be removed. The second half of the new bridge would then be constructed in its place and once complete, traffic would be moved to the final configuration after completion of a closure pour and final railing construction. Temporary construction access will be needed along the eastern and western banks to get construction equipment to the undertaking site.

- Rock slope protection (RSP) will be installed along on both banks of Ackerman Creek. The RSP will have a 10-foot-wide flat apron at the base. A large excavator with a bucket/thumb attachment would pick and place/fit together the RSP. Dump trucks would drop the RSP into the site from a temporary access road adjacent to the new bridge. The RSP above the ordinary high water mark will be planted with riparian species (e.g., willow cuttings, cottonwood seedlings).

## **2.5. Roadway Rehabilitation Specifications**

The project would require only minor alterations to the existing horizontal and vertical alignments of North State Street. The project will widen the single-lane each way bridge to a two-lane each way bridge to match the current two lanes each way of North State Street. Approximately 560 feet of North State Street, including the bridge, will be reconfigured. The new improvements consist of two 11-foot traffic lanes, one 12-foot center turning lane, two 6-foot outside shoulders/Class 2 Bicycle Lanes, and 8-foot sidewalks. The entrance to the old Ken Fowler Automotive area (the large vacant lot to the south and west of the bridge) will also be improved with a new curb, gutter, and sidewalk with pedestrian ramp.

## **2.6. Construction Staging and Utilities**

Potential staging areas are located to the west and east of North State Street, and to the south of Ackerman Creek. Both proposed staging areas are located in parking areas/open areas that are asphalted and graveled. The possible staging areas that are being considered are shown in the attached APE map (Appendix A).

Above-ground utilities in the APE include overhead electric and telecommunication lines on joint use poles, an 8-inch waterline and a 4-inch fiber optic carrier pipe fastened on the downstream (east) side of the bridge, and an 18-inch water line fastened on the upstream (west) side of the bridge. A 4-inch and an 8-inch buried gas pipe line (buried approximately

3.5 feet deep) are located approximately 10 feet upstream of the bridge. The proposed project will require utility relocation.

In the creek channel located to the east and downstream of the ridge is a Denil-type fish ladder and a 6- to 8-foot-tall check dam structure designed to stop erosion and head-cutting of the creek. It was presumably completed in 1950/51 as part of the California Highways Division's old Highway 101 reinforcement project. It is constructed of large timbers and large rock, with a narrow metal fish ladder in the center. Downstream of this structure the creek bed has eroded to a depth of approximately 7 feet below the channel. This structure is maintaining the original creek bed depth upstream of its location.

## **Chapter 3. Sources Consulted**

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### **3.1. Summary of Methods**

A review of the records housed at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University was conducted by Kristina Crawford, M.A., RPA on November 7, 2012 (Records Search No. 12-0454). The records search included the APE and a distance of up to approximately 0.5 mile from its boundaries. This research included but was not necessarily restricted to a review of the following sources:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- Historic Properties Directory
- General Land Office Plat maps and land patents
- Historic USGS topographic quadrangles
- Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory: Local Agency Bridges List

### **3.2. Results**

#### **3.2.1. Northwest Information Center**

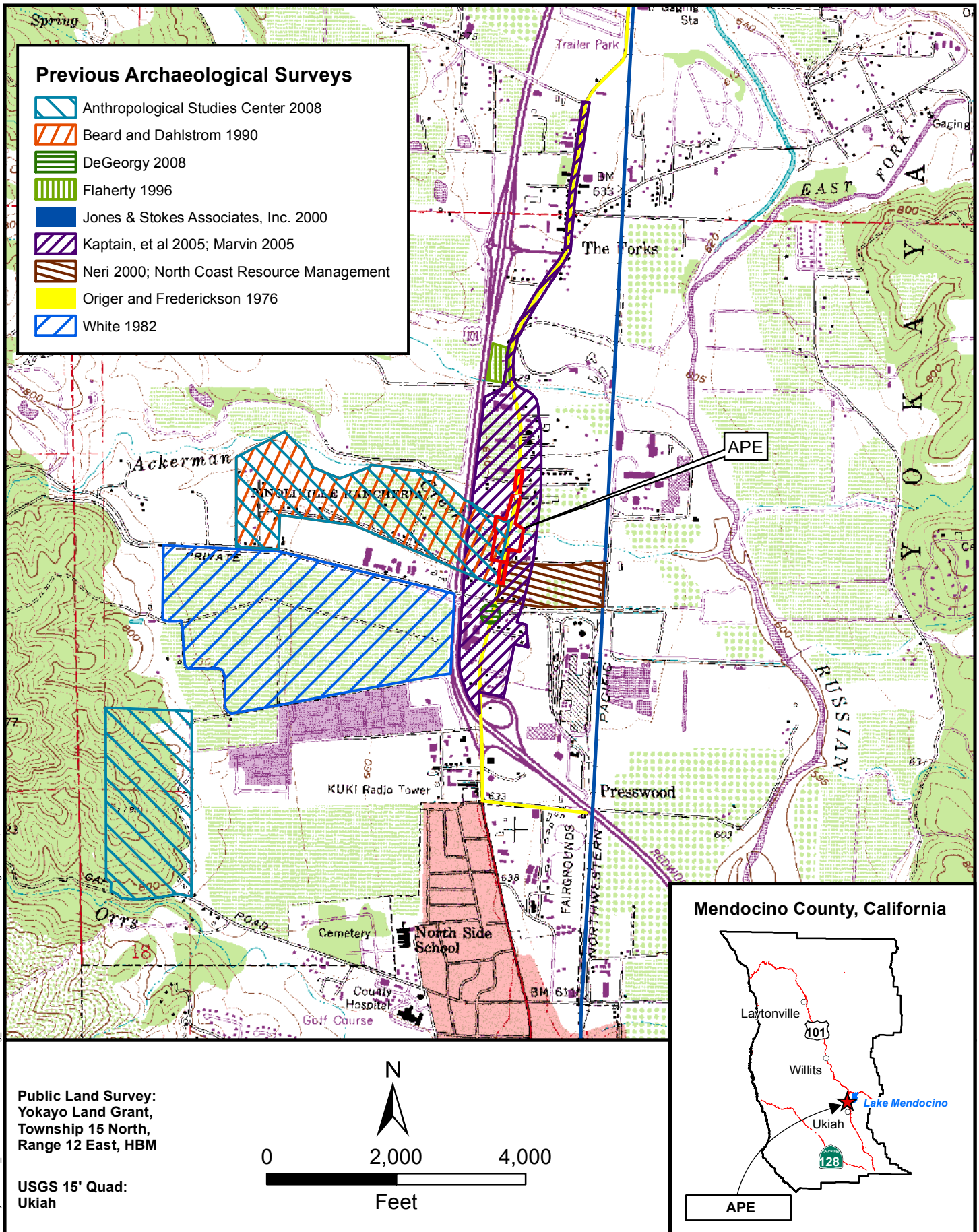
As a result of the NWIC records search, it was determined that four previous cultural resources investigations included the current APE resulting in 100 percent survey coverage. Additionally, five surveys and one excavation have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the APE (Table 1, Figure 2).

The NWIC record search also revealed that a total of 12 cultural resources have been documented within 0.5 mile of the APE (Table 2, Figure 3). Three of these resources, all consisting of in-use buildings, (P-23-003999, -004000, and -004001) have been documented immediately adjacent to the APE (Table 2 and Figure 3). P-23-003999 was recorded as a bar and restaurant complex built in 1931 and remodeled in the 1970s. The bar (currently called “Caught”) is located immediately adjacent to the east side of the APE boundary, and south of Ackerman Creek and an open graveled area. P-23-4000 consists of a concrete block Streamline Moderne building built in 1949. It is located immediately to the northeast and adjacent to the northern APE boundary. P-23-4001 consists of the Dunnewood Vineyards complex including a 1947 residence and a 1953 winery building (remodeled in 1980). The complex is located to the north of Ackerman Creek, north of a vineyard of Chardonnay

grapes, and to the immediate east and outside of the APE boundary. These resources were all recorded in 2004 and reported in the Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the North State Street Improvements Project (Kaptain et al. 2005).

