Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Midway Plaza Project

Solano County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dan Sharp retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2025 to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the Midway Plaza Project in Solano County, California. The Project proponent proposes to develop a commercial facility to the southeast of the City of Dixon. The commercial facility would comprise fuel dispenser islands, retail/restaurant buildings, a truck stop and scale, and an onsite wastewater treatment system.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that no cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Project Area; therefore, no previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area.

As a result of the 2025 field survey, ECORP recorded one new cultural resource within the Project Area: MP-01 (a segment of the Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US Highway 40). Research revealed that MP-01 was used as a segment of the Lincoln Highway/US 40 route. Various segments of the Lincoln Highway have been evaluated through time and portions are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). ECORP did not locate any prior evaluations of the Lincoln Highway in Solano County, therefore, ECORP evaluated MP-01 using the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria. Because of its association with the Lincoln Highway/US 40, MP-01 is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1. However, MP-01 was realigned after its period of significance and retains no integrity. Therefore, ECORP recommends that MP-01 is not eligible under any criteria and does not retain any integrity, therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. No known Historic Properties as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or Historical Resources defined by the California Environmental Quality Act will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

This report also provides recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory

Term	Definition
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
cal.	calibrated
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCTS	Central California Taxonomic System
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
E	East
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area
N	North
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NW	Northwest
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Midway Plaza Project
R	Range
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SW	Southwest
T	Township
TCR	tribal cultural resource
US	U.S. Highway
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dan Sharp retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2025 to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the Midway Plaza Project in Solano County, California. A survey of the Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Proposed Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of 22 acres of land located in Sections 29 and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1978 photorevised edition of the 1953 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Allendale, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area is bordered by Sweany Creek to the north; Interstate (I) 80 and agricultural fields to the northwest; the I-80/Midway Road interchange to the west and south; Lewis Road, agricultural fields, and industrial buildings to the south; and agricultural fields to the east (Figure 2). The Project Area is situated on two parcels, which are identified by Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 109-180-050 and 109-230-030.

The Proposed Project entails the construction of a commercial facility, which would comprise fuel dispenser islands, retail/restaurant buildings, a truck stop and scale, and an onsite wastewater treatment system.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of a project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 and represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area but could extend as deep as 20 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soil maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

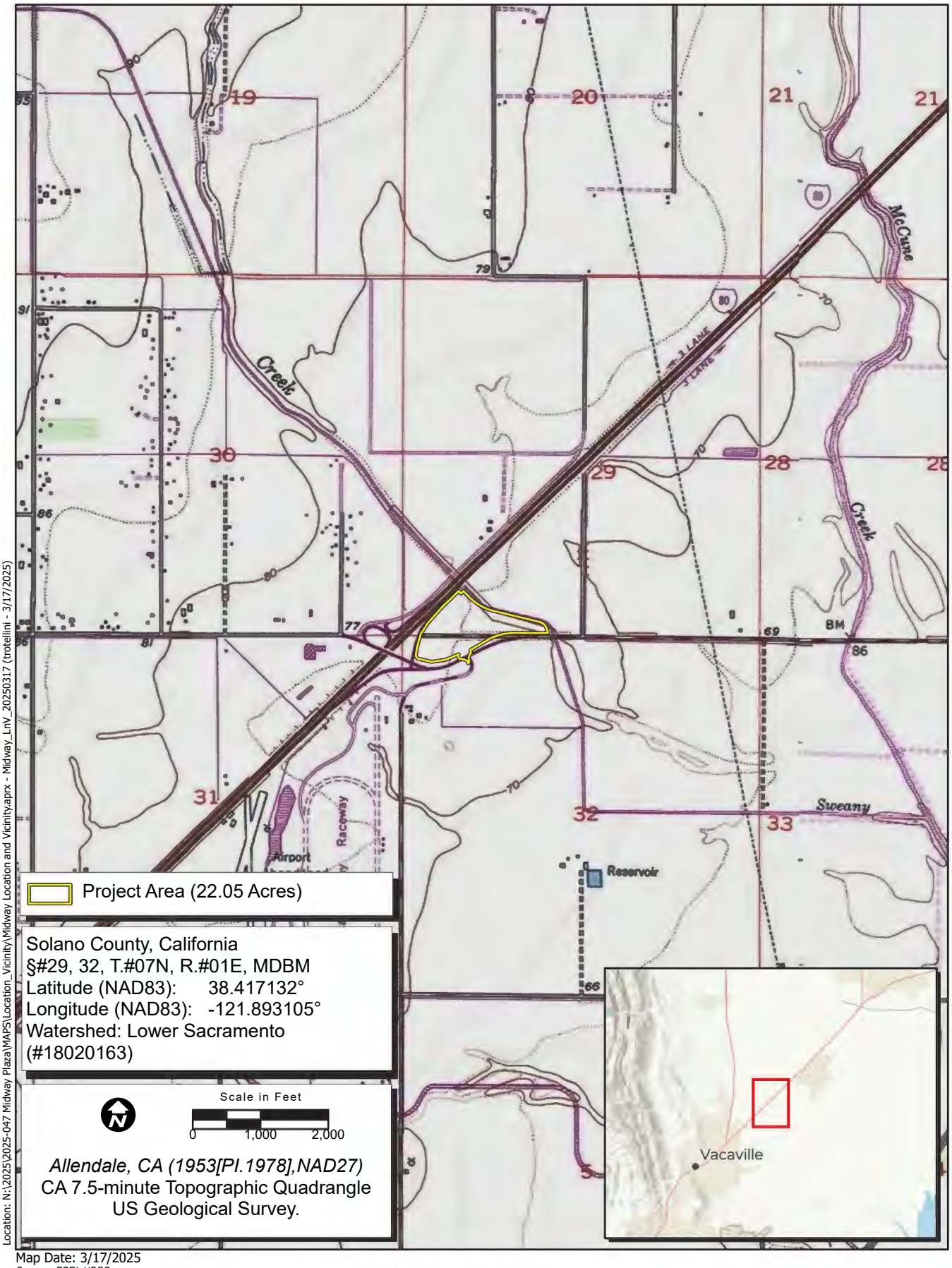

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

Location: N:\2025\2025-047 Midway Plaza\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Midway Location and Vicinity.aprx - Midway_Location_20250317 (trotellini - 3/17/2025)

Map Date: 3/17/2025

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023)

Figure 2. Project Aerial Overview

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could affect the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 30 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height for the proposed buildings and fueling island canopies.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The CEQA Lead Agency for this Project is Solano County. There is currently no NEPA or Section 106 lead agency for this Project; however, if the Proposed Project may affect Waters of the U.S., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will likely be the NEPA or Section 106 lead agency.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.1[i]). When determining the level of NEPA review, Federal agencies must analyze if potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative would be significant (40 CFR 1501.3[d]). In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR1501.3[d][1] and 40 CFR 1501.3[2][ii]); and
- the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR1501.3[2][v]).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects

of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5[a]).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[b]):

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[c]). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5[b]). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. The whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.3.4 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulations

If a project would affect Waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and/or Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, in addition to seeking authorization from the USACE. Apart from the requirements of the NHPA, all Historic Properties are subject to consideration under the USACE's NEPA processes (Appendix B of 33 CFR Part 325), and the USACE's public interest review requirements contained in 33 CFR 320.4. Historic Properties, therefore, are included as a factor in the district engineer's decision on each CWA 404 permit application.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format.* Appendix A includes confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D contains cultural resources site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in the southeastern portion of the Sacramento Valley, approximately 8.5 miles southwest of Putah Creek. The Project Area consists of a mostly open agricultural field with an east–west-oriented road (a segment of Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US Highway [US] 40) that borders the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility. Agricultural fields border the Project Area to the north, east, and south. Elevations within the Project Area range from 68 to 85 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Rosenthal and Willis (2017) describe the geology of the Sacramento Valley as a large asymmetric structural trough (syncline) formed by westward-tilting blocks of plutonic and metamorphic rocks on the eastern side, and highly folded and faulted blocks of metamorphic rocks (Franciscan) on the western side. This basin has been partially filled by a thick sequence (up to 12.4 miles [20 kilometers] thick) of sedimentary rocks and alluvial deposits that range from late Jurassic to Historical in age. During the Pleistocene, erosion of the Sierra Nevada led to the deposition of large alluvial fans at the base of the foothills along the eastern side of the Sacramento Valley. Glacial conditions are generally credited for the deposition of these fans, while subsequent interglacial periods are marked by landscape stability, soil formation, and channel incision. Subsequent depositional cycles during the Holocene progressively buried downstream sections of many older alluvial fans and led to the formation of inset stream terraces and nested alluvial fans along the foothills (Rosenthal and Willis 2017).

The Project Area contains three mapped soil units, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Mapped Soil Units within the Project Area

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Soil Description	Drainage Classification	Area (acres)	Percent of Project Area
CeA	Clear Lake clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Basin alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock	Poorly drained	3.8	17.3
SeA	San Ysidro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Moderately well-drained	7.8	35.4
SfA	San Ysidro sandy loam, thick surface, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Moderately well-drained	10.4	47.3
			Total	**22.0**	**100.0**

Notes: MLRA = Major Land Resource Area

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service 2025

The Geologic Map of California (California Department of Conservation 2015) identified the underlying geology of the Project Area as marine and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks that date to the Pleistocene era and is composed of older alluvium, lake, play, and terrace deposits.

2.2.1 Potential for Buried Resources

The Project Area has a *moderate* potential for buried archaeological deposits due to the presence of alluvium from Sweany Creek along the northern portion of the Project Area. The Project Area is situated within the low alluvial plains and fans of the western Sacramento Valley, which are composed of late-Quaternary alluvium dating to the Pleistocene (approximately 30,000 to 12,000 years ago). This landform consists of mainly gravel, sand, silt, and clay that were deposited by streams emanating from upland drainage or mountain canyons. Such landforms are often formed through the merging of gently sloping, cone-shaped surfaces at the valley floor, which create a low-lying "inter-fan" basin (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008). This landform is often overlain by Holocene-aged sediment.

Although this landform created a network of active stream channels on the valley floor, the area would not have been suitable for procurement and subsistence during pre-contact times. Frequent flooding and debris flows from nearby uplands and basins likely made the environment unstable and unsuitable for long-term use. Therefore, the potential for buried archaeological deposits within the Project Area, therefore, is *moderate to low*. Soil composition and proximity to waterways, however, are not the only factors in determining the potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The Project Area is situated within the Sacramento Valley. Before the arrival of European settlers, the Sacramento Valley supported a variety of habitats, including grasslands, valley oak savannahs, riparian woodlands, and marshes (Baumhoff 1978). Vegetation communities within the Project Area would have

consisted of annual grassland, patches of Fremont cottonwood woodland, coyote brush scrub, and coyote brush-willow scrub. Native grasses most likely consisted of perennial bunchgrasses such as purple needlegrass, triple-awned grasses, blue grasses, and rye grasses (Baumhoff 1978). Today, the dominant grassland species include nonnative Mediterranean grasses such as soft brome, wild oats, Mediterranean barley, and medusahead grass (Baumhoff 1978).

Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area include the black-tailed jackrabbit, rabbit, gray squirrel, coyote, striped skunk, raccoon, red-tailed hawk, prairie falcon, California quail, mourning dove, California scrub jay, rattlesnakes, and various species of frogs, toads, and lizards (Johnson 1978).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in sites dating to after about 5,000 BP. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. New peoples from the Great Basin began entering Southern California during this period. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups that the first Europeans encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences,

many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The presence of small projectile points indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP (Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978).

3.2 Local Pre-contact History

This section provides a regional overview with contextual elements drawn from California's Central Valley Region, the Western Foothills Region, and the transition zone itself where the Project Area is located. There has been more extensive research and study of Central Valley pre-contact history than that of the Sierra Nevada foothill zone, but a fair amount of cultural overlap exists within these regions. This section includes the most recent and readily available research of both regions (Rosenthal et al. 2007). It includes some reference to the climactic changes that swept the Sierra Nevada, which were a catalyst for population movement that led to cultural change in the foothills.

California's Great Central Valley has long held the attention of archaeologists and was a focus of early research in California. Archaeological work during the 1920s and 1930s led to the cultural chronology for Central California presented by Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga in 1939. This chronology was based on the results of excavations conducted in the lower Sacramento River Valley. This chronology identified three archaeological cultures, named Early, Transitional, and Late (Lillard et al. 1939).

Heizer (1949) redefined the description of these three cultures. He subsumed the three cultural groups into three time periods, designated the Early, Middle, and Late horizons. He primarily focused his research and reexamination of Lillard et al. (1939) on the Early Horizon, which he named Windmiller. He also intimated that new research, and a reanalysis of existing data would be initiated for cultures associated with the Middle and Late horizons; however, he did not complete this work and other research filled in the gaps.

Following years of documenting artifact similarities among sites in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta, Beardsley (1948, 1954) formatted his findings into a cultural model known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a linear, uniform sequence of cultural succession in Central California, and explicitly defined Early, Middle, and Late horizons for cultural change. Archaeological researchers have subsequently refined and redefined aspects of the CCTS. For instance, Fredrickson (1973, 1974, 1994) reviewed general economic, technological, and mortuary traits between archaeological assemblages across the region. He separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleoindian (12,000 to 8,000 BP); Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (8,000 BP to AD 500) and Upper and Lower Emergent (AD 500 to 1800).

Fredrickson further defined three cultural patterns: The Windmiller (named after Heizer 1949 and Lillard et al. 1939), the Berkeley, and the Augustine and assigned them to the Early, Middle, and Late horizons of the CCTS. These patterns were defined to reflect the general sharing of lifeways within groups in a specific geographic region. The Windmiller pattern of the Early Horizon included cultural patterns dating from 5,000 to 3,000 BP; the Berkeley Pattern of the Middle Horizon (also known as the Cosumnes cultural pattern after Ragir 1972), included cultural patterns dating from 3,000 BP to 2,500 BP (AD 500); and the Augustine Pattern of the Late Horizon included the cultural patterns from AD 500 to the historic period.

Fredrickson's (1974) Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence was redefined by Rosenthal et al. (2007). Rosenthal et al.'s recalibrated sequence is divided into three broad periods: The Paleoindian Period (11,550 calibrated [cal.] BC to 8,550 cal. BC); the three-staged Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8,550 cal. BC to 5,550 cal. BC), Middle Archaic (5,550 cal. BC to 550 cal. BC), and Upper Archaic (550 cal. BC to cal. AD 1100); and the Emergent Period (cal. AD 1100 to Historic) (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The three divisions of the Archaic Period correspond to climate changes. This is the most recently developed sequence and is now commonly used to interpret Central California prehistory. The aforementioned periods are characterized in the following sections.

3.2.1 Paleoindian Period

This period began when the first people began to inhabit what is now known as the California culture area. It was commonly believed these first people (i.e., hunters and gatherers) subsisted on big game and minimally processed foods, presumably with no trade networks. More recent research indicates these people may have been more sedentary, relied on some processed foods, and traded (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Populations likely consisted of small groups traveling frequently to exploit plant and animal resources.

3.2.2 Archaic Period

This period was characterized by an increase in plant exploitation for subsistence, more elaborate burial accoutrements, and increase in trade network complexity (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994). The three divisions that correspond to pre-contact climate change are characterized by the following aspects (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

3.2.2.1 Lower Archaic Period

This period is characterized by cycles of widespread floodplain and alluvial fan deposition. Artifact assemblages from this period include chipped-stone crescents and early wide-stemmed points, marine shell beads, eastern Nevada obsidian, and obsidian from the north Coast Ranges. These types of artifacts found on the sites dating to this period indicate trade was occurring in multiple directions. A variety of plant and animal species were also utilized, including acorns, wild cucumber, and manzanita berries.

3.2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period

This period is characterized by a drier climate period. Rosenthal et al. (2007) identified two distinct settlement/subsistence patterns in this period: the Foothill Tradition and the Valley Tradition. Functional artifact assemblages consisting primarily of locally sourced flaked-stone and groundstone cobbles characterize the Foothill Tradition, while the Valley Tradition was generally characterized by diverse subsistence practices and extended periods of sedentism.

3.2.2.3 Upper Archaic Period

This period is characterized by an abrupt change to wetter and cooler environmental climate conditions. Much greater cultural diversity is evident from this period. More specialized artifacts, such as bone tools,

ceremonial blades, polished and groundstone plummets, saucer and saddle *Olivella* shell beads, *Haliotis* shell ornaments, and a variety of groundstone implements are characteristic of this period.

3.2.3 Emergent Period

This period is most notably marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the emergence of social stratification linked to wealth, and more expansive trade networks signified by the presence of clam disk beads that were used as currency (Moratto 1984). The Augustine pattern (the distinct cultural pattern of the Emergent Period) is characterized by the appearance of small projectile points (largely obsidian), rimmed display mortars, flanged steatite pipes, flanged pestles, and chevron-designed bird-bone tubes. Large mammals and small seeded resources appear to have made up a larger part of the diet during this period (Fredrickson 1968; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

The following discussion summarizes the cultural patterns and the different local developments that are represented in archaeological deposits in the region surrounding the Project Area.

The Windmiller Pattern of the Early Horizon (as defined by Beardsley 1948), dates to the Middle Archaic (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) and may be the most extensively studied of all the cultural patterns defined for the Central Valley. In fact, the similarity noted between elements of Windmiller and materials from other sites may have been the catalyst for early archaeologists identifying the material cultural blending of groups in the Central Valley during this period. The temporal span for Windmiller has been updated and reanalyzed several times in the archaeological literature (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). The date originally proposed for the emergence of Windmiller was 4,500 BP (Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972), because the culture at 4,000 years ago appeared to have been fully developed and seemed to have been well integrated into the regional economic system.

Multiple authors over time have presented the characteristics to identify the Windmiller pattern (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). Most notable characteristics are:

- large, heavy stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points commonly made of a variety of materials other than obsidian;
- perforate charmstones;
- *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and ornaments;
- trident fish spears;
- baked clay balls (presumably for cooking in baskets);
- flat slab milling stones;
- small numbers of mortars; and
- ventrally extended burials oriented toward the west.

The subsistence pattern of Windmiller groups probably emphasized hunting and fishing, supplementing it with collection of seeds (possibly including acorns) (Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972).

Windmiller groups acquired obsidian from at least two Coast Ranges and three trans-Sierran sources, *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and ornaments from the coast, and quartz crystals from the Sierra Nevada foothills (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). It is widely hypothesized that the bulk of these materials were acquired through trade; however, some may have been acquired as part of seasonal movements between the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills.

There is evidence for seasonal transhumance in the distribution of Windmiller artifacts, sites, and burial patterns. Johnson's work (1967, 1970) along the edge of the Sierra Nevada foothills at Camanche Reservoir and CA-AMA-56, the Applegate site, suggests a link between Windmiller groups of the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada mortuary caves. Johnson (1970) suggested that his data reveals a pattern of gradual change from the Early through the Middle horizons (as defined by Beardsley 1948), rather than a displacement of local groups by foreign populations as theorized by Baumhoff and Olmstead (1963) based on ethnolinguistic evidence. Rondeau (1980), also working at the edge of the Central Valley at CA-ELD-426, the Bartleson Mound, identified components of the Early Horizon (as defined by Beardsley 1948). Rondeau (1980) even postulated a potential relationship between the Early Horizon cultures and the Martis Complex (a basalt preferring culture in the Martis Valley of the Sierra Nevada). In addition, analysis of Windmiller burial orientation (Schulz 1970) and skeletal analyses (e.g., Harris Lines) by McHenry (1968) suggest a high percentage of winter death among Windmiller groups. Incorporating all of this data, Moratto (1984) postulated that Windmiller groups were exploiting the foothills of the Sierra Nevada during the summer and returning in the winter to villages in the Central Valley as early as 4,000 BP.

Excavations at CA-PLA-500 (Wohlgemuth 1984), the Sailor Flat site located near CA-PLA-101, sites at the Twelve Bridges Golf Course, now known as Catta Verdera Country Club in Lincoln, and Spring Garden Ravine site CA-PLA-101 provide examples of Windmiller sites that had items in their cultural assemblages similar to the material culture of groups elsewhere in California and the foothills.

The succeeding Middle Horizon, namely the Cosumnes Culture after Ragir (1972), the Berkeley Pattern after Fredrickson (1974), and absorbed into the Middle and Upper Archaic designations by Rosenthal et al. (2007) was first recognized at site CA-SAC-66. Much less-published material discusses the patterns defined for this era than does Windmiller; nonetheless, some of the most notable characteristics are:

- tightly flexed burials with variable orientation;
- red ochre stains in burials;
- distinctive *Olivella* and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments;
- distinctive charmstones;
- cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars;
- numerous bone tools and ornaments;
- large, heavy foliate and lanceolate concave base projectile points made of materials other than obsidian; and
- objects of baked clay.

Further classification of the Middle Archaic (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) into the Foothill Tradition and Valley Tradition helped to clarify the different types of cultural sequences, which occurred during these time periods. Functional artifact assemblages consisting primarily of locally sourced flaked-stone and groundstone cobbles characterize the Foothill Tradition, with very few trade goods. Sites that represent the Valley Tradition are much fewer in number and are generally characterized by much more diverse subsistence practices and extended periods of sedentism. Specialized tools, trade goods, and faunal refuse that indicate year-round occupation are evident on sites of the Valley Tradition (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Distinct artifacts attributed to this tradition include one of the oldest dated shell bead lots in Central California (4,160 BP) and a particular type of pestle used with a wooden mortar (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

The Sierra Nevada experienced significant climactic shifts and concomitant vegetation change throughout the Holocene, but pollen analysis and climactic records indicate that the current climate pattern and primary constituents of vegetation communities were in place by the Middle Archaic around 1,000 BC (Hull 2007). Seasonal transhumance practiced by indigenous populations of the Sierra may have become more consistent during this period of relative environmental stasis.

