

APPENDIX E

Cultural Resources

STATE OF CALIFORNIAArnold Schwarzenegger, Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

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



June 26, 2008

Richard W. Deis, M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist
EDAW INC.
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

Sent by Fax: 916-414-5850
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Stockton Medical Bed Facility project, San Joaquin County.

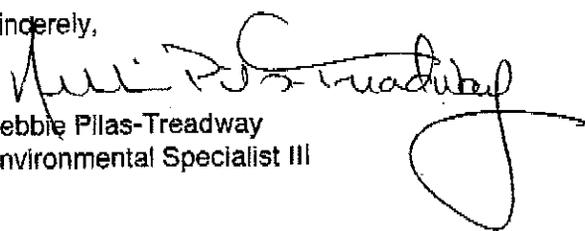
Dear Mr. Deis:

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
San Joaquin County
June 26, 2008

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Matthew Franklin, Chairperson
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640
matt@ionemiwok.org
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Heritage Cultural Committee
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

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 Stockton Medical Bed Facility project, San Joaquin County.

**CPR Stockton Medical Bed Facility
Cultural Resources Inventory Assessment
San Joaquin County, California**

Prepared For:
California Prison Health Care Receivership Corporation
500 J Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95814

Contact: Laura Sainz
CEQA Project Manager for CPR
URS/BLL Joint Venture

Prepared By:
EDAW, Inc.
2022 J St.
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-414-5800

Contact: Richard W. Deis, M.A., RPA

October 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ii
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY.....	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
Project Description	1
Project Location.....	1
Archaeological Study Team	1
BACKGROUND.....	4
Regulatory Background.....	4
Environmental Setting.....	6
METHODOLOGY	9
Pre-field Research	9
Native American Consultation	10
Field Reconnaissance	11
RESULTS.....	11
RECOMMENDATIONS	13
Unanticipated Finds.....	13
REFERENCES CITED.....	15
 Appendices	
A Central California Information Center Records Search	
B Native American Consultation	
C Department of Parks and Recreation Forms	
 Exhibits	
1 Regional Project Location Map.....	2
2 Project Site Location	3
3 Karl Holton Administrative Building.....	12
 Tables	
1 Cultural Resource Inventories at the Project Site.....	10

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCIC	Central California Information Center
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CPR	California Prison Receiver
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
HSC	California Health and Safety Code
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NCYCC	Northern California Youth Correctional Center
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	California Public Resources Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The California Prison Receiver (CPR) is proposing to construct a 1,500 bed sub-acute medical care facility at the current location of the Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility and south of the existing Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center in San Joaquin County, California. This development would result in ground-disturbing activities to a depth of several feet, and the complete removal of the existing Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility currently located in the project boundaries. In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the County of San Joaquin General Plan policies, the CPR requested that EDAW conduct an archaeological inventory and assessment, a review of pertinent cultural resource literature, and Native American consultation for the proposed project site.

EDAW archaeologists conducted an inventory of the proposed project area on July 22, August 22 and 29, 2008. During these investigations a foundation, remains of a pre-1952 building and scattered refuse and an isolated chert prehistoric flaked stone artifact were observed along with the existing Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility. Because of a lack of integrity and research potential the archaeological remains of the building and isolated artifact have been recommended not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The Karl Holton Facility was constructed in the early 1970s. The structures are not considered to be of “exceptional importance,” which is the criteria for listing of a structure under 50 years old on the National Register of Historic Places (CFR Section 60.4, Title 36, Chapter I). Furthermore, the structures would not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources because these structures are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to local, regional, or California history, they are not associated with a person of local or state importance, they do not embody a distinct architectural type, period, construction method, or high artistic value, and they have not yielded, nor have they the potential to yield information important to local or state history. Therefore, it is recommended that there will be no significant impacts under CEQA.

INTRODUCTION

EDAW, at the request of the California Prison Receiver (CPR), conducted an archaeological inventory and review of pertinent cultural resource literature for the proposed CPR Stockton Medical Bed Facility. The purpose of this investigation was to identify any archaeological or historical resources that could be altered or otherwise affected by the proposed project. This document was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and applicable San Joaquin County General Plan policies.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As designed, the proposed 144-acre development would include demolition of the existing Karl Holton Correctional Facility, which was erected in 1967. New construction would consist of staff and visitor parking, underground utilities, central plant, and warehouse. In addition, the conceptual plan calls for the construction of housing, and diagnostic and treatment facilities. Off-site infrastructure would include underground electrical lines extending north from the existing facility to Arch Road, a sewer force main north and west of the perimeter fence of the O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility, and the expansion of the capacity of the stormwater detention basin southeast of the proposed facility. Direct impacts would result from demolition, site grading, installation of storm drainage improvements, and extension of water, sewer, natural gas, and electrical utilities to each building in the proposed project. Construction staging would require an additional 30 acres and would be located to the northwest of the proposed development.