**Table 1. Surveys previously conducted in and within 0.5 mile of the APE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>
1976	Origer, Thomas M. and David A. Fredrickson	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Calpella County Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Mendocino County, California	In APE
1982	White, Greg	An Archaeological Survey of the 185-acre Lovers lane Property, Ukiah, Mendocino County, California	Outside of APE
1990	Beard, Vicki and Bruce Dahlastrom	Archaeological Study of the Pinoleville Rancheria letter report	In APE
1996	Flaherty, Jay M.	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of (APN#s 169-140-11)(R-796) Mendocino County, California	Outside of APE
1998	Neri, Max A.	The Archaeological Inspection of APN#117-150-04, Ukiah, Mendocino County, California	Outside of APE
2000	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Fiber Optic Cable Routes between Point Arena and Robbins and Point Arena and Sacramento, California	Outside of APE
2000	North Coast Resource Management	Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery on the Rose Property, Ukiah, California	Outside of APE
2005	Kaptain, Neal, Judith Marvin, and Andrew Pulcheon	Historic Property Survey Report for the North State Street Improvements Project	In APE
2008	Anthropological Studies Center	A Cultural Resources Study of Portions of the Pinoleville Pomo Nation Rancheria and the Former Sozonni Property, Ukiah, Mendocino County, California	In APE
2008	DeGeorgy, Alex	Archaeological Survey Report for Widening Bridge No. 10C-064 and Approaches over Haul Road (Formerly Masonite Road) on North State Street near Ukiah, Mendocino County, California	Outside of APE



**Figure 2**  
Archaeological Survey Coverage Map

The remaining nine sites identified in the NWIC search include a levee segment, a railroad alignment, and various residential, commercial, and agricultural buildings and complexes (Table 2, Figure 3). A single prehistoric site (CA-MEN-3677) included a scatter of groundstone and flaked lithic artifacts, bone fragments, and evidence of an occupation midden. This site is located about 900 feet southeast of the APE and would not be affected by the proposed project.

**Table 2. Previously documented cultural resources in and within 0.5 mile of the APE**

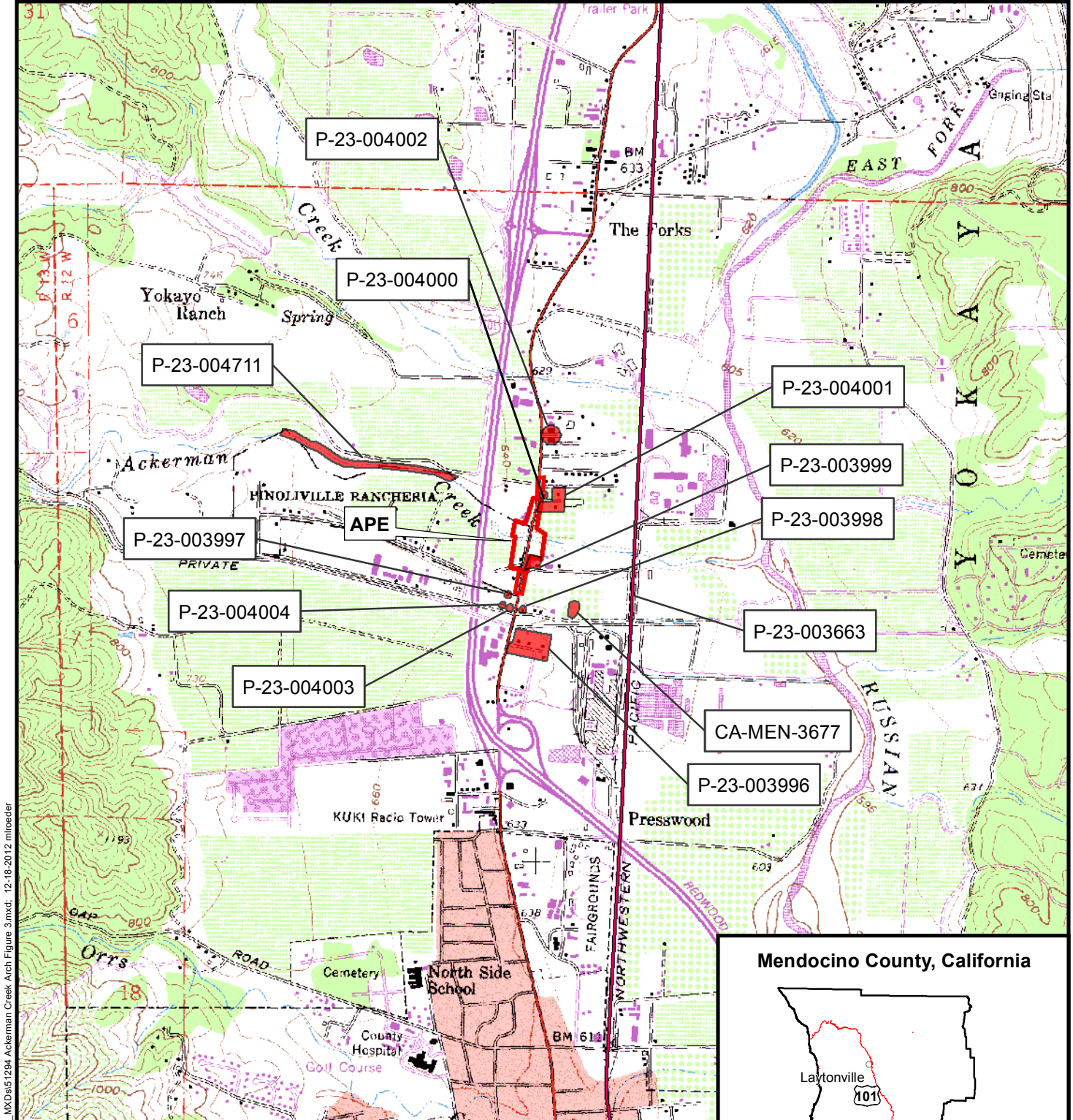
NWIC No.	Association	Site Type	Location
CA-MEN-3677	Prehistoric	Ground and flaked stone artifact scatter, occupation midden.	Outside of APE
P-23-003663	Historic-era	Northwestern Pacific RR alignment	Outside of APE
P-23-003996	Historic-era	Agricultural/residential complex - 1890s-1950s	Outside of APE
P-23-003997	Historic-era	Residence – 1920s	Outside of APE
P-23-003998	Historic-era	Residence – 1950	Outside of APE
P-23-003999	Historic-era	Commercial building – 1931	Adjacent to APE
P-23-004000	Historic-era	Commercial building - 1949	Adjacent to APE
P-23-004001	Historic-era	Residential/commercial complex 194/1953	Adjacent to APE
P-23-004002	Historic-era	Residential complex 1951-1956	Outside of APE
P-23-004003	Historic-era	Commercial building - 1956	Outside of APE
P-23-004004	Historic-era	Industrial building – 1956/1970	Outside of APE
P-23-004711	Historic-era	Levee	Outside of APE

### 3.2.2. NRHP, CRHR, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest

No resources listed on the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks Listing, or the California Points of Historical Interest are located in or near the APE.

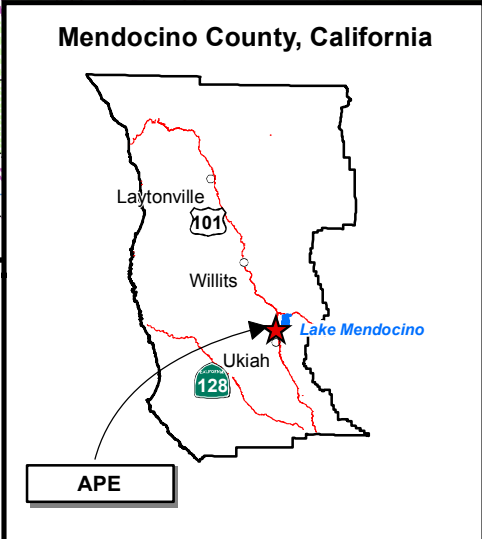
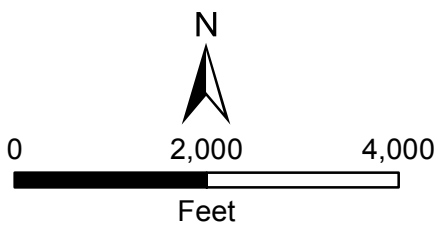
### 3.2.3. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office

Only one land patent exists for the APE. A Mexican Land Grant Patent held by Cayetano Juarez (1867) for the 35,442.443 acre *Yokaya* land grant (Bureau of Land Management 1867). This patent is the official document that starts the chain of ownership necessary for legal property deeds.