Paleobotanical analysis from sites of the Foothills Tradition including CA-CAL-789, CA-CAL-629, and CA-CAL-630 confirm that acorns and pine nuts were preferred for subsistence (Rosenthal and McGuire 2004; Wohlgemuth 2004) Sites near the Project Area associated with the Valley Tradition are rare in the early Middle Archaic (ca. 5,550 to 2,050 cal. BC) but include the Reservation Road site (CA-COL-247), and two buried sites in the northern Diablo range (CA-CCO-637 and CA-CCO-18/548). Sites associated with later portions of the Middle Archaic (post-2,050 cal. BC) near the Project Area include CA-SAC-107 and CA-BUT-233, both of which produced elaborate material culture and diverse dietary and technological assemblages.

The next era in the region is identified as the Late Horizon by Beardsley (1948, 1954), the Hotchkiss Culture by Ragir (1972), and the Augustine Pattern by Fredrickson (1974). The culture was formed by populations during the later Upper Archaic and Emergent periods, as defined by Rosenthal et al. (2007), and ranges in age from around 550 cal. BC to contact (dates vary between the different models of prehistory developed for the region). The Upper Archaic, as discussed above, corresponds with the late Holocene change in environmental conditions to a wetter and cooler climate. The Emergent Period and Late Horizon are markedly represented by the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology, as well as more pronounced cultural diversity as reflected in diversity of burial posturing, artifact styles, and material culture. Cultural patterns for this era are represented in the northern Sacramento Valley, namely within the Whiskeytown Pattern, at sites CA-SHA-47, CA-SHA-571/H, CA-SHA-890, CA-SHA-891, and CA-SHA-892 (Sundahl 1982, 1992).

This era primarily represents both local innovation and the blending of new cultural traits introduced into the Central Valley. The Emergent Occupation (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) coincides with the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1974) in the lower Sacramento Valley/Delta region, and with the Sweetwater and Shasta complexes in the northern Sacramento Valley (Fredrickson 1974; Kowta 1988; Sundahl 1982). The emergence of the Augustine Pattern appears to have been associated with the

expansion of Wintun populations from the north, which appears to have led to an increase in settlements in the area after 550 BP (Bennyhoff 1994; Moratto 1984).

During this period in the Sierra Nevada, paleoenvironmental data suggests severe droughts occurred from around AD 892 to 1112 and AD 1210 to 1350 (Hull 2007; Lindström 1990; Stine 1994). These drier conditions surely affected the seasonal resource procurement rounds of the native populations during this time, and likely led to an influx of population movement and cultural blending into the foothills zone and Central Valley by Sierra Nevada groups.

Despite the varying designations, this emergent era is distinguished in the archaeological record by intensive fishing, extensive use of acorns, elaborate ceremonialism, social stratification, and cremation of the dead. Artifacts associated with the defined patterns (Augustine, Emergent, Hotchkiss) include bow-and-arrow technology (evidenced by small projectile points), mortars and pestles, and fish harpoons with unilaterally or bilaterally placed barbs in opposed or staggered positions (Bennyhoff 1950). Mortuary patterns include flexed burials and cremations, with elaborate material goods found in association with prestigious individuals. A local form of pottery, Cosumnes brown ware, emerged in the lower Sacramento Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Sites containing this ceramic type in their artifact assemblage near the Project Area include CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-67, CA-SAC-107, CA-SAC-265, and CA-SAC-329. Human-animal effigies are also a marker of this emergent era around the Project Area and are present at sites CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-16, CA-SAC-29, CA-SAC-267, and CA-SAC-267.

3.3 Ethnohistory

Prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans in the region, indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Murdock 1960; Driver 1961), recognized the uniqueness of California's indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided the California culture area into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central.

When the first European explorers entered the regions between 1772 and 1821, an estimated 100,000 people, about 1/3 of the state's native population, lived in the Central Valley (Moratto 1984:171). At least seven distinct languages of Penutian stock were spoken among these populations: Wintu, Nomlaki, Konkow, River Patwin, Nisenan, Miwok, and Yokuts. Common linguistic roots and similar cultural and technological characteristics indicate that these groups share a long history of interaction (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Ethnographically, the Project Area is in the central portion of the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Hill Patwin. The Patwin territory included both the River Patwin and Hill Patwin and extended from the southern portion of the Sacramento River Valley to the west of the river, from the town of Princeton south to San Pablo and Suisun bays. As a language, Patwin (meaning "people") is part of the Wintu linguistic family which has three main groups: Southern or Patwin; Central, of Glenn and Tehama counties; and the Northern, of the upper Sacramento, lower Pit, and the upper Trinity drainages (Johnson 1978). The Hill Patwin territory includes the lower hills of the eastern Coast Range Mountain slope (Long, Indian, Bear, Capay, Cortina, and Napa Valley). Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Johnson 1978). Patwin

pre-contact population numbers are not precise, but Kroeber (1932) estimates 12,500 for the Wintu, Nomlaki, and Patwin groups. These numbers reflect groups prior to the 1833 malaria epidemic.

Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged without permission. Residence and marriage were generally matrilocal, but unrestricted. Politically, the Patwin were divided into "tribelets," made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief. Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had unrestricted power and presided over economic and ceremonial decisions (Johnson 1978).

Subsistence activities centered around fishing and hunting of deer, Tule elk, antelope, bear, ducks, geese, quail, turtles, fish, and other small animals. Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, with the actual killing of the deer performed by individuals or groups. Decoys were used for attracting such game as deer and ducks. Nets and holding pens were used for fishing, which was also an important part of normal subsistence activities. Types of fish included sturgeon, salmon, perch, chub, sucker, hardhead, pike, trout, steelhead, and mussels. Although acorns were the staple of the Patwin diet, they also harvested sunflower, alfilaria, clover, bunchgrass, wild oak, and yellow flower, which was parched or dried, then pounded into a meal. Buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, Brodiaea bulbs, and tule roots were also collected. Each village had its own locations for these food sources, and the village chief was in charge of assigning particular families to each collecting area. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying the meat. Tobacco was collected along the river and inhaled, but not cultivated. Salt was scraped off rocks (in the Cortina region) or by burning a grass found in the plains (Johnson 1978).

Patwin houses were built in the form of a dome, using tree branches for the framing, then covered with thatch and earth. House floors were typically dug out and the walls were built up as a mound, with the entrance to the building made through the roof (Powers 1976). As described by Kroeber (1925) and Johnson (1978) the closest village location was Moso, located on the north bank of Cache Creek around the town of Capay. No positive cultural material has been located or observed to support this claim.

One of the most distinctive aspects of the Patwin culture was the cult system, found throughout northern central California. The main feature of the cult was the occurrence of one or more secret societies whose membership was by strict initiation, each with its own series of dances and rituals (Johnson 1978). Patwin culture is most distinctive in that it possessed three secret societies: the ghost, Hesi, and Kuksu. These involved elaborate ceremonial activities consisting of singing and dancing (Foster 1995). Membership included mostly males, beginning around the ages of eight to 16, but on limited occasions, included high status women (Johnson 1978). Everyday Patwin life centered on the rituals performed within the secret societies. Details involving the ceremonies varied, but most had sacred dances requiring careful preparation, costume, and music. These dances could last several days. Detailed summaries are provided by Kroeber (1932) and Loeb (1933).

The earliest historical accounts of the Project Area begin with Spanish mission registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths of Indians. By 1800, Native Americans were taken from the Patwin settlement of Aguastos in the south-central area, and from other villages, by emissaries of Mission Dolores. In addition,

missions San Jose and Sonoma actively proselytized the southern Patwin. Between the 1830s and 1840s, both Mexicans and Americans rapidly overtook the Patwin territory under the authority of the Mexican government (Johnson 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769, and by 1776 had been explored by José Canizares. In 1808, Gabriel Moraga crossed into the territory, and in 1813 a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. In 1833, an epidemic, probably malaria, raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75% of the native population. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill, near the Nisenan village of Colluma (now Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River, drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Native American cultures.

3.4 Regional History

he Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo became the first European to visit California. The Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) sent Cabrillo north in 1542 to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English privateer Francis Drake visited a Miwok village north of San Francisco Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno, sailing north from Mexico, explored the California coast as far north as Monterey Bay in 1602 (Starr 2005). Spanish settlement of California began in 1769 with the Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá, a Spanish military officer, and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan friar, traversed the California Coast Ranges from San Diego to Monterey Bay. Spain subsequently established a string of 21 Franciscan missions, four presidios (forts), and four pueblos (towns). All reinforced Spanish economic, military, political, and religious authority in California (Starr 2005). The Spanish explorer Gabriel Moraga led an expedition from San Jose into the Central Valley in 1808. Moraga named the valley's major rivers, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin, but made no effort to establish new missions, presidios, or pueblos (Avella 2003).

The Republic of Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. A year later, Alta California became a territory of Mexico with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, the American fur trapper Jedediah Smith led a party associated with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company across the Mojave Desert to Southern California, up the Central Valley, and into Nevada, demonstrating the possibility of overland travel across the Sierra Nevada mountains (Starr 2005).

Between 1834 and 1836, the Mexican government confiscated mission lands and expelled Alta California's Franciscan friars. Mexican governors of Alta California proceeded to grant former mission lands, along with unclaimed lands in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens, including immigrants. Many of the Alta California coastal regions and interior valleys became private ranchos, or cattle ranches. Three pueblos established by Spain—Los Angeles, San Jose, and Sonoma—survived as small settlements. Other settlements developed around the presidios at San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Many rancho owners maintained residences in town, while hired hands and Native American laborers worked on ranchos (Starr 2005).

After 1821, the Mexican government began welcoming non-Spanish immigrants to Alta California. Hundreds of Americans, British, and other foreigners arrived to establish trading relations or to apply for

land grants. John Sutter, a German-speaking immigrant from Switzerland, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant; he received nearly 49,000 acres along the Sacramento River in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Hurtado 2006).

Following the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848, Mexico ceded Alta California and other western territories to the U.S. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the U.S. Congress agreed to protect the property rights of Mexican nationals living within the new boundaries of the U.S. This meant honoring Mexican land grants in California. In 1851, Congress passed the California Land Act creating the Board of Land Commissioners to determine the validity of individual Mexican grants, placing the burden of proof on individual patentees. The Board, with assistance from U.S. courts, confirmed most of California's Mexican land grants in subsequent decades (Starr 2005).

In January 1848, one of John Sutter's hired laborers, James Marshall, discovered gold in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River. News of the discovery spread around the world in 1848, leading to the 1849 California Gold Rush. Tens of thousands of prospectors arrived in Northern California through the early 1850s. Hundreds of mining camps appeared along the streambeds of the Sierra Nevada foothills. The cities of Marysville, Sacramento, and Stockton sprang up in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys as supply centers for the mines; San Francisco became California's largest city and the focal point for all Gold Rush economic activity. In 1850, following a year of rapid growth and economic development, Congress admitted California as the 31st U.S. state (Starr 2005). In the following decades, federal surveyors arrived in California to stake out 36-square-mile townships and 1-square-mile sections on California's unclaimed public lands. At general land offices, buyers paid cash for public lands. After 1862, many filed homestead applications to obtain 40-, 80-, and 160-acre tracts at low upfront costs in exchange for establishing farms (Robinson 1948).