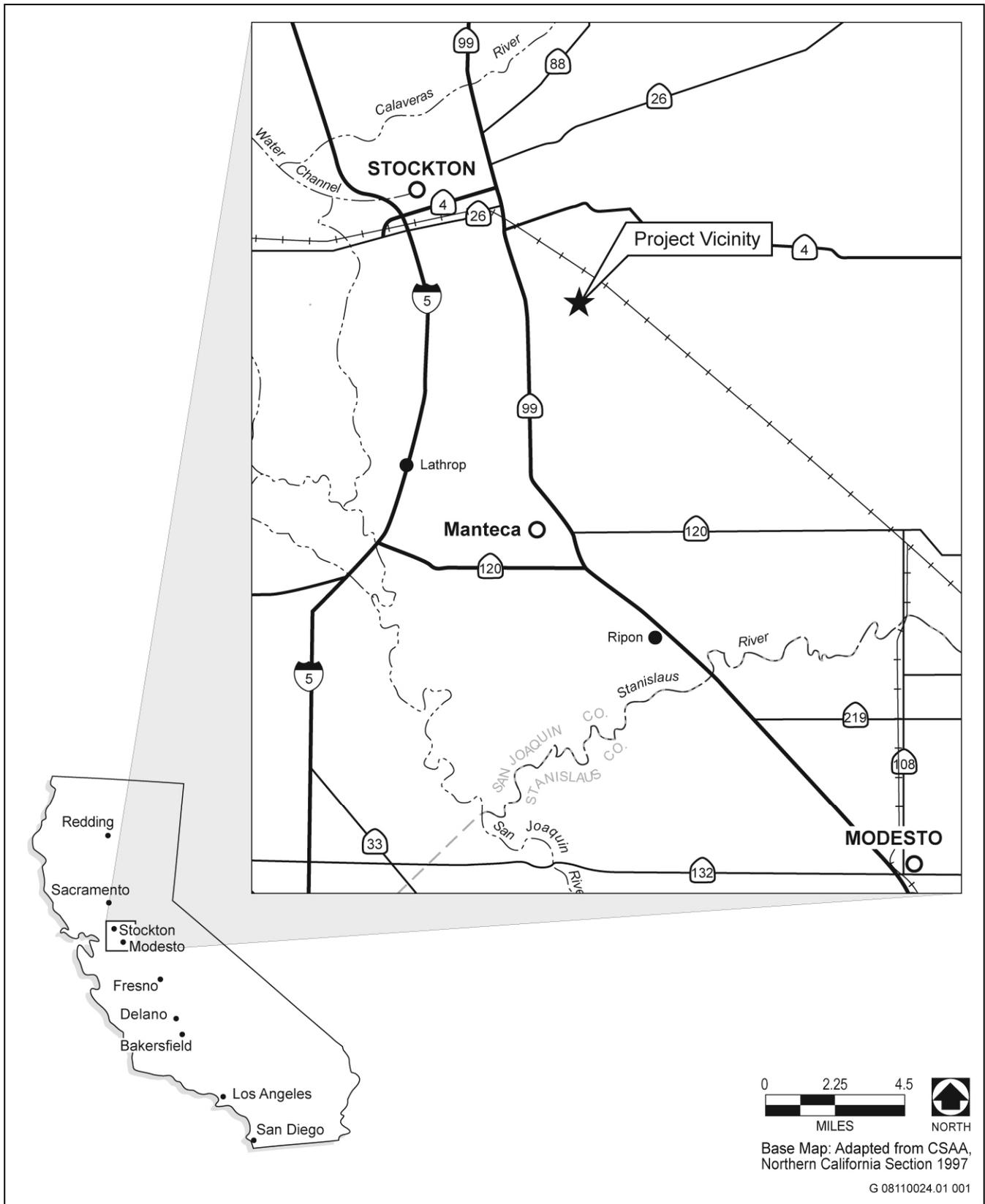
PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is part of the Northern California Youth Correctional Center (NCYCC), and is located at 7650 S. Newcastle Road in an unincorporated portion of central San Joaquin County, approximately 1/3 mile south of the Stockton city limits and less than 1 1/2 miles east of State Route 99 (Exhibit 1). This locale is depicted in Sections 27 and 34 of Township 1 North, Range 7 East on the Stockton East 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle, and is bordered by Arch Road to the north, and Austin road on the east. (Exhibit 2)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY TEAM

EDAW's cultural resources staff conducted research for this project according to current legal and professional standards. The study team consisted of professionally trained archaeologists and historians. The following personnel were participants in the project:

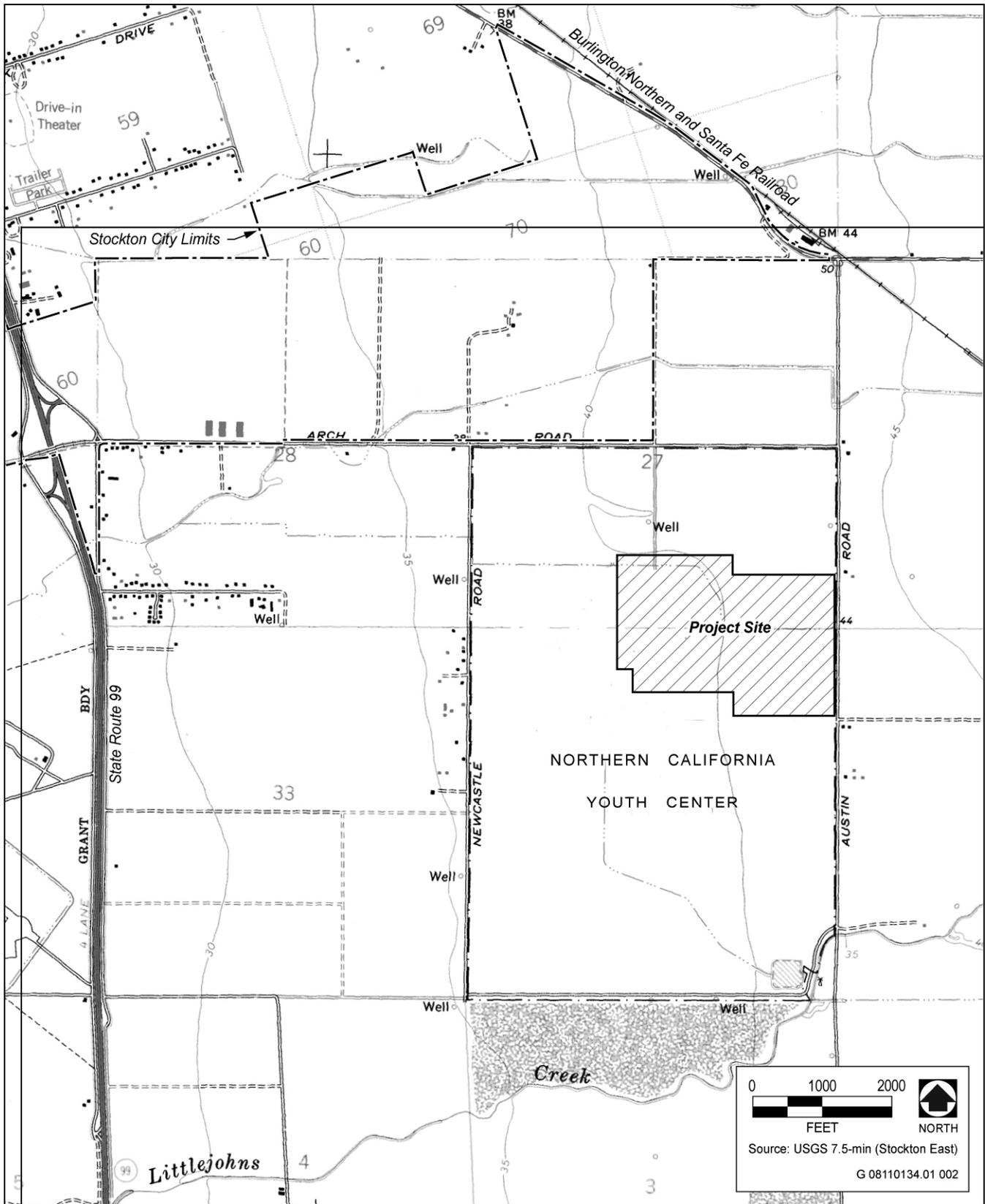
Person	Position
Richard Deis, M.A	Cultural Resources Project Manager - Report Author
Anna Starkey, B.A.	Staff Archaeologist
Alicia Perez, B.A.	Staff Archaeologist
Brian Ludwig, Ph.D	Senior Cultural Resources Review