G:\Projects\51284\_Ackerman Creek\GIS\Working\_MXD\51284\_Ackerman Creek Arch Figure 3.mxd: 12-18-2012 mloeder

Public Land Survey:  
 Yokayo Land Grant,  
 Township 15 North,  
 Range 12 East, HBM  
 USGS 15' Quad:  
 Ukiah



### **3.2.4. USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection and other Archival Resources**

A variety of maps and documents were reviewed. Only sources with information pertaining to the APE are described below:

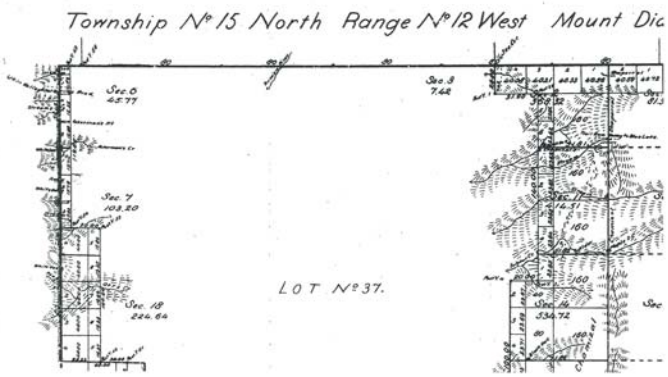
- 1873 Plat Map for Township 15 North, Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Meridian (Bureau of Land Management 1873) (Figure 4-A);
- The 1890 Official Map of Mendocino County (Rice and Baltzell 1890);
- The 1947 US Army Map Service Ukiah, California 15-minute quadrangle map;
- The 1958 (USGS) Ukiah, California 15-minute quadrangle map (Figure 4-B);
- The 1975 (USGS) Ukiah, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 4-C);

The 1873 General Land Office Plat Map indicates the APE lays in Lot No. 37 of the Yokayo Land Grant (Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office 1873). The 1890 *Official Map of Mendocino County* provides the general location of county roads and the boundaries of school districts, voting precincts and townships. This map shows a road in the same general location as North State Street. The topographic maps from the 20<sup>th</sup> century provide more accurate road locations, and North State Street is depicted as the main transportation artery until the construction of Highway 101 (Figure 4-C). The three cultural resources noted above (P-23-003999, -004000, and -004001) are buildings represented on the 1958 and 1975 topographic maps as black squares. The maps indicate that the existing roads and general infrastructure in and around the APE have been in place throughout the majority of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.2.5. Summary of Native American Consultation**

On October 12, 2012, Ms. Mim Roeder requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) review the Sacred Lands File for culturally significant properties that could be affected by the proposed project and provide a Native American contacts list for consultation. The NAHC responded by fax on October 31, 2012, indicating that the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory contained no records of Native American cultural resources in the immediate area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts.





Map A: Portion of the 1873 General Land Office Map for Township 15 North, Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Meridian.



Map B: Portion of the 1958 USGS Ukiah 15 minute quadrangle map. The APE is outlined in red, the blue arrows and ovals highlight recorded cultural resources. Note Highway 101 has not yet been constructed.



Map C: Portion of the 1975 USGS Ukiah 7.5 minute quadrangle map. The APE is outlined in red, the blue arrows and ovals highlight recorded cultural resources. Note Highway 101 is now present.

On November 30, 2012, Ms. Roeder began the consultation process by sending comment solicitation letters (Appendix B), to the following individuals and organizations listed with the NAHC:

- Mr. John Feliz Jr., Chairperson, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians
- Ms. Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson, Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Nelson Pinola, Chairperson, Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
- Ms. Harriet L. Stanley-Rhoades, Noyo River Indian Community
- Mr. Shawn Padi, Chairperson, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
- Ms. Leona Williams, Chairperson, Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Ms. Angela James, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Mr. Dave Edmunds, Environmental Director, Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Mr. Richard Smith, Chairperson, Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe
- Ms. Atta P. Stevenson, Cultural Resources, Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe
- Mr. Greg Young, Environmental Coordinator, Potter Valley Tribe
- Mr. Salvador Rosales, Chairperson, Potter Valley Tribe
- Ms. Elizabeth Hansen, Chairperson, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Ms. Lois Lockart, Tribal Administrator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Zhao Qui, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Steve Nevarez Jr., Environmental Coordinator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Mr. Kenneth Wright, President, Round Valley Reservation/Covelo Indian Community
- Ms. Dina Bowen-Welsh, Secretary, She Bel Na Band of Mendocino Coast Pomo Indians
- Mr. Michael Fitzgerral, Chairperson, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
- Ms. Talisha Melliush, Cultural Resource Specialist, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
- Ms. Hillary Renick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
- Mr. Emilio Valencia, Chairperson, Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Ms. Nina Hapner, Environmental Planning Department, Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Mr. Otis Parish, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO
- Chairperson, Yokayo Tribe

On November 30, 2012, Mr. Greg Young, Environmental Director of the Potter Valley Tribe, stated in a response letter that no known archaeological or cultural sites were located in the vicinity of the APE. Mr. Young indicated that "... the Potter Valley Tribe would like to be notified immediately if any sites or articles of historical or archaeological nature are discovered during this project." Mr. Young also indicated that the banks of the creek and the creek itself were possibly being used currently by native peoples for the collection of plant or animal materials used "...for food, basketry, herbal, or ceremonial use." He expressed concern that any potential "...use of pesticides could jeopardize the health of anyone entering or using materials gathered..." from the area. Additionally, Mr. Young requested that any artifacts or other cultural resources encountered as a result of the project be donated to the Potter Valley Tribe or other tribes, to provide cultural access for future generations of Native Americans.

Follow-up telephone calls were made to the above-listed individuals on December 3, 2012, excluding those for whom no contact phone number was provided. The assistant of Ms. Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson of the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians, indicated that the Environmental Protection Department had reviewed the project and did not have any comments. Ms. Nina Hapner, of the Environmental Planning Department of the Stewart's Point Rancheria, indicated that her office had reviewed the project and did not foresee any issues in relationship to its potential environmental effects. Ms. Hapner indicated that the information related to the project had been forwarded to Mr. Otis Parish, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

As a result of the consultation efforts, no specific information about historic properties or locations of traditional use in the APE was received. If any information is provided by the NAHC or the contacted individuals or tribes, NSR will provide the County and Caltrans with a memo addendum to this ASR.

## Chapter 4. Background

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### 4.1. Environment

Regionally, the APE is located in southern half of the Central Franciscan subsection in the Northern California Coast Range geologic province (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service 1998). It is situated in Ukiah valley along the West Branch Russian River. The valley is surrounded by north-northwest trending ridges. The elevation in the APE ranges from approximately 630 feet to 640 feet above mean sea level. Current land uses in and around the APE include North State Street and access roads, businesses with parking lots, and light agriculture (pasturage, small orchards, etc.).

Average air temperatures range from July highs of 92°F and January lows of 35°F. Average annual precipitation is approximately 37.26 inches with most precipitation falling as rain between the months of October and May (Western Regional Climate Center 2012). The hydrology in the APE includes Ackerman Creek, which flows east under the bridge. Ackerman Creek, a direct tributary to the Russian River, is an intermittent stream, and was almost completely dry at the time of NSR's survey (see Chapter 6).

The Geologic Atlas of California, Ukiah Sheet indicates the underlying geology in the APE and surrounding vicinity includes recent alluvium and river terrace deposits dating from the Late Pleistocene and the Holocene epochs (Jennings and Strand 1960). The APE contains four soil types; *Feliz clay loam*; *Talmage very gravelly sandy loam*; *Urban Land*; and *Xerofluvents-Riverwash complex*. *Feliz clay loam* and *Xerofluvents-Riverwash complex* are floodplain soils and were often inundated before hydrological conditions changed due to agriculture, flood controls, gravel mining, and dam construction in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services 2012). These soil types are located in the same place as the recent alluvium noted on the geologic map (Jennings and Strand 1960). Urban land is altered land and soils created by development often including soils brought in from elsewhere (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services 2012). *Talmage very gravelly sandy loam* is found in alluvial fans (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services 2012).

The river terraces located along the Russian River are relatively stable landforms that were not often flooded. These settings would have been attractive to early Native Americans and historic-era peoples for their proximity to water sources without the threat of annual inundation. This indicates that the southern portion of the APE, south of Ackerman Creek,

would be a more likely location for prehistoric archaeological deposits in particular. However, development, including parking lots, has likely obscured or destroyed any evidence of past occupation if it once existed.