3.4.1 Solano County History

Solano County was one of the original 27 counties, the boundaries of which were set on February 18, 1850. The county is named after a prominent Native American chief, Sem Yeto, who was baptized with the name Solano by Father José Altamira upon converting to the Catholic faith (Kyle 2002). Sonoma commandant General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and Chief Solano became friends despite facing each other in battle, and General Vallejo recommended naming the new county Solano to honor his friend (Kyle 2002). Twelve townships were created in early Solano County, seven of which have been incorporated into cities: Fairfield, Dixon, Vacaville, Rio Vista, Benicia, Vallejo, and Suisun City (Solano County 2022). Benicia was established as the county seat in 1849; however, the county seat was moved to Fairfield in 1858 (Bowen 1999).

3.4.2 Road Context

During the second half of the 19th century, a period of rapid railroad development in the United States, public roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded. By 1900, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990:139). Interest in road building was revived around the turn of the century when farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with

high railroad rates, began asking county officials for better surface roads. They were joined by millions of cyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists organized local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road-building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during the summer months and muddy during the winter and spring, unpaved roads played havoc with wagons, carriages, and bicycles. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California during the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1900, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated drainage better (Kostof 1992).

After 1910, good roads proponents began forming advocacy groups such as the Lincoln Highway Association and the Bankhead Highway Association. These groups did not build roads; they selected logical coast-to-coast routes and organized publicity campaigns to pressure state officials for improvements (Hokanson 1999). In response, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads during the 1920s designated federal highways such as US 40, which traversed multiple states and received priority funding (Jackson 1998). Other groups, including the American Automobile Association and the U.S. National Park Service (NPS), developed the concept of "scenic routes" after 1920 to encourage the improvement of roads leading to and through national park units and other scenic attractions, spearheading the rise of automobile tourism. (Marriott 2010).

3.4.2.1 Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40

Midway Road first appears within the Project Area as an east-west road in 1890 Solano County Map, however, the exact build date of this road is unknown. Midway Road also became part of the Lincoln Highway and U.S. 40 at various times.

The Lincoln Highway was conceived by Carl Fisher in 1912 in an attempt to fill a gap in the nation's transportation system, which at the time consisted of the railroad and a loose network of connecting local roads and trails, many of which were unimproved wagon trails from the 19th century (Weingroff 2011). Fisher saw the need for a dedicated intercontinental road, much like the first intercontinental railroad, but for commerce as well as motor tourists. His idea was met with great support and was privately funded by the great motor enthusiasts of time, including President Woodrow Wilson. In 1913, the Lincoln Highway Association was founded and a route was proposed and scouted between July and September of that year, in a grand tour that went from Indianapolis to San Francisco. The final route, from New York City to San Francisco, was dedicated in October 1913, and became the first intercontinental route for 29 automobiles and touring Americans, changing the view of roads as being more than simple freight routes (Weingroff 2011).

Due to a lack of funding, most of the original 1913 route followed existing roads and trails that were already in use, and in 1914 the Lincoln Highway Association could only afford to crush rock and pave

isolated segments of the highway, known as "Seedling Highways" (Weingroff 2011). However, by 1938, "all but 42 miles had been surfaced with something better than gravel and that 42-mile section was under construction. Noting the anniversary, the *Engineering News-Record* pointed out that:

> …a paved road across any state was a high ambition when the Lincoln Highway was planned as a paved road across a continent. It promised to create new ties to strengthen the nation's unity. The very thought was stupendous!" (Weingroff 2011).

These improvements promoted public interest in the highway and helped expand the idea of motoring as a pastime rather than just for shipping. With increased funding and federal aid, the highway route was modified several times from the original 1913 plan. While following much of the original Lincoln Highway route, it consolidated and bypassed many of the older auto trails on which Lincoln Highway was based. However, the original route represented the concept of a transcontinental highway and revolutionized future highway development.

The first generation of the Lincoln Highway alignment entered California via two routes: the northern route through Donner Pass and the southern route through Carson City and around Lake Tahoe. The two routes converged in Sacramento and the highway continued south through Stockton, over the San Joaquin River Bridge at Lathrop, and connected east to the Bay Area with the construction of the Altamont Pass (Paul 2011). The second-generation route had minor changes through Lodi and Sacramento (Lincoln Highway Association (2012). By 1927, a third-generation alignment was completed from Sacramento and along the general path of modern I-80 (Lincoln Highway Association 2012), but utilized existing roads that were aligned primarily north/south and east/west (GBCNET 2025). This route was labeled as US 40 and was considered much shorter and started from Sacramento, passing through Davis, Dixon, Vacaville, and Vallejo, where it connected the Bay Area via the Carquinez Strait Bridge (Paul 2011). In Solano County, the route followed Monte Vista Avenue in Vacaville, then used Browns Valley Road to Midway Road, where it turned east and then northeast on Porter Road through Dixon.

US 40 was one of the original US Highways in 1926, and originally ran from San Francico to Atlantic City, New Jersey. Based on maps and aerial photographs, the route was soon modified to follow a more direct northeastern/southwestern alignment. By 1937, this alignment extended to Midway Road, and by 1952, bypassed Midway Road altogether. This route was adopted by I-80 in 1964 throughout most of California, eliminating much of the highway. Currently, US 40's western terminus is now in Utah (US40.net 2025).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Brian S. Marks, Ph.D., RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resources investigation. Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history, served as Co-Principal Investigator and supervised all phases of the architectural history investigation and evaluation. Archaeologists Eric Fries, RPA and Erica Ramirez-Schroeder, RPA conducted fieldwork. Erica

Ramirez-Schroeder, RPA prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Dr. Marks, RPA is the Principal Investigator and has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010, following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast United States. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised hundreds of survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well-versed in impact assessment and the development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects. Dr. Marks is the Northern California Cultural Resources Group Manager for ECORP.

Jeremy Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History and History. He holds an M.A. in History (Public History) and a B.A. in History and has 15 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment and is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys and has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

Eric C. Fries, RPA is an archaeologist with 28 years of experience across private, federal, and academic archaeological work throughout the western United States. He holds a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology and meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for both prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is experienced in archaeological monitoring, survey and excavation, and geographic information systems, including aerial and satellite imagery analysis, artifact recovery and collection management, and human osteological analysis. He has conducted numerous evaluations of cultural resources for NRHP eligibility.

Erica Ramirez-Schroeder, RPA is an archaeologist with 7 years of experience in California cultural resources management and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory, and reporting. These include archaeological surveys, excavation, monitoring, artifact collection management, artifact analysis, CHRIS record searches, preparation of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and ground penetrating radar. She holds a B.A. in History and an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 30 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the Project Area at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the CHRIS at Sonoma State University on February 25, 2025 (NWIC File No. 24-1316; Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the Proposed Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or

historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. NWIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on March 4, 2025.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Solano County, ECORP reviewed the following historic references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Solano County (OHP 2023); the National Register Information System (NPS 2022); OHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates; California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). ECORP reviewed the following maps:

- 1862 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 7 North Range 1 East;
- 1890 County Map of Solano County;
- 1908 USGS Vacaville, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1917 USGS Wolfskill, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1941 USGS Vacaville, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1947 USGS Sacramento, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- 1953 USGS Allendale, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1953 (photorevised 1968) USGS Allendale, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed aerial photographs taken in 1937, 1957, 1984, 1993, 2005, 2009, and every 2 years from 2010 to 2022 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP's searched for a local historical registry for Solano County, but none was located.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 4, 2025, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

Location: N:\2025\2025-047 Midway Plaza\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Midway Cultural Resources.aprx - Midway_SurveyCoverage_20250317 (trotellini - 3/17/2025)

Map Date: 3/17/2025

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023)

Figure 3. Survey Coverage

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP emailed a letter to the Dixon Historical Society and Museum on March 4, 2025 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on March 7, 2025, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 3).

At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using DPR 523-series forms approved by the OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological surveys that use traditional field methods, other sources of information are utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. Such sources include, as appropriate and available, records search and literature review information, archival records, historical maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, and geoarchaeological sensitivity modeling.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NWIC, and aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The records search results indicate that nine previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 50 percent of the total records search radius (Appendix A). These studies, which were conducted between 1985 and 2018, did not include any portions of the Project Area and did not identify or record any cultural resources. The results of the

records search indicate that the Project Area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

The records search results also determined that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Solano County did not reveal any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2023a).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located in the City of Dixon, approximately 4.25 miles northeast of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs by the OHP (2022) on February 26, 2025. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 534, Vaca-Peña Adobe; the plaque is located 8.5 miles southwest of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions that Solano County was one of the original 27 counties in California. The word *Solano* derives from the name of a Patwin Chief.

Historic GLO land patent records from BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) indicate two land patents that encompass the entire Project Area. The first patent revealed that the southwest quarter of Section 29 was patented to John Holverstot on May 25, 1869 under the Homestead Act of 1962, which allowed citizens to purchase as much as 160 acres of public land. The second patent revealed that the northwest quarter of Section 32 was patented to William H. Farris on July 10, 1869 under the Cash-Sales Act of 1820, which allowed the sale of public land in entire, half, quarter, or half-quarter sections. Table 2 summarizes the GLO land patent records for the Project Area.

Table 2. General Land Office Land Patent Records

Patentee	Patent Date	Serial No.	Patent Type/Authority	Location
John Holverstot	5/25/1869	CA0350.020	Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	SW ¼ of Section 29 of T7N, R1E
William H. Farris	7/10/1869	CACAAA 032431	Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	NW ¼ of Section 32 of T7N, R1E

Notes: E = East; N = North; NW = Northwest; R = Range; SW = Southwest; T = Township

A RealQuest online property search for APNs 109-180-050 and 109-230-030 revealed that they collectively comprise 21.17 acres of land zoned for commercial and agricultural uses. No other Project Area history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) listed four historic bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area:

- State Bridge No. 23 0083R is located 60 feet north of the Project Area and carries I-80 eastbound over Sweany Creek. It was constructed in 1946 and modified in 1963. The bridge was evaluated by Caltrans as a Category 5 bridge and determined not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- State Bridge No. 23 0083L is located 145 feet north of the Project Area and carries I-80 westbound over Sweany Creek. It was constructed in 1946 and modified in 1963. The bridge was evaluated by Caltrans as a Category 5 bridge and determined not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- Local Bridge No. 23C0046 is located 230 feet north of the Project Area and carries Oday Road over Sweany Creek. It was constructed in 1963. The bridge was evaluated by Caltrans as a Category 5 bridge and determined not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- Local Bridge No. 23C0090 is located 50 feet east of the Project Area and carries Midway Road over Sweany Creek. It was constructed in 1970. The bridge was evaluated by Caltrans as a Category 5 bridge and determined not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Johnson 1978) describes the nearest Native American village as approximately 5.5 miles southwest of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and the potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the original road alignment of Midway Road along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility. Midway Road first appeared on a topographic map from 1908. This segment of Midway Road was abandoned within the Project Area in 1968. Following is a summary of the review of maps and photographs.