Source: Adapted by EDAW 2008

Regional Project Location Map

Exhibit 1



Source: Adapted by EDAW 2008

Project Site Location

Exhibit 2

BACKGROUND

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

This technical document was prepared in support of an environmental impact report, and complies with the State CEQA guidelines and San Joaquin General Plan. Each of these regulations is outlined as follows. No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws are applicable to the proposed project.

STATE CEQA GUIDELINES

CEQA offers guidelines regarding impacts on historic and prehistoric cultural resources. CEQA states that if implementation of a project would result in significant impacts on important cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered. However, only significant cultural resources need to be addressed. State CEQA Guidelines define a significant cultural resource as “a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (CRHR) (California Public Resources Code 5024.1) and refer to these as “historical” resources. A cultural resource may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

The State CEQA Guidelines also require the consideration of unique archaeological sites (Section 15064.5). If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the CRHR but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource as outlined in the Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2), it may be treated as a significant historical resource. Treatment options under Section 21083.2 of CEQA include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more criteria for defining a “unique archaeological resource”):

For historic buildings, Section 15064.5(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, or the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), shall mitigate impacts to a level of less than significant. Potential eligibility also rests upon the integrity of the resource. Integrity is defined as the retention of the resource’s physical identity that existed during its period of significance. Integrity is determined by considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource.

PROTECTION OF INTERRED HUMAN REMAINS

California law also recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in Sections 7050.5 and 7052 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code. If human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all such activities in the vicinity of the find shall be halted immediately and the agency or the agency’s designated representative shall be notified. The agency shall immediately notify the county coroner and

a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050[c]). The responsibilities of the agency for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail in Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code.

LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND ORDINANCES

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The following objective and policies in the adopted San Joaquin County General Plan 2010 relating to identified historic and prehistoric resources are applicable to the proposed project.

Heritage Resources

Objective 1:

To protect San Joaquin County’s valuable architectural, historic, archaeological and cultural resources.

- ▶ **Policy 1.** The County shall continue to encourage efforts, both public and private, to preserve its historical and cultural heritage.
- ▶ **Policy 2.** Significant archaeological and historical resources shall be identified and protected from destruction. If evidence of such resources appears after development begins, an assessment shall be made of the appropriate action to preserve or remove the resources.
- ▶ **Policy 3.** No significant architectural, historical, archaeological or cultural resources shall be knowingly destroyed through County action.
- ▶ **Policy 4.** Reuse of architecturally interesting or historical buildings shall be encouraged.
- ▶ **Policy 5.** The County shall promote public awareness of and support for historic preservation.

CITY OF STOCKTON GENERAL PLAN 2035

The following goal and policies in the *City of Stockton General Plan 2035* relating to cultural resources are applicable to the proposed project.

Natural and Cultural Resources

- ▶ **Goal NCR-3:** To encourage the identification, protection, and enhancement of the city’s archaeological, historical, cultural, and paleontological resources for their cultural values.
 - **Policy NCR-3.5: Archaeological Resource Surveys.** Prior to project approval, the City shall require project applicant to have a qualified archeologist conduct the following activities: (1) conduct a record search at the Central California Information Center located at California State University Stanislaus and other appropriate historical repositories, (2) conduct field surveys where appropriate, and (3) prepare technical reports, where appropriate, meeting California Office of Historic Preservation Standards (Archeological Resource Management Reports).
 - **Policy NCR-3.6: Discovery of Archaeological Resources.** Consistent with Stockton Municipal Code Section 16-310.050—Cultural Resources, in the event that archaeological/paleontological resources are

discovered during site excavation, the City shall require that grading and construction work on the project site be suspended until the significance of the features can be determined by a qualified archaeologist/paleontologist. The City will require that a qualified archeologist/paleontologist make recommendations for measures necessary to protect any site determined to contain or constitute an historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or a unique paleontological resource or to undertake data recovery, excavation, analysis, and curation of archaeological/paleontologist materials. City staff shall consider such recommendations and implement them where they are feasible in light of project design as previously approved by the City.

- **Policy NCR-3.8: Discovery of Human Remains.** Consistent with Stockton Municipal Code Section 16-310.050—Cultural Resources and the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5), if human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project construction, it is necessary to comply with State laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This region of the upper San Joaquin Valley is characterized by Quaternary alluvial basin deposits (Wagner et al. 1987). Elevations in the project site range from 35 to 40 feet above mean sea level. Winters are typically cool with minimum temperatures averaging 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. Summers are characterized by hot temperatures ranging from 88 to 101 degrees on average with precipitation falling in the form of rain during the winter months and ranging from 6 to 20 inches annually (Ornduff 1974). Agricultural use has transformed the area from an open slightly rolling grass-land bisected by seasonal drainages such as Little Johns Creek, which is located less than ½ mile south of the project. These seasonal drainages would have supported a wetland environment and coupled with rolling grass-land most likely typified the pre-1850 environment. With the beginning of agricultural these lands have been re-contoured to meet the demands of farming and cattle grazing.