The primary vegetation communities in the APE and surrounding region are valley foothill riparian and urban/non-native plants (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). Vegetation found in the APE that would have been important to early Native Americans as basketry material, structural components, and food includes Fremont cottonwood, willows, sedges, blackberry, California grape, mugwort, California rose, clover and other native grasses. Non-native species that have been important in the historic era include purposeful horticultural plantings such as Chardonnay grapes located in the northeastern portion of the APE, as well as agricultural plants and grasses used for pasturage and forage. A variety of mammals, birds, and reptiles were commonly found in the Ukiah valley and used by prehistoric peoples including mule and black-tailed deer, jackrabbit, ground squirrel, and other rodents, quail, acorn woodpecker, dove, northern flicker, and other birds, salmon, trout, and other fish, and various reptile and amphibian and invertebrate species (Barrett 1908; Kniffen 1939).

## 4.2. Ethnography

The APE is located in the traditional tribal territory of the Northern Pomo. The Northern Pomo are one of the seven distinct languages and cultures of the larger Pomo culture group. The Northern Pomo occupied the central portion of modern-day Mendocino County from near Cleone on the coast, south to the Navarro River, and east to Scotts Valley, Clear Lake, and Potter Valley (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). They were socio-politically centered on a main village with several small satellite villages and resource gathering locations. A known village *Kóm li* (roughly translated to “soda spring there”), was located in the northern Ukiah Valley. It was reported that people of this village moved east after they had an altercation with the Yokaya (McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The first Pinoleville Rancheria was established near the original location of an ethnographic village site. Later, the Pinoleville Rancheria was moved to its present location known as *ya mó* (“bone hole”).

Villages contained dwelling structures, a semi-subterranean ceremonial house, temporary shelters, sudatory house, and storage and other various structures (McLendon and Lowy 1978). In some areas the buildings were constructed from the readily available redwood, creating conical dwellings of redwood slabs, and in other areas, a pole and thatched grass structure for family houses was constructed (Bean and Theodoratus 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Pomo diet was varied and included both sea and terrestrial plants and animals. The land along the coast provided fish, mussels, abalone, other shellfish, some pinipeds, seaweed, and

salt (Kniffen 1939; Kroeber 1976). Further inland, deer, elk, rabbits, squirrels, various birds, salmon, trout, acorns, pine nuts, manzanita berries, various grasses, various bulbs and roots, grasshoppers, caterpillars, and other larvae were hunted and collected (Barrett 1908; Kniffen 1939; Kroeber 1976; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). Meat and fish were boiled in watertight baskets using heated stones, eaten raw, and cooked on coals or in underground ovens (Lightfoot et al.1998).

Stone was used for a variety of tools; shaped into milling equipment such as the mortar and pestle, flaked into projectile points, knives, scrapers, and other tools. Bone was used for awls and fishhooks and shell was used for beads, personal ornamentation, and decorative accents on baskets. Pomo basketry used many techniques; coil and twine for utilitarian objects, wickerwork for seed beaters; but are unique in their use of the lattice twining technique (Kroeber 1976). Basketry created from a variety of plant materials was used for a variety of functions from burden baskets to mats, from fish weirs and traps to cooking baskets (Bean and Theodoratus 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The first direct historic-era contact between the Northern Pomo and Euro-Americans may have occurred as early as 1812 and the founding of Fort Ross (Lightfoot et al. 1998). This Russian outpost utilized local Native American labor for agricultural activities and maintenance of the hunting colony (Lightfoot et al. 1998). It is more likely that direct contact between Pomo in Redwood Valley and Euro-Americans came in 1835 when Sepulvedo Vallejo entered the Ukiah-Redwood Valley area with the purpose of gathering local Native Americans to provide labor at Sonoma (Carpenter and Millberry 1914). Contact brought with it a range of diseases to which the Pomo had little or no immunity. For example, in 1833 an epidemic tentatively identified as malaria swept through the native populations of Upper California, and in 1837, small pox moved from Fort Ross to Sonoma and then throughout the Bay Area, southern North Coast Range and into the Sacramento Valley (Cook 1976). These epidemics along with general disease and settler-Native American conflicts greatly reduced the Pomo population.

Between 1835 and 1848 Euro-American population and presence in the local area increased as land grants were issued to Mexican citizens, for example, Rancho Yokaya granted to Cayetano Juarez in 1846 (Alley, Bowen and Co. 1880). With the discovery of gold, a large influx of Americans came to California. Many would-be miners eventually turned to agriculture and began settling in the valleys north of the San Francisco Bay. Many times these settlers would be illegally squatting on land owned by Mexican land grantees. As with

the Mexicans, the Americans gang-pressed the local Native Americans into labor on the ranches, and a system of slavery and slave raids further decimated the local Pomo population (Lightfoot et al. 1998).

In 1878 Captain Jack, Charley, and Sam Hale purchased approximately 51 acres near Ukiah (Schneider 2010). In 1893 the tribal headmen, Sam Hale, Napoleon Bonaparte (listed as “Captain of Tribe” in the 1880 Federal Census Records for Ukiah Township), Jim Reeves, Fuller Williams, and Jack Mace exchanged this land for a larger parcel on Ackerman Creek (Schneider 2010; Williams v. Hunter 2004 WL 1304044 [Cal. App. 1 Dist.]). During this period of land acquisition, the local Pomo participated in the seasonal agriculture of Mendocino County with particular emphasis on the hops industry. By working as seasonal farm labor, the Pomo, as a collective group, were able to gather money which they then pooled to purchase more land. The land was then occupied communally.

In 1911, the Pinoleville Indian Reservation was established on approximately 100 acres located along Orr Springs Road north of Ukiah (Williams v. Hunter 2004 WL 1304044 [Cal. App. 1 Dist.]). In 1966, the Tribe was terminated under the terms of the California Rancheria Termination Act of 1958 (Williams v. Hunter 2004 WL 1304044 [Cal. App. 1 Dist.]). The act called for the distribution of all rancheria lands and assets in California to individual tribe members. As part of the act, the federal government was required to improve or construct roads irrigation, sanitation, and domestic water systems on the rancherias, and to exchange land held in trust for the rancheria. However, the government did not fully meet this requirement. Eventually, in 1985, the Pinoleville Rancheria was re-established as a tribe under Federal guidelines

### 4.3. Prehistory

The earliest known and least understood occupation of northern California is the *Pleistocene-Holocene Transition* (11,500 to 8,000 years before the present-day [B.P.]), often referred to as the *Post Pattern* when discussing the North Coast Range (Hildebrandt 2007). Artifacts associated with this pattern include a Clovis-like fluted concave-base projectile point most likely used in conjunction with an atlatl, and chipped stone crescents (Moratto 1984).

The *Early Holocene* (8,000-5,000 B.P.), widely known as the *Borax Lake Pattern*, is typified by a diversified artifact assemblage which includes large lanceolate, corner-notched, and wide-stemmed projectile points (Hildebrandt 2007; White 2002). These points, along with large bladelet flakes and unifacial flaked stone tools, are typically manufactured from local obsidians, cherts and basalts. Manos (handstones) and milling slabs are the most common

form of milling equipment, suggesting a meat diet supplemented by seeds and nuts (Moratto 1984; White 2002).

The *Middle Holocene* (5,000 to 2,000 B.P.) is characterized by continued use of manos (handstones) and metates (milling slabs), while the introduction of cobble mortar and pestle technology suggests a shift towards an acorn economy (Fredrickson 1973; Hildebrandt 2007). The atlatl remains in use, as evidenced by bone and antler hooks and large dart-sized projectile points. Stone tool forms include contracting stem, concave-based, and leaf-shaped projectile points (White 2002). Hearths, ovens, cairns, and other rock features are common (White 2002); *Olivella* and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments also flourish. The bone tool industry becomes highly developed during this time (Moratto 1984, White 2002).

The *Late Holocene* (2,000 B.P. to historic era) is characterized by increasingly complex social organization, including adaptations to specific regions through technological specializations and amplified cultural diversity. This period evinces two distinct patterns (the Berkeley Pattern and the Augustine Pattern) marked by one major technological change: the introduction of the bow and arrow.

The *Berkeley Pattern* (3,000 to 1,300 B.P.) of the Middle-Late Holocene transition exhibits the beginnings of highly developed social organizations, food storage and redistribution systems, ceremonial and funerary complexes, and a strong sense of territoriality (Hildebrandt 2007). The atlatl is still in use as the primary hunting weapon; small to large side-notched and corner-notched darts are the most common projectile points. Manos and metates remain in use, and there is an even greater presence of shaped mortar and pestle technology. Attention focuses on acorn and river resources (Fredrickson 1973). *Olivella* saucer and saddle beads and *Haliotis* ornaments are the dominant ornamentation (White 2002).