- The 1862 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 7 North, Range 1 East depicts a northeast–southwest-oriented line labeled "Grading for Railroad" that intersects the southern portion of the Project Area within the northwestern quarter of Section 32. A northeast–southeast-oriented road labeled "Road to Silver" is located within the northwestern portion of the Project Area. The map does not depict any other developments within the Project Area.
- The 1890 Solano County map depicts Midway Road as an east/west road that has a western terminus at modern-day Meridian Road.
- The 1908 USGS Vacaville, California and 1917 USGS Wolfskill, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:62,500 and 1:31,680 scales) depict an unnamed east–west-oriented section line road between Sections 29 and 32, along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility. These maps depict a channelized stream that correspond to Sweany Creek, which flows northwestward along the northern boundary of the Project Area.
- The 1937 aerial photograph of the area shows the alignment of US 40 heading northeast from Vacaville to Midway Road, where it turns east.

- The 1941 USGS Vacaville, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts the east–west-oriented road which follows the section line. US 40 is labeled and is oriented southwest-northeast south of the Project Area. US 40 turns east within the Project Area and follows the section line road" along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility and continues southwestward toward Vacaville.
- The 1947 USGS Sacramento, California topographic map (1:250,000 scale) depicts US 40 bypassing Midway Road and following the route of modern day I-80.
- The 1953 USGS Allendale, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) does not depict US 40 along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility. US 40 is oriented in a northeast–southwest direction, which corresponds with the present-day alignment of I-80. The map depicts an east–west-oriented secondary highway within the Project Area that corresponds to Midway Road. The western end of the road continues west and also turns south to connect to a north-south -oriented road that corresponds with present-day Lewis Road.
- The aerial photograph from 1957 shows an east–west-oriented road that corresponds with present-day Midway Road. This road turns southward to meet with Lewis Road. The photograph also shows US 40 (now I-80) as a divided highway oriented in a northeast–southwest direction to the west of the Project Area.
- The 1968 photorevised edition of the 1953 USGS Allendale, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale), in addition to an aerial photograph from 1968, does not depict Midway Road turning southward onto Lewis Road. The map depicts the western segment of Midway Road within the Project Area terminating in what appears to be a cul-de-sac, immediately east of the I-80 corridor. The map depicts a new highway interchange for I-80 and Midway Road provides access to the interchange southwest of the Project Area. The map depicts the northern terminus of Lewis Road relocated to the south of the new extension of Midway Road. The intersection of the new extension of Midway Road and Lewis Road is located in the southernmost portion of the Project Area. The area to the north of Midway Road is an agricultural field.
- All other aerial photographs from 1984, 1993, 2005, 2009, and every 2 years from 2010 to 2022 show that the Project Area has been used for agricultural purposes, as evidenced by the presence of furrows created by farm equipment and has experienced frequent flooding from Sweany Creek. The photographs also show the realignment of Midway Road and Lewis Road in the southern portion of the Project Area.

In sum, Midway Road is present in the Project Area by 1890 and realigned at least twice to reflect its current path. The rest of the Project Area was vacant and is currently used as agricultural purposes.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP received a response from the Dixon Historical Society and Museum on March 6, 2025. Curator Frank McKinney stated that the Project Area is not within their area of interest or collecting focus (Appendix A).

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on March 7, 2025. The Project Area consisted of a mostly undeveloped open field with dense vegetation and tall grasses (Figure 4). ECORP observed a northeast–southwest-oriented dirt access road bordering the Project Area's northern boundary, along Sweany Creek. Sweany Creek flows northwestward to the north of this access road. ECORP observed a ditch and a set of distribution lines, both of which were oriented in an east–west direction and located to the north of the original road alignment for Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40, which is located along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility within the Project Area. ECORP observed a concrete cistern with a rectangular metal grate adjacent to a second set of north–south-oriented distribution lines, located to the south of the Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40 alignment. The overall ground surface visibility ranged from 20 to 50 percent.

ECORP visited the location of the segment of the original road alignment Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40, as depicted in the 1908 USGS Vacaville topographic map, and observed remnants of the road alignment. ECORP recorded this segment as MP-01; the site description and evaluation of MP-01 are discussed in Section 5.4.1.1.

Figure 4. Overview of Project Area (view south; March 7, 2025).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

5.4.1.1 MP-01 (Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40)

Resource MP-01 consists of a segment of a two-lane road that is oriented east–west for approximately 1,000 feet along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility (Figure 5). This road follows the original alignment of a section line road located between Sections 29 and 32, as identified on the 1908 USGS Vacaville, California topographic map. This road is also identified as *US 40* on a 1941 USGS Vacaville, California topographic quadrangle map. ECORP observed that the road has been abandoned and poorly maintained, as evidenced by cracking and deteriorating asphalt. The road is mostly paved, with the western section composed of gravel and dirt.

Starting in 1927, Midway Road served as part of the initial alignment of US 40 and the third generation of the Lincoln Highway connecting Dixon and Vacaville via Porter Street and Browns Valley Road. Between 1927 and 1947, this segment of Lincoln Highway/US40 was modified from the initial zig-zag route using existing roadways to follow along the newly created corridor that correlates with modern day I-80 (Paul 2011). By 1953, a segment of Midway Road located immediately east of the I-80 junction was rerouted to the south and connected to the present-day road alignment of Lewis Road. By 1968, the original alignment of Midway Road within the Project Area was decommissioned, and the western terminus of Midway Road was converted into a cul-de-sac, and as part of the construction of the I-80 and Midway Road interchange alignment, they built the current alignment of Midway Road (south-southwest of the Project Area).

Figure 5. Overview of Resource MP-01 (Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40) (view east; March 7, 2025).

Numerous segments of the Lincon Highway have been recorded and evaluated throughout California, some of which are eligible for the NRHP/CRHR. Based on the records search results, no recording and evaluation of the current segment of the Lincoln Highway is listed in the BERD for Solano County. The nearest segment of the Lincoln Highway that is recorded is in Yolo county. The BERD for Yolo County lists the Lincoln Highway as 7N1- *Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) may become eligible for NR w/ restoration or when meets other specific conditions* (01/21/1997, 5616-0235-999) (OHP 2023b). Because MP-01 was not previously recorded or evaluated, ECORP evaluated Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40 for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR during its period of significance. The period of significance is between 1927, when Midway was selected as part of the third-generation route and 1947 when the route was realigned.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Resource MP-01 (a segment of Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40) provided residents with vehicular access between Dixon and Vacaville and other rural communities in Solano County. In 1927, Midway Road was used as a portion of the third-generation route of the Lincoln Highway and the newly named US 40. The original route of the Lincon Highway, which went due east out of Oakland, through the Altamont Pass, and then north to Sacramento along present day US 99, represented the concept of a transcontinental highway and served to provide connections to numerous cities and towns along the route. The idea of the Lincoln Highway as a paved road that connected both coasts revolutionized the concept of a highway and provided an example for future highways. Subsequent routes served to make the highway shorter and more efficient for travel from coast to coast. The second- and third-generation routes, including MP-1, only served to make the route more efficient and shorter. The third-generation route, also badged as US 40, represented a major change of the alignment heading along the general alignment of modern-day I-80.

The evolution of the third generation of Lincoln Highway and US 40 initially utilized the existing road network in a circuitous route, including Midway Road. Road crews then established a more direct route, which bypassed Midway Road by 1947. Midway Road was realigned to the south by 1968 and this portion was never associated with the Lincoln Highway or U.S. 40. MP-01 was briefly associated with events that have significant contributions to the broad patterns of local, county, state, or national history; and therefore, it is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Archival research reveals that MP-01 has no significant association with an important person who contributed to local, state, or national history or to the history of the Project Area itself. Generations of unidentifiable construction workers have helped to maintain the road, and the archival record failed to identify any historically significant individual or group of people associated with the road; therefore, MP-01 has no association with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

Resource MP-01 is a standard asphalt-paved transportation route with no unique engineering design or function. The techniques used for the construction and maintenance of the road are not unique and were in existence prior; therefore, the road is not historically significant. MP-01 is a generic asphalt-paved roadway with no distinctive characteristics, form, or materials. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or any significant distinguishable components; therefore, MP-01 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

Resource MP-01 does not have the potential to yield information important to history. The archival research for the potential of MP-01 has been exhausted. Two-lane rural roads are built environment features that do not have the potential to yield subsurface archaeological data in any statistically valid sample size; therefore, the site was not tested. The information for historical roads is typically conveyed through their alignment, route, and setting. There is no potential for the resource to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, MP-01 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

The National Park Service identifies seven aspects of integrity (Location, Association, Setting, Design, Materials, Workmanship, and Feeling) that indicate a road's ability to convey significance achieved during a period of significance. MP-01 does not retain integrity of location, association, setting, design, workmanship, or feeling. The western end of the northern segment of MP-01 was changed to end in a cul-de-sac, therefore it no longer retains integrity of location, design or workmanship. MP-01 contributed to the Good Roads Movement, as well as Lincoln Highway/US 40 in the late 1920s; however, the original alignment has been partially demolished by I-80. MP-01; therefore, no longer conveys the feeling of association with the Good Roads Movement or Lincoln Highway/US 40. The road originally was located in rural farmland with minimal development; although it is still surrounded by rural farmland, residential development is present to the south and west. In addition, US 40/I-80 is present by 1937; therefore MP-01 does not retain integrity of setting and feeling. The road does not retain integrity of design or workmanship; it originally allowed traffic to reach I-80; however, Midway Road was rerouted to the south, and the original segment ends in a cul-de-sac on the western end. In addition, because pavement has deteriorated, MP-01 does not retain integrity of design or workmanship.

MP-01 is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1. However, the alignment has been significantly altered and has lost integrity. Caltrans, though not a responsible agency for this project, has prepared guidance for evaluation and review of roads that was used in this integrity assessment. Caltrans (2016:158) states that "properties that have been moved or re-aligned from their original locations and outside their respective periods of significance are generally considered not eligible for the NRHP." MP-01 was realigned by 1968, after its period of significance which is between 1927 and 1947. MP-01 does not retain integrity; therefore, MP-01 is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area. The 2025 field survey yielded one new cultural resource within the Project Area: MP-01 (Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40). ECORP recorded and evaluated MP-01 and found that it meets the eligibility criteria but has lost integrity and is not eligible for NRHP and CRHR under any criteria; therefore, no known Historic Properties as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources as defined by CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The Project Area has a *low* potential for buried archaeological deposits because the underlying soil contains alluvial deposits, which tend to preserve archaeological material. Indigenous peoples typically lived close to waterways to obtain valuable resources, which increases the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological resources to be located along perennial waterways. The underlying soils are more than 10,000 years old; human occupation in the area was limited during this time. The channelization of Sweany Creek would have disturbed any buried archaeological deposits along the northern Project Area boundary. This channelization and the lack of the pre-contact resources documented within 0.5 mile of the Project Area, however, implies a lower overall potential for buried pre-contact resources; therefore, the potential for buried pre-contact resources within the Project Area is *low*.