CULTURAL SETTING

This section provides an environmental setting, followed by prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts based on both primary and secondary research. The various events and chronologies discussed below aid in the analysis of cultural resources identified within and adjacent to the project site.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Fredrickson (1973, 1974) proposed a sequence of cultural patterns for the central districts of the North Coast Ranges, placing them in a framework of cultural periods that he believed were applicable to California as a whole. He proposed and utilized the concept of the cultural pattern as an adaptive mode shared generally by a number of analytically separable cultures. These different cultural patterns could be characterized by similar technological skills and devices, similar economic modes, including participation in trade networks and practices related to wealth; and similar mortuary and ceremonial practices. Fredrickson argued that the dating and definition of particular patterns should be kept separate from temporal periods, because more than one cultural pattern operated at any particular time. Thus, his framework of prehistoric periods is based on general technological and cultural horizons in operation throughout California over appreciable lengths of time. The general elements of this framework are outlined below.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD

The first demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California occurred during the Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 8000 Before Present [B.P.]). Known sites from this period are situated along lake shores and a developed milling tool technology may exist at this time depth. The social units did not depend heavily on the exchange of resources; with exchange activities occurring on an ad hoc, individual basis. Characteristic artifacts

include fluted projectile points and flaked stone crescents. Traditionally, Paleo-Indians are viewed exclusively as big-game hunters. However, more recent research suggests that they pursued much more varied subsistence and economic systems than previously thought.

LOWER ARCHAIC PERIOD

The beginning of the Lower Archaic Period (8000 - 5000 B.P.) coincides with the middle Holocene climatic change to generally drier conditions and the disappearance of the pluvial lakes that likely influenced earlier land-use patterns. Subsistence appears to have been focused on the consumption of plant foods as opposed to those obtained by hunting or trapping. Settlement appears to have been semi-sedentary, with little emphasis on wealth. Most tools were manufactured of local materials, and exchange continued to occur on an ad hoc basis. Distinctive artifact types included large dart points and the milling slab and hand stones.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Middle Archaic Period (5000 - 3000 B.P.) begins at the end of mid-Holocene climatic conditions, when the climate became similar to present-day conditions. Cultural change likely was, in part, a response to changing environmental conditions. Economies were more diversified, and possibly included the introduction of acorn-processing technology. Hunting remained an important source of food, as evidenced by faunal remains recovered from sites from this period. Sedentism appears to have been more developed, and the area's population grew and expanded. Little evidence is present that indicates the development of regularized exchange relations during the Middle Archaic Period. Artifacts diagnostic of this period include the bowl mortar and pestle, which first appear in the archaeological record during this time, and the continued use of large projectile points.

UPPER ARCHAIC PERIOD

The growth of sociopolitical complexity marks the Upper Archaic Period (3000 - 1500 B.P.). The development of status distinctions based on wealth is well documented and group-oriented religions emerge. Some indications suggest that these may represent the origins of the Kuksu religious system at the end of the period. Exchange systems grew more complex with evidence of regular, sustained exchange between groups. Shell beads gained in significance as possible indicators of personal status and as important trade items. During this period, large projectile points are still found in lithic assemblages, and the bowl mortar and pestle replace the milling stone and hand stone throughout most of the state.

EMERGENT PERIOD

Several technological and social changes distinguish the Emergent Period (1500 - 200 B.P.). The bow and arrow were introduced during this period; ultimately replacing the dart and atlatl. Territorial boundaries between groups became well established and closely resemble those documented in the ethnographic literature. Distinctions in individual social status became increasingly linked to acquired material wealth. Exchange of goods between groups becomes more regularized with more material, including raw materials, entering into the exchange networks. In the latter portion of this period, exchange relations become highly regularized and sophisticated. The clam disk bead became a monetary unit for exchange, and increasing quantities of goods were moved greater distances. Craft specialization arose and individuals or groups of craftspersons governed various aspects of production and exchange of trade goods in particular.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Ethnographically, the Northern Valley Yokuts occupied the project vicinity—that is, the land on either side of the San Joaquin River from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to south of Mendota. The Diablo Range probably marked the Yokuts' western boundary (Wallace 1978:462); the eastern edge would have lain along the Sierra Nevada foothills. Milliken (1997 in Davis-King 1999:11) places the *Yatchicumne* Yokut group in the area now

encompassed by the city of Stockton, and the *Passasime* Yokuts in the French Camp and Duck Creek slough areas.

Occupation of the northern parts of the range by the Yokuts may be relatively recent; linguistic evidence points toward an earlier Miwok occupation. The Yokuts gradually expanded their range northward and clearly occupied the area during the Spanish Colonial period, as evidenced by mixed assemblages of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The late prehistoric Yokuts may have been the largest ethnic group in pre-contact California. The triblet, populated by a few hundred to a few thousand occupants, served as the basic political unit (Moratto 1984:173). Structures ranged from single-family dwellings to multi-family communal structures and included sweatshouses and ceremonial lodges.

Euro-American contact with the Northern Valley Yokuts began with infrequent excursions by Spanish explorers traveling through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in the late 1700s to early 1800s. Many Yokuts were lured or captured by missionaries and scattered among the various missions although some escaped and returned to the valley. Yokuts frequently raided Spanish (and later Mexican) cattle herds, leading to retaliatory action by settlers. The malaria epidemic of 1833 decimated the Yokuts population, killing thousands of tribesmen. The influx of Europeans during the Gold Rush era further reduced the population through disease and violent relations with miners. Although there was no gold in the Yokuts territory, miners passing through on their way to the diggings caused a certain amount of upheaval. Many former miners who had seen the richness of the San Joaquin Valley on their way east later returned to settle and farm the area (Wallace 1978:469).

Currently, the Nototonme/North Valley Yokut Tribe, Inc., a group of native people whose Spokesperson is Katherine Erolina Perez, represents the Northern Valley Yokuts in the Stockton region. The group is dedicated to the preservation of their cultural heritage which involves preserving, documenting and interpreting their past including archaeological and human remains.

HISTORIC SETTING

The earliest non-native inhabitants of the San Joaquin County area consisted of a small number of Hudson's Bay Company trappers, mostly of French descent. Although their small settlement, known today as French Camp, represented the first Euro-American foothold in the region, substantial European influence was not necessarily felt in the area until the establishment of the Spanish *Ranchos* in the 1830s and 1840s.

The project area is situated immediately south what was originally the Campo de los Franceses land grant. This grant was made to Guillermo Gulnac in 1843, and consisted of more than 48,000 acres near French Camp (Beck and Haase 1974:28. Mexican land Grants-Sacramento, San Joaquin, Amador). Gulnac entered into a partnership with Captain C.M. Weber, a German immigrant. Weber stayed briefly in New Orleans and Salt Lake City before making his way to Sutter's Fort in what is now Sacramento, where he was employed as an overseer and general assistant to John Sutter. After receiving a half interest in the rancho from Gulnac, Weber moved to Stockton in 1847 and later purchased the other half interest. Weber actively encouraged settlement and convinced others to move to the region by offering them land, ultimately laying the groundwork for future and more intensive settlement and economic development (Prouty 1980).

In 1847 Captain Weber laid out the town of Tuleburg on the south side of the Laguna, now known as the Stockton Channel. Weber tried his hand at mining, forming the Stockton Mining and Trading Company, but then realized that he could reap large rewards by establishing a town and supply center to cater to the miners. The town was resurveyed and the name was changed to Stockton, after Commodore Robert F. Stockton. With the Gold Rush the town developed rapidly with ships arriving with cargo and passengers bound for the southern gold fields. Roads were established linking the mining communities in Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Amador Counties. One of the first roads, and probably the most important, was the Mariposa Road, located north of the present-day project site and established in 1851.

By the winter of 1850 the population of the town had increased to 5,000 (Marvin 1998:3 in Davis King 1999:11-12). Following the Gold Rush additional growth in the area came with the railroads, the first of which was the

Central Pacific, whose locomotive “Governor Stanford” arrived in August of 1869. The San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railway Company began construction of a line from Stockton to Bakersfield in 1895. Today, this line is located less than 1 mile east of the project site, and is owned by Burlington Northern Santa Fe (Holterhoff 1914:5-11 in Davis-King 1999:13-14).

Stockton has continued to grow, becoming a hub of transportation via rail, and water and later highways that link the rich agricultural industries to world markets. The need for agricultural workers has led to the presence of today’s ethnically diverse population (Johnson et al. 1993:69 in Davis-King 1999:12).

METHODOLOGY

Given the confidentiality requirements of the state and the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), references to the locations of cultural resources sites are provided in general rather than specific terms. A copy of this cultural resources report, which identifies specific locations of archaeological sites in or near the project area, is on file for review by authorized individuals with the Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the CHRIS.

PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

Before the implementation of field surveys, a records search request was submitted by EDAW to the CCIC. The records search included reviews of previous investigations and documented cultural sites within and in the vicinity of the project site, and historic information pertinent to the project site listed in the following publications and sources, all available at the CCIC. A copy of this records search is included in Appendix A.

- ▶ *National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service 1996, and computerized information from 1966 through July 2000),
- ▶ *California Register of Historical Resources* (State of California 2001)
- ▶ *California Points of Historical Interest* (State of California 1992 and updates)
- ▶ *California Historical Landmarks* (State of California 1996 and updates)
- ▶ *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (State of California 1976)
- ▶ *Historic Property Data File* (the California Office of Historic Preservation’s [OHP’s] current computer list dated March 7, 2008 and March 20, 2008)
- ▶ *Caltrans State and Local Bridge Inventory* (Caltrans 1989, 2000 and updates)
- ▶ *Survey of Surveys* (CCIC 1989)
- ▶ *General Land Office plat map for Township 1 North, Range 7 East* (General Land Office 1851 and 1864)
- ▶ *Burnham 1:31,680 scale map* (USGS 1912)
- ▶ *Stockton East USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map* (USGS 1952)
- ▶ *Map 2 in History of San Joaquin County, California* (reprinted by Howell-North Books 1968)

The records search indicated that previous cultural resource investigations have been completed within and in the vicinity of the project area (see Table 1).

Table 1 Cultural Resource Inventories at the Project Site		
Title	Author (Date)	CCIC File No.
<i>Cultural Resource Investigations of the State of California Proposed 400-Bed Womens's Prison, San Joaquin County, California</i>	Napton (1986)	SJ-00770
<i>An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Northern California Youth Center Expansion, San Joaquin County, California</i>	Seldner (1986)	SJ-00832
<i>Cultural Resources Study Austin Road Landfill Expansion Project Near Stockton, San Joaquin County, California</i>	Werner et al. (1999)	SJ-1766
<i>Historical Resources Survey Report for the Stockton Intermodal Facility, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, San Joaquin County, California</i>	Davis-King (1999)	SJ-03601
Note: CCIC = Central California Information Center Source: Data obtained from the Central California Information Center at California State University, Stanislaus and compiled by EDAW 2008		

Inventory associated with a proposed women's prison (Napton 1986) included a small portion of the area proposed for construction of the new facility and inventory was also conducted adjacent to the proposed stormwater-catchment basin associated with the expansion of the Austin Road Landfill (Werner et al. 1991) No cultural resources were identified during either investigation. Survey conducted to the southwest of the project for the proposed Northern California Youth Center Expansion project identified a sparse distribution of historic debris that did not appear to qualify for significance and inclusion in the CRHR. Shelly Davis-King (1999:19-23) conducted investigations to the east of the project site in 1999. While a total of 10 resources were identified, consisting of building complexes, a section of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, historic roads, and archaeological sites, none are located within ½ mile of the current project site.

A review of historic maps indicates that several structures, a windmill, and roads are located in the project area or in the vicinity: however, none appear to be located directly within the current project site. Houses appear on a 1879 map (Howell North Books 1968:Map 2) within the area defined as a staging area and west of the project site. One of these residences belonged to a J. Kaller and was located in the southeast corner of Section 27 of the project site. Another structure, labeled "J. Pratt", is to the west in the northeast quarter of Section 33 and an additional house apparently belonging to "A. Horn" was situated to the south in the southwest corner of Section 34. Also noted on the 1879 map was the residence of G.W. Voorhees in the southeast corner of Section 26. In 1912 a structure at the end of a north-south road was located in the southeast corner of Section 34 (USGS 1912), and appeared at or very near the location of the Kaller house depicted on the 1879 map. The Stockton East USGS quadrangle (1952) depicts another building in the southeast corner of Section 27, however this one is slightly further north and east, suggesting that the Kaller house was either moved or replaced. The map also indicates a well in the southeast corner of Section 27.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Before conducting fieldwork, EDAW consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) regarding the potential for important cultural resources and properties to be within or adjacent to the project site. A response from the NAHC noted that a search of the Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources or traditional cultural places in or near the project site. Input from local Native American groups and individuals were also solicited. These consisted of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Heritage Cultural Committee, and Katherine Erolinda Perez. To date no response has been received from these groups and consultation is ongoing. Copies of this correspondence are provided in Appendix B.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

The records search information was supplemented with a field survey performed by EDAW archaeologists Alicia Perez and Anna Starkey under the supervision of Richard Deis on July 22, August 22 and 29, and September 29, 2008. The field methodology used approximately 10- to 30-meter parallel pedestrian transects. Although a small portion of the project site had been previously inventoried, because of the potential for changed conditions this area was included in the current field assessment. All areas of rodent disturbance and a cut bank for irrigation along the west side of Austin Road was carefully scrutinized for the presence of subsurface cultural deposits. Observed resources were documented on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms as required, and according to the instruction outlined by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995).

RESULTS

This section provides a summary and evaluation of cultural resources identified in the proposed project site. The evaluation conducted by EDAW was based, in part, on a records search completed by the CCIC, general background research, and field reconnaissance.

The areas surveyed for this project consisted primarily of plowed fields, a developed prison area, and an unplowed field with grasses and pumpkins. Visibility throughout the project area ranged from 5% to 100%. Surface visibility within the Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility was hampered by grasses, with surface visibility primarily limited to areas of rodent disturbance, and areas cleared by the survey crew to assist in surface visibility. Surface visibility was partially obstructed by grasses in the area of the proposed stormwater detention basin, where visibility averaged 10–40%. The area to the north of the Karl Holton Facility had been recently plowed and the alignment to the north of Arch Road recently had water systems installed, such that the entire surface was visible. Elsewhere the surface visibility averaged approximately 70%.

These methods resulted in the identification of the archaeological remains of an historic building with associated refuse (temporary site number CPR1), two isolated chert flaked stone artifacts (temporary number ISO1 and ISO2), and the structures and associated facilities of the Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility. DPR forms for the documented resources are provided in Appendix C. The Karl Holton Facility (Exhibit 3) was constructed in 1967 and is not greater than 50 years old. The structures are not considered to be of “exceptional importance,” which is the criteria for listing of a structure under 50 years old on the National Register of Historic Places (CFR Section 60.4, Title 36, Chapter I). Furthermore, the structures would not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources because these structures are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to local, regional, or California history, they are not associated with a person of local or state importance, they do not embody a distinct architectural type, period, construction method, or high artistic value, and they have not yielded, nor have they the potential to yield information important to local or state history. The remaining three resources are discussed below.



Source EDAW 2008

Karl Holton Administrative Building

Exhibit 3

CPR1

The site consists of the foundation remains and associated widely distributed refuse deposit associated with a structure that was in place in 1952, and has since been demolished. Features consist of a concrete pad, driveway and smaller concrete slab, and the associated refuse consists of marbles, bottle glass fragments and two whole bottles, fragmented ceramics, and burned butchered faunal bone. While the remains of an apparently older structure dating to as early as 1879 are known to have been located in proximity to the remains of this structure, historic maps indicate that a building was situated at this location no earlier than 1912 and no later than 1952,

One complete aspirin bottle displays a makers mark that post dates 1954 indicating that the building continued to be occupied for at least sometime after 1952, and based upon the associated artifact types the date of construction is most likely closer to 1952 than 1912. Demolition and subsequent grading has severely compromised the integrity of the archaeological remains, such that they lack direct association with each other.

CRHR Significance: The remains of this historic building and associated refuse were assessed for significance under the CEQA guidelines for their archaeological value (Criterion 4), more specifically their ability to provide information, not otherwise available on the historic land-use of the area during the 20th century. Demolition and subsequent grading and diking of the site area has completely compromised and otherwise obliterated any

research potential that may have existed at this locale. Therefore, because of a lack of integrity the site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR. In addition the remains do not appear to

ISO1

The isolated find is situated on the east side of a single lane paved road that exists to the south of Arch Road and ends at the existing Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility. The artifact consists of a gray/green chert interior flake measuring 3.8 x 2.5 cm in size. Although, the artifact was located within rodent backdirt, careful scrutiny of abundant rodent activity in the area failed to identify additional prehistoric constituents.

ISO2

The isolated find is situated on the north side of a single lane gravel road that is orientated east/west parallel to the existing Karl Holten Youth Correctional Facility fence line. It is a multi-directional gray/green chert core with approximately 30% cortex on one side. The core measures 4.2 x 3.6 cm in size. The artifact was located within a plow zone and, after thorough examination of the area, no additional prehistoric constituents were observed

CRHR Significance: Because these artifact lack association with other cultural constituents (e.g. artifacts, occupation debris), it has limited potential to further contribute to an understanding of prehistory. Therefore, neither artifact qualifies under Criterion 4, nor do they qualify as a unique archaeological resource, and both are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR, and do not qualify as an historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Resources located within the project area may be affected by a number of activities including grading, excavation, and demolition. The Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility, and the three archaeological cultural resources identified for the CPR Stockton Medical Bed Facility have been evaluated for significance using the criteria outlined in the methods section of this document. All have been recommended as not significant based upon a lack of integrity and/or association, and limited research potential. Therefore, the project will not have an effect on archaeological or historical resources located within the project site covered by this report.

UNANTICIPATED FINDS

In compliance with CEQA Section 15064.5(f) in the event that unrecorded cultural resources are identified during project implementation, it is recommended that potentially destructive work in the immediate vicinity of the find cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and if appropriate, provide recommendations for treatment. Subsurface prehistoric resources may take the form of stone tool and tool fragments, rock concentrations, burned and/or unburned shell or bone, and/or darkened sediments containing some of the above-mentioned constituents. Historic-period deposits can include fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and dumps.

If any unanticipated archaeological finds are made in the APE that are considered to be significant, a number of methods may be used to mitigate potential adverse effects. While avoidance through project redesign or some method of stabilization and preservation is the preferred method, in its absence, it is recommended that any potential impacts on unanticipated finds be mitigated through data recovery. It is also recommended that local Native American groups be consulted and their input solicited and considered in all aspects of such testing and mitigation where prehistoric artifacts are uncovered.

If human remains are found, the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) requires that excavation be halted in the immediate area and that the county coroner be notified to determine the nature of the remains. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on

private or state lands (HSC. 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by telephone within 24 hours of making that determination (HSC 7050.5[c]).

The responsibilities of the NAHC for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified within the California Public Resources Code (PRC 5097.9). The NAHC is responsible for immediately notifying the person it believes is the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the Native American remains. With permission of the legal landowner(s), the MLD may visit the site and make recommendations regarding the treatment and disposition of the human remains and any associated grave goods. This should be conducted within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC (PRC 5097.98[a]). If an agreement for treatment of the remains cannot be resolved satisfactorily, any of the parties may request mediation by the NAHC (PRC 5097.94[k]). Should mediation fail, the landowner or the landowner's representative must re-inter the remains and associated items with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance (PRC 5097.98[b]).

REFERENCES CITED

Beck, W., and Y. Haase

1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman, OK.

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation

1995 *Instruction for Recording Historical Resources*. Sacramento, CA.

1999 *California State Law and Historic Preservation: Statutes, Regulations and Administrative Policies Regarding Historic Preservation and Protection of Cultural and Historical Resources, California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #10*. Sacramento, CA.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

1987 *State and Local Bridge Survey*. On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

2000 *State and Local Bridge Survey*. On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

CCIC (Central California Information Center)

1989 *Survey of Surveys*. On file at the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA.

Davis-King, Shelly

1999 *Historical Resources Survey Report for the Stockton Intermodal Facility, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, San Joaquin County, California*. Report on file at the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA.

Fredrickson, D. A.

1973 *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges*. Ph.D. dissertation University of California Davis Department of Anthropology. Davis, CA.

1974 Cultural Diversity in early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):41–54.

General Land Office

1851 Township 1 North, Range 7 East. On file at the Central California Information Center, California State University Stanislaus, Turlock.

Houlterhoff, G. JR., compiler

1914 *Historical Review of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (with Particular Reference to California Lines), as Furnished to the Railroad Commission of the State of California in Compliance with its General Order No. 38*. Los Angeles, CA. (Reprinted June 1986, Omni Publications, Hawthorne, CA).

Howell-North Books

1968 *History of San Joaquin County, California*. Howell-North Books, Berkeley, CA.

Johnson, Stephen, Gerald Haslam, and Robert Dawson

1993 *The Great Central Valley, California's Heartland*. University of California Press in Association with the California Academy of Sciences, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA.

Marvin, Judith

1998 *Historic Architectural Survey Report (Positive) for the Arch-Airport Road/State Route 99 Interchange project, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.* Caltrans District 10, Stockton, 10-SJ-99, Post Kilometer 22.5-24.1, Post Mile 14.0 – 15.0. Prepared by LSA Associates, Inc, Irvine, CA.

Milliken, Randall

1997 Contact period Ethnography of the Calaveras River Region. In: *The Taylor's Bar Site (CA-CAL-1180/H): Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Investigations in Calaveras County, California*, by Randall Milliken, William Bloomer, Susan Stratton, Jim Nelson, Denise Furlong, D. Craig Youg, Jr., Eric Wohlgemuth, Julia Costello, Pat Mikkelson, Tim Carperter and Deborah Jones. Submitted to Calaveras County Water District, San Andreas, CA.

Moratto, M. J.

1984 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press. San Francisco, CA.

Napton, L. Kyle

1984 Cultural Resource Investigations of the State of California Proposed 400-Bed Womens's Prison, San Joaquin County, California. Report on file at the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA.

OHP. See California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation

Ornduff, Robert

1974 *Introduction to California Plant Life.* University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

Prouty, E.

1980 Manteca: Selected Chapters from its History. *The Manteca Bulletin.* Manteca, CA.

Seldner, Dana McGowan

1986 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Northern California Youth Center Expansion, San Joaquin County, California.* Report on file at the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA.

State of California

1976 *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resource Inventory.* On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

1992 California Points of Historical Interest. On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

1996 *California Historic Landmarks.* On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

1999 *California Register of Historical Resources.* On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

2008 Office of Historic Preservation, Historic Property Data File. On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey)

1912 Burnham 1:31,680 map. On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

1952 Stockton East 7.5 minute quadrangle. On file at the Central California Information Center, Turlock, CA.

Wagner, D. L., C.W. Jennings, T.L. Bedrossian and E. J. Bortugno
1987 Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle. *Regional Geologic Map Series Map 14*. California State Division of Mines and Geology. Sacramento, CA.

Wallace, W. J.
1978 Northern Valley Yokuts. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, DC.

Werner, R. Gerike, C, and J. Carter
1991 *Cultural Resources Study Austin Road Landfill Expansion Project Near Stockton, San Joaquin County, California*. Report No. SJ-1766 on file at the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA.

APPENDIX A

Records Search Results



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System

Department of Anthropology – California State University, Stanislaus
One University Circle, Turlock, California 95382
(209) 667-3307 – FAX (209) 667-3324

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

Date: 6/26/2008

CCIC File #: 7097L

Project: CPR Medical Facilities
Stockton, Project No. 08110134.01

Richard W. Deis
EDAW
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Deis:

We have conducted a records search as per your request for the above-referenced project area located on the Stockton East USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map in San Joaquin County.

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and a one-quarter mile radius of the project area (as specified by the client), and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), and the *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (May 1992 and updates), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (Office of Historic Preservation current computer lists dated 3/20/2008 and 3/07/2008), the CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Survey (1989 and updates), the *Survey of Surveys* (1989), GLO Plats, and other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for each specific county.

The following details the results of the records search (copies of materials referenced are attached):

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:

- (1) None formally reported to the Information Center.
- (2) The GLO Plat for T1N R7E (Sheet 41-012, dated 1851-1864) indicates two natural sloughs in Section 27/34.

- (3) The Burnham 1:31680-scale map (dated 1912) also references the sloughs and a road in Sections 17 and 34.
- (4) The Stockton East USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (dated 1952) references the sloughs in Sections 27/34.
- (5) Map Number Two in History of San Joaquin County, California with Illustrations (1879; 1968 reprint) references the ranch of J. Kaller in the O'Neil Township in Section 27.

Prehistoric or historic resources within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area:

- (1) None formally reported to the Information Center.
- (2) The historic USGS maps referenced above show several buildings or structures and a well.

Resources known to have value to local cultural groups: None formally reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the project area: One investigation:

CCIC Report #	Author/Date
SJ-00770	Napton (1984)

Previous investigations within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area:

CCIC Report #	Author/Date
SJ-00832	Seldner (1986)
SJ-03601	Davis-King (1999)

Comments: In accordance with State law, if any historical resources are found during construction, work is to stop and the lead agency and a qualified professional are to be consulted to determine the importance and appropriate treatment of the find.

We understand that you will be conducting an archaeological study of the proposed project that is the subject of this records search. We look forward to receiving one copy of your report of findings which should include two copies each of site records for all historical resources documented.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. Please sign and return the attached **Access Agreement**

and **Statement of Qualifications** forms. Billing is attached, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. A. Greathouse".

E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System

APPENDIX B

Native American Consultation

EDAW Inc
2022 J Street, Sacramento, California 95811
T 916.414.5800 F 916.414.5850 www.edaw.com

June 23, 2008

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: California Prison Receiver – Stockton Medical Bed Facility Project

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

EDAW is conducting cultural resources studies for the above-referenced project located in central San Joaquin County, approximately 1/3 mile south of the Stockton city limits, and 1 ½ miles east of State Route 99. This locale is located in Township 1 N, Range 7 E, Sections 27 and 34, of the Stockton East, CA, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle as depicted on the attached map. The project involves the construction of a 1,500-bed-sub-acute medical care facility where the existing Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility is currently located and south of the existing Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center Annex. The California Prison Receiver is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and results of these cultural investigations will be included in an environmental impact report.

We would appreciate any information you can provide regarding prehistoric, historic, or ethnographic Native American land-use. We are also interested in any contemporary Native American values that may be present near or within the project area. We would also like to request a search of the NAHC Sacred Land files.

Please send via mail or facsimile a listing of local Native American groups or representatives at your earliest convenience, so that we may contact appropriate individuals and account for their potential concerns in the planning process.

If you have any questions or comments feel free to contact me at my office. I can be reached by email at richard.deis@EDAW.com, or by phone at 916-414-5878. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Deis, M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist

cc: 08110134.01 / Documents / Cultural
encl: USGS Quad Map

STATE OF CALIFORNIAArnold Schwarzenegger, Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

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



June 26, 2008

Richard W. Deis, M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist
EDAW INC.
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

Sent by Fax: 916-414-5850
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Stockton Medical Bed Facility project, San Joaquin County.

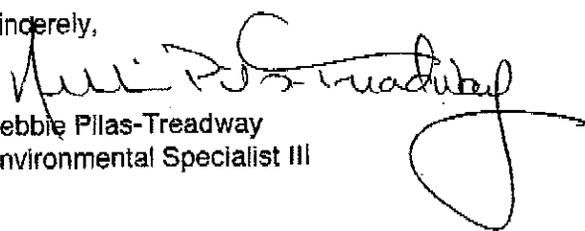
Dear Mr. Deis:

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
San Joaquin County
June 26, 2008

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Matthew Franklin, Chairperson
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640
matt@ionemiwok.org
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Heritage Cultural Committee
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

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 Stockton Medical Bed Facility project, San Joaquin County.

EDAW Inc
2022 J Street, Sacramento, California 95811
T 916.414.5800 F 916.414.5850 www.edaw.com

July 2, 2008

Katherine Erolinda Perez
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Subject: Proposed Stockton Medical Bed Facility Project, San Joaquin County, California

Dear Ms. Perez:

EDAW Inc. has been contracted to conduct cultural resources surveys for the above-referenced project located in central San Joaquin County, approximately 1/3 mile south of the Stockton city limits, and 1 ½ miles east of State Route 99. This locale is situated in Township 1 N, Range 7 E, Sections 27 and 34, of the Stockton East CA, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle as depicted on the attached map. The project involves the construction of a 1,500 bed sub-acute medical care facility where the existing Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility is currently located and south of the existing Richard A. McGee, Correctional Training Center Annex. The California Prison Receiver is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and results of these cultural investigations will be included in an environmental document.

We would appreciate your help in identifying any concerns you and the Native American community may have regarding cultural resources that may be located in or in the vicinity of the study area. A response form is enclosed for your convenience. Returning this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the study, nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time.

Efforts will be made to address your concerns and will be included in the planning process. A list of area Native American representatives and communities provided by the Native American Heritage Commission that are also being contacted has been included. If there are any other groups or individuals you think should be contacted, please let us know.

In order to incorporate your concerns and/or input in any forthcoming reports, we would appreciate receiving your comments as soon as possible. If you have questions, please feel free contact me at 916-414-5878

Sincerely,

Richard W. Deis, M.A., R.P.A
Project Archaeologist

encl: Quad Map, Response Form, List of Addresses
cc: 08110134.01 / Cultural

Stockton Medical Bed Facility Project

Please check all that apply:

- Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (____)_____ or my evening phone number is (____)_____
- I have further comments as provided below.
- I do not have any comments.

Comments:

CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:

NAME AND ADDRESS (if different):

Signature:

[Printed Name]

Date

Please return to:

Richard W. Deis, M.A.
EDAW
2022 J St.
Sacramento, CA 95814

EDAW Inc
2022 J Street, Sacramento, California 95811
T 916.414.5800 F 916.414.5850 www.edaw.com

July 2, 2008

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Heritage Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640

Subject: Proposed Stockton Medical Bed Facility Project, San Joaquin County, California

Dear Heritage Cultural Committee:

EDAW Inc. has been contracted to conduct cultural resources surveys for the above-referenced project located in central San Joaquin County, approximately 1/3 mile south of the Stockton city limits, and 1 ½ miles east of State Route 99. This locale is situated in Township 1 N, Range 7 E, Sections 27 and 34, of the Stockton East CA, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle as depicted on the attached map. The project involves the construction of a 1,500 bed sub-acute medical care facility where the existing Karl Holton Youth Correctional Facility is currently located and south of the existing Richard A. McGee, Correctional Training Center Annex. The California Prison Receiver is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and results of these cultural investigations will be included in an environmental document.

We would appreciate your help in identifying any concerns you and the Native American community may have regarding cultural resources that may be located in or in the vicinity of the study area. A response form is enclosed for your convenience. Returning this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the study, nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time.

Efforts will be made to address your concerns and will be included in the planning process. A list of area Native American representatives and communities provided by the Native American Heritage Commission that are also being contacted has been included. If there are any other groups or individuals you think should be contacted, please let us know.

In order to incorporate your concerns and/or input in any forthcoming reports, we would appreciate receiving your comments as soon as possible. If you have questions, please feel free contact me at 916-414-5878

Sincerely,

Richard W. Deis, M.A., R.P.A
Project Archaeologist

encl: Quad Map, Response Form, List of Addresses
cc: 08110134.01 / Cultural

Stockton Medical Bed Facility Project

Please check all that apply:

- Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (____)_____ or my evening phone number is (____)_____
- I have further comments as provided below.
- I do not have any comments.

Comments:

CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:

NAME AND ADDRESS (if different):

Signature:

[Printed Name]

Date

Please return to:

Richard W. Deis, M.A.
EDAW
2022 J St.
Sacramento, CA 95814

APPENDIX C

DPR Forms