The beginning of the *Augustine Pattern* (1,300 B.P. to historic era) of the Late Archaic Period is marked by a change in technology and subsistence strategies, namely the introduction of the bow and arrow and the adoption of the hopper mortar and pestle, an increase in social system complexity, increased sedentism and population growth, and an increase in trade (Hildebrandt 2007; Moratto 1984). Small projectile points (Gunther series, Desert Side-Notch series) suitable for arrow tips are found with increasing frequency in archaeological contexts. Hopper mortars, indicative of intensive use of acorn, become the dominant milling equipment. Manos and metates are used infrequently. The reliance on acorn and river resources, such as salmon, leads to the development of food preservation and storage (i.e. granaries). Well established trade networks are evidenced by presence of obsidian and coastal shell beads from distant sources. Bone tools including awls for basketry



work become common; and fishing equipment including bone hooks and gorge hooks becomes more prevalent (Fredrickson 1973; White 2002). Ear tubes, *Olivella*, whole shell and lipped beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, clam shell disc beads, bead drills, and magnesite cylinders are common forms of ornamentation (White 2002). It was towards the end of this period that sustained Euro-American contact would severely impact Native American populations and drastically reduce their populations largely through disease and violent contact.

#### 4.4. History

Mendocino County, one of the original counties of California, was created in 1850, but was administered by Sonoma County until 1859 because of a low population density. Early settlement was limited to two Mexican Land Grants: *Rancho Sanel* located at modern-day Hopland, and *Rancho Yokaya* located in the Ukiah and Redwood Valleys.

Contemporary with official land grants, many newly arrived immigrants settled in the area without applying for or receiving grants from the Mexican government. After the annexation of California to the United States and the Gold Rush, the small valleys began to fill in with settlers and homesteaders. Most of these settlers focused on raising cattle, sheep, hops, and grapes (Alley, Bowen and Co. 1880; Carpenter and Millberry 1914).

In 1821, Mexico declared independence from Spain and in an effort to increase control over its territory, the Mexican government began granting large tracts of land to its citizens and to foreigners who naturalized and became Mexican citizens. The earliest such land grant in Mendocino County was Rancho Senel, granted to Fernando Feliz in 1844. This was closely followed by Cayetano Juarez, who, in 1846, received a grant for Rancho Yokaya (Alley, Bowen and Co. 1880). The APE lies in this land grant.

Further information about Cayetano Juarez and the fate of his land grant was acquired through a search of the 1881 *History of Napa and Lake Counties, California*, the 1914 *History of Mendocino and Lake Counties, California* and the *California Historical Society Quarterly* (Carpenter and Millberry 1914; Kasch 1947; Slocum, Bowen and Co. 1881; ). Juarez was born at Monterey in 1809, enlisted in the Mexican Army in 1827, and was sent the same year to Sonoma as part of the military campaigns to control the local Native Californian populations (Slocum, Bowen and Co. 1881). After his term of enlistment ended in 1836, he moved to Napa Valley. In 1841 he was granted the Tulucay Rancho near present-day Napa, and in 1845 he was granted the Yokaya rancho (Kasch 1947; Slocum, Bowen and Co. 1881).

With the entry of California into the Union in 1850, many Mexican land claims underwent an extended period of litigation regarding the legality of the property ownership. At the same time, the large ranchos, which were situated in desirable lands, were overrun with squatters who pushed their own claims of primacy. The Board of Land Commissioners, created to handle rancho ownership cases, rejected Juarez's petition in 1854 (Kasch 1947). The decision was reversed in 1863, and in 1867 the official General Land Office land patent was issued to Juarez. While the litigation establishing the chain of ownership was occurring, the rancho lands changed hands several times with Juarez transferring title to Mariano G. Vallejo in 1852, and Vallejo and Mortimer Ryan transferring title to John Currey, S. Clinton Hastings, and Horace W. Carpentier in 1867 (Kasch 1947; Slocum, Bowen and Co. 1881).

The first documented Euro-American to settle in what would become Ukiah was Samuel Lowry who built a log cabin at what is now the intersection of Perkins and Main streets (Alley Bowen Co. 1880; Carpenter and Millberry 1914). In 1859, Samuel Ackerman, for whom Ackerman Creek was named, also moved to the area. In 1859 Ukiah was selected as the county seat (Alley Bowen Co. 1880) after which the town quickly grew. By 1879, the town boasted hotels, a bank, "...one shoe store, one grocery and provision store, two drug stores, two stationery and fancy stores, six dry goods and grocery stores, two furniture stores, two livery stables, seven saloons, four churches, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Good Templar Halls, several millinery shops, etc." (Menefee 1879: 334-335). Other enterprises were begun around the city including a water-driven mill with grist and sawing apparatus on Ackerman Creek. The mill was built by E. Pryor in 1859 and was in operation until 1868 (Alley Bowen Co. 1880).

Although Mendocino County is best known for the timber industry, particularly redwoods, the economic focus of the interior valleys was and still is primarily on agriculture. The climate and environment is ideal for many specialty crops, and hops quickly became a major focus of local farmers. As early as 1866, Mendocino County was the second largest producer of hops in California (California Surveyor General's Office 1867). Hops continued to be an important crop until the 1920s when Prohibition closed down most breweries.

During the 1880s Mendocino County was one of the top three sheep producing counties in the State of California (Burcham 1981). The interior valleys were well suited for sheep grazing, and the industry held prominence until the 1930s. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the transportation improvements of the railroad, and later automobiles allowed for easier movement of produce to large markets. Fruit trees including apples and pears became an important part of the interior valley agriculture in part because of the ease of transportation.

In the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, California's wine industry expanded immensely. To meet the demand for grapes to be converted into wine, grape vines were planted in many areas that had never been planted in grapes before, and in some areas that had not been planted in grapes since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Presently, grapes and pears are the two largest monetary crops produced in Mendocino County (Mendocino County Department of Agriculture 2008).

## **Chapter 5. Field Methods**

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The APE was surveyed by Kristina Crawford, M.A., RPA, on November 7, 2012. Transects were spaced no greater than approximately 15 meters apart. Ground surface visibility varied from 0 to 100 percent, dependent on vegetation cover and built environment (e.g., paved road surfaces, gravel shoulders). On the day of the survey, a PG&E crew was trenching a gas line for testing. The trench was located to the west of Ackerman Creek Bridge near the northern pier and abutment. The trenching crew allowed the surveyor an opportunity to look at the sidewalls. The sidewall showed a typical stream channel profile with sorted gravel and silt/sand layers and no dramatic color change.

The majority of the APE is heavily altered by commercial development including buildings, asphalted parking lots and access roads, and the asphalted alignment of North State Street. Few areas of native soil are visible in the APE, and those that were visible are of a uniform light brown to brown color. The northern portion of the APE along North State Street consists of a strip of varying width (between approximately 30 and 120 feet on each side of the roadway centerline) that includes the parking lot of the Wyatt Irrigation Supply/Mouse House/Taqueria building, the parking lot of the Yokayo Veterinary Clinic building, a small portion of the Warranty Motors parking lot, and road shoulders.

The northeast portion of the APE (north of Ackerman Creek and east of North State Street) consists of a thin strip (approximately 65 feet wide from centerline) along the alignment of North State Street that includes the graveled access road, the first two rows of Chardonnay grapes and a small portion of the parking lot of the Dunnewood Vineyards complex. Also part of the northeast portion of the APE is a thin strip along the Ackerman Creek (approximately 150 feet wide from the center of the creek channel for a total width of about 300 feet) extending downstream (east) of the bridge that includes a levee, the graveled access road and grape vines, and the Ackerman Creek channel.

The southwest portion of the APE (south of Ackerman Creek and west of North State Street) (approximately 240 feet wide from the centerline) contains a potential staging area located in an asphalted parking lot of a vacant business parcel. The southeast portion of the APE (south of Ackerman Creek and east of North State Street) varies in width from as little as 30 feet from the roadway centerline to as much as 240 feet contains the other potential staging area located in a graveled lot located to the north of the “Caught” bar building and west of a fence line of a residential parcel.

The portion of the APE containing the bridge is in the active channel of Ackerman Creek. The bridge has utility pipes attached to both the upstream (one large pipe likely a wastewater pipe) and downstream (two small pipes) sides of the bridge. Overhead utility lines are found on both sides of the bridge, and a buried gas line is located upstream. At the time of the field visit the buried gas line was exposed for testing (Figure 5: Photo A). The testing location was approximately 5 feet from the western edge of the northern bridge pier, on the northern bank of Ackerman Creek. Two rows of wooden bridge piers (four and three) are located in the active creek channel between the existing southern and northern concrete bridge piers (Figure 5: Photo B). The piers measured 9 inches long by 5 ½ inches wide and were exposed to a maximum depth of 10 inches. These piers are likely the remains of a previous bridge that was removed when the current bridge was built in 1965. Also in the creek channel is a Denil-type fish ladder and a 6- to 8-foot-tall check dam structure that is described in more detail in Chapter 2 (Figure 5: Photo C).