The Project Area has a *low* potential for historic-era resources due to the nature of historic-period resources, such as roads, which are not typically associated with buried historic-period deposits.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Post-review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Solano County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
https://nwic.sonoma.edu

3/4/2025 NWIC File No.: 24-1316

Brian Marks
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: Midway Project/P25-117

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Allendale USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½ mile radius:

Resources within project area:	0
Resources within ½ mi. radius:	0
Reports within project area:	3: S-012582, S-020436, S-038627
Reports within ½ mi. radius:	6: See page 3

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Local Inventories:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

*Notes:

** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.html

Soil Survey: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA

Shipwreck Inventory: http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Lindsey Willoughby

Lindsey Willoughby, M. A.
Researcher

Reports within ½ mi. radius
7675
16740
30043
34250
44434
49260

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-007675		1985	Dana McGowan Seldner	A Preliminary Archeological Study of the Northeast Sector, Vacaville, Solano County, California.	Archeological Study Center, California State University, Sacramento	
S-012582	Submitter - PAR Ref. No. 91-63	1991	Keith A. Syda	Cultural Resources Investigation of a 45-Acre Parcel Near Dixon, Solano County, California (PAR Ref. No 91-63) (letter report)	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	
S-016740		1993	Virginia D. Lee and Susan E. Page	Archaeological Survey Report, proposed replacement of two bridge structures (Bridges #23-83L and 23-83R), 10-Sol-80 P.M. 31.0/40.0 10-110 39180K	Caltrans	
S-020436	Agency Nbr - EA 0T0601	1998	Andrew Hope	Historic Property Survey Report for the proposed Widening of I-80 Bridges at Gibson Canyon Creek and Sweeney Creek in Solano County. 04-Sol-80, Post Miles 31.1/ 32.8; EA 0T0601	Caltrans	
S-030043	Agency Nbr - VA Project Number 921PC2001; Other - Contract Number V786P-714	2005	John W. Dougherty, Cindy Baker, and Mary L. Maniery	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Sacramento Area National Cemetery, Solano County, California; VA Project Number 921PC2001, Contract Number V786P-714	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	48-000710, 48-000711
S-034250	Submitter - W.O. #07-1717	2007	Jason A. Coleman	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Potable Water Pipeline for the National Cemetery Project (W.O. #07-1717), Solano County, California	Solano Archaeological Services	
S-038627	Caltrans - EA/ID 4A2500/0400001121	2012	William Hildebrandt, Jack Meyer, Julia Costello, Patricia Mikkelsen, and John Berg	Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Solano 80 Corridor Project, Solano County, California, EA/ID 4A2500/0400001121, Solano 80 Post Miles 0.0-44.4	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	48-000038, 48-000111, 48-000897, 48-000898, 48-000899, 48-000900
S-044434	Caltrans - 0412000483; EA 4G10	2013	Andrew Hope and Jennifer Blake	Historic Property Survey Report, District 4, Solano County, Route 80, 0412000483; EA 4G510	Caltrans, District 04	
S-044434a		2013	Jennifer Blake	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Seismic Restoration and Bridge Replacement Project, Solano County, California, 4-SOL-80, PM 31.36/32.62, EA 4G510	Caltrans, District 04	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-049260	Agency Nbr - 921 CM 3006; IC Record Search Nbr - 17-1529; OHP PRN - VA_2016_0304_001; OHP PRN - VA_2018_0319_001	2016	George Taylor Louden	Request for a Section 106 Consultation on the proposed expansion of existing Sacramento Valley National Cemetery (henceforth, SVNC) Gravesite Expansion project	Historical Architecture Consulting	48-000710, 48-000711
S-049260a		2017	Margaret B. Jensen and Julianne Polanco	VA_2016_0304_001, Section 106 Consultation for Gravesite Expansion, Sacramento Valley National Cemetery (921CM3006)	Department of Veteran Affairs; California Office of Historic Preservation	
S-049260b		2018	Sean Michael Jensen	SVNC Expansion Project, Solano County, Archaeological Inventory Survey, Archaeological Inventory Survey, Sacramento Valley National Cemetery Expansion Project, circa 126-acres, Solano County, California	Genesis Society	
S-049260c		2018	Julianne Polanco and Glenn Elliott	VA_2018_0319_001: Section 106 Consultation for Phase II Expansion, Sacramento Valley National Cemetery, Solano County	California Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Veteran Affairs	

Erica Ramirez

From: Erica Ramirez <eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 4, 2025 2:11 PM
To: dhs.dixonhistoricalsociety@gmail.com
Subject: Cultural Resources Identification Effort: Midway Plaza Project
Attachments: Dixon Historical Society and Museum.pdf

Dear Dixon Historical Society and Museum,

Attached is a letter and map regarding the cultural resources study for the Midway Plaza Project in Solano County, California.

We are seeking information parties that may have knowledge or concerns about possible cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area.

Feel free to reach out if you have questions, and thank you for your time.

Best,
Erica J. Ramirez-Schroeder, M.A., RPA (She/her)
Associate Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

Rocklin Headquarters Office
2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, California 95677
Ph: 916.782.9100 ♦ Cell: 916.824.5147
eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com www.ecorpconsulting.com
♦ Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Irvine ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Santa Fe, NM

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

March 4, 2025

Dixon Historical Society and Museum
P.O. Box 814
Dixon, California 95620
Sent Via Email: dhs.dixonhistoricalsociety@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Midway Plaza Project, Solano County, California (ECORP Project No. 2025-047)

Dear Dixon Historical Society and Museum,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development of the project indicated above. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

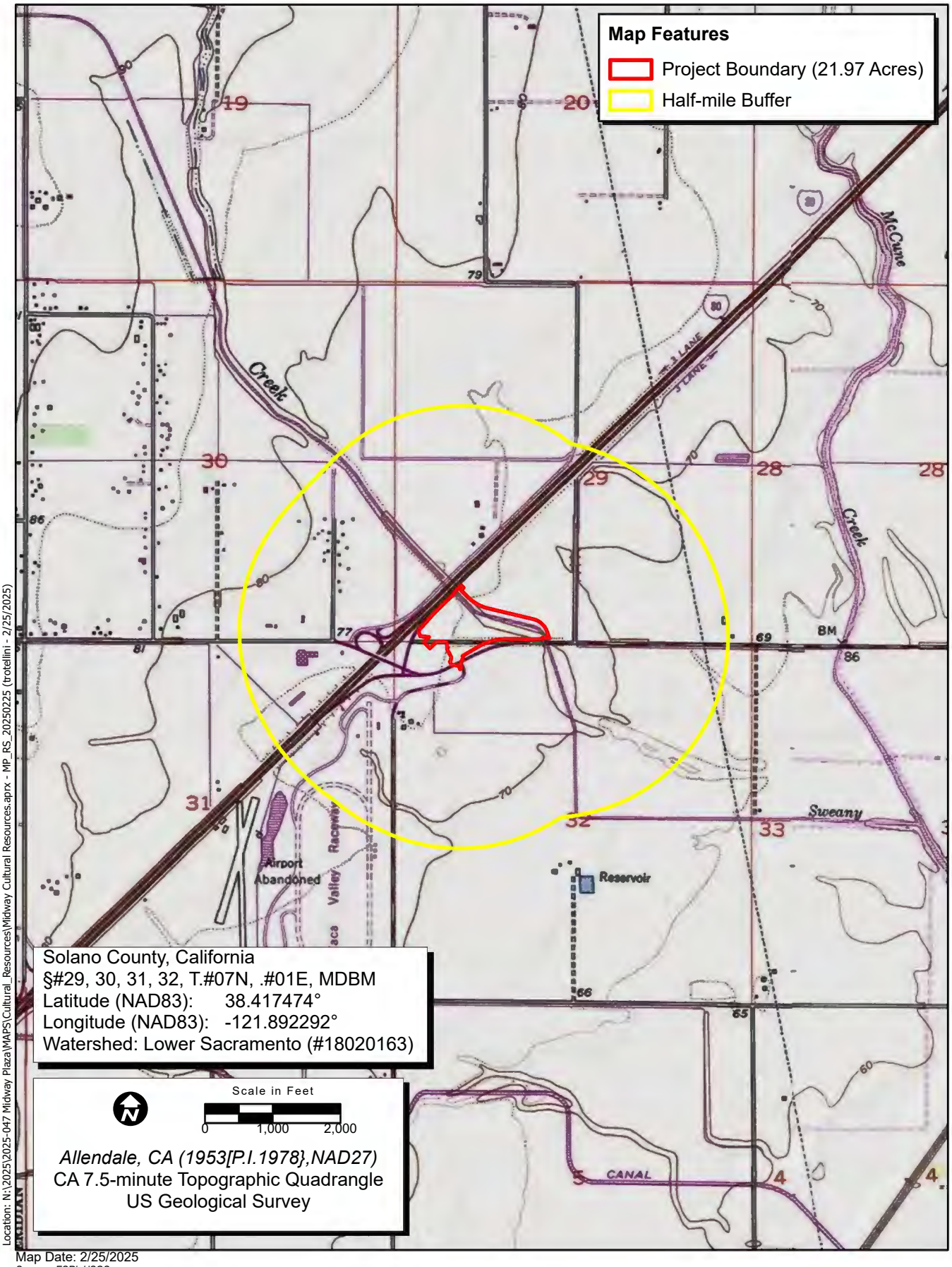
Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 or eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Erica Ramirez-Schroeder, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location Map



Location: N:\2025\2025-047 Midway Plaza\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Midway Cultural Resources.aprx - MP_RS_20250225 (trotellini - 2/25/2025)

Map Date: 2/25/2025

Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2025-047 Midway Plaza

Erica Ramirez

From: Dixon Historical Society DHS <dhs.dixonhistoricalsociety@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 6, 2025 12:26 PM
To: Erica Ramirez
Subject: Re: Cultural Resources Identification Effort: Midway Plaza Project

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

That area is not within our area of interest or collecting focus.
Frank McKinney
Curator

On Tue, Mar 4, 2025 at 2:10 PM Erica Ramirez <eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com> wrote:

> Dear Dixon Historical Society and Museum,
>
> Attached is a letter and map regarding the cultural resources study for the Midway Plaza Project in Solano County, California.
>
> We are seeking information parties that may have knowledge or concerns about possible cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area.
>
> Feel free to reach out if you have questions, and thank you for your time.
>
> **Best,**
> **Erica J. Ramirez-Schroeder, M.A., RPA (She/her)**
> **Associate Archaeologist**
>
> ECORP Consulting, Inc.
> ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
> **California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)**
>
> Rocklin Headquarters Office
> 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, California 95677
> Ph: 916.782.9100 ♦ Cell: 916.824.5147
> eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com www.ecorpconsulting.com
> ♦Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Irvine ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Santa Fe, NM

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Midway Plaza Project (2025-047)

County: Solano

USGS Quadrangle Name: Allendale, CA 1953 (PR 1978)