Photo A: Photograph of the excavation of the buried gas pipeline located to the west (upstream) of the bridge. Note the stick gage attached to the northern bridge pier in the foreground of the picture.



Photo B: Photograph of the two rows of wooden piers. Note the excavation of the buried gas pipeline in the upper left corner of the picture.



Photo C: Photograph of the timber and rock erosion control and the metal fish ladder located downstream of the bridge.

*North State Street over Ackerman Creek Bridge (10C-0065) Replacement*

**Figure 5**  
**Photographs of the Current Conditions in the APE**

## **Chapter 6. Study Findings and Conclusions**

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Information provided by the NAHC stated that no sites or properties possessing cultural significance to the Native American community are in or near the APE. Contact with tribal organizations and representatives per NAHC guidance also did not reveal the presence of any sensitive properties in the APE. In addition, none of the representatives expressed any specific concerns regarding the APE or the proposed project. .

The archival search (including historical maps and other documentation) indicate there is a low potential for unknown cultural resources to be located in the APE. The main historical themes of the APE and surrounding area are agriculture and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential and light industrial development on both private land and the Pinoleville Rancheria. The landscape was altered during the 20<sup>th</sup> century through urbanization and agricultural processes that have obscured the original ground surface, but in general the development has conformed to the previously existing topography. The southern portion of the APE, south of Ackerman Creek, is on river terrace geology and would be a more likely location for prehistoric archaeological deposits, however, development, including large parking lots, has obscured and possibly destroyed any evidence of past occupation.

Two cultural resources were identified in the APE during the inventory process consisting of the current bridge over Ackerman Creek and the remains of wooden piers presumably from an earlier bridge at the same location. The current bridge over Ackerman Creek was built in 1965 and is currently designated as Category 5 structure (Bridge Not Eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory. Two rows of wooden piers were located between the two concrete piers of the existing bridge. Per Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA these piers are exempt from evaluation as they are “fragments of [a] bypassed or demolished bridge.”

No traces of prehistoric or historic-era activities were noted within the APE in surface contexts or in areas offering indications of subsurface conditions such as the eroded banks of Ackerman Creek or the PG&E utility trench. However, being situated adjacent to a seasonal watercourse on well-drained landforms that are generally level, portions of the APE could have been suitable for early Native American activities and habitation. While it is difficult to quantify a specific level or degree of sensitivity for the APE, the general nature of the landform is consistent with those noted at documented prehistoric sites in particular in the general region.

## 6.1. Unidentified Cultural Materials

Surface surveys are not infallible and buried resources may be overlooked. Per Caltrans Exhibit 5.1 in Volume 2 of the Standard Environmental Reference “it is Caltrans’ policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans’ policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the undertaking changes to include areas not previously surveyed.”

If human remains are discovered during project activities, all activities in the vicinity of the find will be stopped and the Mendocino County Sherriff-Coroner shall be notified. If the coroner determines that the remains may be those of a Native American, the coroner will contact the NAHC. Treatment of the remains shall be conducted in accordance with further direction of the County Coroner or the NAHC, as appropriate.



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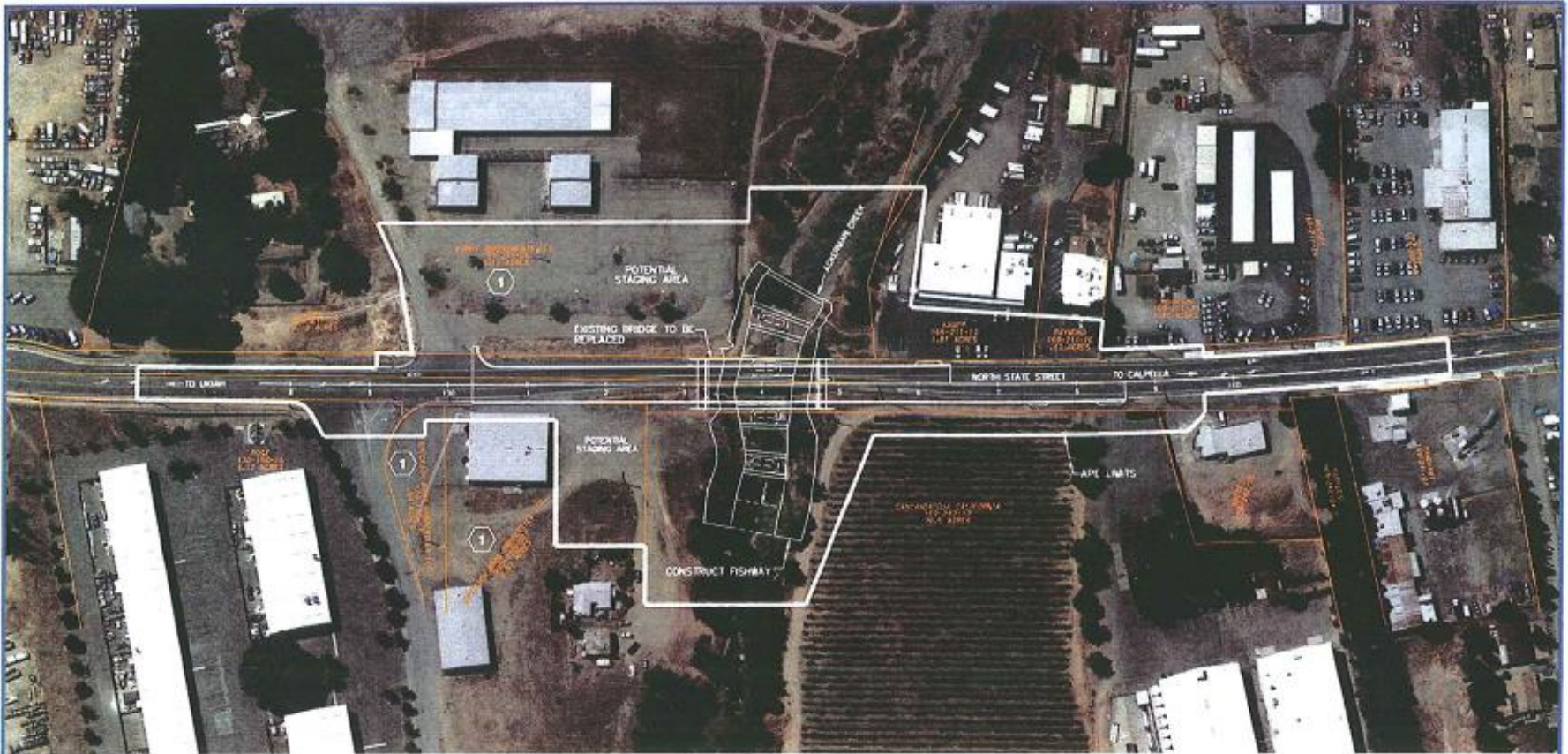
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# **Appendix A**

# Area of Potential Effects Map

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1 PINOLEVILLE POWO NATION HAS OWNERSHIP OR POTENTIAL FUTURE OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN THIS PARCEL.