Township:7 North **Range:** 1 East **Section(s):** 29 and 32

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Erica Ramirez-Schroeder

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

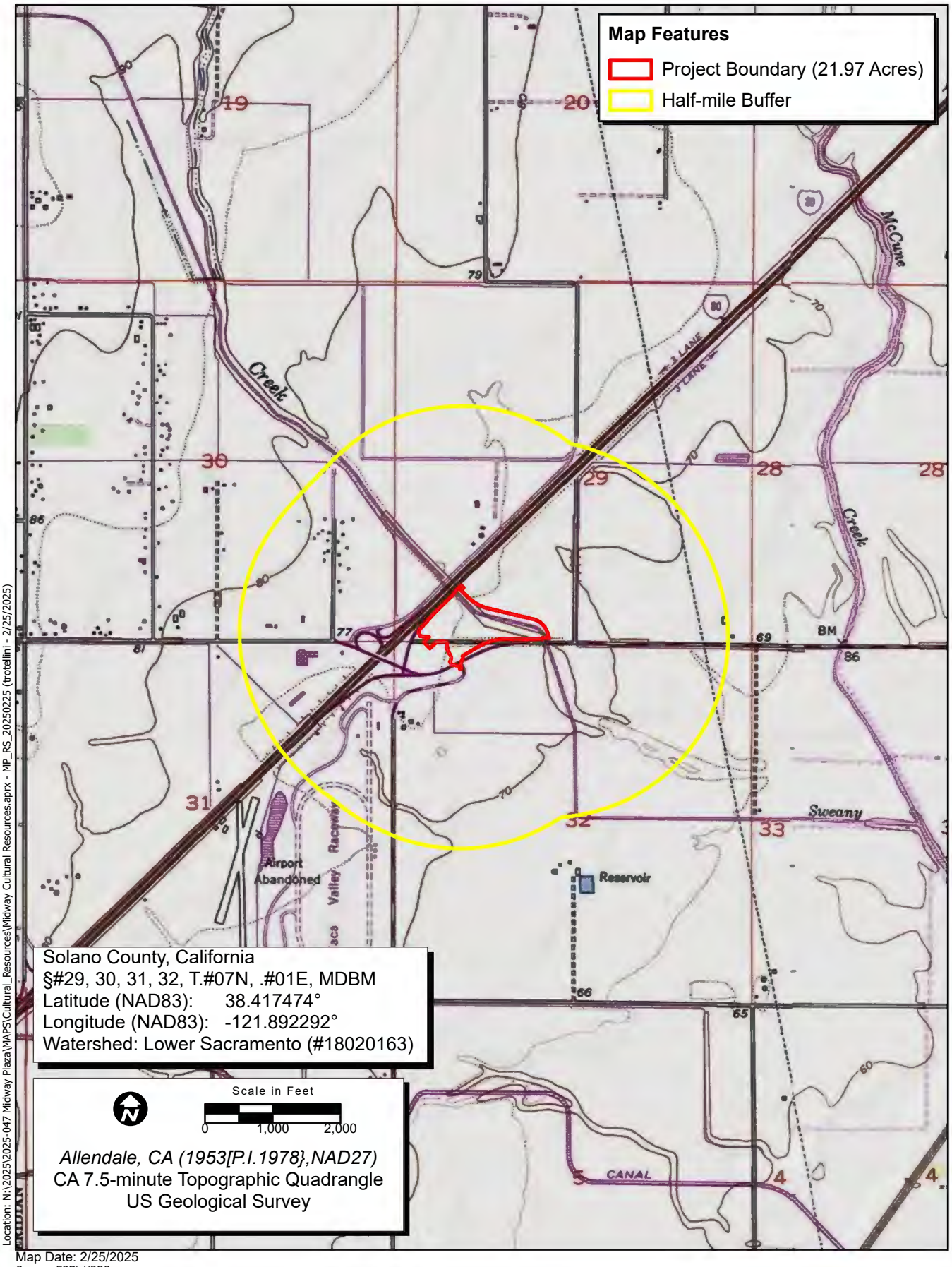
City: Rocklin **Zip:** 95677

Phone: 916-782-9100

Fax: 916-782-9134

Email: eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: See attached Project Location map.



Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2025-047 Midway Plaza

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 5, 2025

Erica Ramirez-Schroeder
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

***Via Email to*: eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com**

Re: Midway Plaza Project, Solano County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Solano County
3/5/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Last Updated
Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community	F	Jennie Mitchum, Cultural Preservation Director	3730 Highway 45 Colusa, CA, 95932	(530) 458-6303			Nomlaki Patwin Wintu	6/6/2023
Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community	F	Wayne Mitchum Jr., Chairman	3730 Highway 45 Colusa, CA, 95932	(530) 458-6512		asmelser@colusa-nsn.gov	Nomlaki Patwin Wintu	6/6/2023
Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians	F	Charlie Wright, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1630 Williams, CA, 95987	(530) 473-3274	(530) 473-3301		Wintun	
Grindstone Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki	F	Ronald Kirk, Chairperson	P.O. Box 63 Elk Creek, CA, 95939	(530) 968-5365	(530) 968-5366		Nomlaki Southern Wintun Wailaki	
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Yvonne Perkins, THPO, Cultural Resources Chairman	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 796-3400		thpo@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	11/6/2023
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Anthony Roberts, Chairperson	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 796-3400		thpo@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	11/6/2023
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Leland Kinter, Tribal Treasurer	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 908-2902		lkinter@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	11/6/2023
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	James Kinter, Tribal Secretary	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 908-7564		jkinter@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	11/6/2023

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 assessment for the proposed Midway Plaza Project, Solano County.

Record: PROJ-2025-001198
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Solano
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

 Resource/Project Name: Midway Plaza Project **Year** 2025
Camera: iPhone 12 Lens Size: 26mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	7	Overview of Access Road Bordering Project's Northern Boundary	NW	2533
3	7	Overview of SE Portion of Project Area	NW	2534
3	7	Overview of Midway Road	W	2535
3	7	Overview of Local Bridge No. 23C0090	SE	2536
3	7	Overview of Local Bridge No. 23C0090 and Sweeney Creek	SE	2537
3	7	Overview of Southern Boundary with a Ditch (Center), and Midway Road (Left) in the background	W	2539
3	7	Overview of Northern Boundary with Access Road (left) in the background	W	2540
3	7	Overgrown Vegetation	SW	2542
3	7	Overgrown Vegetation Adjacent to Access Road (Left)	SE	2543
3	7	Overview of Present-Day Alignment of Midway Road; Gravel Road to the right is the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment	SW	2545
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment	W	2546
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment	SE	2549
3	7	Overview of the Western Portion of the Project Area	S	2553
3	7	Overview of Project's Northern Boundary	SW	2554
3	7	Overview of Project's Northern Boundary	NE	2555
3	7	Repurposed Farm Crate Used as a Sign Stand	NE	2558
3	7	Repurposed Farm Crate Used as a Sign Stand	N	2561
3	7	Overview of State Bridge No. 23 0083R over Sweeney Creek	N	2565
3	7	Overview of Sweeny Creek	NE	2567
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment	E	2568
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment Terminus	SW	2569
3	7	Overview of Aggregate Stockpile	SW	2571
3	7	Overview of the Southwestern Portion of the Project Area	S	2578
3	7	Overview of Well	S	2579
3	7	Overview of Well	N	2580
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment Terminus	N	2583
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment Terminus	E	2588
3	7	Overview of the Southern Portion of the Project Area	S	2591

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

 Resource/Project Name: Midway Plaza Project **Year** 2025
Camera: iPhone 12 Lens Size: 26mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
3	7	Overview of the Intersection of Midway Road and Lewis Road	S	2592
3	7	Overview of Midway Road	E	2593
3	7	Overview of Midway Road	S/SW	2595
3	7	Overview of Project's Southern Boundary	E	2596
3	7	Overview of the Southern Portion of the Project Area	W	2597
3	7	Overview of Project's Southern Boundary	W	2598
3	7	Overview of Gravel Road Outlet	N/NE	2599
3	7	Overview of the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment	W	2600
3	7	Overview of Shoulder Divider between the Original U.S. 40/ Midway Road Alignment to the left and Midway Road to the right	E/SE	2606


IMG_2533


IMG_2534


IMG_2535


IMG_2536


IMG_2537


IMG_2539


IMG_2540


IMG_2542


IMG_2543


IMG_2545


IMG_2546


IMG_2549


IMG_2553


IMG_2554


IMG_2555


IMG_2558


IMG_2561


IMG_2565


IMG_2567


IMG_2568


IMG_2569


IMG_2571


IMG_2578

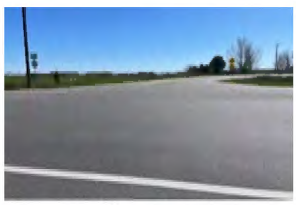

IMG_2579


IMG_2580


IMG_2583


IMG_2588


IMG_2591


IMG_2592


IMG_2593


IMG_2595


IMG_2596


IMG_2597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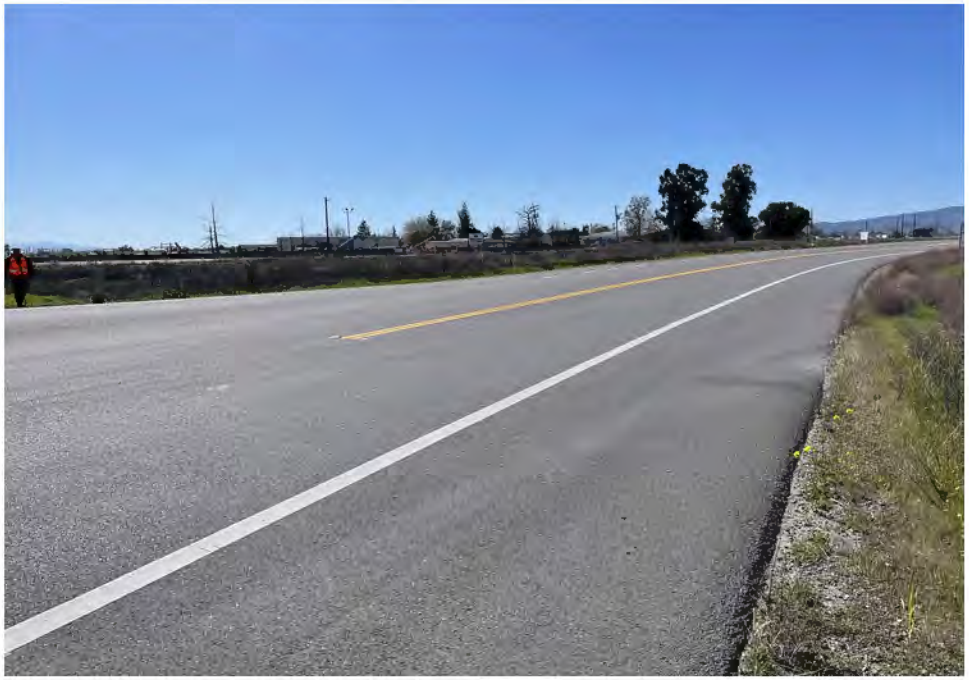


APPENDIX D

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

This appendix contains information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management, and research purposes only. Information on the specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** MP-01

P1. Other Identifier: Midway Road, U.S.40

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Solano

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Allendale, CA **Date:** 1953 (1978) **T**7N; **R**1E; Sections 29,32 M.D.**B.M.**

c. Address: - City: Dixon Zip: -

d. UTM: 10 S 596474mE/ 4252646mN (western terminus), 10 S 596773mE/ 4252660MmN (eastern terminus)

e. Other Locational Data: From Interstate 80 eastbound, turn right onto Midway Road and continue east for approximately 0.30 mile. From this point, turn left at a gravel outlet, and you have reached the eastern terminus of MP-01.