BY 40' 0' 80' 160'  
SCALE = 1"=40'

**ACKERMAN CREEK BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT**  
**MENDOCINO COUNTY, CA**  
**COUNTY ROAD 104 POST MILE 0.97**  
**FEDERAL AID PROJECT No. BHLS-5910(081)**  
**COUNTY BRIDGE No. 10C0065**

**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP**

*Timothy Kulp* 4/27/15  
 POST-PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INC, CALTRANS D1 DATE

*Stephen J. Reich* 4/27/15 *Jason Ford* 4-16-15  
 LOCAL ASSISTANCE ENGINEER OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE, CALTRANS D1 PROJECT MANAGER MENDOCINO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DATE

**Appendix B** Caltrans Local Agency Bridges  
Historic Significance List

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# Structure Maintenance & Investigations



## Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

### District 01

#### Mendocino County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
10C0001	ORRS CREEK	0.2 MI S OF LOW GAP RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
10C0002	FELIZ CREEK	0.1 MI SW SR101 HOPLAND	4. Historical Significance not determined	1991	
10C0005	EEL RIVER BR & OH	0.5 MI NW OF SR 162	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
10C0013	EEL RIVER	5 MI N MAIN IN POTTR VLY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
10C0016	SHERWOOD CREEK	10.1 MI NE OF US 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1947	
10C0018	SHERWOOD CREEK	0.5 MI W JCT SHERWOOD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979	
10C0030	MORRISON CREEK	4 MI S SR 222	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1996	
10C0032	NAVARRO RIVER	0.4 MI W OF SR 128	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	1951
10C0034	GARCIA RIVER	4.9 MI W OF RTE 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
10C0045	FORSYTHE CREEK	1/4 MI S OF SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
10C0046	NORTH FORK GUALALA RIVER	2 MI E JCT SR 1	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1940	
10C0047	ORRS CREEK	1 MI S GIBSON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
10C0048	WEST BRANCH RUSSIAN RIVER	0.1 MI E JCT N STATE ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	1966
10C0057	RUSSIAN RIVER	1 MI E OF US 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
10C0058	SALT HOLLOW CREEK	2.15 MI N SH 20	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	1962
10C0060	NORTH FORK EEL RIVER	4.2 MI S TRINITY CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
10C0061	LONG VALLEY CREEK	ADJ TO US 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
10C0064	MASONITE ROAD UC	100 FT S OF ORR SPRING RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	2010
<b>10C0065</b>	<b>ACKERMAN CREEK</b>	<b>0.2 MI N ORR SPRINGS RD</b>	<b>5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP</b>	<b>1965</b>	
10C0066	HENSLEY CREEK	0.2 MI S LAKE MENDOCINO DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	1983
10C0067	YORK CREEK	2.3 MI N OF 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1980	
10C0068	BROADDUS CREEK	0.3 MI E JCT SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
10C0069	NORTH FORK ALBION RIVER	13.4 MI E JCT SR 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
10C0070	EEL RIVER	5.4 MI N JCT TOMKI RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
10C0073	DUTCH CHARLIE CREEK	0.7 MI N OF BRANSCOMB RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
10C0077	FORSYTHE CREEK	0.5 MI WEST OF US 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
10C0078	MILL CREEK	3.1 MI W SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
10C0079	SOUTH FORK TEN MILE RIVER	1.8 MILES EAST OF SR 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
10C0080	MIDDLE FORK EEL RIVER	10.5 MI EAST OF COVELO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1983	
10C0081	SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER	0.5 MI E WLDNRNES LODGE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
10C0082	REDWOOD CREEK	10.10 MI E FROM SH 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
10C0083	REDWOOD CREEK	0.8 MI W INTX CR 320	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
10C0084	WEST BRANCH RUSSIAN RIVER	1.14 MI E FROM US 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
10C0086	ROBINSON CREEK	IN BOONVILLE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
10C0087	COLD CREEK	0.20 MI N SH 20	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1922	
10C0089	CON CREEK	1.2 MI N OF S.H. 128	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1938	
10C0091	ORRS CREEK	24.9 MI N SON CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	1950
10C0093	PARSONS CREEK	7.0 MI S/O TALMAGE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	
10C0094	CRAWFORD CREEK	13.3 MI N/W FROM US 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	
10C0095	RANCHERIA CREEK	4.0 MI E/O RTE 128	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
10C0096	WEST BRANCH RUSSIAN RIVER	E OF JCT W RD & TOMKI RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
10C0097	WILLIAMS CREEK	8.0 MI E/O COVELO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1983	
10C0098	KENNY CREEK	1.2 MI W/O BRANSCOMB RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	

## **Appendix C** Native American Consultation

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NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

**FAXed:** October 12, 2012 (1 of 1 Page)

**To:** Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capital Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 94814  
FAX: 916-657-5390

**Subject:** Native American Contacts List Request for Federal Undertaking (not S.B. 18).

**Project Title:** Ackerman Creek at North State Street Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Project, Ukiah, Mendocino County, California

**Lead Agency:** California Department of Transportation.

**Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action:**

**County:** Mendocino.

**7.5' USGS Quadrangle:** Ukiah, California

**Legal Location:** Unsectioned land in Rancho Yokaya Land Grant (equivalent to Section 6) in Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Humboldt Baseline Meridian.

**Action Type:** FEDERAL UNDERTAKING SUBJECT TO SECTION 106 OF NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (not Senate Bill 18).

**Project Description:** Mendocino County Department of Transportation is proposing to widen or replace the existing bridge structure, with the installation of a center turn lane, bike lanes, and sidewalks.

**Request:** North State Resources, Inc (NSR) has been retained to perform outreach to tribes for the purpose of identifying potentially significant cultural sites. It is my hope that you can:

1. **provide me a list of contacts for a federal undertaking; and**
2. **check your Sacred Lands File as appropriate?**

Your response can be faxed to Mim. Roeder, M.A. (NSR Archaeologist) at **530.345.4805**. I can also be reached by e-mail (Roeder@nsrnet.com), or telephone (530.345.4552, ext. 206). Any cultural resource locations will be kept confidential relative to the NHPA. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,

Mim. Roeder, M.A.

CORPORATE OFFICE  
5000 Bechelli Lane, Suite 203  
Redding, California, 96002  
Phone 530.222.5347  
Fax 530.222.4958

1321 20<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Phone 916.446.2566  
Fax 916.446.2792

500 Orient Street, Suite 150  
Chico, CA 95928  
Phone 530.345.4552  
Fax 530.345.4805

305 Chestnut Street  
Mount Shasta, CA 96067  
Phone 530.926.3595  
Fax 530.926.3857

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390



October 31, 2012

Mim Roeder  
North State Resources, Inc.  
500 Orient St, Suite 150  
Chico, CA 95928

Sent by Fax: 530-345-4805  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Ackerman Creek project, Mendocino County

Dear Ms. Roeder:

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) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

  
Debbie Pilas-Treadway  
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts  
Mendocino County  
October 31, 2012**

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians  
John Feliz Jr., Chairperson  
P.O. Box 39/ 7901 Hwy 10, Pomo  
Redwood Valley , CA 95470  
johnfeliz21@aol.com  
(707) 485-8723  
(707) 485-1247 Fax

Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria  
Nelson Pinola, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 623 Pomo  
Point Arena , CA 95468t  
manptarena@hughes.net  
(707) 882-2788  
(707) 882-3417 Fax

Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians  
Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 339 Pomo  
Talmage , CA 95481  
admin@guidiville@.net  
(707) 462-3682  
(707) 462-9183 - Fax

Noyo River Indian Community  
Harriet L. Stanley-Rhoades  
P.O. Box 91 North Coastal Pomo  
Fort Bragg , CA 95437  
noyojetty1@earthlink.net  
(707) 964-2647

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians  
Shawn Padi, Chairperson  
3000 Shanel Road \ 98 Shokowa  
Hopland , CA 95449 Sokow  
spadi@hoplandtribe.com Shanel  
(707) 472-2100, Ext 1405 Pomo  
  
(707) 744-1506 - Fax

Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Leona Willams, Chairperson  
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo  
Ukiah , CA 95482  
tcouncil@pinoleville-nsn.gov  
(707) 463-1454  
(707) 463-6601 FAX

Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe  
Rochard Smith, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1239 Cahto  
Laytonville , CA 95454 Kato  
Chairwoman @cahto.org Pomo  
(707) 984-6197  
(707) 984-6201 Fax

Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Angela James, THPO  
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo  
Ukiah , CA 95482  
david.s.edmonds@gmail.com  
(707) 463-1454  
(707) 463-6601 FAX

Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe  
Atta P. Stevenson, Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 1404 Cahto  
Laytonville , CA 95454 Kato  
vtalker101@yahoo.com Pomo  
707-841-0058

Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Dave Edmunds, Environmental Director  
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo  
Ukiah , CA 95482  
david.s.edmonds@gmail.com  
(707) 463-1454  
(707) 463-6601 FAX

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 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 Ackerman Creek @ North State Street Bridge Rehab/Replacement project, Mendocino County

**Native American Contacts  
Mendocino County  
October 31, 2012**

Potter Valley Tribe  
Greg Young, Environmental Coordinator  
2251 South State Street Pomo  
Ukiah , CA 95482  
(707) 462-1213  
(707) 462-1240 FAX

Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Steve Nevarez Jr., Environmental Coordinator  
3250 Road I Pomo  
Redwood , CA 95470  
redwoodres@pacific.net  
(707)485-0361  
Fax:(707) 485-5726

Potter Valley Tribe  
Salvador Rosales, Chairperson  
2251 South State Street Pomo  
Ukiah , CA 95482  
pottervalleytribe@comcast.net  
(707) 462-1213  
(707) 462-1240 - Fax

Round Valley Reservation/Covelo Indian Community  
Kenneth Wright, President  
77826 Covelo Road Yuki ; Nomlaki  
Covelo , CA 95428 Pit River  
(707) 983-6126 Pomo  
(707) 983-6128 - Fax Concow  
Wailaki; Wintun

Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Elizabeth Hansen, Chairperson  
3250 Road I Pomo  
Redwood , CA 95470  
redwoodres@pacific.net  
(707)485-0361  
(707) 485-5726 - Fax

She Bel Na Band of Pomo Indians  
Dina Bowen-Welsh, Secretary  
PO Box 1613 Pomo  
Fort Bragg , CA 95437  
707-964-8126

Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Lois Lockart, Tribal Administrator  
3250 Road I Pomo  
Redwood , CA 95470  
redwoodres@pacific.net  
(707)485-0361  
Fax:(707) 485-5726

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Michael Fitzgerral, Chairperson  
190 Sherwood Hill Drive Pomo  
Willits , CA 95490  
svradministrator@sbcglobal.net  
(707) 459-9690  
(707) 459-6936 - Fax

Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Zhao Qui, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
3250 Road I Pomo  
Redwood , CA 95470  
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Fax:(707) 485-5726

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
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190 Sherwood Hill Drive Pomo  
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(707) 459-6936 - Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Ackerman Creek @ North State Street Bridge Rehab/Replacement project, Mendocino County

**Native American Contacts  
Mendocino County  
October 31, 2012**

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Hillary Renick, THPO  
190 Sherwood Hill Drive Pomo  
Willits , CA 95490

(707) 459-9690  
(707) 459-6936 - Fax

Stewarts Point Rancheria  
Emilio Valencia, Chairperson  
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo  
Santa Rosa , CA 95403  
Emilio@stewartspoint.com

(707) 591-0580-voice  
(707) 591-0583 - Fax

Stewarts Point Rancheria  
Nina Hapner, Environmental Planning Department  
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo  
Santa Rosa , CA 95403  
nina@stewartspoint.org  
(707) 591-0580 ext107  
(707) 591-0583 FAX

Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO  
Otis Parish, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo  
Santa Rosa , CA 95403  
Otis@stewartspoint.org  
(707) 591-0580 EXT 105  
(707) 591-0583 FAX

Yokayo Tribe  
Chairperson  
P.O. Box 362 Pomo  
Calmadge , CA 95481

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Wickerman Creek @ North State Street Bridge Rehab/Replacement project, Mendocino County

November 12, 2012

**TO:** Mr. John Feliz Jr., Chairperson, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians  
Ms. Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson, Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians  
Mr. Nelson Pinola, Chairperson, Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria  
Ms. Harriet L. Stanley-Rhoades, Noyo River Indian Community  
Mr. Shawn Padi, Chairperson, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians  
Ms. Leona Williams, Chairperson, Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Ms. Angela James, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Mr. Dave Edmunds, Environmental Director, Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Mr. Richard Smith, Chairperson, Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe  
Ms. Atta P. Stevenson, Cultural Resources, Laytonville Rancheria/Cahto Indian Tribe  
Mr. Greg Young, Environmental Coordinator, Potter Valley Tribe  
Mr. Salvador Rosales, Chairperson, Potter Valley Tribe  
Ms. Elizabeth Hansen, Chairperson, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Ms. Lois Lockart, Tribal Administrator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Mr. Zhao Qui, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Mr. Steve Nevarez Jr., Environmental Coordinator, Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Mr. Kenneth Wright, President, Round Valley Reservation/Covelo Indian Community  
Ms. Dina Bowen-Welsh, Secretary, She Bel Na Band of Mendocino Coast Pomo Indians  
Mr. Michael Fitzgerral, Chairperson, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Ms. Talisha Melliush, Cultural Resource Specialist, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Ms. Hillary Renick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo  
Mr. Emilio Valencia, Chairperson, Stewarts Point Rancheria  
Ms. Nina Hapner, Environmental Planning Department, Stewarts Point Rancheria  
Mr. Otis Parish, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO  
Chairperson, Yokayo Tribe

**SUBJECT: North State Street over Ackerman Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Mendocino County, California**

On behalf of the Mendocino County Department of Transportation, North State Resources, Inc. (NSR) will be conducting an Archaeological Inventory Survey for the proposed North State Street over Ackerman Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Mendocino County, California. This project involves the widening of the existing narrow, two-lane bridge to conform to the newly widened roadway approaches, as well as to provide sidewalk for pedestrian safety and bike lanes for cyclist safety. The project area is located along North State Street where it crosses Ackerman Creek, south of the town of Ukiah. This location corresponds to a portion of the Yokayo Land Grant in Township 15 North and Range 12 East,

**CORPORATE OFFICE**  
5000 Bechelli Lane, Suite 203  
Redding, CA 96002  
Phone 530.222.5347  
Fax 530.222.4958

1321 20th Street  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
Phone 916.446.2566  
Fax 916.446.2792

500 Orient Street, Suite 150  
Chico, CA 95928  
Phone 530.345.4552  
Fax 530.345.4805

305 Chestnut Street  
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067  
Phone 530.926.3595  
Fax 530.926.3857



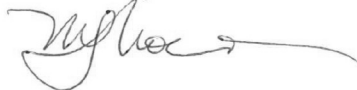
Humboldt Base Meridian of the "Ukiah, California" U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1, enclosed).

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800.3(f)), NSR is soliciting input from appropriate individuals, organizations, and contacts in an attempt to identify "historic properties," which refer to archaeological and historic sites, and places that may have cultural or traditional significance in or near to the project area. As a representative of NSR, I am requesting information to help with the planning phase of this project. The planning phase, also known as the "Inventory" process, assists NSR with preparing informed assessments of the sensitivity of the project area in relationship to potential cultural resources that may be present in the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Any information or comments that you can provide regarding archaeological or historic sites or areas of cultural significance known to occur in or near the proposed project area might be necessary to reduce the project's potential to affect cultural resources adversely. Information received in response to this letter will respectfully be kept confidential and will not be made available to the public.

Please provide your response by November 30, 2012 to NSR Anthropologist Mim. Roeder. Responses may be made by phone (530-345-4552 ext. 206), fax (530-345-4805), letter, or by email (Roeder@nsrnet.com). Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

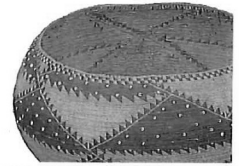


Ms. Mim. Roeder  
*Anthropologist*  
North State Resources, Inc.  
500 Orient Street  
Chico, CA 95928

**Enclosure:** Project Location Map



# POTTER VALLEY TRIBE



2251 S. State St. • Ukiah, California 95482 • (707) 462-1213 • Fax (707) 462-1240 • E-mail: [pottervalleytribe@pottervalleytribe.com](mailto:pottervalleytribe@pottervalleytribe.com)

*Chairperson*

*Salvador Rosales*

*Secretary*

*Rosemary Rosales*

*Treasurer*

*Losario Rosales*

*Member-At-Large & Appointed Spokesperson*

*Norma Rosales*

Tribal Environmental Office

[pvtepadirector@pottervalleytribe.com](mailto:pvtepadirector@pottervalleytribe.com)

**Date:** 11/19/2012

**To:** Ms. Mim. Roeder

**Fax/Email:** Na please provide personal email address for faster response

**Regarding Project:** North State Street over kerman Creek Bridge Replacement project, Mendocino county, california

**Project ID:** 0.4 miles east of the center of graeagle and 0.6 miles south of the center of Blairsden

As far as we are able to determine, the area described has no known archaeological or cultural sites of the Potter Valley Tribe. The Potter Valley Tribe moved around Mendocino County, and may have established seasonal camps or villages between the coast and inland areas. We recognize that all of Mendocino County is culturally and archaeologically sensitive, and many such sites exist and may be undiscovered at this time.

Please notify the Tribe immediately if any sites or articles of historical or archaeological nature are discovered during this project, pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act.

There is the possibility that Native Americans currently utilize this site for the gathering of plant or animal materials for food, basketry, herbal, or ceremonial use. The use of pesticides in such areas could jeopardize the health of anyone entering, or using materials gathered from, areas with access for gathering. We request prior notification of pesticide use at this site so we can inform our Tribal members to avoid such areas and unnecessary exposure.

We would also like to be able to provide future generations of Native Americans access to artifacts and other cultural resources of the Tribe. We would ask that landowners consider donating cultural resources discovered during projects to the Potter Valley Tribe or other tribes when projects occur in their ancestral territories.

Sincerely,

Gregg Young, M.A.  
Environmental Director