***P3a. Description:**

Resource MP-01 consists of a segment of a two-lane road that is oriented east–west for approximately 1,000 feet along the southern boundary of the proposed commercial facility (Figure 5). This road follows the original alignment of a section line road located between Sections 29 and 32, as identified on the 1908 USGS Vacaville, California topographic map. This road is also identified as US 40 on a 1941 USGS Vacaville, California topographic quadrangle map. ECORP observed that the road has been abandoned and poorly maintained, as evidenced by cracking and deteriorating asphalt. The road is mostly paved, with the western section composed of gravel and dirt.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/trail

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing

Plaza Project, Solano County, California. Prepared for Client

P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of MP-01, view west, taken on March 12, 2025

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:**
Erica Ramirez-Schroeder
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***P9. Dates Recorded:**
March 12, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Survey

***P11. Report Citation:**
ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2025. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Midway

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

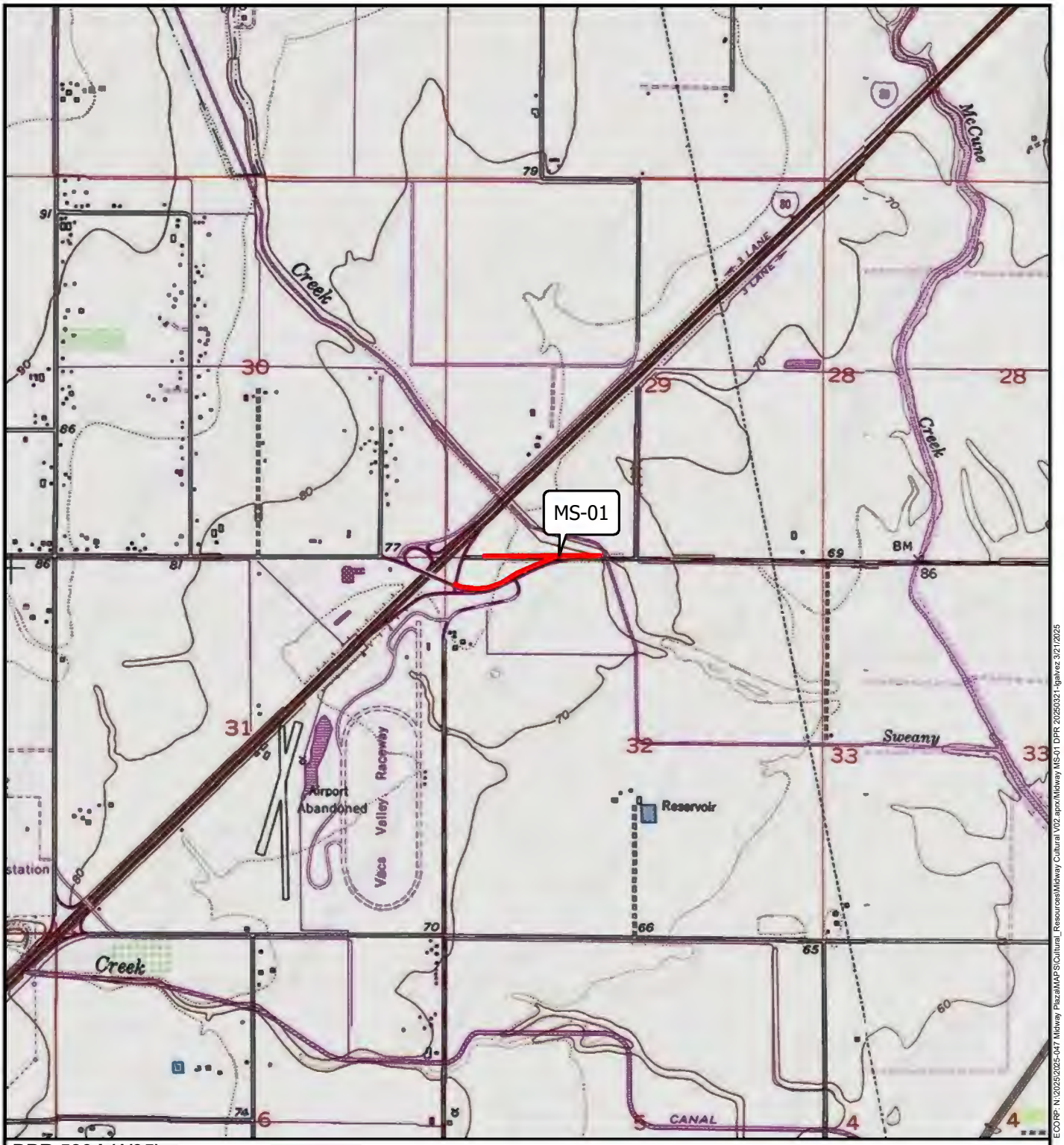
Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** MS-01

***Map Name:** Allendale, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** 1953 p.r. 1973



DPR 523J (1/95)

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 Meters

Starting in 1927, Midway Road served as part of the initial alignment of US 40 and the third generation of the Lincoln Highway connecting Dixon and Vacaville via Porter Street and Browns Valley Road. Between 1927 and 1947, this segment of Lincoln Highway/US40 was modified from the initial zig-zag route using existing roadways to follow along the newly created corridor that correlates with modern day I-80 (Paul 2011). By 1953, a segment of Midway Road located immediately east of the I-80 junction was rerouted to the south and connected to the present-day road alignment of Lewis Road. By 1968, the original alignment of Midway Road within the Project Area was decommissioned, and the western terminus of Midway Road was converted into a cul-de-sac, and as part of the construction of the I-80 and Midway Road interchange alignment, they built the current alignment of Midway Road (south-southwest of the Project Area).

Figure 5. Overview of Resource MP-01 (Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40) (view east; March 7, 2025).

Numerous segments of the Lincon Highway have been recorded and evaluated throughout California, some of which are eligible for the NRHP/CRHR. Based on the records search results, no recording and evaluation of the current segment of the Lincoln Highway is listed in the BERD for Solano County. The nearest segment of the Lincoln Highway that is recorded is in Yolo county. The BERD for Yolo County lists the Lincoln Highway as 7N1- *Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) may become eligible for NR w/ restoration or when meets other specific conditions* (01/21/1997, 5616-0235-999) (OHP 2023b). Because MP-01 was not previously recorded or evaluated, ECORP evaluated Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40 for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR during its period of significance. The period of significance is between 1927, when Midway was selected as part of the third-generation route and 1947 when the route was realigned.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Resource MP-01 (a segment of Midway Road/Lincoln Highway/US 40) provided residents with vehicular access between Dixon and Vacaville and other rural communities in Solano County. In 1927, Midway Road was used as a portion of the third-generation route of the Lincoln Highway and the newly named US 40. The original route of the Lincon Highway, which went due east out of Oakland, through the Altamont Pass, and then north to Sacramento along present day US 99, represented the concept of a transcontinental highway and served to provide connections to numerous cities and towns along the route. The idea of the Lincoln Highway as a paved road that connected both

coasts revolutionized the concept of a highway and provided an example for future highways. Subsequent routes served to make the highway shorter and more efficient for travel from coast to coast. The second- and third-generation routes, including MP-1, only served to make the route more efficient and shorter. The third-generation route, also badged as US 40, represented a major change of the alignment heading along the general alignment of modern-day I-80.

The evolution of the third generation of Lincoln Highway and US 40 initially utilized the existing road network in a circuitous route, including Midway Road. Road crews then established a more direct route, which bypassed Midway Road by 1947. Midway Road was realigned to the south by 1968 and this portion was never associated with the Lincoln Highway or U.S. 40. MP-01 was briefly associated with events that have significant contributions to the broad patterns of local, county, state, or national history; and therefore, it is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Archival research reveals that MP-01 has no significant association with an important person who contributed to local, state, or national history or to the history of the Project Area itself. Generations of unidentifiable construction workers have helped to maintain the road, and the archival record failed to identify any historically significant individual or group of people associated with the road; therefore, MP-01 has no association with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

Resource MP-01 is a standard asphalt-paved transportation route with no unique engineering design or function. The techniques used for the construction and maintenance of the road are not unique and were in existence prior; therefore, the road is not historically significant. MP-01 is a generic asphalt-paved roadway with no distinctive characteristics, form, or materials. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or any significant distinguishable components; therefore, MP-01 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

Resource MP-01 does not have the potential to yield information important to history. The archival research for the potential of MP-01 has been exhausted. Two-lane rural roads are built environment features that do not have the potential to yield subsurface archaeological data in any statistically valid sample size; therefore, the site was not tested. The information for historical roads is typically conveyed through their alignment, route, and setting. There is no potential for the resource to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, MP-01 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

The National Park Service identifies seven aspects of integrity (Location, Association, Setting, Design, Materials, Workmanship, and Feeling) that indicate a road's ability to convey significance achieved during a period of significance. MP-01 does not retain integrity of location, association, setting, design, workmanship, or feeling. The western end of the northern segment of MP-01 was changed to end in a cul-de-sac, therefore it no longer retains integrity of location, design or workmanship. MP-01 contributed to the Good Roads Movement, as well as Lincoln Highway/US 40 in the late 1920s; however, the original alignment has been partially demolished by I-80. MP-01; therefore, no longer conveys the feeling of association with the Good Roads Movement or Lincoln Highway/US 40. The road originally was located in rural farmland with minimal development; although it is still surrounded by rural farmland, residential development is present to the south and west. In addition, US 40/I-80 is present by 1937, therefore MP-01 does not retain integrity of setting and feeling. The road does not retain integrity of design or workmanship; it originally allowed traffic to reach I-80; however, Midway Road was rerouted to the south, and the

original segment ends in a cul-de-sac on the western end. In addition, because pavement has deteriorated, MP-01 does not retain integrity of design or workmanship.

MP-01 is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1. However, the alignment has been significantly altered and has lost integrity. Caltrans, though not a responsible agency for this project, has prepared guidance for evaluation and review of roads that was used in this integrity assessment. Caltrans (2016:158) states that “properties that have been moved or re-aligned from their original locations and outside their respective periods of significance are generally considered not eligible for the NRHP.” MP-01 was realigned in by 1968, after its period of significance which is between 1927 and 1947. MP-01 does not retain integrity, therefore, MP-01 is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria.