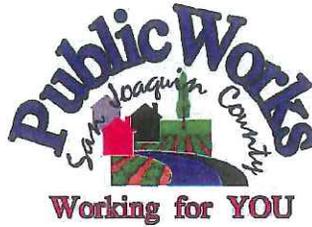




THOMAS M. GAU
DIRECTOR



P. O. BOX 1810 - 1810 E. HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95201
(209) 468-3000 FAX (209) 468-2999
www.co.san-joaquin.ca.us

FRITZ BUCHMAN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
JIM STONE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ROGER JANES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

TO: Office of Planning and Research San Joaquin County Clerk
 1400 Tenth Street 44 N. San Joaquin Street, Suite 260
 Sacramento, California 95814 Stockton, California 95202

FROM: San Joaquin County Public Works Department
 1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
 Stockton, California 95205

PROJECT: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works has prepared an environmental evaluation document (Initial Study) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and intends to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) based on the finding that there is no substantial evidence that the action as proposed will have a significant effect on the environment. The reasons to support this finding are documented in the Initial Study.

PROJECT LOCATION

Van Allen Road Bridge south of State Route 4 over South Littlejohn's Creek

BACKGROUND

Recent history has shown that the channel bed along South Littlejohn's Creek has experienced minor erosion in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed erosion increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers. The purpose of the project is to create a smooth channel transition throughout the project area and to reduce channel degradation at abutments and piers that lead to bridge instability.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The County proposes to develop a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Construction will occur within previously disturbed areas of County right-of-way, while staging will require temporary easements on adjacent properties. The proposed project will include the following actions:

- Clearing and grubbing along the creek banks.
- Installation of a temporary access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the creek channel during construction while the creek is flowing.
- Excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to an approximate depth of 4.5 feet.
- Placement of a layer of Caltrans Light Class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) in the excavated channel bottom to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions with staggered concrete baffles to hold the RSP in place.
- Potential placement of RSP in the form of riprap along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation.

PROJECT: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

HAZARDOUS WASTE PRESENCE

This project has no known association with identified hazardous waste sites pursuant to 65962.5 of the Government Code.

A copy of the Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed at the following locations:

- San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, 1810 East Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California 95205 (Copies are available for a fee at this location.)
- San Joaquin County Department of Public Works website: <http://www.sjgov.org/pubworks/>

This Notice of Intent is being sent to applicable local public agencies as well as organizations and individuals of local interest. Written comments on this document may be submitted during the 30-day public review period which begins **Thursday April 24, 2014** and must be received by the San Joaquin County Public Works Department no later than **5:00 p.m. on Friday May 23, 2014**. Contact Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner, at (209) 468-3085 or mhopkins@sjgov.org for questions.

Responses to Comments

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration was released for a 30-day public review and comment period from on April 24, 2014 to May 23, 2014. The following written comments were received.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency/Organization</u>	<u>Designator</u>
April 24, 2014	San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department	A
April 30, 2014	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District	B
May 7, 2014	Central Valley Flood Protection Board	C
May 13, 2014	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	D
May 27, 2014	Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit	E

All comment letters have been reproduced in their entirety on the following pages. Letters have been assigned an alphabetical designator (e.g., Comment Letter A, etc.). If specific comments are identified, the comments will be assigned an alphanumeric designator. All responses comments will follow the letter. Any changes to the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration will be indicated by the following: new text is shown in underline format and **bold** and deleted text is shown in ~~strikethrough~~ format for that section only.



**San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Department
1868 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205-6232**

DIRECTOR
Donna Heran, REHS

PROGRAM COORDINATORS
Robert McClellon, REHS
Jeff Carruesco, REHS, RDI
Kasey Foley, REHS
Linda Turkatte, REHS
Rodney Estrada, REHS
Adrienne Ellsaesser, REHS

**Website: www.sjgov.org/ehd
Phone: (209) 468-3420
Fax: (209) 464-0138**

COMMENT LETTER A

April 24, 2014

Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
San Joaquin County Department of Public Works
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

**Subject: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SAN
JOAQUIN COUNTY**

The San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (EHD) has reviewed the San Joaquin County Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration on the above referenced project and has no comments to impose on this application.

If you have any questions, please call Frank Girardi, Lead Senior REHS, at (209) 468-3420.

Frank Girardi
Lead Senior REHS



COMMENT LETTER A

Agency:

San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department

Subject:

Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project, San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Girardi,

San Joaquin County Public Works thanks you for your comments.



April 30, 2014

COMMENT LETTER B

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County
Public Works
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

Project: Notice to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project

District CEQA Reference No: 20140270

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) has reviewed the project referenced above consisting of a proposal to develop a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek, located in San Joaquin County, CA. The District offers the following comments:

1. Based on information provided to the District, project specific emissions of criteria pollutants are not expected to exceed District significance thresholds of 10 tons/year NOX, 10 ton/year ROG, and 15 tons/year PM10. Therefore, the District concludes that project specific criteria pollutant emissions would have no significant adverse impact on air quality.
2. Based on information provided to the District, the District concludes that the proposed project is not subject to District Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review).
3. The proposed project may be subject to District Rules and Regulations, including: Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions), Rule 4102 (Nuisance), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641 (Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations). In the event an existing building will be renovated, partially demolished or removed, the project may be subject to District Rule 4002 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants). The above list of rules is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. To identify other District rules or regulations that apply to this project or to obtain information about District permit requirements, the applicant is strongly encouraged to contact the District's Small Business Assistance Office at (559) 230-5888. Current District rules can be found online at: www.valleyair.org/rules/1ruleslist.htm.

Sayed Sadredin
Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region
4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0244
Tel: (559) 230-6000 FAX: (559) 230-6061

Southern Region
34946 Flyover Court
Bakersfield, CA 93308-9725
Tel: 661-392-5500 FAX: 661-392-5585

4. The District recommends that a copy of the District's comments be provided to the project proponent.

If you have any questions or require further information, please call Angel Lor at (559) 230-5808.

Sincerely,

Arnaud Marjollet
Director of Permit Services



for: Chay Thao
Permit Services Manager

AM: al

Cc: File

COMMENT LETTER B

Agency:

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

Subject:

Notice to Adopt a mitigated Negative Declaration for Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
District CEQA Reference No: 20140135

Dear Mr. Thao,

Thank you for your comments; San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands and appreciates the time it took to respond in this letter for this project.

- 1) For comment #1, San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands this project is not expected to exceed San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District significance thresholds of 10 tons/year NOX, 10 tons/year ROG, and 15 tons/year PM10.
- 2) For comment #2, San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands this project is not subject to District Rule 9510.
- 3) For comment #3, San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands the significance of your comment and has addressed the District Rules and Regulations within construction specification.
- 4) For comment #4, a copy of the IS/ND and all comments will accompany the construction specification.

CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION BOARD

3310 El Camino Ave., Rm. 151
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
(916) 574-0609 FAX: (916) 574-0682
PERMITS: (916) 574-2380 FAX: (916) 574-0682



May 7, 2014

COMMENT LETTER C

Mr. Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

Subject: CEQA Comments: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project,
Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 2014042076

Location: San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) staff has reviewed the subject document and provides the following comments:

The proposed project is located within South Littlejohn's Creek which is under Board jurisdiction. The Board enforces its Title 23, California Code of Regulations (23 CCR) for the construction, maintenance, and protection of adopted plans of flood control that protect public lands from floods. Adopted plans of flood control include federal-State facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control, regulated streams, and designated floodways. The geographic extent of Board jurisdiction includes the Central Valley, and all tributaries and distributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and the Tulare and Buena Vista basins (23 CCR, Section 2).

Pursuant to 23 CCR a Board permit is required prior to working in the Board's jurisdiction for the following:

- Placement, construction, reconstruction, removal, or abandonment of any landscaping, culvert, bridge, conduit, fence, projection, fill, embankment, building, structure, obstruction, encroachment, excavation, the planting, or removal of vegetation, and any repair or maintenance that involves cutting into the levee (23 CCR Section 6);
- Existing structures that predate permitting, or where it is necessary to establish the conditions normally imposed by permitting. The circumstances include those where responsibility for the encroachment has not been clearly established or ownership and use have been revised (23 CCR Section 6);
- Vegetation plantings require submission of detailed design drawings; identification of vegetation type; plant and tree names (both common and scientific); quantities of each type of plant and tree; spacing and irrigation method; a vegetative management plan for maintenance to prevent the interference with flood control operations, levee maintenance, inspection, and flood fight procedures (23 CCR Section 131).

Mr. Mark Hopkins
May 7, 2014
Page 2 of 2

Other local, federal and State agency permits may be required and are the responsibility of the applicant to obtain.

Board permit application forms and our complete 23 CCR regulations can be found on our website at <http://www.cvfpb.ca.gov/>. Maps of the Board's jurisdiction including all tributaries and distributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and Board designated floodways are also available on a Department of Water Resources website at <http://gis.bam.water.ca.gov/bam/>.

Additional Considerations Related to Potential Impacts of Vegetation and Hydraulics

Accumulation and establishment of woody vegetation that is not managed may have negative impacts on channel capacity and may increase the potential for levee over-topping or other failure. When vegetation develops and becomes habitat for wildlife, maintenance to initial baseline conditions typically becomes more difficult as the removal of vegetative growth may be subject to federal and State resource agency requirements for on-site mitigation. The proposed project should include mitigation measures to avoid decreasing floodway channel capacity.

Adverse hydraulic impacts of proposed encroachments could impede flood flows, reroute flood flows, and/or increase sediment accumulation. The proposed project should include mitigation measures for channel and levee improvements and maintenance to prevent and/or reduce hydraulic impacts. If possible off-site mitigation outside of the Board's jurisdiction should be used when mitigating for vegetation removed at the project location.

If you have any questions please contact James Herota at (916) 574-0651, or via email at james.herota@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Len Marino". The signature is stylized and includes a small horizontal line above the "o" in "Marino".

Len Marino, P.E.
Chief Engineer

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, California 95814

COMMENT LETTER C

Agency:

Central Valley Flood Protection Board

Subject:

CEQA Comments: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project, Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 2014042076

Dear Mr. Marino,

San Joaquin County Public Works thanks you for your comment. This project will require permitting be the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and several other governing agencies within the project limits. San Joaquin County Public Works will adhere to all terms and conditions within the assigned permits.



Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

COMMENT LETTER D

13 May 2014

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County Public Works
1810 East Hazleton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

CERTIFIED MAIL
7013 2250 0000 3465 9977

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SCH# 2014042076, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 24 April 2014 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project, located in San Joaquin County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits¹

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

¹ Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit, or any other federal permit, is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

Waste Discharge Requirements

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

Low or Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters* (Low Threat General Order) or the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges of Treated/Untreated Groundwater from Cleanup Sites, Wastewater from Superchlorination Projects, and Other Limited Threat Wastewaters to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete application must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under these General NPDES permits.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

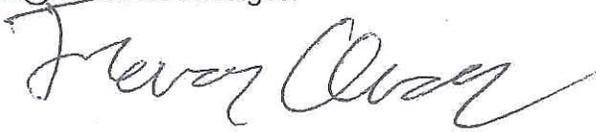
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation
San Joaquin County

- 4 -

13 May 2014

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4684 or
tcleak@waterboards.ca.gov.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Trevor Cleak". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Trevor Cleak
Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

COMMENT LETTER D

Agency:

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

Subject:

Comments to Request For Review For The Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration, Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project, SCH NO. 2014042076, San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Cleak,

Thank you for your comments. San Joaquin County Public Works understands and appreciates the responsibility your agency has been delegated. This project will require permitting be the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and several other governing agencies within the project limits. San Joaquin County Public Works will adhere to all terms and conditions within the assigned permits .



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit



Ken Alex
Director

May 27, 2014

COMMENT LETTER E

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
SCH#: 2014042076

Dear Mark Hopkins:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on May 23, 2014, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

"A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures

cc: Resources Agency

1400 TENTH STREET P.O. BOX 3044 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812-3044
TEL (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2014042076
Project Title Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
Lead Agency San Joaquin County

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

Description The County proposes to develop a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. The proposed project will include the following actions: Clearing and grubbing along the creek banks. Installation of a temporary access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the creek channel during construction while the creek is flowing. Excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to an approximate depth of 4.5 feet. Placement of a layer of Caltrans Light Class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) in the excavated channel bottom to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions with staggered concrete baffles to hold the RSP in place.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Mark Hopkins
Agency San Joaquin County
Phone 209 468 3085 **Fax**
email
Address 1810 East Hazelton Avenue
City Stockton **State** CA **Zip** 95205

Project Location

County San Joaquin
City
Region
Lat / Long 37° 54' 46.6" N / 121° 3' 22" W
Cross Streets East Oakwood Road
Parcel No.
Township 1N **Range** 8E **Section** 25/26 **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways Hwy 4
Airports
Railways
Waterways South Littlejohn's Creek
Schools
Land Use Resource Conservation (OS/RC) for the General Plan and General Agriculture (AG Zone) for County Zoning

Project Issues Biological Resources; Water Quality

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 2; Delta Protection Commission; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 10; Air Resources Board; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission

Date Received 04/24/2014 **Start of Review** 04/24/2014 **End of Review** 05/23/2014

CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION BOARD

3310 El Camino Ave., Rm. 151
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
(916) 574-0609 FAX: (916) 574-0682
PERMITS: (916) 574-2380 FAX: (916) 574-0682



clear
05/23/14
E

May 7, 2014

Mr. Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205



Subject: CEQA Comments: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project,
Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 2014042076

Location: San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) staff has reviewed the subject document and provides the following comments:

The proposed project is located within South Littlejohn's Creek which is under Board jurisdiction. The Board enforces its Title 23, California Code of Regulations (23 CCR) for the construction, maintenance, and protection of adopted plans of flood control that protect public lands from floods. Adopted plans of flood control include federal-State facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control, regulated streams, and designated floodways. The geographic extent of Board jurisdiction includes the Central Valley, and all tributaries and distributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and the Tulare and Buena Vista basins (23 CCR, Section 2).

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- Existing structures that predate permitting, or where it is necessary to establish the conditions normally imposed by permitting. The circumstances include those where responsibility for the encroachment has not been clearly established or ownership and use have been revised (23 CCR Section 6);
- Vegetation plantings require submission of detailed design drawings; identification of vegetation type; plant and tree names (both common and scientific); quantities of each type of plant and tree; spacing and irrigation method; a vegetative management plan for maintenance to prevent the interference with flood control operations, levee maintenance, inspection, and flood fight procedures (23 CCR Section 131).

Mr. Mark Hopkins
May 7, 2014
Page 2 of 2

Other local, federal and State agency permits may be required and are the responsibility of the applicant to obtain.

Board permit application forms and our complete 23 CCR regulations can be found on our website at <http://www.cvfpb.ca.gov/>. Maps of the Board's jurisdiction including all tributaries and distributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and Board designated floodways are also available on a Department of Water Resources website at <http://gis.bam.water.ca.gov/bam/>.

Additional Considerations Related to Potential Impacts of Vegetation and Hydraulics

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Adverse hydraulic impacts of proposed encroachments could impede flood flows, reroute flood flows, and/or increase sediment accumulation. The proposed project should include mitigation measures for channel and levee improvements and maintenance to prevent and/or reduce hydraulic impacts. If possible off-site mitigation outside of the Board's jurisdiction should be used when mitigating for vegetation removed at the project location.

If you have any questions please contact James Herota at (916) 574-0651; or via email at james.herota@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Len Marino, P.E.
Chief Engineer

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, California 95814



NEAR
5/23/14
E



EDMUND G. BRUNK JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

RECEIVED

13 May 2014

MAY 14 2014

STATE CLEARING HOUSE

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County Public Works
1810 East Hazleton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

CERTIFIED MAIL
7013 2250 0000, 3465 9977

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SCH# 2014042076, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 24 April 2014 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project, located in San Joaquin County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits¹

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

¹ Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit, or any other federal permit, is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

Waste Discharge Requirements

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

Low or Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters* (Low Threat General Order) or the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges of Treated/Untreated Groundwater from Cleanup Sites, Wastewater from Superchlorination Projects, and Other Limited Threat Wastewaters to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete application must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under these General NPDES permits:

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation
San Joaquin County

13 May 2014

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4684 or
tcleak@waterboards.ca.gov.

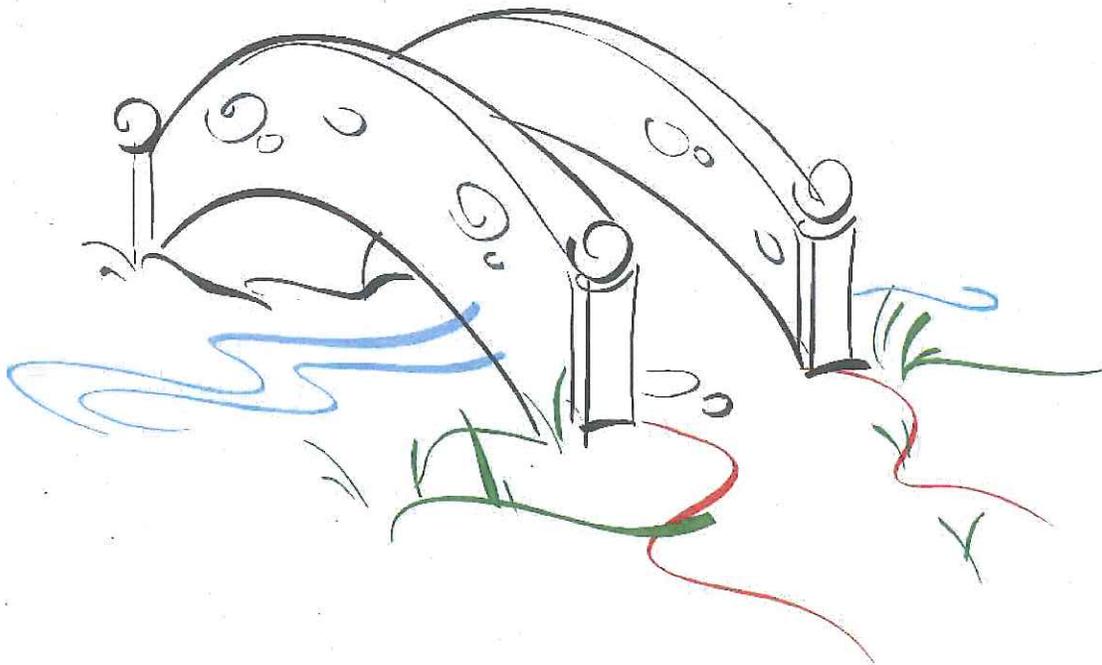


Trevor Cleak
Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

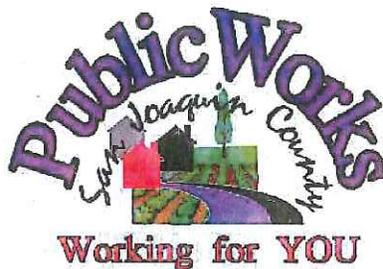


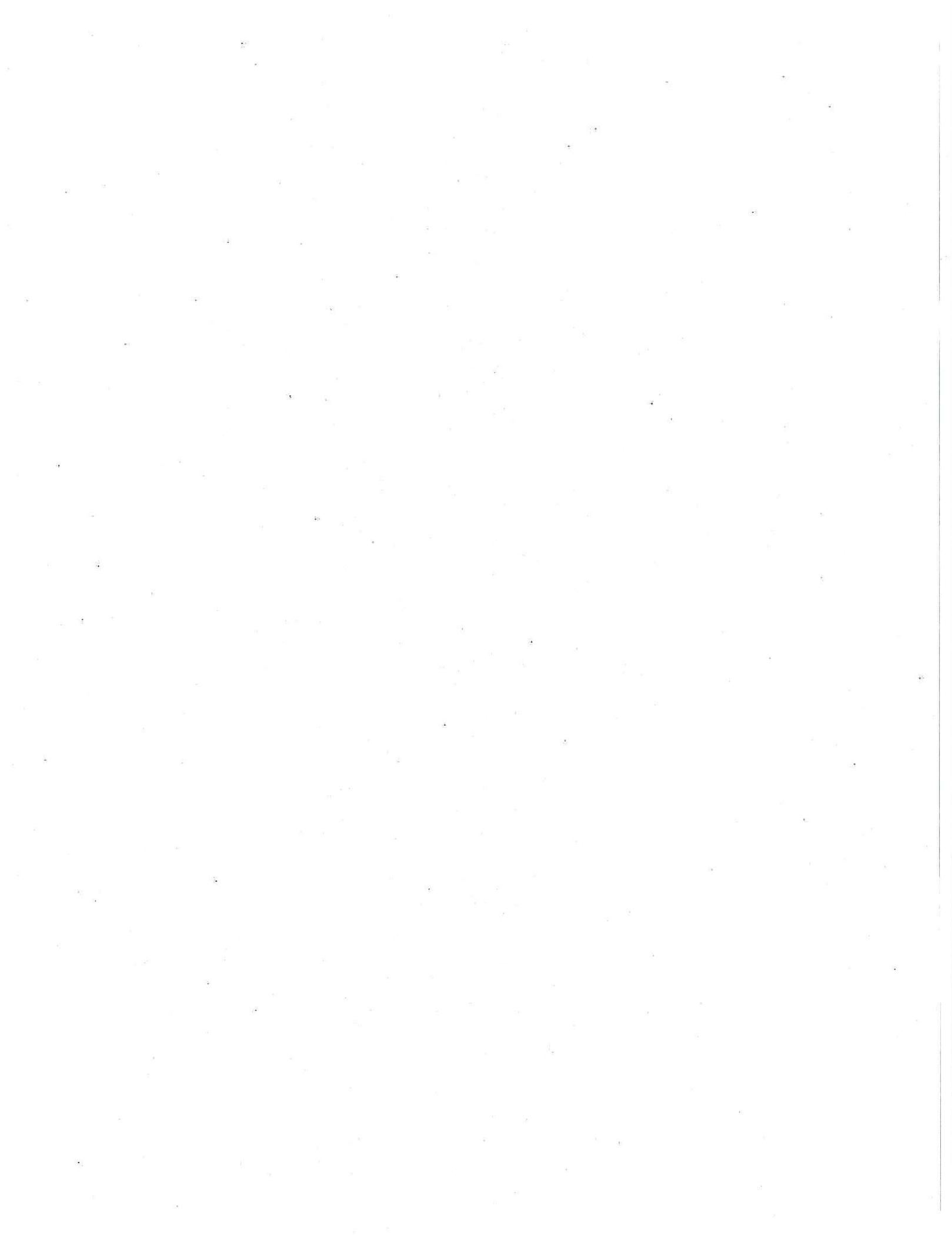
Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project



Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

April 2014





**CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

[Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080(c) and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15070-15071]

PROJECT TITLE

Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project

PROJECT LOCATION

Van Allen Road Bridge (29C-115) across the South Littlejohn's Creek (Figure1)

PROJECT APPLICANT

San Joaquin County Public Works Department (SJCPWD) (Lead Agency)
1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

CONTACT

Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
Phone: (209) 468-3085 FAX: (209) 468-2999
Email: mhopkins@sigov.org

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.), this Initial Study has been prepared to determine whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration needs to be prepared or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR.

GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING DESIGNATIONS

The Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project land designation is within the Resource Conservation (OS/RC) for the General Plan and General Agriculture (AG Zone) for County Zoning. The General Plan designation provides for areas with significant resources that generally are to remain in open space. The County Zoning is established to preserve agricultural lands for the continuation of commercial agriculture enterprises. Minimum parcel sizes within the AG Zone are 20, 40, 80, and 160 acres, as specified by the precise zoning.

EXISTING SETTING

Van Allen Road Bridge is a two span structure with a continuous reinforced concrete (RC) flat slab on RC wall piers and RC wall abutments with "U" wing-walls. The bridge is 28 feet wide and 37 feet in length, with an average daily trip of 869 vehicles a day including heavy truck traffic.

BACKGROUND

Recent history has shown that the channel bed along South Littlejohn's Creek has experienced minor erosion in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed erosion increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers. The purpose of the project is to create a smooth channel transition throughout the project area and to reduce channel degradation at abutments and piers that lead to bridge instability.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The County proposes to develop a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Construction will occur within previously disturbed areas of County right-of-way, while staging will require temporary easements on adjacent properties. The proposed project will include the following actions:

- Clearing and grubbing along the creek banks.
- Installation of a temporary access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the creek channel during construction while the creek is flowing.

- Excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to an approximate depth of 4.5 feet.
- Placement of a layer of Caltrans Light Class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) in the excavated channel bottom to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions with staggered concrete baffles to hold the RSP in place.
- Potential placement of RSP in the form of riprap along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives considered: "no build".

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gases Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

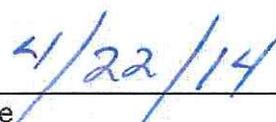
DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
San Joaquin County Public Works Department



Date

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS				
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

San Joaquin County is centrally located in the agricultural heartland of California, known as the San Joaquin Valley. The terrain is generally level with the foothills of the Diablo Range to the southwest and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range to the east. In addition to the vast acreage of agricultural land, a complex network of sloughs, canals, rivers, and creeks forms a distinctive landscape. The Delta wetlands, river corridors, valley oak tree groves, and sloping foothills and ridges of the Diablo and Sierra Nevada Ranges are the key scenic landscape features in San Joaquin County (Baseline 1992).

The County has designated several roads as scenic routes. These routes were selected based on several factors, including those roads which lead to recreation areas, exhibit scenery with agricultural/rural values or topographical interest, provide access to historical sites, or offer views of waterways (Baseline 1992).

Impact Discussion:

a – d) The project and surrounding area consists of rural and agricultural property. There are no designated scenic vistas or scenic highways within the vicinity of the project area. While the area has a visual character or quality of central valley farmland, the proposed project will not have an impact on the overall setting or create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views; therefore there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with existing zoning for agriculture use, or a Williamson Act contract? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

The Important Farmland Inventory System, initiated in 1975 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (now known as the Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS]), classifies land according to soil and climatic characteristics (Baseline Environmental Consulting 1992). In order to be shown on the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program's (FMMP) Important Farmland Maps as Prime Farmland and Prime Farmland of Statewide Importance, the land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the Important Farmland Map date, which is determined by FMMP staff during examination of current aerial photos, local comment letters, and field verification, and must meet the physical and chemical soil criteria as determined by the NRCS (NRCS 2006).

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (commonly known as the Williamson Act) established a voluntary tax incentive program for preserving agricultural and open space lands. A property owner enters into a 10-year contract with the County, which places restrictions on the land in exchange for tax savings. The property is taxed according to the income it is capable of generating from agriculture and other compatible uses, rather than its full market value. Williamson Act contracts are renewed automatically each year unless they are canceled or a Notice of Non-renewal is filed with the County (Baseline 1992).

According to the Land Cover map by the State of California's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Department, agricultural land is considered to make up the vast majority of San Joaquin County and the project area. As such, there is no forest land within the project area.

Impact Discussion:

- a-e) The project and surrounding area consists of rural and agricultural property. The project will be placing scour mitigation measure and pile repair within the channel, which will not require conversion of land around the project; therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

San Joaquin County is located at the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The pollution potential is very high due to the topographic and meteorological conditions which often trap air pollutants in the SJVAB. Air quality is determined primarily by the type and amount of contaminants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the basin, and meteorological conditions. The low mixing heights and light winds typical of the SJVAB are conducive to the accumulation of air pollutants (San Joaquin County 1992).

The SJVAB does not currently meet health-based standards set by the EPA for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone is formed when heat and sunlight transform volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides from vehicle exhaust, industrial processes, and other operations, resulting in smog that is trapped in the valley because of the surrounding mountain ranges. Particulate matter is small particles of man-made compounds, soot, ash, or dust, suspended in the air. In addition to health concerns, ozone damages crops, ornamental vegetation, and man-made materials, while particulate matter obscures visibility (SJVAPCD 2006).

The following table identifies health effects of some of the common pollutants found in our air, and examples of some of the sources of these pollutants (SJVAPCD 2007):

POLLUTANT	HEALTH EFFECTS	EXAMPLES OF SOURCES
Particulate matter (PM10: Less than or Equal to 10 Microns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased respiratory disease • Lung damage • Premature death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cars and truck especially diesels • Fireplaces, woodstoves • Windblown dust from roadways, agriculture and construction
Ozone (O ₃)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breathing difficulties • Lung damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed by chemical reactions of air pollutants in the presence of sunlight. Common sources: motor vehicles, industries, and consumer products
Carbon monoxide (CO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest pain in heart patients • Headaches, nausea • Reduced mental alertness • Death at very high levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any source that burns fuel such as motor vehicles, construction and farming equipment and residential heaters and stoves
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Carbon Monoxide sources
Toxic air contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer • Chronic eye, lung or skin irritation • Neurological and reproductive disorders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicles, especially diesel • Industrial sources such as chrome and platers • Neighborhood businesses such as dry cleaners and service stations • Building materials and products

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are locations of human populations, such as residences, hospitals, schools, day care centers, retirement homes, and convalescent facilities where there is reasonable expectation of continuous human exposure to poor air quality standards (CARCB 2007).

Impact Discussion:

- a, b) The proposed project would not conflict with, or obstruct, implementation of the applicable air quality plan, violate any air quality standard, or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Construction of the project could result in temporary marginal pollutants and/or odors associated with construction equipment and dust from earthmoving activities; however, construction activities would be in compliance with the SJVAPCD fugitive dust control requirements for construction sites to reduce any impacts to less than significant.
- c) A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates set forth in the applicable air quality plan. Accordingly, proposed projects need to be evaluated to determine whether they would generate population and employment growth, and if so, whether that growth would exceed the growth rates specified in the relevant air plans. The proposed project would not induce population or employment growth, for this is a scour mitigation project. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.
- d, e) Although, there are sensitive receptors or substantial numbers of people within the vicinity of the project area that maybe exposed to air emissions generated from the construction of this project. The project could result in temporary marginal pollutants and/or odors associated with construction equipment and dust from earthmoving activities; however, construction activities would be in compliance with the SJVAPCD fugitive dust control requirements for construction sites to reduce any impacts to less than significant.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Regulatory Setting

In 1973, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was passed by Congress to protect ecosystems supporting special-status species and to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was passed as a parallel act to be administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Special-status species include:

- USFWS-designated listing of threatened or endangered species, as well as candidate species;
- CDFG-designated listing of rare, threatened, or endangered species, as well as candidate species;
- Species considered to be rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, such as those identified in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California by the California Native Plant Society; and
- Other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing, or rejection for state or federal status, such as Species of Special Concern designated by the CDFG.

The USFWS and CDFG both publish lists of special-status species, which satisfy criteria classifying them as endangered. Species that have been proposed for listing, but have not yet been accepted are classified as candidate species. Generally, the term endangered (federal, state) refers to a species that is in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range, while a threatened (federal, state) or rare (state) species is one that could become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Special Status Species

Database listings from the USFWS and CDFG for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles Stockton East, Peter, Manteca, and Avena were reviewed to determine if there have been any occurrences of special status species within the vicinity of the project area. The Biological Study Area (BSA) was approximately 0.95 acres and consists of the project foot print, access, and staging areas. LSA Associates, Inc. performed the BSA survey on August 10, 2012. Vegetation communities in the BSA were mapped and assessed for the potential to support special status species. A preliminary jurisdictional delineation was also conducted.

There are five special status plant species listed: Greene's tuctoria (*Tuctoria greenei*), Delta button-celery (*Eryngium racemosum*), Big tarplant (*Blepharizonia plumosa*), Recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*), and Suisun marsh aster (*Symphyotrichum lentum*) have been recorded within the four quadrangles; however, the BSA does not provide suitable habitat for these species, as they require natural occurring freshwater marshes and/or vernal pool habitat, or grasslands.

There are several special status wildlife species recorded within the four quadrangles: delta smelt (*Hypomesu transpacificus*), green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*), Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Central Valley spring-run/winter-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), Pacific pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus parkardi*), Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), Moestan blister beetle (*Lytta moesta*), Riparian brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*), Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), Suisun song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia maxillaris*), Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*); however, the project area does not provide suitable habitat for most of the above species due to Littlejohn's Creek was steep banked and a maintained channel. The project area and its vicinity provides potential nesting habitat and foraging habitat for a special status specie Swainson's hawk and other protected non-special-status migratory birds and raptors whose

nests and eggs are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5 and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

Impact Discussion:

- a) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation within the channel. Noise associated with construction activities could result in the disturbance of nesting special-status and protected non-special status migratory birds and raptors, if present in the area. Also, construction will be within a low flow period (starting September 2) reducing conflicts with any fisheries migrating through the area. To avoid construction-related impacts, the SJCPWD will require a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds if construction occurs within the breeding/nesting season and observe fish and/or water levels. Pre-construction survey for nesting birds has become standard practice performed by SJCPWD for all projects occurring from February 15 to September 1 and is not considered a mitigation measure for SJCPWD. If the survey findings indicate the presence of any special status species, the SJCPWD and a qualified biologist will consult with CDFG to determine the appropriate action. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.
- b) The project area is not located within a riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, as confirmed by the Natural Environment Study (Minimal impacts) performed by LSA Associates, Inc. August 2012 and reconfirmed by Caltrans April 2014. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact.
- c) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, without a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (33 USC 1344). The proposed project will require the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact with mitigation.
- d) The project area is not located within a migratory fish corridor. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impacts.
- e) The proposed project does not include the removal of trees. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- f) In order to address concerns about impacts to sensitive resources, San Joaquin County adopted the *San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan* (SJMSCP) in 2004. The key purpose of the SJMSCP is to 1) provide a strategy for balancing the need to conserve open space and the need to convert open space to non-open space uses while protecting the region's agricultural economy; 2) preserve landowner property rights; 3) provide for the long-term management of plant, fish, and wildlife species, especially those that are currently listed, or may be listed in the future, under the federal and state ESA; 4) provide and maintain multiple-use open spaces which contribute to the quality of life of the residents of San Joaquin County; and 5) accommodate a growing population while minimizing costs to project proponents and society at large. The SJMSCP is locally implemented by the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG). Participation in the SJMSCP satisfies requirements of both the state and federal ESA and ensures the impacts are mitigated below a level of significance for CEQA compliance (SJCOG 2001).
Because San Joaquin County signed the initial agreement to participate with the SJMSCP, any land conversion would anticipate participation in the SJMSCP; however, this project is working within existing failed scour mitigation measures and is not changing use or flow. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Less Than Significant			
	Potentially Significant Impact	With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Regulatory Setting

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances. The most frequently applied legislation consists of the provisions of CEQA that provide for the documentation and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources. Prior to the approval of discretionary projects and the commencement of agency undertakings, the potential impacts of the project on archaeological and historical resources must be considered (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and the CEQA Guidelines [California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5]).

The CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as “a resource listed or considered eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it:

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

Investigation and Native American Consultation Results

San Joaquin County did do a records search with the Central California Information Center at California State University Stanislaus and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which indicated minimal prehistoric/historical resources. The NAHC provided contact information of Native Americans which may have information regarding the project area. San Joaquin County sent letters to these contacts in August 2011. Furthermore, San Joaquin County created the Area of Potential Effect Map (APE), which was approved on June 2012. San Joaquin County further retained the services of a sub-consultant LSA Associates, Inc. to confirm the record search, follow-up with Native Americans, field survey the APE area, and provide documentation of their finding to Caltrans (August 2012). LSA products two documents: a Historic Property Survey Report and an Archaeological Survey Report. Caltrans, under authority delegated by the Federal Highway Administration, has approved the cultural documents to meet and address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act under section 106.

Impact Discussion:

- a – c) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures within the channel. LSA Associates, Inc. confirmed the record search, follow-up with Native Americans, and proved documentation of their finding to Caltrans (August 2012). The field survey was constrained only by limited visibility of 40% due to vegetation and paved surfaces. The archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests the APE is moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological cultural resources and has low sensitivity for buried historic-period archaeological cultural resources. While results of the records research and field survey did not yield findings of cultural, historical, or paleontological resources, or unique geologic features, the proposed project will excavate within the area, which could result in a finding. If any subsurface resources are discovered, all work will stop until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the finding. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less-than-significant impact.
- d) In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered, all work within the area will stop and the San Joaquin County Coroner and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving a notice of discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she will contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]) (www.leginfo.ca.gov). Following the coroner's findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated Most Likely Descendent (MLD) shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. Therefore, the proposed project will have less-than-significant impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Geology

San Joaquin County is located in the San Joaquin Valley, which comprises the southernmost portion of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province of California. The Great Valley is an elongated lowland bounded by the tilted block of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The Sacramento River drains the northern portion and the San Joaquin River drains the southern portion (DWR 2006).

Soils

The soil type in the project area is primarily the Finrod series consists of deep to duripan, moderately well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Finrod soils are on low fan terraces and alluvial fans. The soil type is finrod clay loam.

Seismic Hazards

Seismic hazards refer to earthquake-induced *ground rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, or water movement*. Of the known earthquake faults in San Joaquin County, none are classified by the State Geologist as active (San Joaquin County 1992, CDCS 2006). Localized ground shaking and liquefaction are the most significant seismic hazards in San Joaquin County. The most likely sources of these hazards are from the San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, Midland, Green Valley-Concord, or Tracy-Stockton Faults (San Joaquin County 1992).

Ground rupture can occur horizontally and/or vertically, which can cause significant damage such as cracked building foundations, destroyed roads and bridges, and broken utility lines. Ground rupture is most likely to occur along lines of previous fault systems, meaning that the southern portion of the San Joaquin County is more vulnerable to this hazard. However, ground rupture usually is restricted to earthquakes of more than 5.5 magnitude on the Richter scale. While San Joaquin County has experienced earthquakes of this magnitude in the past, there is no known occurrence of local ground rupture (San Joaquin County 1992).

Ground shaking is the most widespread effect of earthquakes, and poses a greater seismic threat than local ground rupture. Strong ground shaking from an earthquake could cause significant damage, especially to unreinforced masonry buildings built before 1933. Mobilehomes and structures not properly secured to foundations can be vulnerable during ground shaking (San Joaquin County 1992).

Liquefaction occurs when a water-saturated, cohesionless soil loses its strength and liquefies during intense and prolonged ground shaking. Areas which have the greatest potential for liquefaction are those areas where the water table is less than 50 feet below the surface and soils are predominantly clean, comprised of relatively uniform sands, and are of loose to medium density. The type of ground motion expected from large earthquakes felt in San Joaquin County is expected to be a rolling type motion, which would be less likely to cause liquefaction (San Joaquin County 1992).

Water Movement resulting from seismic activity includes landslide splashes and seismic seiches. An added hazard is flooding due to dam or levee failures. There are no historical records of seismic-generated water movements occurring in or adjacent to San Joaquin County. This should not, however, rule out the possibility of one occurring in the future. A seismically-induced wave in the Delta channels could damage levees, causing localized flooding. The occurrence of a seismic-generated landslide splash in one of the reservoirs located in San Joaquin County could result in dam failure and flooding (San Joaquin County 1992).

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards in San Joaquin County include *subsidence, expansive soils, erosion, and soil instability leading to landslides*. Subsidence, expansive soils, and erosion occur in the Delta, and pose serious problems for agricultural production. Slope stability hazards are most confined to the foothills and mountain terrain that border the San Joaquin Valley, the steep banks of the major rivers which pass through the Valley floor, and the levees of the Delta (San Joaquin County 1992).

Subsidence is the gradual, local settling or sinking of the earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. It is usually the result of gas, oil, or water extraction, hydrocompaction, or peat oxidation. In San Joaquin County, subsidence is generally attributed to the overdrafting of groundwater basins and from peat oxidation of the Delta islands. Effects of subsidence include lower levees, lower islands, flooding, infrastructure failure, crop losses, disruption to recreation, and increased

maintenance costs. Overdrafting a cause of subsidence, occurs when the groundwater is pumped out faster than it can be replenished. As a result, the overlying ground sinks (San Joaquin County 1992).

Subsidence can also occur from earthquake motion, which is a settlement or shakedown of soils that can result in localized subsidence. This settlement is likely to occur in areas where water tables are deep (otherwise liquefaction could occur), the soils are of loose to medium density, and the soil profile includes a strata of loose, clean, uniformly graded sand. However, given the expected types of ground motion from an earthquake, the potential for seismically-induced subsidence is considered relatively low (San Joaquin County 1992).

Expansive soils, such as clay, swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry. The basic cause of expansion is the attraction and absorption of water in the expandable crystal structures of clays. Clay areas must be recognized because they can cause building foundation cracking during wet or dry periods. Moreover, various structural portions of a building may become distorted, so that doors and windows do not function properly. These hazards can be avoided through proper drainage and foundation design. The State Subdivision Map Act requires soils reports for all major subdivisions. If expansive soils are recognized through appropriate soil testing, corrective measures can be designed into the foundations (San Joaquin County 1992).

Erosion is the process of detachment and movement of soil particles by wind and water. Erosion can result in the loss of topsoil and sedimentation of the loosened soil particles can harm water quality and pose health hazards (County 1992). The Delta and southeastern portion of the County are highly susceptible to wind erosion. Water erosion is highest in areas of steep slopes, loose soils, and high rates of runoff, which are found in the southwestern and eastern portions of the County. Moderate water erosion has been identified in the lower, much gentler topography of the higher terraces and lower hills of the eastern portion of San Joaquin County. In addition, soils along the San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Mokelumne rivers also have a moderate erosion potential (Baseline 1992).

Slope instability is a result of the downslope movement of earth materials, often referred to as mass movements (creep, mudflows, landslides, rockfalls, etc.), which is a normal geological process by which slopes are flattened and valleys are widened. Although most of these movements are considered to be minor or insignificant, there are three areas where slope failures could pose a major geological hazard: 1) the foothills and mountain terrain which border the San Joaquin Valley, 2) the steep banks of the major rivers which pass through the Valley floor, and 3) the levees of the Delta (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

- a: i) San Joaquin County does not have any classified active faults (CDCS 2006). While it is not possible to eliminate all seismic and geological hazards, the County's proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the existing channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- ii, iii) Localized ground shaking and liquefaction are the most significant seismic-related hazards in San Joaquin County. The project area is located within an area underlain by recent alluvial and estuarine sediments. Due to the shallow depth to groundwater, these deposits potentially include saturated granular sediments. Such sediments may liquefy under moderate to strong ground shaking from a large regional earthquake. While it is not possible to eliminate all seismic and geological hazards, the County's proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the existing channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- iv) Slope stability hazards within San Joaquin County are mostly confined to three areas: 1) the foothills and mountain terrain which border the San Joaquin Valley, 2) the steep banks of the major rivers which pass through the Valley floor, and 3) the levees of the Delta. The County's proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the existing channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- b) The project area is located in an area identified as having a moderate water erosion and wind erosion potential. The County is placing scour mitigation measures within the channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact.
- c) The project area is located within an area underlain by fan terrace and alluvial fan sediments. Due to the depth of the groundwater, these deposits potentially include saturated granular sediments, which may liquefy under strong ground shaking from a large regional earthquake. While it is not possible to eliminate all seismic and geological hazards, the County is placing scour mitigation measures within the channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact.
- d) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures within the channel, working with specific construction specification. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact.
- e) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures within the channel, working with specific construction specification. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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VII. GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Impact Discussion:

a-b) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the channel and will not alter the location, distribution, or traffic density of the area. Furthermore, the proposed project will not affect housing/business or create a demand for additional housing/business. Finally, the proposed project will not result in increased transportation needs. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Hazardous materials include all flammable, reactive, corrosive, or toxic substances, which, because of these properties, pose potential harm to the public or environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, agricultural chemicals, natural gas and petroleum, explosives, radioactive materials, and various commercial substances that are used, stored, or produced (San Joaquin County 1992).

Hazardous waste is waste, or a combination of waste, that either causes or significantly contributes to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness, incapacitating reversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of (San Joaquin County 1992).

Numerous Federal and State laws regulate hazardous materials and wastes, such as the EPA and California Department of Health Services (CDHS). However, depending on the waste, the Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or another agency may be involved. Locally, the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (SJCEHD), San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services (SJCOES), and the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) have responsibility for enforcing some state standards (San Joaquin County 1992).

The SJCEHD regulates large and small quantity hazardous waste generators, administers the underground storage tank program, and oversees the investigation and cleanup of contaminated underground tank sites under a contract with the SWRCB. Enforcement of San Joaquin County hazardous material regulations is under the jurisdiction of the SJCOES. The SJVAPCD regulates air emissions from industrial operations and contaminated soils (San Joaquin County 1992).

San Joaquin County Public Works reviewed available records pertaining to the proposed project with federal, state, and local resources.

Impact Discussion:

- a-c) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the channel. The work area is within San Joaquin County right-of-way in South Littlejohn's Creek. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- d) The proposed project area is not listed on any lists identified under California Government Code Section 65962.5 (www.leginfo.ca.gov). Furthermore, the SJCEHD did not have any case files for the project area or immediately adjoining properties.
- e, f) The proposed project area is not located in an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. The proposed project will not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area as the proposed project will not create developments and/or facilities that would be occupied by people. Therefore, there will be no impact.
- g) The proposed project may impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan if the bridge is closed. This is due to the long traffic detour, if a closure is implemented. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact.
- h) According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Natural Fire Hazard map (2000), the proposed project area is not located within a fire hazard area. Furthermore, the proposed project will not create developments and/or facilities that would be occupied by people; therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year floodplain hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Four major rivers flow through or along the boundaries of San Joaquin County: San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Calaveras. The flows in these rivers are controlled by dams, which impound six major reservoirs to provide water supplies and flood control. Numerous tributaries and irrigation canals drain into the major rivers, which drain into the Delta (Baseline 1992).

The San Joaquin Valley is comprised of several subbasins, identified by geologic and hydrologic barriers. The project area is located within the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, which is defined by the areal extent of unconsolidated to semiconsolidated sedimentary deposits that are bound by the Mokelumne River on the north and northwest; San Joaquin River on the west; Stanislaus River on the south; and consolidated bedrock on the east. It is drained by the San Joaquin River and several of its major tributaries such as the Stanislaus, Calaveras, and Mokelumne Rivers (DWR 2006).

Water-bearing formations of significance in the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin consist of the Alluvium and Modesto/Riverbank Formations, Flood Basin Deposits, Laguna Formation, and Mehrten Formation. The Mehrten Formation is considered to be the oldest fresh water-bearing formation on the east side of the basin. Annual precipitation in this subbasin ranges from about 11 inches in the southwest to about 25 inches in the northeast (DWR 2006).

Flood Hazard Areas

High flow discharge of moderate duration in the rivers and streams of San Joaquin County can result in flooding during intense rainstorms during the rainy season (from November to April.) In addition, snow melt in the Sierra Nevada mountain range can produce high discharge flows of relatively longer duration during early spring. Flood hazards in San Joaquin County are related to 100-year floods, levee failures in the Delta, and dam failures (Baseline 1992).

100-year Floods

The boundary of the 100-year floodplain is the basic planning criterion used to demarcate unacceptable public safety hazards. The 100-year floodplain boundary defines the geographic area that would be inundated by a flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year, which is based on hydrology, topography, and the modeling of flow during predicted rainstorms. Outside the boundary, the degree of flooding risk is not considered sufficient to justify the imposition of floodplain management regulations, while inside the 100-year floodplain a tighter level of regulation is required to protect public health, safety, and welfare (San Joaquin County 1992).

San Joaquin County has been participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1973. This federal program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA). The primary benefit of participating in this program is that it provides an opportunity for property owners to purchase flood insurance if their community has made a commitment to implement floodplain management regulations that are specified by FEMA. Failure to implement these regulations could result in suspension from the program (San Joaquin County 1992).

The Army Corps of Engineers, under contract to FEMA, prepared a flood insurance study report, known as the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), and a series of maps which depict locations of the 100-year flood, flood elevations, floodways, 500-year flood boundaries, and flood insurance rate zones (San Joaquin County 1992).

Levees

All of the major rivers and some streams in San Joaquin County contain levees. The potential of levee failure is highest in the Delta because these levees often contain unstable material and have been constructed on an unstable base, such as a mixture of peat and silt. A breach in a levee under non-flood conditions would be localized to the specific Delta tract, while 100-year conditions could lead to levee failure on a series of Delta islands (San Joaquin County 1992).

Dams

There are 15 major dams that have been identified as having the potential to inundate portions of San Joaquin County in the event of a dam failure. A dam failure can occur as the result of an earthquake, an isolated incident due to structural instability, or a heavy rain that exceeds design capacity (San Joaquin County 1992).

The amended Dam Safety Act (DSA) required that dam owners submit inundation maps to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) for dams whose total failure would cause the loss of life or personal injury. The DSA also requires local jurisdictions to adopt emergency procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas below such dams. The SJCOES *Dam Failure Plan* includes a description of the dams, direction of flood waters, responsibilities and actions of individual jurisdictions, and evacuation plans (San Joaquin County 1992).

Seiches, Tsunamis, Mudflows

A seiche is a wave that oscillates in lakes, bays, or gulfs from a few minutes to a few hours as a result of seismic or atmospheric disturbances (wind and atmospheric pressure variations), including tsunamis (Merriam Webster 1994). A tsunami is a system of gravity waves formed in the sea by a large-scale disturbance of the sea level over a short duration of time. Tsunamis can be generated by submarine volcanic eruptions, coastal landslides into a bay or harbor, meteor impact, or by vertical displacement of the earth's crust along a subduction zone/fault (OES 2006). A mudslide, also called mudflow, is a flow of dirt and debris that occurs after intense rainfall or snow melt, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and severe wildfires. The speed of the slide depends on the amount of precipitation, steepness of slope, vibration of the ground, and alternate freezing and thawing of the ground (Merriam Webster 1994).

Impact Discussion:

- a, c, f) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the channel. This requires minor excavation and the placement of a layer of ¼ ton class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions. Also, the County is potential placing gabion mats along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation and potential erosion. The proposed project will be working within the channel. Project permits (404, 401, LSSA, CVFPB), SWPPP and general construction permit will govern any mitigation required. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact with mitigation.
- b) The proposed project will have no impact on groundwater supplies.
- d) The proposed project will have no impact, due to the work taking place within South Littlejohn's Creek.
- g, h) The project area is located within a 100-year flood zone. While a 500-year floodplain zone is adjacent to the 100-year flood zone, the proposed project is not considered a critical action (i.e., fire station, hospital, school, facilities producing or storing toxic materials, etc.). In addition, the proposed project will not result in the construction of aboveground structures. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

- i) The SJCOES has identified that the project area and surrounding area could potentially be inundated from a failure of the Camanche Dam located at the northeastern edge of San Joaquin County (SJCOES 2006). While the project area has the potential to be flooded whether by overtopping of levees from intense rainstorms or levee or dam failures, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death as the proposed project will not result in the construction of aboveground structures that will be occupied by people. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.
- j) Tsunamis and seiches are primarily a threat to coastal communities. Further, while the project area is located near the Delta waterways to the west, there are no bays, harbors, or enclosed bodies of water near the project area. The project area is relatively flat and therefore would not be exposed to mudflows. Therefore, there would be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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X. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Physically divide an established community? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The San Joaquin County General Plan establishes general land use categories (designations) for the unincorporated portions of San Joaquin County. The San Joaquin County zoning ordinance implements the General Plan's goals and policies.

The General Plan and zoning designation for the project is Resource Conservation (OS/RC) and General Agricultural (AG Zone)). The Resource Conservation (OS/RC) designation provides for areas with significant resources that generally are to remain in open space. The General Agriculture (AG Zone) zoning is established to preserve agricultural lands for the continuation of commercial agriculture enterprises. Minimum parcel sizes within the AG Zone are 20, 40, 80, and 160 acres, as specified by the precise zoning. Typical uses include crop production, feed and grain storage and sales, crop spraying, and animal raising and sales. The density is a maximum of one primary residence per 40 acres (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

- a) The proposed project will not divide an established community. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- b) The proposed project is located within OS/RC and A/G designations, the proposed project will require no purchase of right-of-way. The proposed project will not conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations of any agencies with jurisdiction over the project. The proposed project will have no impact.
- c) The proposed project may be subject to the San Joaquin Multi-Species Conservation Plan, for the channel access and work done within the channel area. Participation with the San Joaquin Multi-Species Conservation Plan may be required for permitting purposes. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

The primary extractive resources in San Joaquin County are sand, gravel, and natural gas. Peat soil, placer gold and silver are extracted to a much lesser extent. These are all nonrenewable resources. The San Joaquin County government seeks to protect these resources and manage their production in an environmentally sound manner. Reclamation plays a central role in determining the impact of extractive activities on the environment by controlling waste and erosion and rehabilitating streambeds. Sand and gravel are important resources used primarily for construction materials such as asphalt and concrete. Because materials are costly to transport, they are extracted as close as possible to their use (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

- a, b) The project area is not located within an area identified as having known mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of local, regional, and statewide value. The proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE				
Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundbourne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The County Development Title states that 65 decibels (dB) or less is considered acceptable for residential development and that development shall be planned and designed to minimize noise interference from outside noise sources (San Joaquin County 1992a).

Exemptions include noise sources associated with construction provided that such activities do not take place before 6:00 a.m. or after 9 p.m. on any day. The same applies to noise sources associated with work performed by private or public utilities in the maintenance or modification of its facilities (San Joaquin County 1992a).

The sound levels associated with common noise sources and their effects are presented in the following table (San Joaquin County 1992):

TYPICAL SOUND LEVELS FOR COMMON NOISE SOURCES

Quality of Sound	Sound Level, dBA	Typical Sounds
Uncomfortably Loud (Threshold of Pain)	130	
	120	Jet takeoff at 200 feet Thunder
Very Loud	110	Rock Band
	100	
	90	Power lawn mower Diesel bus at 5 feet Motorcycle at 25 feet
	80	Inside sports car, 55 mph
	70	Garbage disposal at 3 feet Freeway traffic at 50 feet
Loud	60	Vacuum cleaner Inside department store
	50	Normal conversation Quiet street
	40	Average residence Quiet room
Very Quiet	30	
	20	Whisper at 5 feet
Barely Audible	10	Leaves rustling
	0	Mosquito at 3 feet
Threshold of Hearing	0	

The San Joaquin County Development Title further stipulates that proposed projects that will create new stationary noise sources or expand existing stationary noise sources shall be required to mitigate the noise levels from these stationary noise sources so as not to exceed the noise level standards specified in the following table (San Joaquin County 1992a).

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NOISE EXPOSURE

TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES		
Noise Sensitive Land Use (Use Types)	Outdoor Activity Areas ¹ dB Ldn	Interior Spaces dB Ldn
Residential	65	45
Administrative Office	--	45
Child Care Services – Child Care Centers	--	45
Community Assembly	65	45
Cultural & Library Services	--	45
Educational Services: General	--	45
Funeral & Interment Services – Undertaking	65	45
Lodging Services	65	45
Medical Services	65	45
Professional Services	--	45
Public Services (excluding Hospitals)	--	45
Recreation – Indoor Spectator	--	45
Religious Assembly	65	45

STATIONARY NOISE SOURCES	Outdoor Activity Areas	Outdoor Activity Areas
	Daytime ² (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime ² (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)
Hourly Equivalent Sound Level (Leq), dB	50	45
Maximum Sound Level (Lmax), dB	70	65

¹ Where the location of outdoor activity areas is unknown or is not applicable, the noise standard shall be applied at the property line of the receiving land use. When determining the effectiveness of noise mitigation measures, the standards shall be applied on the receiving side of noise barriers or other property line noise mitigation measures.

² Each of the noise level standards shall be reduced by 5 dB for impulsive noise, single tone noise, or noise consisting primarily of speech or music.

Exemptions include noise sources associated with construction provided that such activities do not take place before 6:00 a.m. or after 9 p.m. on any day. The same applies to noise sources associated with work performed by private or public utilities in the maintenance or modification of its facilities (San Joaquin County 1992a).

Impact Discussion:

- a – c) The project area is primarily located in an unpopulated area, next to a major roadway in San Joaquin County. No sensitive receptors are within the project limits. The proposed project will not create any new noise sources. Therefore, there will be no impact.
- d) Construction of the proposed project will create a temporary increase to the existing background noise levels from the adjacent roadway. However, there will be no impacts, as the area is sparsely populated agricultural area (walnut orchards). Moreover, construction of the scour mitigations will occur during daylight hours, so the noise level increase will be marginal. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- e, f) The project area is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. The proposed project will not result in the construction of aboveground structures that would be occupied by people. Therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING				
Would the project:				
a) induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Residences in proximity to the project area are associated with agricultural uses. The surrounding area is rural and sparsely populated.

Impact Discussion:

a-c) The proposed project will not alter the location, distribution, density or growth rate of the human population in the area. The proposed project will not affect housing or create a demand for additional housing. There is existing housing adjacent to the project area. The proposed project will not result in displacement of housing or people. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Fire Protection

The Linden-Peters and Colledgeville Fire Districts provide fire protection services for the project area vicinity (San Joaquin County 1992).

Police Protection

Police services in unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County are provided by the San Joaquin County Sheriff Department. The California Highway Patrol assists in maintaining routine patrols and investigating traffic accidents on public roads in unincorporated areas (San Joaquin County 1992).

Schools

The project limits is located within the Linden Unified School District (San Joaquin County 1992).

Parks

No parks exist in the project area vicinity.

Other Facilities

Other public facilities include water, wastewater, and storm drainage, which are discussed further in section XVII, Utilities and Service Systems within this document.

Impact Discussion:

- a) The proposed project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to existing service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities, as it will not result in a development requiring additional responsibilities for these public services. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The surrounding area provides fishing, boating, and wildlife viewing opportunities at the nearby South Littlejohn's Creek.

Impact Discussion:

- a) There are no existing neighborhood/regional parks, or other recreational facilities in the project area vicinity. The proposed project will not require the need for new parks. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- b) The proposed project will not include construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Result in inadequate emergency access? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

San Joaquin County road standards propose a level of service (LOS) of C or better on all San Joaquin County roads, except in a city area where the city has adopted a LOS C, and LOS D on all freeways and state highways. Intersections shall operate at an overall LOS D or better on minor arterials and roadways of higher classification, and LOS C on all other roads (San Joaquin County 2002).

Impact Discussion:

- a, b) The proposed project will not individually or cumulatively cause an increase in substantial traffic in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, or to the existing LOS established by San Joaquin County for designated roads or highways, as there would be no increase vehicle trips. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

- c) The proposed project will not result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.
- d-g) The proposed project will not result in a design feature change that will substantially increase hazards, result in inadequate emergency access, result in inadequate parking capacity, or result in a conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Require or result in the construction of new construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Wastewater Treatment

The collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater in San Joaquin County occurs in primarily two ways: community collection and treatment systems with discharge into various rivers, watercourses, and the Delta, or individual on-site treatment systems with discharge into the ground (San Joaquin County 1992).

Storm Drainage

Storm water runoff is that portion of rainfall not absorbed into the soil that leaves a site by surface flow. A storm drainage system designed to prevent flooding can consist of both natural and man-made structures used to collect, convey, and store rainwater during storms. The captured storm water is eventually discharged to a natural body of water via the terminal drainage (San Joaquin County 1992).

Water Supply

The Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin is the primary source of potable domestic water in San Joaquin County. The boundaries of the groundwater basin extend from the San Joaquin-Sacramento County line and Dry Creek in the north to the Stanislaus River in the south, and from the San Joaquin River and eastern edge of the Delta to the west to approximately the San Joaquin County line to the east (DWR 2006).

Groundwater has been the preferred water source for domestic consumption because the cost of good quality, fresh groundwater is substantially less than the cost of importing treated surface water. Groundwater generally requires little treatment, whereas surface water must be filtered and treated for domestic use. In addition, it is much less costly to locate wells near the end users with short transmission lines to transport water a longer distance through larger, more capital intensive systems. However, overdrafting in the past few decades has caused a steady decline in groundwater levels in San Joaquin County, creating a zone of depression in western San Joaquin County areas and allowing the intrusion of highly saline Delta water into the groundwater basin. A number of proposed projects to provide areas with supplemental water will decrease groundwater pumping to safe yield levels (San Joaquin County 1992).

The second major source of water is supplied by major rivers such as the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Rivers, and reservoirs such as the Camanche, Pardee, Farmington, Woodward, New Hogan, and New Melones. Surface water is subject to a complex federal and state legal system establishing the rights of individuals and agencies to water flows through permits, licenses, court decrees, contracts, and federally prescribed flood control regulations (San Joaquin County 1992).

The third major source of water is the Delta, particularly in southwest San Joaquin County. Exporting fresh water from the Delta, however, has caused many problems. Reverse flows, declining fisheries, water quality problems, and levee erosion are among the many problems associated with water transfers from the Delta (San Joaquin County 1992).

Solid Waste

The San Joaquin County Solid Waste Division is the lead for the administration of solid wastes and the operation of related facilities. The San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department is involved in administering local and state regulations regarding waste management and has been appointed as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) in the unincorporated areas (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

- a -e) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures within the South Littlejohn's Creek. This project is within San Joaquin County right-of-way and is on an existing channel. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

- a) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing placing scour mitigation measures within the South Littlejohn's Creek. Noise associated with construction activities could result in the disturbance of nesting special-status and protected non-special status migratory birds and raptors, if present in the area. Also, construction will be within a low flow period reducing conflicts with any fisheries migrating through the area. To avoid the construction-related impacts, SJCPWD will require a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds if construction occurs within the breeding/nesting season and observe fish and/or water levels. The proposed project will be working within the channel. Project permits (404, 401, LSSA, CVFPB), SWPPP and general construction permit will govern any mitigation required for water quality. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact with mitigation.
- b-c) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the South Littlejohn's Creek. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

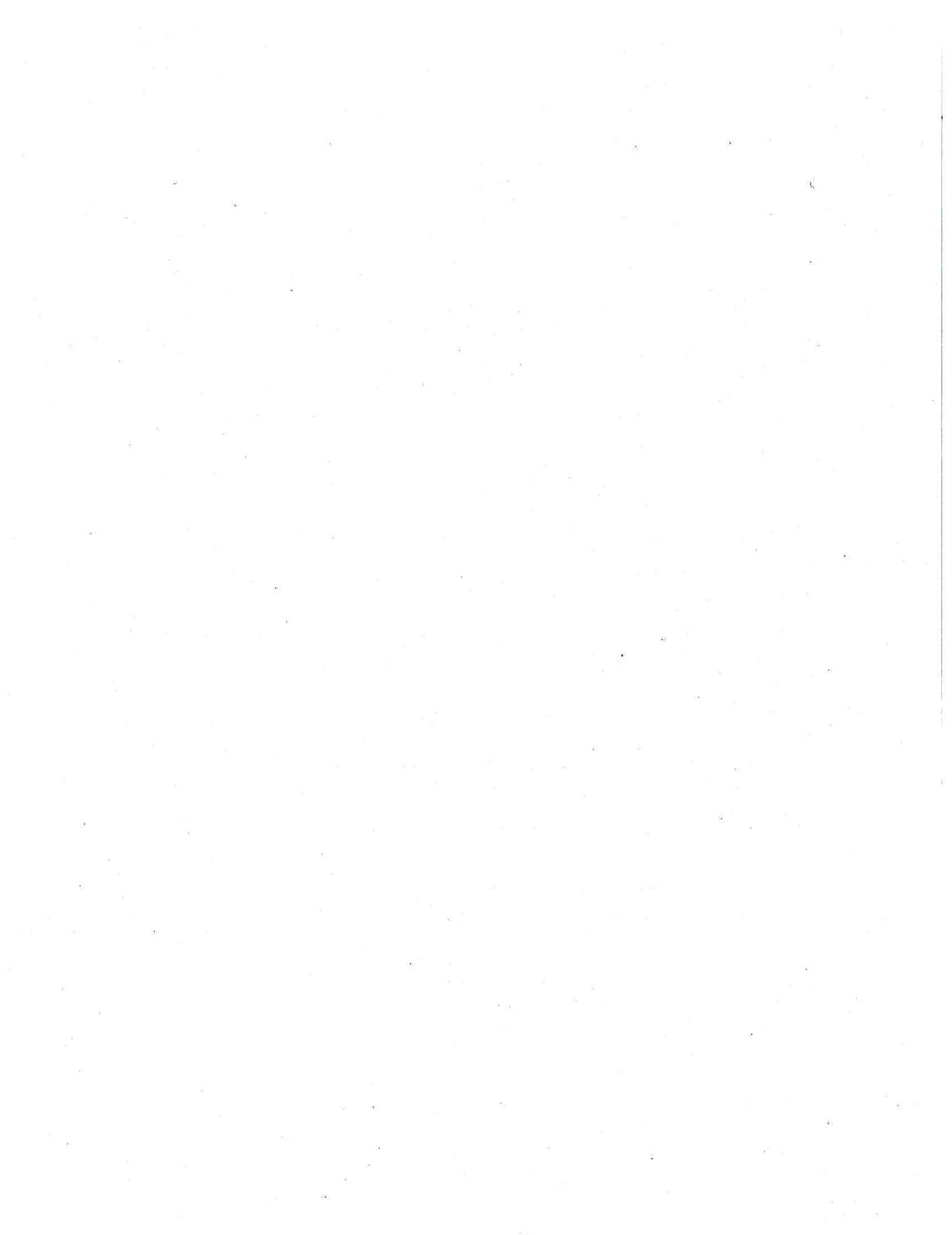
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Attachment A NESMI

Attachment B HPSR/ASR

Attachment

A

NESMI

Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation

NES (MI)

Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts)

Van Allen Road Bridge (No. 29C0115) Scour Mitigation
at South Littlejohn's Creek
San Joaquin County, California
10-SJ-Van Allen Road Bridge-CR
BPMP-5929(226)

April 2014

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation

Submitted By:

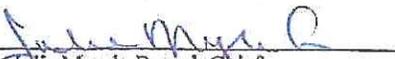


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1. Summary

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (County), in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes to construct improvements to prevent additional bridge scour at the Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) over South Littlejohn's Creek.

The project proposes to install rock slope protection (RSP) across the channel of South Littlejohn's Creek beneath the Van Allen Road Bridge to reduce scour of the bridge piers and abutments, and prevent further degradation of the channel.

The Biological Study Area (BSA) includes the proposed project and lands beyond the footprint to the edge of the road right-of-way that could potentially be affected by project construction. The BSA consists of the paved roadway, unpaved areas on the road shoulders supporting ruderal vegetation, and South Littlejohn's Creek.

A large Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) adjacent to the BSA to the east and a few mature trees associated with an adjacent residence to the west may provide nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) and other migratory birds. However, these trees are prone to regular human disturbance, thus substantially decreasing their value as nesting habitat. Agricultural row crops adjacent to the BSA to the southwest provide potential foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks.

The reach of South Littlejohn's Creek within the BSA provides potential habitat for Pacific pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*). The BSA does not support suitable habitat for any other special status species and, consequently, the project will not affect any other special status wildlife or plant species.

The project will result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre of non-wetland waters and temporary impacts to 0.04 ac wetlands in South Littlejohn's Creek. Consequently, the project will require a Section 404 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Nationwide Permit under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 401 Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Water Quality Certification under the CWA, and a Section 1602 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement under the California Fish and Game Code. The project will not result in a net loss of wetlands.

The proposed project includes numerous avoidance and minimization measures for special status species and habitats to reduce the potential for adverse effects.

Work will occur during periods of low flow in South Littlejohn's Creek. Construction is scheduled for September 2 through late October and is expected to take 20 working days to complete.

2. Introduction

The County, in conjunction with the Caltrans, proposes to construct improvements to prevent additional bridge scour at the Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) over South Littlejohn's Creek. The County will serve as lead agency for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review while Caltrans will be the lead agency for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review.

2.1 Project Location

The Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation at South Littlejohn's Creek Project (project) is located on Van Allen Road at the South Littlejohn's Creek crossing, approximately 3 miles west of the Community of Farmington in eastern San Joaquin County (Figures 1 and 2).

2.2 Project Description

Recent high flows have contributed to the degradation of the slopes and banks of South Littlejohn's Creek at the Van Allen Road Bridge resulting in minor incising and an increase in vertical slopes on the creek banks. The bridge piers and abutments have also contributed to the incising of the banks by restricting high flows within the limits of the bridge crossing. The purpose of the project is to provide stabilization of the creek bed and slopes within the bridge limits to prevent further degradation of the creek channel, abutments, and piers.

The project proposes to install RSP across the channel of South Littlejohn's Creek beneath the Van Allen Road Bridge to reduce scour of the bridge piers and abutments, and prevent further degradation of the channel.

The scope of work includes:

- Clearing and grubbing along the banks.
- Temporary installation of an access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the channel during potential flow periods within the creek.
- Excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to a maximum depth of 4.5 feet.
- Placement of a layer of ¼ ton class RSP to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions.
- Placement of gabion mats along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation.

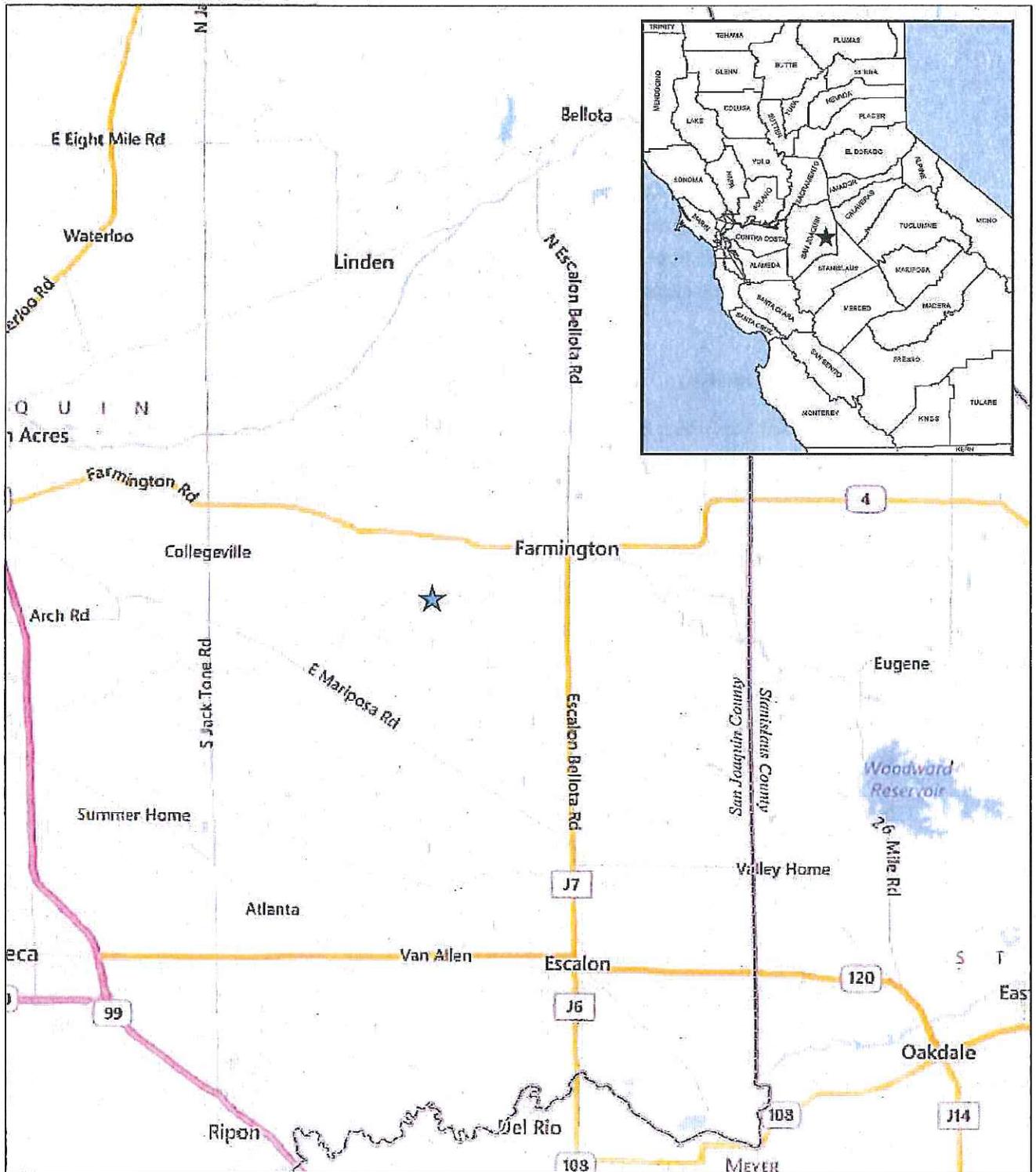
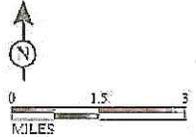


FIGURE 1



 LEGEND

 Project Location



*Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) Scour Mitigation
 at South Littlejohn's Creek
 10-SJ-Van Allen Road-CR
 Federal Project No. BPMP-5929 (226)
 Project Location*

SOURCE: Microsoft Bing Map - Roads (2010)
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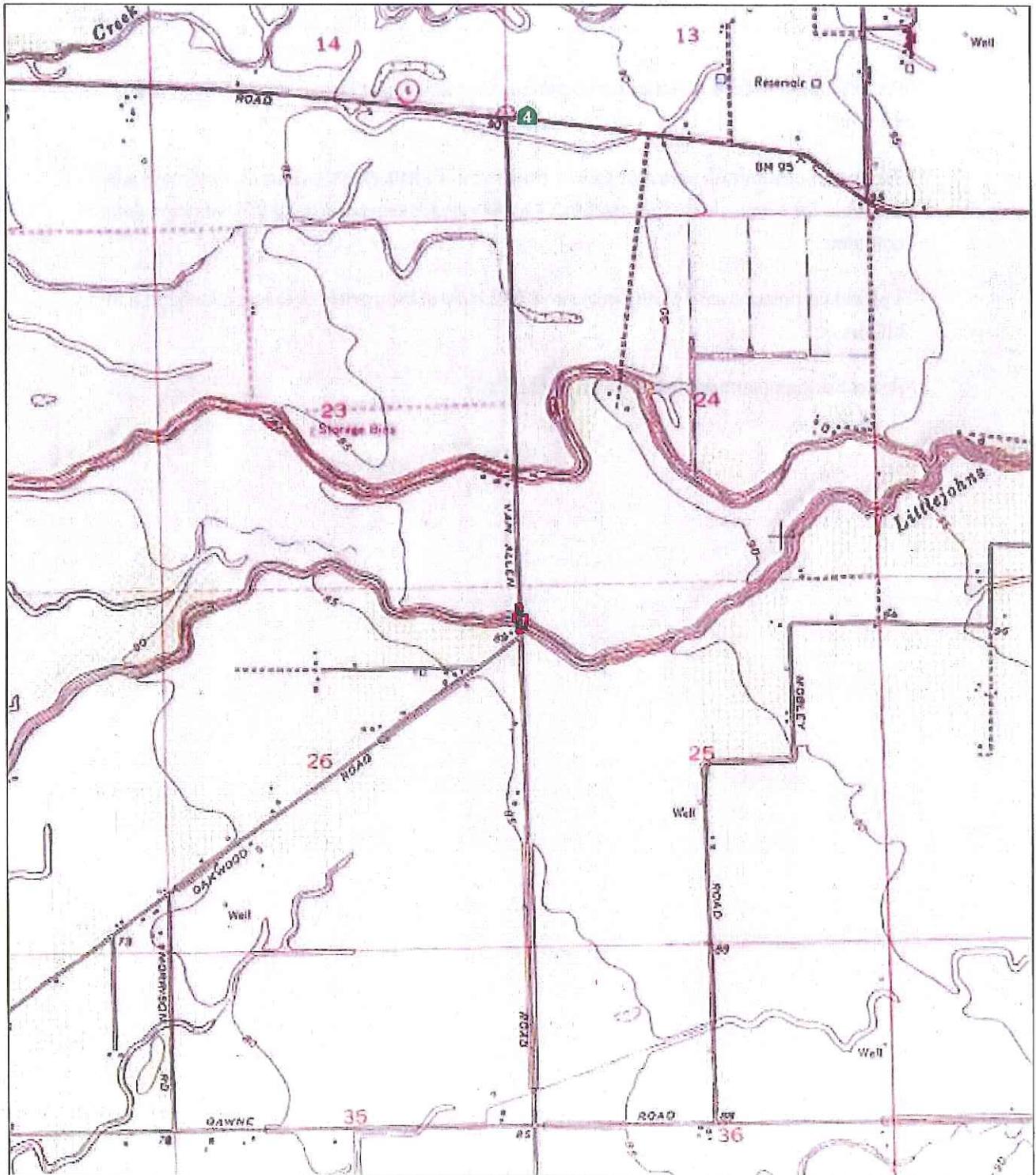


FIGURE 2



LEGEND

 Biological Study Area



0 1000 2000
FEET

*Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) Scour Mitigation
at South Littlejohn's Creek
10-SJ-Van Allen Road-CR
Federal Project No. BPMP-5929 (226)*

Project Vicinity

SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (Peters), T.1.N, R.8.E. Sec 25 & 26

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Project staging will be located on an open dirt area at the southeast corner of the bridge crossing.

Work will occur during periods of low flow in South Littlejohn's Creek. Construction is scheduled for September 2 through late October and is expected to take 20 working days to complete.

Typical equipment used on the project will include trucks, graders, loaders, backhoes, and bulldozers.

Project design plans are included in Appendix A.

3. Study Methods

Prior to conducting any field studies, the limits of the BSA were established, as shown in Figure 3. The BSA totals approximately 0.95 acre and consists of the project footprint, access, and staging areas. The BSA also includes lands beyond the footprint to the edge of the road right-of-way that could potentially be affected by project construction and/or were determined necessary to inventory in order to perform an adequate analysis of project impacts.

A list of sensitive wildlife and plant species potentially occurring within the BSA was compiled to evaluate potential impacts resulting from project construction. Sources used to compile the list include the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB 2012), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Edition (2012) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) online list (2012). The extent of the record search has been designed to obtain a sufficient representative sampling of special status species that could occur in the area. Due to the location, and limited size and scope of the project, four 7.5-minute quadrangles were referenced to compile the species lists: Avena, Manteca, Peters, and Stockton East. The individual lists are included in Appendix B.

The species on the special status species lists were reviewed to determine if they could potentially occur within the BSA. The cumulative list (shown in Table 1, Section 4.4) includes numerous species representing a variety of habitat types. The list includes each species' protection status, habitat information, status in the BSA, and supporting comments as necessary. The determination of whether a species could potentially occur within the BSA was based on the availability of suitable habitat within the species' known range. Species requiring specific habitat not present in the vicinity of the project (e.g., vernal pools) were eliminated as potentially occurring and are not discussed further. Those species that could potentially occur in the BSA from a habitat suitability standpoint are discussed in Section 4.4.

LSA biologists Laura Belt and Mike Trueblood surveyed the BSA on August 10, 2012. Vegetation communities in the BSA were mapped and assessed for the potential to support special status species. A preliminary jurisdictional delineation was also conducted.

Vegetation in the BSA was characterized in accordance with *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf, and Evans 2008), as appropriate. The names of the plant species are consistent with *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin, B. G., et. al., editors 2012).



FIGURE 3



LEGEND

 Biological Study Area - (0.95 ac)



SOURCE: Basemap - Microsoft Bing Map - Aerial (2010)
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*Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) Scour Mitigation
 at South Littlejohn's Creek
 10-SJ-Van Allen Road-CR
 Federal Project No. BPMP-5929 (226)
 Biological Study Area*

Potential waters of the U.S. in the BSA were delineated in accordance with the 1987 ACOE Wetland Delineation Manual (1987 Manual), the September 2008 Regional Supplement - Arid West Region, and the ACOE Regulatory Guidance Letter 08-02 regarding Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineations (June 2008). The field investigation was conducted in accordance with the ACOE Routine Approach for small areas (i.e., equal to or less than 5 ac), as described in the 1987 Manual. At each point, data was collected for soils, hydrology, and vegetation where necessary to determine the extent of potential waters of the United States. Data sheets are included in Appendix C. The limits of CDFW jurisdiction were also delineated.

No problems or limitations were encountered during the research, field work, or document preparation that influenced the results presented herein.

4. Environmental Setting

The BSA is located on Van Allen Road at the South Littlejohn's Creek crossing, approximately 3 miles west of the Community of Farmington and 10 miles southeast of the City of Stockton in eastern San Joaquin County. The project is located in the Peters quadrangle, Township 1 North, Range 8 East, and bordering Sections 25 and 26.

Lands directly adjacent to the BSA are predominantly comprised of rural residential and agricultural lands. Undeveloped lands in the vicinity are typically agricultural (row crops/orchards/vineyards) or pastureland.

4.1 Description of the Existing Biological and Physical Conditions

The BSA lies in the central San Joaquin Valley, which is characterized by large, flat areas of agricultural farmland. The majority of the land in the area is privately owned and appears to be similar to lands directly adjacent to the BSA in use and vegetative characteristics. The BSA is small, totaling 0.95 acre, and restricted to Van Allen Road and the surrounding unpaved shoulders, which support sparse ruderal vegetation. However, directly adjacent lands include a range of agricultural fields consisting of orchards, row crops, and vineyards. The topography of the BSA is flat, with an elevation of 89 feet above sea level.

Van Allen Road runs north to south through the BSA and consists of a two-lane asphalt roadway. The existing bridge crossing is a two-lane, three-span structure over South Littlejohn's Creek.

The reach of South Littlejohn's Creek within the BSA is a perennial, low-gradient stream within a well-defined channel confined by earthen levees. The creek flows east to west through the BSA and supports wetland vegetation. From the BSA, South Littlejohn's Creek meanders through farmlands of the central San Joaquin Valley before draining into French Camp Slough, approximately 5 miles west of the BSA. The headwaters originate in the Sierra Nevada foothills near Copperopolis in Calaveras County.

Representative photos are provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Natural Communities/Land Uses

The majority of the BSA is either developed (0.27 acre) or consists of ruderal, sparsely vegetated areas, neither of which are considered a natural community. The only natural communities within the BSA are associated with South Littlejohn's Creek and include common tule/Himalayan blackberry wetland and open water (Figure 4).

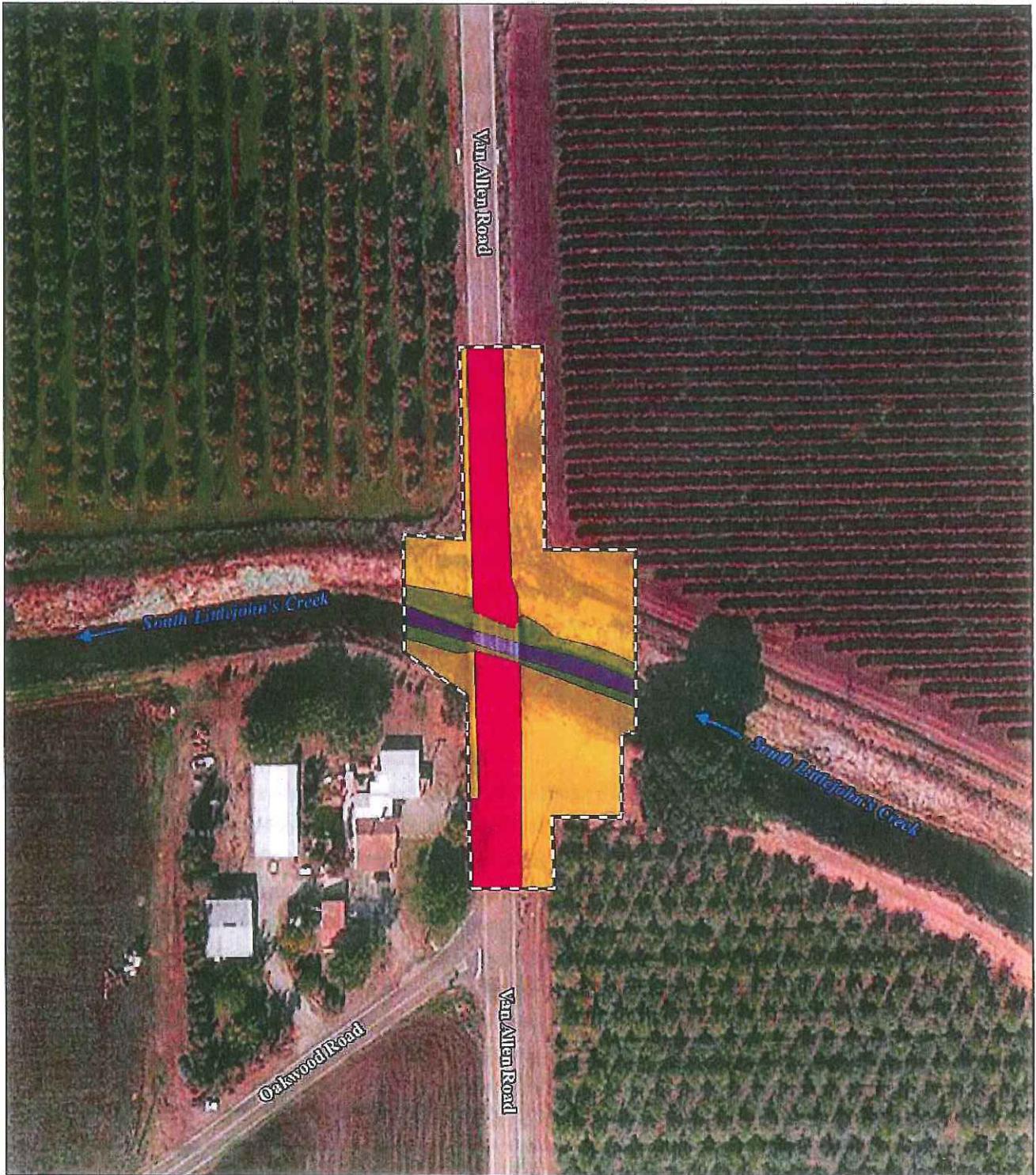
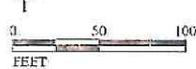


FIGURE 4



LEGEND

-  Biological Study Area
- Natural Communities / Land Uses - (0.95 ac)**
 -  Common Tule / Himalayan Blackberry Wetland - (0.09 ac)
 -  Ruderal - (0.54 ac)
 -  Open Water - (0.05 ac)
 -  Developed - (0.27 ac)

*Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) Scour Mitigation
at South Littlejohn's Creek
10-SJ-Van Allen Road-CR
Federal Project No. BPMP-5929 (226)
Natural Communities / Land Uses*

SOURCE: Basemap - Microsoft Bing Map - Aerial (2010); Mapping - I.S.A. Associates, Inc. (2012)
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4.2.1 Common Tule/Himalayan Blackberry Wetland

The common tule/Himalayan blackberry wetland community is located along the low flow banks of South Littlejohn's Creek. This community is dominated by dense patches of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and stands of common tule (*Scheonoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis*); California rose (*Rosa californica*) and mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*) are also representative. The common tule/Himalayan blackberry wetland community comprises approximately 0.09 acre in the BSA.

4.2.2 Open Water

Open water habitat consists of the unvegetated aquatic habitat along a natural bottomed bed and bank. Within the BSA, this community is found in the low-water channel of South Littlejohn's Creek. The open water community comprises approximately 0.05 acre in the BSA.

4.2.3 Ruderal

The ruderal community occurs along the unpaved road shoulders and edges of agricultural fields that have not been landscaped. This community is mostly bare dirt that is sparsely vegetated with weedy, non-native plant species, including ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), barley (*Hordeum murinum leporidum*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). Ruderal areas comprise approximately 0.54 acres in the BSA.

4.3 Wildlife

The developed areas and ruderal vegetation in the BSA, as well as the surrounding agricultural lands, typically do not provide high quality habitat for wildlife species. However, a variety of species are known to occur in urbanized and agricultural settings. In addition, a large Valley oak adjacent to the BSA to the east and trees associated with an adjacent residence to the west may provide nesting habitat for several bird species. Common wildlife species that may occur in the BSA include, but are not limited to, coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beechyi*), common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Swainson's hawk, rock dove (*Columba livia*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*).

South Littlejohn's Creek provides potential habitat for anadromous fish species due to its hydrologic connectivity to known habitat to the west. However, a series of concrete walls are located in South Littlejohn's Creek downstream of the BSA that serve as impassible barriers

for anadromous fish (Figure 5). Consequently, anadromous fish are absent from the reach of South Littlejohn's Creek within the BSA.

South Littlejohn's Creek provides potential habitat for giant garter snake (GGS) (*Thamnophis gigas*). Caltrans Biologist Rachel Kleinfelter corresponded with Jen Schofield of USFWS via e-mail on December 24, 2013 regarding the possibility of GGS occurring in the vicinity of the Stanley Road Bridge over Littlejohns Creek (a bridge replacement project approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the Van Allen Road Bridge project). Ms. Schofield advised that GGS are not likely to occur in the area as the site is at the far eastern extent of their range.

Ms. Kleinfelter corresponded with Ms. Schofield again via e-mail January 13, 2014 regarding GGS occurrence for other bridge crossings in the area. Again, Ms Schofield advised that GGS are not likely to occur in the area. Based on this determination, there will be "no effect" to GGS as a result of this project. All correspondence is included in Appendix E.

4.4 Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

A review was conducted of the specific habitats required by each species listed in Table 1, and the specific habitats and habitat conditions present in the BSA. Based on this evaluation, it was determined whether the species listed in Table 1 had potential to occur in the BSA. Special status species that were observed, or determined to potentially occur in the BSA based on availability of suitable habitat or other factors such as plucking posts, scat, nests, dens, etc., are discussed more fully below. Species determined unlikely to occur in the BSA based on these same factors are documented accordingly in the table and not discussed further in this report.

4.4.1 Swainson's Hawk

The Swainson's hawk is a State threatened species; it has no federal status. Swainson's hawks are long distance migrants, wintering primarily in South America, and returning north to breed. Swainson's hawks are large, broad-winged hawks that occur in open country throughout the western half of the United States. In California, Swainson's hawks occur in the northeastern portion of the State, in the Great Basin Province, and in the Central Valley. They return to the Central Valley in mid-March and begin migrating south in August. Nests are built in the tops of large trees, primarily those associated with riparian habitats. They are known to forage up to 10 miles from their nest sites.

No suitable nesting or foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk occurs within the BSA. However, a large Valley oak adjacent to the BSA to the east and a few mature trees associated with an adjacent residence to the west may provide nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk; these trees are prone to regular human disturbance, thus substantially decreasing their value as nesting habitat.

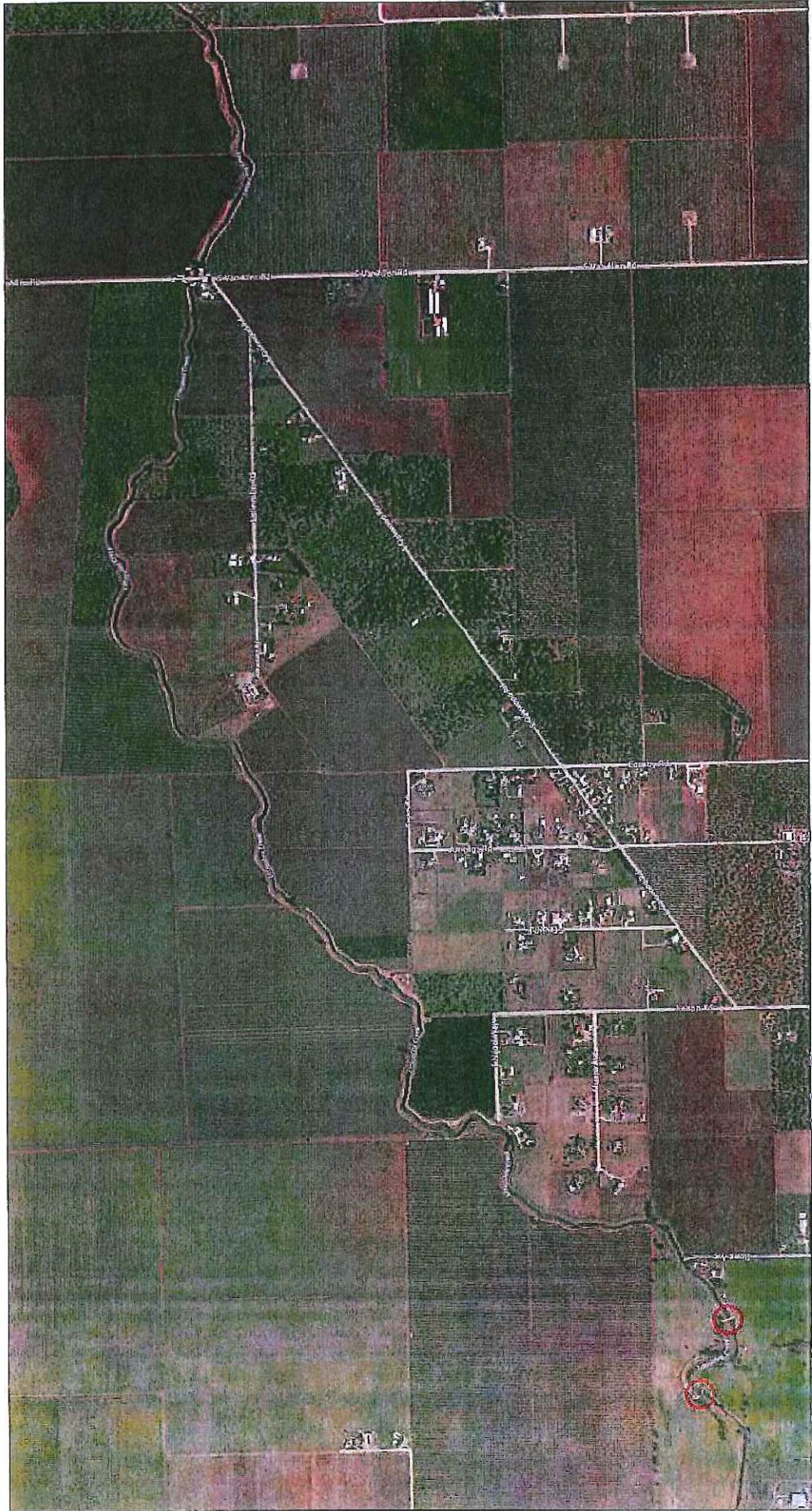


FIGURE 5

Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) Scour Mitigation
 at South Littlejohn's Creek
 10-SL-Van Allen Road-CR
 Federal Project No. BIPMP-3929 (220)
 Impassible Barriers Exhibit

LEGEND
 [Symbol] Biological Study Area
 [Symbol] Impassible Barriers

Scale: 1" = 100'
 0 100 200
 Feet

SOURCE: Skanska Big Aerial (2013)
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Table 1: Special Status Species in the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/Absent	Rationale
Mammals					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	CSC	Occurs in grassland, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Requires rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging.	A	No suitable habitat present. No suitable roosting features (e.g., weep holes, crevices) are present on the bridge structure. No other rocky outcrops or crevices for roosting and no natural grassland, woodland or forest habitats for foraging are present in the BSA.
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani riparius</i>	Riparian brush rabbit	FE, SE	Dense brush cover of thickets, vines, brambles and riparian species, especially blackberry and willow. Graze on grasses and forbs, always near cover.	A	No suitable habitat present in the BSA; no dense brush cover is present.
Birds					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	CSC (nesting colony)	Nests in freshwater marshes with tules or cattails, or in other dense vegetation such as thistle, blackberry thickets, etc. in close proximity to open water. Forages in a variety of habitats including pastures, agricultural fields, rice fields, and feedlots, within 2 miles of nesting area.	A	No suitable foraging habitat present in BSA, and marsh vegetation in South Littlejohn's Creek within the BSA not extensive enough to support a nesting colony.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Western burrowing owl	CSC	Burrow sites in open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, California ground squirrel.	A	No suitable foraging or nesting habitat is present in the BSA (i.e., no suitable burrows are present).
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and oak savannas. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	HP	Suitable foraging and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the BSA but not within. See discussion in Section 4.4.1.
<i>Melospiza melodia macularis</i>	Suisun song sparrow	CSC	A subspecies of song sparrow endemic to the Suisun Bay/Delta marshes. Nesting occurs along the edges of sloughs in bulrush and cattail narrows. This subspecies forages along slough and marsh margins feeding mostly on bulrush seeds.	A	The BSA is located outside the range of this species.

4. Environmental Setting

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/Absent	Rationale
Reptiles					
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Pacific pond turtle	CSC	Occurs in permanent or nearly permanent water sources, ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with emergent vegetation and basking sites. Lay eggs in upland habitat consisting of sandy banks or grassy, open fields.	HP	BSA provides potential habitat for this species. See discussion in Section 4.4.3.
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Giant garter snake	FT, ST	Streams and sloughs, usually with mud bottom. One of the most aquatic of garter snakes; usually in areas of freshwater marsh and low-gradient streams with emergent vegetation, also drainage canals, irrigation ditches, ponds, and small lakes.	A	The BSA is outside the range of this species, therefore, there will be "no effect" to GCS as a result of this project. See Appendix E – Agency Coordination.
Amphibians					
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	FT, ST	Most commonly found in annual grassland habitat, but also occurs in grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats, and uncommonly along stream courses in valley-foothill riparian habitats. Requires vernal pools or other seasonal water bodies for breeding. Needs underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows.	A	No suitable aquatic or upland habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, CSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	A	This species is considered extirpated from the Central Valley, and South Littlejohn's Creek within the BSA does not provide suitable deep-water habitat for this species.
Fish					
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	Green sturgeon	FT, CSC	Most often in marine waters; estuaries, lower reaches of large rivers, salt or brackish water off river mouths.	A	The BSA does not provide suitable deep water habitat for this species.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Delta smelt	FT, SE	Sacramento-San Joaquin delta. Seasonally in Suisun bay, Carquinez strait, and San Pablo bay. Seldom found at salinities greater than 10 ppt. Most often in salinities less than 2 ppt.	A	The BSA is not within the range of this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central valley steelhead DPS	FT	Populations occur and spawn in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	A	A series of concrete walls are located in South Littlejohn's Creek downstream of the BSA that are impassible barriers for anadromous fish. Species not present. The project is not within designated critical habitat for this species.

4. Environmental Setting

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/Absent	Rationale
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon	FT; ST	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and tributaries. Primarily found in Butte, Big Chico, Deer, and Mill creeks. Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel.	A	A series of concrete walls are located in South Littlejohn's Creek downstream of the BSA that are impassible barriers for anadromous fish. Species not present. The project is not within designated critical habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Central Valley winter-run chinook salmon	FE, SE	Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Spawns in the Sacramento River but not in tributary streams.	A	A series of concrete walls are located in South Littlejohn's Creek downstream of the BSA that are impassible barriers for anadromous fish. Species not present. The project is not within designated critical habitat for this species.
Invertebrates					
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE	Large turbid pools in grasslands of the Central Valley.	A	Habitat (vernal pools) not present in the BSA.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast Mountains and South Coast Mountains. Typically associated with small, shallow vernal pools with relatively short periods of inundation. Found in larger pools in southern extent of range.	A	Habitat (vernal pools) not present in the BSA. The project is not within designated critical habitat for this species.
<i>Desmoceris californicus dimorphus</i>	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>). Prefers branches greater than 1 in diameter.	A	Habitat not present in BSA. No elderberry shrubs are present in BSA or the vicinity.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	Found in a variety of natural, and artificial, seasonally ponded habitat types including: vernal pools, swales, ephemeral drainages, stock ponds, reservoirs, ditches, backhoe pits, and ruts caused by vehicular activities. Within the Sacramento Valley.	A	Habitat (vernal pools) not present in the BSA.
<i>Lytta moesta</i>	Moestan blister beetle	CA SA	Occurs in central California; associated with grassland habitats and vernal pools; larvae parasitic on solitary bees.	A	Habitat not present. No vernal pools within BSA.
Plants					
<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	Big tarplant	List IB:1	Dry hills and plains in annual grassland. Clay to clay-loam soil, usually on slopes; often in burned areas. 100 – 1,650 ft. Blooms July – October.	A	Habitat not present. There are no grasslands in the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/Absent	Rationale
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	Recurved larkspur	List 1B.2	Perennial herb found in annual grassland and woodlands in alkaline soils, 3 – 2,590 ft. Blooms March – June.	A	Habitat not present. There are no grasslands in the BSA.
<i>Eryngium racemosum</i>	Delta button-celery	SE; List 1B.1	Seasonally inundated floodplain on clay soil in riparian scrub habitat 10 – 100 ft. Blooms June – September.	A	No suitable habitat present. There are no riparian areas in the BSA.
<i>Symphoricaricum lentum</i>	Suisun marsh aster	List 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in freshwater marshes and wetlands of the San Joaquin Delta at sea level. Blooms May – Nov.	A	No suitable habitat present. There are no freshwater marshes in the BSA.
<i>Tuctoria greenii</i>	Greene's tuctoria	FE, SR, List 1B.1	Dry bottoms of vernal pools in open grasslands (100 – 3,500 ft). Blooms May – September.	A	Habitat (vernal pools) not present in the BSA.

Status Codes

Federal

- FE: Federally listed; Endangered
- FT: Federally listed, Threatened
- FPE: Federally Proposed for Listing as Endangered elsewhere in their range.
- FPT: Federally Proposed for Listing as Threatened
- FC: Federal Candidate
- NMFS SC: National Marine Fisheries Service Species of Concern

State

- ST: State listed; Threatened
- SE: State listed; Endangered
- SFT: State Fully Protected
- SC: State Candidate
- SR: State Rare
- SWL: State Watch List
- CSC: California Species of Special Concern
- CA SA: Special Animal: General term that refers to taxa that the CNDDDB is interested in tracking regardless of legal or protection status; Includes the following categories in addition to those listed above:

- Taxa which meet the criteria for listing, even if not currently included on any list, as described in Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines.
- Taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, declining throughout their range, or have a critical, vulnerable stage in their life cycle that warrants monitoring.
- Populations in California that may be on the periphery of a taxon's range, but are threatened with extirpation in California.
- Taxa closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California at an alarming rate (e.g., wetlands, riparian, old growth forests, desert aquatic systems, native grasslands, vernal pools, etc.)
- Taxa designated as a special status, sensitive, or declining species by other state or federal agencies, or non-governmental organization (NGO).

California Native Plant Society designations:

- List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
- List 1B.1(2): Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
- List 2: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common
- List 3: Plants about which we need more information; a review list.
- List 4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list

Habitat Presence:

- HP: Habitat is, or may be present
- P: Species is present
- A: No habitat present and no further work needed
- CH: Project is located within a designated critical habitat unit.

Agricultural row crops adjacent to the BSA to the southwest provide potential foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks.

The Swainson's hawk is well-documented in the region; the CNDDDB includes 23 records of this species within 10 miles of the BSA. However, none of these occurrences have had evidence of active nesting within the last 5 years, with the most recent nesting record being from 2003.

No Swainson's hawks or evidence of recent nesting was observed in the BSA during the August 2012 site visit. However, since suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present adjacent to the BSA, and Swainson's hawks have historically nested nearby, this species could nest and forage adjacent to the BSA.

Since all work is scheduled outside of the nesting season, the project will not affect nesting Swainson's hawks.

4.4.1 Nesting Migratory Birds

While not typically considered special status species, migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code. Disturbance of migratory birds during their nesting season (February 1 to August 31) could result in "take" which is prohibited under the MBTA and Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code. California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503) also prohibits take or destruction of bird nests or eggs.

Migratory birds can nest in a variety of habitats depending on the species including on bridges, tree canopies, dense shrubs, and even on the ground.

Within the BSA, the existing bridge structure and all areas that are not paved, developed or otherwise exposed to constant disturbance, could be utilized for nesting by various migratory bird species common to the region. However, the project will not affect nesting migratory birds, as all work is scheduled outside of the nesting season.

4.4.2 Pacific Pond Turtle

The Pacific pond turtle is a State species of concern; it has no federal status. The Pacific pond turtle ranges from western Washington State south to northwestern Baja California. Two subspecies occur in California: the north Pacific pond turtle (*E.m. marmorata*); and the south Pacific pond turtle (*E.m. pallida*). The BSA is north of the integration zone of these two subspecies and is only within the range of the north Pacific pond turtle. The pond turtle is a highly aquatic species, found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches that

typically have rocky or muddy bottoms and support aquatic vegetation. Eggs are laid at upland sites, away from the water, from April through August.

There are no records of Pacific pond turtle within 10 miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDDB occurrence, dated 1993, is approximately 14 miles to the southeast in Stanislaus County in a man-made pond adjacent to the Burnett Lateral.

The reach of South Littlejohn's Creek within the BSA provides potential habitat for Pacific pond turtle. Though this species was not observed during the site visit, it could be present in the BSA.

4.5 Jurisdictional Waters

Jurisdictional waters include wetlands and other waters that fall under the jurisdiction of the ACOE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, the RWQCB pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA or the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (PCWQCA) or the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600-1616 of the State Fish and Game Code.

Potential jurisdictional waters within the BSA are limited to the reach of South Littlejohn's Creek to the top of the banks.

Potential Waters of the U.S., totaling 0.18 acre, consist of both wetlands and non-wetland waters. Wetlands, totaling 0.09 acre, are limited to the lower banks of the channel both upstream and downstream of the Van Allen Road Bridge. Non-wetland waters, totaling 0.09 acre consist of all other waters below the ordinary high water mark that were determined not to support wetlands.

CDFW jurisdictional waters in the BSA total 0.31 acre and include all waters of the U.S. as well as all areas up to the top of the banks.

As noted in Section 3, data collection occurred on August 10, 2012; wetland data sheets are included in Appendix C. Figure 6 shows the potential jurisdictional waters in the BSA, which are also summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Potential Jurisdictional Waters in the BSA (acres)

Features	Area
Potential Waters of the U.S.	
Wetlands	0.09
Non-wetland Waters	0.09
Total Waters of the U.S.	0.18
Total CDFW 1602 Waters	0.31

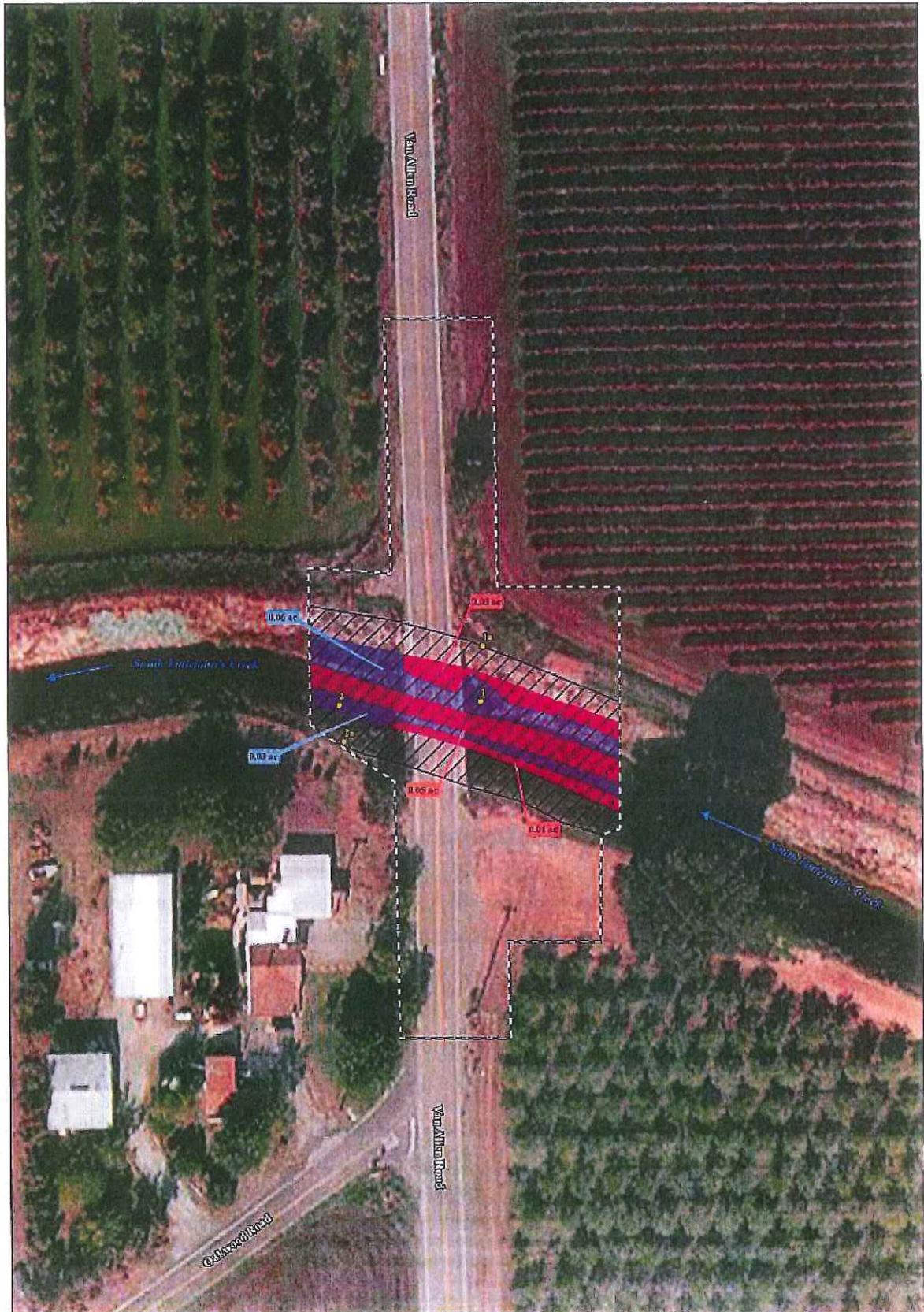


FIGURE 6

LEGEND

Biological Study Area	Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. - (0.18 ac)
Data Point	Wetlands - (0.09 ac)
CDFG Waters - (0.51 ac)	Non-Wetland Waters - (0.09 ac)

0 25 50
FEET

SOURCE: Base map - Microtopo Lite Map - Aerial (2010), Mapping - LSA Associates, Inc. (2012)
E:\J110118\GIS\New_fig6\juna_delineand (12/6/2013)

*Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) Scour Mitigation
at South Littlejohn's Creek
10-SJ-Van Allen Road-CR
Federal Project No. BPHP-5929 (226)
Potential Jurisdictional Waters*

5. Project Impacts

The project will result in permanent impacts to 0.02 acre of low quality, ruderal vegetation during placement of RSP, which has limited value for wildlife.

There will be no loss of nesting or foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk associated with the project.

The project will not affect any other special status species, including State or federally listed species.

The project will result in minor permanent and temporary impacts to jurisdictional waters in South Littlejohn's Creek during placement of RSP and construction of a temporary access road. The project will result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre of non-wetland waters and temporary impacts to 0.04 acre of wetlands. While the project will result in a net loss of non-wetland waters due to placement of RSP, the project will only result in temporary impacts to wetlands as wetland vegetation is expected to naturally reestablish along the channel banks following project construction. Consequently, the project will not result in a net loss of wetlands. Additionally, the project has been designed to avoid impacts to wetlands, where feasible, by placing RSP only where necessary and limiting the creek access to the southeast bank only. The measures in Section 6 below will also minimize impacts to wetlands during and after construction.

Based upon the above considerations, it is determined that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed construction in wetlands and that the proposed action includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands which may result from such use. Therefore, the project complies with Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands).

6. Avoidance and Minimization Measures

1. Work in the live channel of South Littlejohn's Creek shall be minimized to the extent possible.
2. Work shall occur during periods of low flow in South Littlejohn's Creek.
3. Clearing and grubbing activities shall be minimized to the extent possible to facilitate construction activities.
4. Brightly colored fencing shall be placed along the limits of work to protect adjacent habitat in South Littlejohn's Creek and along edge of the staging area adjacent to the dripline of a large oak. Fencing shall be maintained in good condition for the duration of construction activities.
5. Staging areas, access routes, and construction areas shall be located outside of wetland areas to the maximum extent practicable.
6. Measures consistent with the current Caltrans' Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual (including the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan [SWPPP] and Water Pollution Control Plan [WPCP] Manuals) shall be implemented to minimize impacts to wetlands resulting from erosion, siltation, etc. during construction.
7. Worker environmental awareness training will be conducted by a USFWS-approved biologist for all construction personnel. This training instructs workers to recognize Swainson's hawks, Pacific pond turtles, and their habitat(s).
8. 24-hours prior to the start of construction activities in South Littlejohn's Creek, the reach of the creek within the BSA shall be surveyed by a USFWS-approved biologist for the presence of Pacific pond turtles. Surveys will be repeated if a lapse in construction activity of two weeks or greater has occurred. If Pacific pond turtles are observed in the BSA, they shall be relocated outside of the work area by a qualified biologist.
9. If dewatering is necessary, dewatered habitat must remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of dewatered habitat.
10. Following completion of construction activities, all fill slopes, temporary impact and/or otherwise disturbed areas shall be restored to preconstruction contours (if necessary)

and revegetated with the native seed mix specified in Table 3. Invasive exotic plants will be controlled to the maximum extent practicable.

Table 3: Native Seed Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate (Lbs./Acre)
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California bromegrass	5.0
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wild rye	5.0
<i>Elymus X triticum</i>	Regreen	10.0
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	2.0
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	Meadow barley	5.0
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolored lupine	4.0

11. Prior to issuance of a grading permit or other authorization to proceed with project construction, the project proponent shall obtain any regulatory permits that are required from the ACOE, RWQCB, and CDFW.
12. In accordance with Executive Order 13113 (Invasive Species), to avoid the distribution of invasives during project construction, contract specifications should include, at a minimum, the following measures:
 - a. All earthmoving equipment to be used during project construction should be thoroughly cleaned before arriving on the project site.
 - b. All seeding equipment (i.e. hydroseed trucks) shall be thoroughly rinsed at least three times prior to beginning seeding work.
 - c. To avoid spreading any nonnative invasive species already existing on-site to off-site areas, all equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before leaving the site.

7. Permits Required

The potential waters of the U.S. in South Littlejohn's Creek that will be affected by the project are regulated by the ACOE under Section 404 of the CWA. It is expected the proposed discharge into South Littlejohn's Creek during installation of RSP can be authorized by the ACOE using Nationwide Permit (NWP) 13 -- Bank Stabilization. In accordance with the conditions of NWP 13, a Preconstruction Notification must be submitted to the ACOE for verification that the proposed discharges comply with the conditions of the subject NWP.

Discharges into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the CWA also require a Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA. The RWQCB may opt to waive the water quality certification and instead issue waste discharge requirements pursuant to their authority under the PCWQCA.

Project impacts to jurisdictional CDFW waters will require a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW, under Sections 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code.

8. References

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Appendix A Design Plans

VAN ALLEN ROAD
 STAGING AREA



- NOTES:
 1. AREA OF POTENTIAL IMPACT = 0.56 ACRES
 2. ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION AREA = 40 ACRES

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT (TCE) AREA = 0.32 ACRES

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT AREA = 0.15 ACRES

SHEET NO.
 1 of 1

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PROJECT NUMBER	DATE	APPROVED	DATE	DATE
29C-115				

PROJECT NUMBER	DATE	APPROVED	DATE	DATE
29C-115				

VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE 29C-115
 SHEET NO. 1 of 1
 SCALE: 1"=40'

Appendix B CNDDDB, CNPS and USFWS Lists



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad is (Peters (3712181) or Avena (3712171) or Stockton East (3712182) or Manteca (3712172))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/GDFW SSC or FP
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	AAAAA01180	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S2S3	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i> recurved larkspur	PDRAN0B1J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	
<i>Eryngium racemosum</i> Delta button-celery	PDAP10Z0S0	None	Endangered	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<i>Lytta moesta</i> moestan blister beetle	IICOL4C020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> giant garter snake	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	
<i>Tuctoria greenei</i> Greene's tuctoria	PMPOA6N010	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1

Record Count: 12

CNPS *California Native Plant* Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory

Plant List

2 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quad 37121H1

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Centromadia parryi ssp. rudis	Parry's rough tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2	G3T3
Eryngium racemosum	Delta button-celery	Apiaceae	annual / perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G1Q

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2013. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Friday, December 06, 2013.

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CNPS *California Native Plant* Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory

Plant List

3 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in Quad 37121H2

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
<u>Centromadia parryi ssp. rudis</u>	Parry's rough tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2	G3T3
<u>Delphinium recurvatum</u>	recurved larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S3	G3
<u>Symphotrichum lentum</u>	Suisun Marsh aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2013. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Friday, December 06, 2013.

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in
or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested
Document Number: 131206111520
Database Last Updated: September 18, 2011

Quad Lists

Listed Species

Invertebrates

- Branchinecta conservatio*
Conservancy fairy shrimp (E)
- Branchinecta lynchi*
Critical habitat, vernal pool fairy shrimp (X)
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)
- Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)
- Lepidurus packardii*
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)

Fish

- Acipenser medirostris*
green sturgeon (T) (NMFS)
- Hypomesus transpacificus*
delta smelt (T)
- Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Critical habitat, Central Valley steelhead (X) (NMFS)
- Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

Amphibians

- Ambystoma californiense*
California tiger salamander, central population (T)
- Rana draytonii*
California red-legged frog (T)

Reptiles

- Thamnophis gigas*
giant garter snake (T)

Mammals

- Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*
riparian brush rabbit (E)

Plants

Tuctoria greenei

Greene's tuctoria (=Orcutt grass) (E)

Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

PETERS (461A)

STOCKTON EAST (461B)

MANTECA (461C)

AVENA (461D)

County Lists

No county species lists requested.

Key:(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. Consult with them directly about these species.*Critical Habitat* - Area essential to the conservation of a species.(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

Important Information About Your Species List

How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online [Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants](#).

Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist

and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our [Protocol](#) and [Recovery Permits](#) pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the [Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories](#). The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal [consultation](#) with the Service.

During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our [Map Room](#) page.

Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts.

[More info](#)

Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6520.

Updates

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be March 06, 2014.

Appendix C Wetland Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Van Allen Road Bridge City/County: San Joaquin Sampling Date: 7/24/2012
 Applicant/Owner: San Joaquin County State: CA Sampling Point: 4
 Investigator(s): Mike Trumble Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): _____ Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	
Remarks: <u>soil criteria not used - see soil section remarks</u>		

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>67%</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index worksheet:
Total Cover: _____				Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				OBL species _____ x 1 = _____
1. <u>Rubus armeniacus</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	FACW species _____ x 2 = _____
2. <u>Rosa californica</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	FAC species _____ x 3 = _____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species _____ x 4 = _____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	UPL species _____ x 5 = _____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)
Total Cover: <u>40%</u>				Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. <u>Scheuchzeria palustris</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Obl</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%
2. <u>Artemisia dogstana</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>FACW</u>	____ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
3. <u>Elymus triticoides</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>FAC</u>	____ Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4. <u>Polygonum persicaria</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Obl</u>	____ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: <u>75%</u>				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.
Woody Vine Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: _____				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____		
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the Indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks: soils data not collected. Banks too steep for access and lined with Riprap

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one Indicator is sufficient)		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bloitic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
		<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (Inches): deep

Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (Inches): -

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes No Depth (Inches): -

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: Van Allen Road Bridge City/County: San Joaquin Sampling Date: 7/24/2012
 Applicant/Owner: San Joaquin County State: CA Sampling Point: 1a
 Investigator(s): Mike Trueblood Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): _____ Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: <u>upland data point - Top of levee</u>	

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____				Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A)
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0%</u> (A/B)
4. _____				
Total Cover: _____				
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u>				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. _____				Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by:
2. _____				OBL species _____ x 1 = _____
3. _____				FACW species _____ x 2 = _____
4. _____				FAC species _____ x 3 = _____
5. _____				FACU species _____ x 4 = _____
				UPL species _____ x 5 = _____
Total Cover: _____				Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)
<u>Herb Stratum</u>				Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: _____ Dominance Test is >50% _____ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ _____ Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) _____ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <u>Bromus diandrus</u>	<u>70%</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Candollea psyncephalus</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Brassica nigra</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
6. <u>Hordeum murinum lepidum</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
7. _____				
8. _____				
Total Cover: <u>110%</u>				
<u>Woody/Vine Stratum</u>				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.
1. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. _____				
Total Cover: _____				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____		
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: Ia

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-10"	10YR2/2	100%	—	—	—	—	loam	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
--	---	--

³Indicators of hydrophylic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):
 Type: _____
 Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Tables (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depth (inches): <u>> 10"</u>
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depth (inches): <u>> 10"</u>

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM -- Arid West Region

Project/Site: Van Allen Road Bridge City/County: San Joaquin Sampling Date: 7/24/2012
 Applicant/Owner: San Joaquin County State: CA Sampling Point: 2
 Investigator(s): Mica Trebilcock Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): _____ Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS -- Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____		
Remarks:			

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100%</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: _____				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FACU species _____ x 3 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				
1. <u>Rubus armeniacus</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: <u>90%</u>				
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: _____ Dominance Test is >50% _____ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ _____ Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Artemisia douglasiana</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>Paspalum dilatatum</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>Scheuchzeria palustris var. occidentalis</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: <u>27%</u>				
Woody Vine Stratum				Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: _____				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____		
Remarks: <u>Obscure wetland edge of low-flow channel with blackberry shrubs overgrowing the herbaceous vegetation. Shrub stratum not used for dominance test.</u>				

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Van Allen Road Bridge City/County: San Joaquin Sampling Date: 7/24/2012
 Applicant/Owner: San Joaquin County State: CA Sampling Point: 2a
 Investigator(s): Mike Trushlow Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): _____ Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks: <u>upland data point - top of levee</u>	

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100%</u> (AB)
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
Total Cover: _____				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Total Cover: _____			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ____ Dominance Test is >50% ____ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ____ Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ____ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. _____				
2. _____				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.
3. _____				
4. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
Total Cover: _____				
Woody Vine Stratum	Total Cover: _____			
1. _____				
2. _____				
Total Cover: _____				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>20%</u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____		
Remarks: <u>? Italy. Erosion control seeding.</u>				

SOIL

Sampling Point: 2a

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-10"	10YR 2/1	100%						loam

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | | |

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

dark soil - Ag soil

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic invertebrates (B13) | <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6) | <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |

Field Observations:

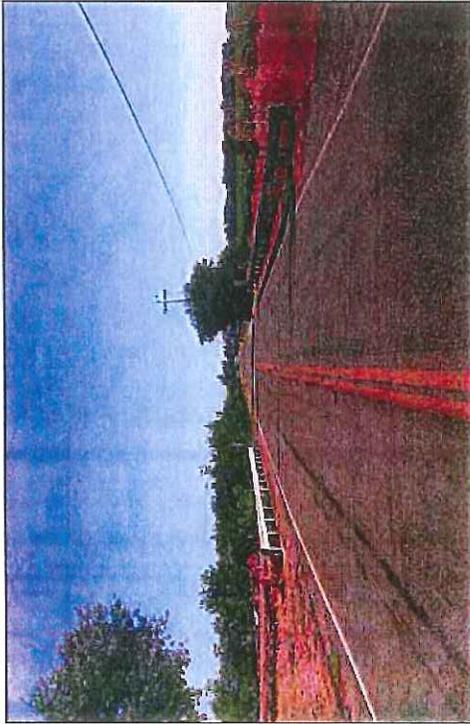
Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): 710"
 Saturation Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): 710"
 (Includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No

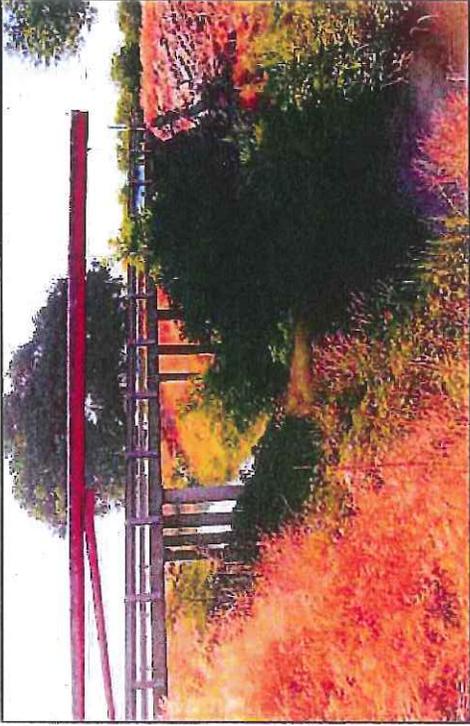
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

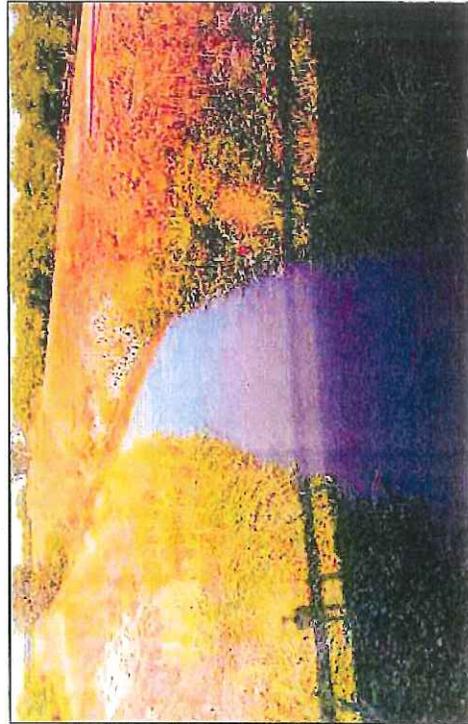
Appendix D Representative Photos



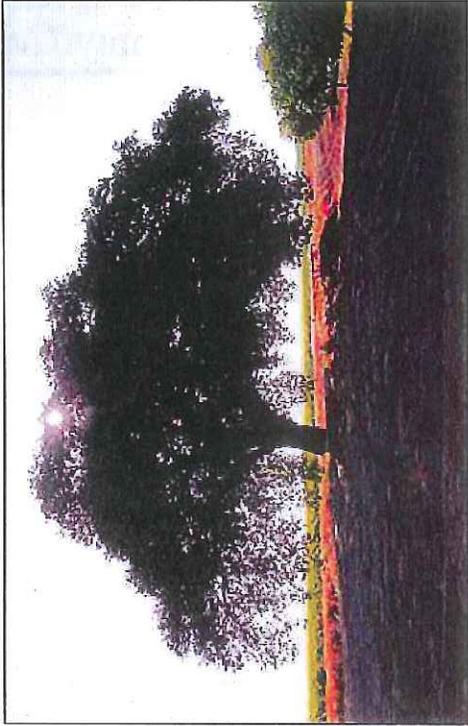
Van Allen Road Bridge, looking north.



South Littlejohn's Creek, looking upstream (east).



South Littlejohn's Creek, looking downstream (west).



Staging area and adjacent Valley Oak.



Van Allen Road Bridge (29C-0115) Scour Mitigation
at South Littlejohn's Creek
10-SJ - Van Allen Road - CR
Federal Project No. BPPM-5929 (226)
Representative Photographs

SOURCE: LSA Associates, Inc. (2012)

P:\SID1001B\Graphics\Rep photos.ppt (10/17/12)

Appendix E Agency Coordination

Mike Trueblood

From: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT <Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 28, 2014 11:58 AM
To: Mike Trueblood; Jeff Bray; Smith, Steve; Scott Goebli; Diane Moore
Cc: Mark Hopkins; Myrah, Julie A@DOT; Zelazo, Emilie M@DOT
Subject: FW: RE: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County
Attachments: Delta GGS Material 08-18-2009.docx; Hansen White Slough WA GGS Final Report 03-10-2011 Public.pdf; BNSF Escalon to Stockton Double Tracking - GGS Pre-Construction Surveys_2013-09-16a.pdf; BNSF Escalon to Stockton Double Tracking - GGS Pre-Construction Surveys_2013-09-16b.pdf; BNSF Escalon to Stockton Double Tracking - GGS Pre-Construction Surveys_2013-09-15.pdf; BNSF 2013-09-150001.pdf; BNSF 2013-09-160001.pdf; BNSF 11181 WQ 2013-09-17.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi,

I spoke with Eric Hansen yesterday about GGS distributions in Eastern San Joaquin County. He does not have any occurrence information but he sent survey data that he has collected at Little John's Creek.

-Eric has done some survey work on Littlejohn's Creek for the BNSF railroad project, Stockton to Escalon Double Track Project. See attached e-mails/data sheets. He did not observe GGS during the pre-construction surveys.

-Biological Assessment that was written for this project can be accessed

at: [http://149.136.20.80/rail/dot/assets/File/Stockton to Escalon NEPA EA Vol 2 052009 sans Cultural Sensitive 03252011.pdf](http://149.136.20.80/rail/dot/assets/File/Stockton%20to%20Escalon%20NEPA%20EA%20Vol%20052009%20sans%20Cultural%20Sensitive%2003252011.pdf)

-Very little likelihood that GGS are found along Littlejohn's Creek. Although suitable GGS habitat may be present, aquatic habitat (such as rice fields or adjacent wetland habitat) necessary to support GGS populations are not present. Area also has a lot of human disturbance.

-Stockton Diverting Canal: Habitat has changed drastically. Ten years ago, this habitat went to the wayside. He was going to trap this area, however, he decided not to due to conversion of land to agriculture and presence of homeless encampments.

- The White Slough Wildlife Area (Caldoni Marsh/White Slough) population of GGS is potentially the Southernmost extant population in the Sacramento Valley, and is the only known extant population in San Joaquin County. GGS population exists at the White Slough, Pond 9, Caldoni Marsh and GGS were captured in 2009 and 2010. Refer to attachment, Hansen White Slough WA GGS Final Report.

Mark-Could you please pass this along to anyone that I may have missed. Thanks:-)

Rachel Kleinfelter
Associate EP/Biologist
Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch
(209) 948-3667

From: Eric C. Hansen [mailto:echansen@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 4:06 PM
To: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT
Subject: RE: RE: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County

Hi Rachel,

It was nice talking with you this afternoon. As I mentioned, I'm attaching a summary of Delta work (including the area you're describing) with a list of citations. It's older than I remembered (don't know where the time goes), so I've also attached my WSWA report to fill gaps if you need.

The other materials are a series of emails documenting monitoring efforts along the BNSF this past summer. The field survey forms are also provided in support of the messages.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

Best Regards,

Eric C. Hansen, M.S.
consulting environmental biologist



4200 North Freeway Boulevard, Suite 4
Sacramento, CA 95834-1236
P: 916.921.8281 | M: 916.214.7848 | F: 916.921.8278

From: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT [mailto:Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2014 4:54 PM
To: Eric Hansen
Subject: RE: RE: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County

That would be great. I will give you a call on Monday. Have a good weekend!

From: Eric Hansen [mailto:echansen@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2014 4:52 PM
To: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT
Subject: Re: RE: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County

Rachel,

Darn, I'm sorry this slipped off my radar. I don't have occurrence data either, but could pass alongside some survey data if you'd like to give me a call on Monday.

Eric

Sent from Yahoo! Mail on Android

From: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT <Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov>;
To: Eric Hansen <echansen@sbcglobal.net>;
Subject: RE: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County
Sent: Sat, Jan 25, 2014 12:48:41 AM

Hi,

I was just checking in with you. I heard back from the Service and they did not have any occurrence info. for GGS in the area described below. Still wondering if you may have any occurrence info. They also said that it was unlikely that GGS would be found at the bridge scour projects located east of Austin Road. However, they did say that there could be a potential for GGS to be at Austin Road. Do you have any occurrence info. for this location and do you think that there is potential for GGS to be found at this location?

Thanks for your assistance,

Rachel

Rachel Kleinfelter

Associate EP/Biologist

Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch

(209) 948-3667

From: Eric Hansen [mailto:echansen@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Monday, January 13, 2014 6:43 PM
To: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT
Subject: Re: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County

Hi Rachel,

I'm out of town, but will contact you when I return on Thursday.

Eric

Sent from Yahoo! Mail on Android

From: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT <Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov>;
To: echansen@sbcglobal.net <echansen@sbcglobal.net>;
Subject: Distribution of Giant Garter Snake in Eastern San Joaquin County
Sent: Mon, Jan 13, 2014 10:44:47 PM

Hi,

I work for Caltrans, in the Stockton office, and attended the GGS workshop, almost three years ago! I was hoping to get some guidance from you on the distribution of GGS in eastern San Joaquin County. I am working on several bridge scour projects along South Littlejohns Creek from 2.13 miles east of Route 99 (Austin Road) to Escalon-Bellota Road. Would you happen to have any GGS occurrence info. for this area? Also, would you expect to still find GGS in this area?

I am also working on a bridge replacement project at Victory Road at the Lone Tree Creek crossing approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the City of Escalon. The project is located at the southeast edge of San Joaquin County on the border with Stanislaus County. Would this be outside the current known range of the GGS?

Thanks for your assistance,

Rachel

Rachel Kleinfelter

Associate EP/Biologist

Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch

(209) 948-3667

Mike Trueblood

From: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT <Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 13, 2014 5:23 PM
To: Jeff Bray; Mike Trueblood
Cc: Myrah, Julie A@DOT; Zelazo, Emilie M@DOT; Mark Hopkins
Subject: Victory Road Bridge Replacement 5929 (216)

Hi,

In lieu of the info. that we received from the USFWS below regarding the Stanley Road Bridge Scour Project, GGS would not be present at the Victory Road project area since it is well outside of the easternmost range of the GGS. Thus, Caltrans is comfortable moving forward with a "no effect" determination regarding GGS at Victory Road.

Thanks

Rachel Kleinfelter
Associate EP/Biologist
Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch
(209) 948-3667

From: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT
Sent: Monday, January 13, 2014 5:09 PM
To: 'Scott Goebel'
Cc: Myrah, Julie A@DOT; Zelazo, Emilie M@DOT; Mark Hopkins
Subject: FW: Request for Assistance; GGS Distribution in Eastern San Joaquin County

Hi Scott,

See response that I got back from the USFWS (Jen Schofield) concerning GGS. It is unlikely that GGS are present within the Stanley Road Bridge project area. I also tried contacting Eric Hansen (GGS expert) to get GGS occurrence info. for this area. If I get a response from Eric Hansen, I will forward it to you. However, with the USFWS response below, Caltrans is comfortable moving forward with a "no effect" determination regarding GGS.

Mark-We are waiting to get a response from the USFWS on the status of GGS for the Van Allen, Mariposa, and Austin Road project areas. As soon as I get a response from the USFWS or Eric Hansen, I will let you know.

Thanks

Rachel Kleinfelter
Associate EP/Biologist
Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch
(209) 948-3667

From: Schofield, Jennifer [mailto:jen_schofield@fws.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 13, 2014 3:38 PM
To: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT
Subject: Re: Request for Assistance; GGS Distribution in Eastern San Joaquin County

I've followed up with a co-worker who's very involved with GGS work and he also confirms it's pretty unlikely that the GGS would actually be present in this area.

Jen Schofield
Contract Biologist - Caltrans Liaison
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
Endangered Species Program - San Joaquin Valley Division

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605, Sacramento, CA 95825
Office: (916) 414-6604; Jen_Schofield@fws.gov

On Mon, Jan 13, 2014 at 9:56 AM, Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT <Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov> wrote:

Thank you for checking into this:-)

From: Schofield, Jennifer [mailto:jen_schofield@fws.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2014 5:59 PM
To: Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT
Subject: Re: Request for Assistance; GGS Distribution in Eastern San Joaquin County

Hi Rachel,

I'm not aware of any additional GGS occurrences in this area. Based on aerial mapping, there could be suitable habitat for the species at this location, but it is unlikely (though not impossible) they would be present this far east. I'll do some further checking.

Jen

Jen Schofield

Contract Biologist - Caltrans Liaison

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office

Endangered Species Program - San Joaquin Valley Division

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605, Sacramento, CA 95825

Office: (916) 414-6604; Jen_Schofield@fws.gov

On Tue, Dec 24, 2013 at 4:40 PM, Kleinfelter, Rachel S@DOT <Rachel.Kleinfelter@dot.ca.gov> wrote:

Hi,

I am providing oversight on a bridge scour repair project located in San Joaquin County on South Littlejohns Creek at Stanley Road. See attachments. Would you happen to have any GGS occurrence info. for this area? Would you expect to find GGS at this location?

Thanks for your help,

Rachel

Rachel Kleinfelter

Associate EP/Biologist

Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch

(209) 948-3667

**Attachment
B
HPSR/ASR**

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

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
10	SJ					
<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Federal-Aid Proj. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>E-FIS Proj. No</i>	<i>Phase</i>
10	SJ		BPMP-5929(226)	Farmington		

**For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)*

Project Description:

San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (County), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes a project to design a uniform channel section supporting the Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek, near Farmington, San Joaquin County, California (Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2).

Van Allen Road Bridge is located southeast of the City of Stockton in a rural area of the County that is surrounded by agricultural land. Construction would occur within previously disturbed areas of County right-of-way, while staging will require temporary easements on adjacent properties.

The scope of work includes:

- Clearing and grubbing along the banks
- Temporary installation of an access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the channel during potential flow periods within the creek
- Excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to a maximum depth of 4.5 feet
- Placement of a layer of ¼ ton class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions
- Potential placement of gabion mats along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation

The purpose of the project is to create a smooth channel transition throughout the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and reduce channel degradation at abutments and piers leading to bridge instability. No new right-of-way will be required.

Based on this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) study the proposed undertaking does not have the potential to affect historic properties.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE is located in Sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo baseline and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS (1994) Peters, Calif., 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Attachment 1: Figures 1-3).

The APE was established in consultation with Jacqueline Wait, PQS – Lead Archaeological Surveyor, Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch, and Mahmoud Saqqa, Senior Bridge Engineer, on June 11, 2012. The 1.0-acre horizontal APE is approximately 400 feet long along Van Allen Road and 60-170 feet wide. The APE has been bounded to include the maximum extent of ground disturbance including staging, which will require temporary construction easements on adjacent properties. The

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

vertical APE will reach a maximum depth of 4.5 feet in the existing earthen channel, which measures 180-feet long and 80-feet wide.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**X Native American Heritage Commission (Attachment 3)**

LSA and the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works conducted Native American consultation. Both sets of consultation are detailed below.

Native American Heritage Commission: In July of 2011 Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner at the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the project area to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento asking the Commission to review their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE. Katy Sanchez, NAHC Program Analyst, in a fax dated July 19, 2011, informed Mr. Hopkins that a records search of the Sacred Lands File did not "indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Ms. Sanchez also provided a list of Native American contacts (Attachment 3).

On August 4, 2011, Mark Hopkins, San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, sent letters describing the project with maps depicting the project area to the Native American contacts on the contacts list provided by the NAHC, asking for any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the project area (Attachment 4).

LSA has not received any responses to these letters.

On June 5, 2012 and on July 9, 2012, LSA sent a fax describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the NAHC in Sacramento asking the Commission to review their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE. Katy Sanchez, NAHC Program Analyst, in a fax dated July 11, 2012, informed LSA that a records search of the Sacred Lands File did not "indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Ms. Sanchez also provided a list of Native American contacts (Attachment 3).

X**Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals (Attachment 4)**

On July 12, 2012, LSA sent letters describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the Native American contacts on the contacts list provided by the NAHC, asking for any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE (Attachment 4).

The following two responses were received:

California Valley Miwok Tribe: In a July 17, 2012, letter, Ms. Silvia Burley of the California Valley Miwok Tribe stated that the tribe has no concerns regarding the project and they would like to be contacted if Miwok artifacts are observed in the APE. Ms. Burley also requested the authors

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

email address for future correspondence; the email address was provided in a follow-up fax.

Ione Band of Miwok Indians: On July 26, 2012, LSA spoke with a tribal receptionist who stated the consultation document was routed to the Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee. At the request of the receptionist, a copy of the consultation document was emailed to the Cultural Committee email on July 26, 2012.

No response to the remaining consultation letters was received within three weeks and LSA made follow-up telephone calls. A summary of these calls and additional correspondence is presented below:

Briana Creekmore: On July 26, 2012, LSA attempted a follow-up call but the telephone number provided by the NAHC is incorrect.

Buena Vista Rancheria: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message with the Tribal Environmental Resource Director, Ms. Roselaynn Lwenya. In the message LSA requested that the tribe contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Ione Band of Miwok Indians – Cultural Committee: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that the tribal cultural committee contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Katherine Erolinda Perez: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that Ms. Perez contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Randy Yonemura: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that Mr. Yonemura contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Wilton Rancheria: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that the Rancheria contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

X Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group (Attachment 5)

On June 4, 2012, LSA sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the Stockton Historical Society, San Joaquin Historical Society, and Escalon Historical Society (Attachment 5). On June 25, 2012, LSA made follow-up telephone calls. The results of these calls are provided below.

San Joaquin Historical Society: No response to the letter was received within three weeks and LSA attempted to make a follow-up telephone call. In a telephone conversation the San Joaquin Historical Society Archivist, Lee Johnson, said that he is unaware of features with historical significance in the APE.

Stockton Historical Society: No response to the email was received within three weeks and, in lieu of a listed telephone number, LSA attempted follow-up emails. No responses were obtained.

Escalon Historical Society: No response to the letter was received within three weeks and LSA made follow-up telephone calls and emails. The Escalon Historical Society responded in an email

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

that they have "no concerns regarding this project."

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register of Historic Places | Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Register of Historical Resources | Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Inventory of Historic Resources | Year: 1976 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Historical Landmarks | Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Points of Historical Interest | Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Historic Resources Commission | Year: 1980-present, minutes from quarterly meetings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory | Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Site Records | |

The Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Stanislaus, conducted two records searches (8017 L and 8267 L) of the APE and a ¼-mile radius on July 25, 2011 and June 6, 2012 (Attachment 6). The CCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for San Joaquin County.

- Results:
No archaeological cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the APE. Additionally, no previous studies have been conducted in the records search area.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

- No cultural resources are present within the project APE.

6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

- Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps. Attachment 1
- Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) Attachment 2
- Native American Heritage Commission Consultation Letters. Attachment 3
- Native American Contacts Consultation Letters. Attachment 4
- Historical Society Consultation Letters. Attachment 5
- Central California Information Center. Attachment 6

7. HPSR to File

- No properties requiring evaluation are present within the Project APE.

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**8. HPSR to SHPO** Not applicable.**9. Findings for State-Owned Properties** Not applicable; project does not involve Caltrans right-of-way or Caltrans-owned property.**10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS** Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.**11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL**Prepared by: *(sign on line)*NICHOLE JORDAN

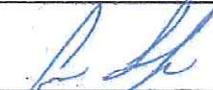
12/10/2012

Consultant / discipline:

Nichole Jordan, Principal Investigator
Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology

Date

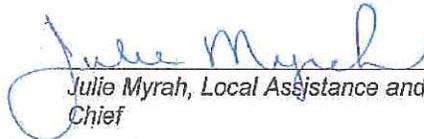
Affiliation

LSA Associates, Inc.Reviewed for approval by: *(sign on line)*

12/12/12

District 10 Caltrans PQS
discipline/level:Gary Scholze, PQS Principal Investigator
Caltrans District 10, Stockton

Date

Approved by: *(sign on line)*

12/12/12

District 10 EBC:

Julie Myrah, Local Assistance and MPS Branch
Chief

Date

ATTACHMENT 1

Maps

- Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity
- Figure 2: Project Area
- Figure 3: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects
- Figure 4: Survey Coverage

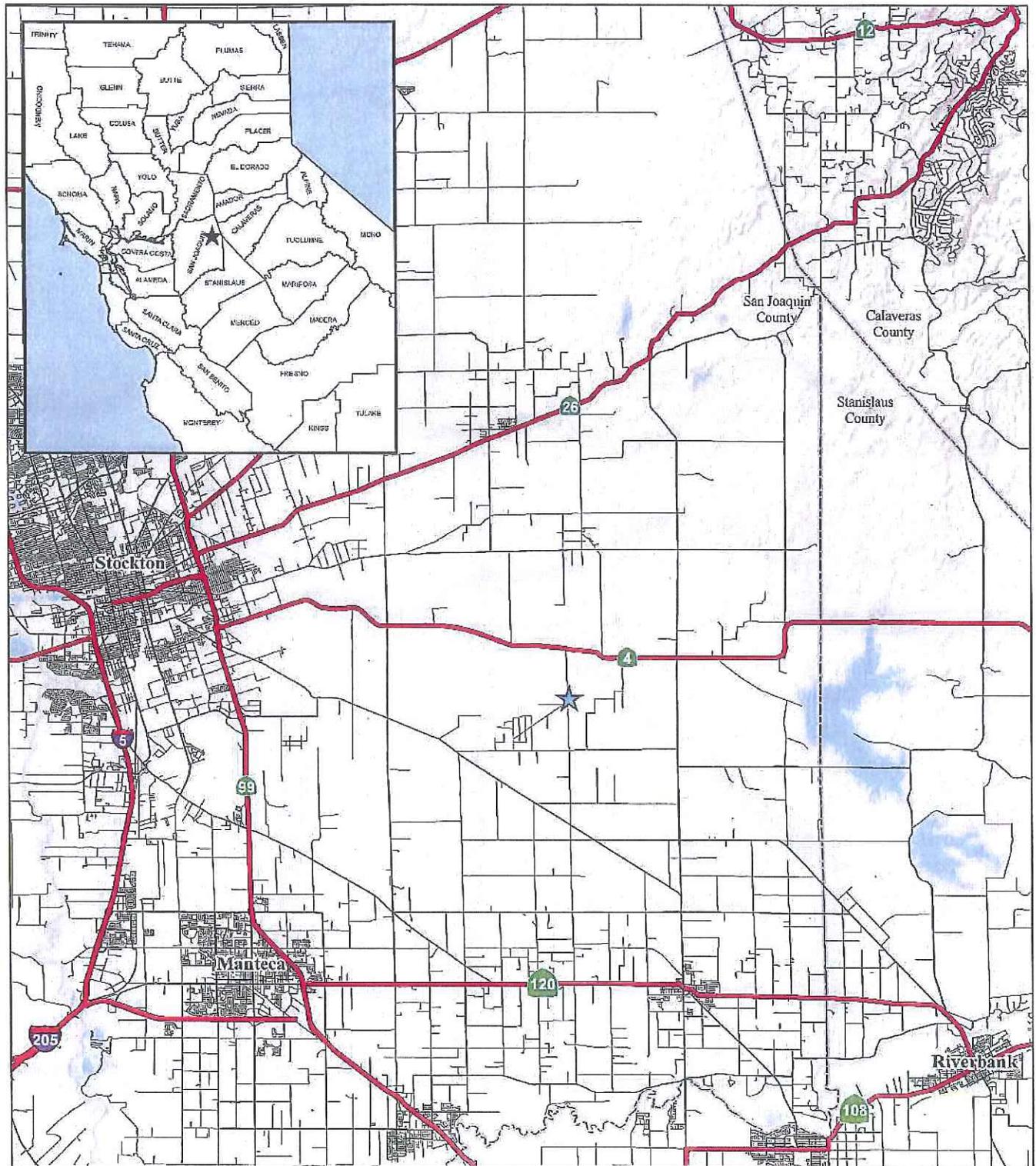
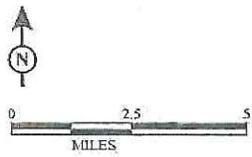


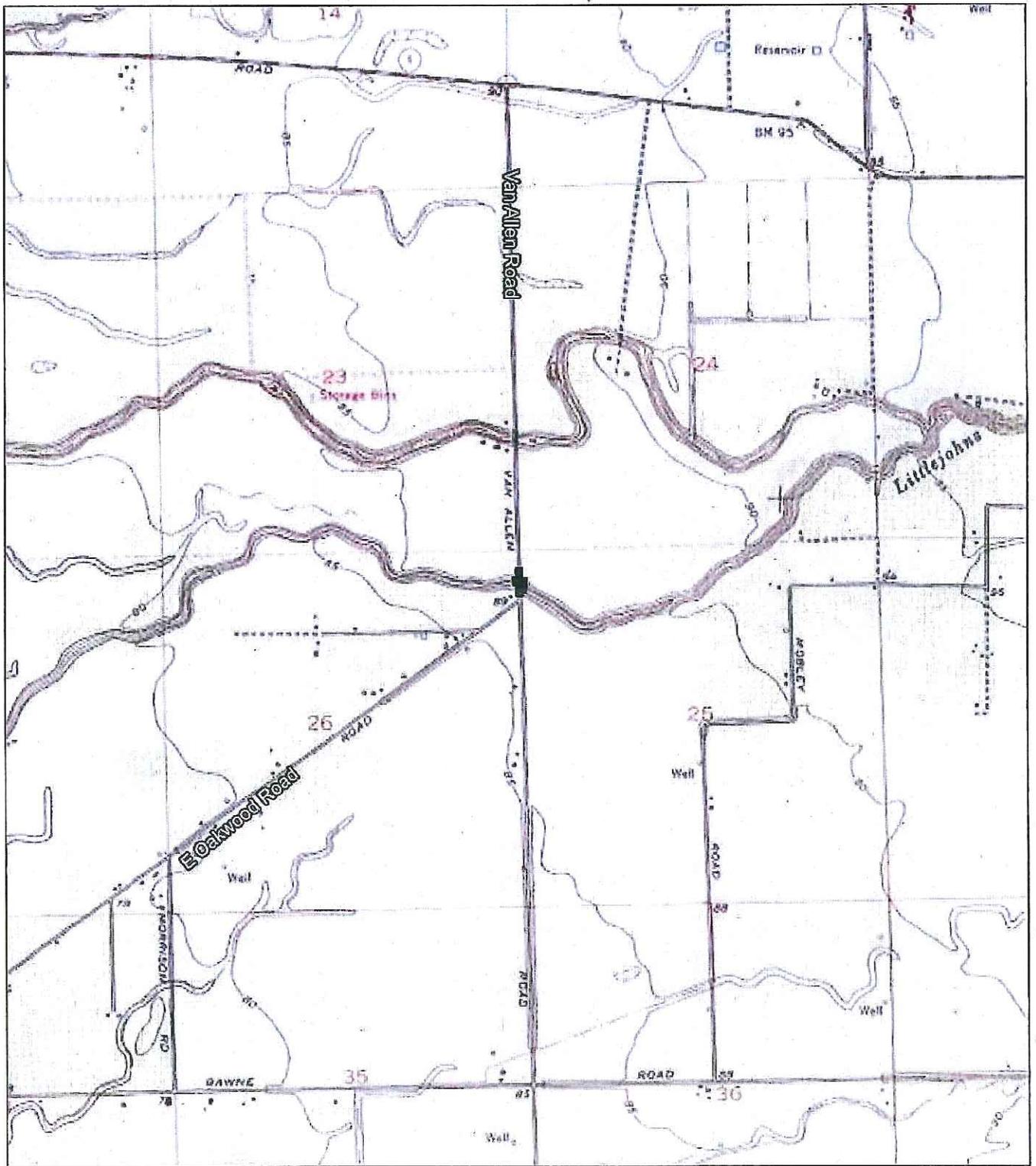
FIGURE 1

LEGEND
 ★ Project Area



*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
 Farmington, San Joaquin County, California
 Project Location and Vicinity*

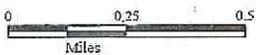
SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)
 I:\SJD1001B\GIS\CULTURAL\sjd1001b_fig1_loc.mxd (7/10/12)



LEGEND

 Area of Potential Effects

FIGURE 2

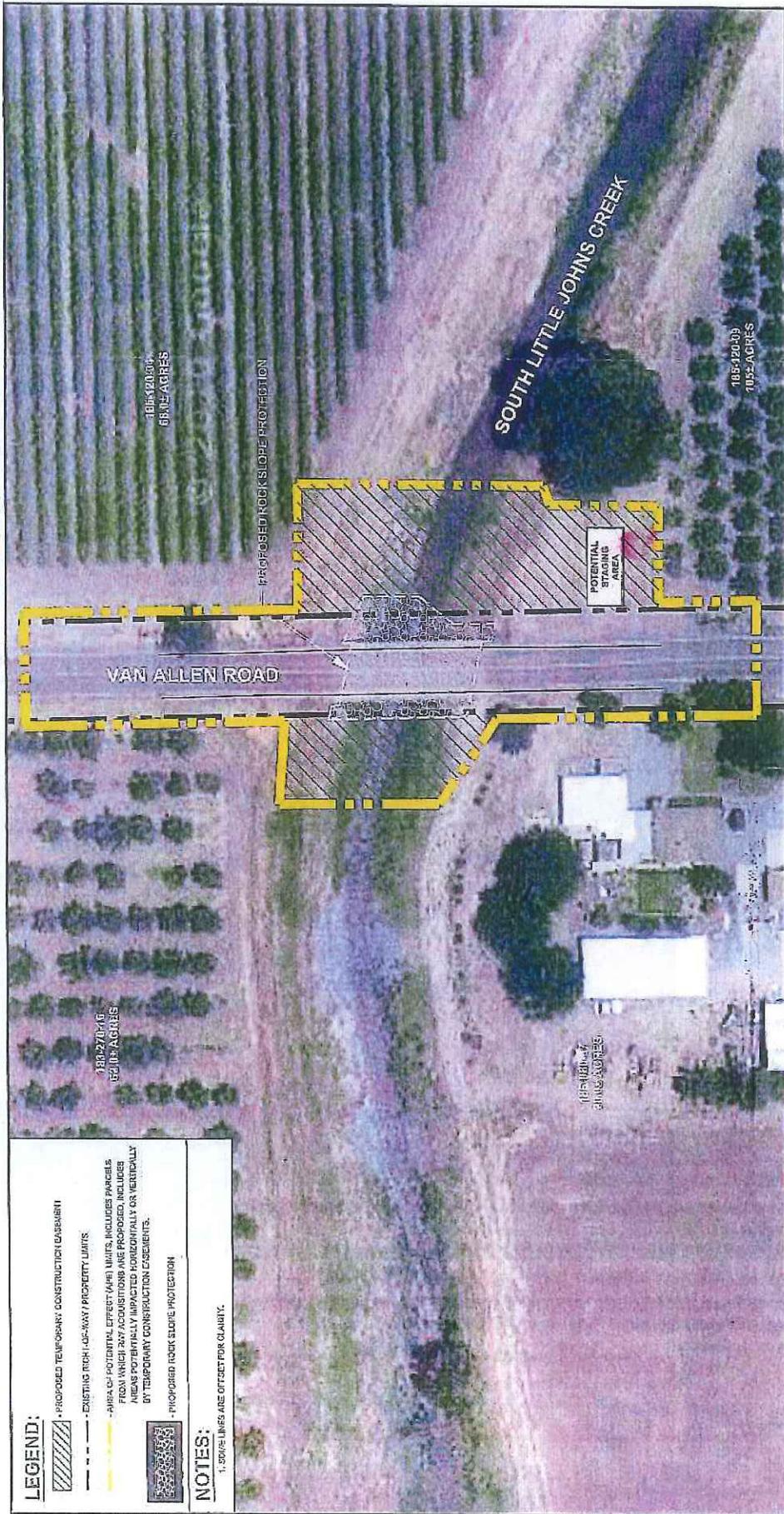


SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (2010)

IASJD1001B\GIS\CULTURAL\SJD1001B_Fig2_Area.mxd (7/10/12)

*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
Farmington, San Joaquin County, California*

Project Area



LEGEND:

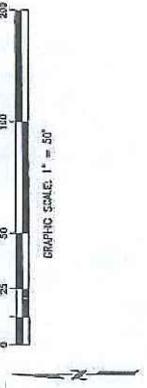
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
- EXISTING HIGH-WAY PROPERTY LIMITS
- AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE) LIMITS, INCLUDES PARCELS FROM WHICH EXISTING ACCUMULATIONS ARE PROPOSED, INCLUDES AREAS POTENTIALLY IMPACTED HORIZONTALLY OR VERTICALLY BY TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENTS.
- PROPOSED ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION

NOTES:

1. SCALE LINES ARE OFFSET FOR CLARITY.

Michael J. Sargent 6/11/12 Date
 Michael Sargent, PE
 Senior Bridge Engineer
 San Joaquin County Department of Public Works

Clayton D. Witt 25 June 2012 Date
 Clayton D. Witt
 Caltrans District 10
 Local Assistance Engineer



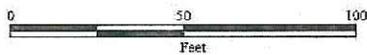
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE No. 29C-115 SCOUR MITIGATION
 OVER SOUTH LITTLE JOHNS CREEK
 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
 10-SJ-0-CR
 BP-WF-3928(226)



FIGURE 4

LEGEND

-  Area of Potential Effects
-  100% Coverage
-  0 - 40% Coverage



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (2010)

IASJD1001B\GIS\CULTURAL\ASJD1001B_Fig4_SurveyCoverage.mxd (7/10/12)

*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
 Farmington, San Joaquin County, California
 Survey Coverage*

DECEMBER 2012

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT
VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT
FARMINGTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ATTACHMENT 2

Archaeological Survey Report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE
SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT

FARMINGTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

CALTRANS DISTRICT 10

Prepared by NICHOLE JORDAN
Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA # 989208
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Reviewed by [Signature] 12/12/12
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Caltrans District 10
1976 E. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Stockton, CA 95205

Approved by [Signature] 12/12/12
Julie Myrah
Environmental Branch Chief
Caltrans District 10
1976 E. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Stockton, CA 95205

USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle:
Acreage:
Township and Range:

Peters, Calif.
Approximately 1 acre
Portions of sections 25 and 26, Township 1
North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and
Meridian

Keywords:

Van Allen Road Bridge, Scour

December 10, 2012

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR
MITIGATION PROJECT**

FARMINGTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. BPMP-5929(226)

Prepared for

Mark Hopkins, M.S.
Transportation Engineering Division
San Joaquin County Public Works
1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

Prepared by

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA # 989208
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, California 95677

LSA Project #SJD1001B

December 10, 2012

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes a project to design a uniform channel section supporting the Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek, near Farmington, San Joaquin County, California (HPSR Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2).

The Project will rely on federal funding and meets the definition of an "undertaking" according to 36 CFR §800.16(y). Caltrans, acting as the lead agency under the delegated authority of the FHWA is providing oversight of this undertaking in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (January 1, 2004).

This Archaeological Survey Report also addresses requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) under authority delegated to Caltrans by the FHWA in accordance with the provisions of the *Memorandum of Understanding between the FHWA and Caltrans concerning the State of California's Participation in the Surface Transportation Project Delivery Pilot Program Pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327*, which became effective October 1, 2012 (Caltrans 2012). Caltrans is acting as the lead federal agency for this undertaking and providing regulatory oversight. The MOU was signed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 as amended by Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) which allows Caltrans environmental review and consultation responsibilities under NEPA. This ASR also addresses requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

This Archaeological Survey Report study consisted of background research, field survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) on June 26, 2012, consultation with potentially interested parties, and an archaeological sensitivity assessment. No prehistoric or historical cultural resources were identified in the APE or the ¼-mile records search radius. The field survey was constrained only by limited visibility of 40% due to vegetation and paved surfaces. The archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests the APE is moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological cultural resources and has low sensitivity for buried historic-period archaeological cultural resources.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site(s) cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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INTRODUCTION

San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation, proposes a project to design a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek, near Farmington, San Joaquin County, California (HPSR Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2).

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) Cultural Resources Manager Nichole Jordan conducted a pedestrian field survey of the APE on June 26, 2012 (HPSR Attachment 1: Figure 4).

This report was prepared by LSA, Cultural Resources Manager Nichole Jordan. Ms. Jordan has an M.A. in Applied Anthropology from California State University, East Bay and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (#989208). She has 8 years of experience in cultural resources management and research in the western United States and Polynesia, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for prehistoric and historical archaeology.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (County), in cooperation with Caltrans, proposes a project to design a uniform channel section supporting the Van Allen Road Bridge (29C0115) with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek, near Farmington, San Joaquin County, California (HPSR Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2).

Van Allen Road Bridge is located southeast of the City of Stockton in a rural area of the County that is surrounded by agricultural land. Construction would occur within previously disturbed areas of County right-of-way, while staging will require temporary easements on adjacent properties. No new right-of-way will be acquired.

The scope of work includes:

- Clearing and grubbing along the banks
- Temporary installation of an access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the channel during potential flow periods within the creek
- Excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to a maximum depth of 4.5 feet
- Placement of a layer of ¼ ton class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions
- Potential placement of gabion mats along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation

The purpose of the project is to create a smooth channel transition throughout the APE and reduce channel degradation at abutments and piers leading to bridge instability. No new right-of-way will be required.

Based on this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) study the proposed undertaking does not have the potential to affect historic properties.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE is located in Sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo baseline and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS (1994) *Peters, Calif., 7.5'* topographic quadrangle (HPSR Attachment 1: Figures 1-3).

The APE was established in consultation with Jacqueline Wait, PQS – Lead Archaeological Surveyor, Environmental MPS and Local Assistance Branch, and Mahmoud Saqqa, Senior Bridge Engineer, on June 11, 2012. The 1.0-acre horizontal APE is approximately 400 feet long along Van Allen Road

and 60-170 feet wide. The APE has been bounded to include the maximum extent of ground disturbance including staging, which will require temporary construction easements on adjacent properties. The vertical APE will reach a maximum depth of 4.5 feet in the existing earthen channel, which measures 180-feet long and 80-feet wide.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Background research was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the APE and cultural resource studies of the APE. The background research consisted of a records search and a literature review.

RECORDS SEARCH

The Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Stanislaus, conducted two records searches (8017 L and 8267 L) of the APE and a ¼-mile radius on July 25, 2011 and June 6, 2012 (HPSR Attachment 6). The CCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for San Joaquin County. The records search included a review of the following federal and state inventories:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1976);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1992 and updates);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);
- *National Historic Landmarks Survey: List of National Historic Landmarks by State* (National Parks Service 2011);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1988); and
- *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (California Office of Historic Preservation, April 5, 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

No archaeological cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the APE. Additionally, no previous studies have been conducted in the records search area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

LSA reviewed publications, maps, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the APE and its vicinity (Beck and Haase 1974; Bennyhoff et al. 1994; Caltrans 2012a, 2012b; California Office of Historic Preservation 1988; California Soil Resource Lab 2012; Cook 1955, 1976; Elasser 1978; Gilbert 1890; GLO 1851-1855; Gudde and Bright 2010; Harden 1998; Hayes 2007; Heizer 1978; Heizer and Whipple 1971; Hoover et al. 2002; Hundley 2001; Internet Archive 2001; Kroeber 1925;

Linton 1883; Marschner 2001; Merriam 1967; Moratto 1984; Robertson 1998; State of California 2007, 2012; United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1915, 1952a, 1952b; and, United States National Park Service 2012a, 2012b). The historical map search findings are presented here. Other literature review materials are presented in this report's environmental and cultural setting sections.

The 1851-1855 Government Land Office Plat depicts a "wire fence" adjacent to the east side of the APE.

An undated map, presumably drawn in the 1870s (Gilbert 1968, a reprint of Thompson and West 1879), depicts townships of San Joaquin County. It illustrates South Littlejohn's Creek in its current alignment with the S. Dunham homestead depicted north of the APE.

An 1883 (Linton) map depicts S. Dunham owning the west half of section 25 within the APE; the landowner's name of the east side of section 26 within the APE is illegible; and South Littlejohn's Creek is illustrated in its current alignment.

The 1915 *Peters, Calif.*, USGS topographic quadrangle does not depict Van Allen Road, Oakwood Road or the building footprint illustrated on later maps (USGS 1952a, 1952b). South Littlejohn's Creek is in its current alignment with historical secondary tributaries north of the APE.

The 1952(a) *Manteca, Calif.*, USGS topographic quadrangle depicts Van Allen Road, Oakwood Road and South Littlejohn's Creek in their current alignment (USGS 1952a). There is a building footprint located northwest of the intersection of Van Allen and Oakwood Roads; this building exists adjacent to the APE today.

The 1952(b) *Peters, Calif.*, USGS topographic quadrangle depicts Van Allen Road, Oakwood Road and South Littlejohn's Creek in their current alignment (USGS 1952b). There is a building footprint located northwest of the intersection of Van Allen and Oakwood Roads; this building exists adjacent to the APE today.

INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

LSA and the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works conducted Native American consultation. Both sets of consultation are detailed below.

Native American Heritage Commission: In July of 2011 Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner at the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the project area to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento asking the Commission to review their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE. Katy Sanchez, NAHC Program Analyst, in a fax dated July 19, 2011, informed Mr. Hopkins that a records search of the Sacred Lands File did not "indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Ms. Sanchez also provided a list of Native American contacts (HPSR Attachment 3).

On August 4, 2011, Mark Hopkins, San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, sent letters describing the project with maps depicting the project area to the Native American contacts on the contacts list provided by the NAHC, asking for any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the project area (HPSR Attachment 4).

LSA has not received any responses to these letters.

On June 5, 2012 and on July 9, 2012, LSA sent a fax describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the NAHC in Sacramento asking the Commission to review their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE. Katy Sanchez, NAHC Program Analyst, in a fax dated July 11, 2012, informed LSA that a records search of the Sacred Lands File did not "indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Ms. Sanchez also provided a list of Native American contacts (HPSR Attachment 3).

On July 12, 2012, LSA sent letters describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the Native American contacts on the contacts list provided by the NAHC, asking for any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE (HPSR Attachment 4).

The following two responses were received:

California Valley Miwok Tribe: In a July 17, 2012, letter, Ms. Silvia Burley of the California Valley Miwok Tribe stated that the tribe has no concerns regarding the project and they would like to be

contacted if Miwok artifacts are observed in the APE. Ms. Burley also requested the authors email address for future correspondence; the email address was provided in a follow-up fax.

Ione Band of Miwok Indians: On July 26, 2012, LSA spoke with a tribal receptionist who stated the consultation document was routed to the lone Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee. At the request of the receptionist, a copy of the consultation document was emailed to the Cultural Committee email on July 26, 2012.

No response to the remaining consultation letters was received within three weeks and LSA made follow-up telephone calls. A summary of these calls and additional correspondence is presented below:

Briana Creekmore: On July 26, 2012, LSA attempted a follow-up call but the telephone number provided by the NAHC is incorrect.

Buena Vista Rancheria: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message with the Tribal Environmental Resource Director, Ms. Roselaynn Lwenya. In the message LSA requested that the tribe contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Ione Band of Miwok Indians – Cultural Committee: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that the tribal cultural committee contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Katherine Erolinda Perez: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that Ms. Perez contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Randy Yonemura: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that Mr. Yonemura contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

Wilton Rancheria: On July 26, 2012, LSA left a message requesting that the Rancheria contact LSA with any information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE. No response has been received to date.

HISTORICAL ORGANIZATION CONSULTATION

On June 4, 2012, LSA sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the APE to the Stockton Historical Society, San Joaquin Historical Society, and Escalon Historical Society (HPSR Attachment 5). On June 25, 2012, LSA made follow-up telephone calls. The results of these calls are provided below.

San Joaquin Historical Society: No response to the letter was received within three weeks and LSA attempted to make a follow-up telephone call. In a telephone conversation the San Joaquin Historical

Society Archivist, Lee Johnson, said that he is unaware of features with historical significance in the APE.

Stockton Historical Society: No response to the email was received within three weeks and, in lieu of a listed telephone number, LSA attempted follow-up emails. No responses were obtained.

Escalon Historical Society: No response to the letter was received within three weeks and LSA made follow-up telephone calls and emails. The Escalon Historical Society responded in an email that they have "no concerns regarding this project."

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENT

The APE is in the San Joaquin Valley, at approximately 90 feet above mean sea level on a gently sloping alluvial fan, nine miles south of the Calaveras River and 14 miles east of the San Joaquin River. Geologically, the APE is underlain by the Late Pleistocene (126,000 to 10,000 years B.P.) Modesto Formation (Harden 1998:236; State of California 2007) of continental rocks and deposits which include a heterogeneous mix of generally poorly sorted clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Underlying the Modesto Formation are Cenozoic (65,000,000 years B.P. to present) deposits of alluvium pre-dating the Pleistocene. Underlying the Cenozoic valley fill at an unknown depth are Upper Cretaceous (99,000,000 to 65,000,000 years B.P.) marine sedimentary formations of sandstone and shale (Wagner, Bortugno, and McJunkin 1991).

Surface soils in the APE are of the Gollenbeck soil series. These soils were deposited as an alluvial fan during the Early to Middle Holocene and are 40 – 60 inches thick (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004:81). These silty clay soils are common along flood plains, swales, valleys, swamp, and fan basins; they are moderately-developed and are found on 0-2% slopes. They are formed from alluvium derived from mixed rock sources and have the potential to be prime farmland if irrigated. If not irrigated, these soils will develop 1 – 4 inch cracks that open and close at least once a year. (California Soil Resource 2012).

South Littlejohn's Creek is located in the central portion of the APE. Vegetation today consists of landscaping, native and non-native grasses and forbs, and orchards. During the prehistoric and ethnographic periods native vegetation of the APE would have included areas of riparian forest dominated by *Populus fremontii* (Fremont cottonwood), *Quercus* spp. (oaks), and *Umbellularia californica* (laurel); tule marsh dominated by *Schoenoplectus acutus* (tule) and *Typha latifolia* (broad-leaved cattail); and California prairie dominated by *Stipa* spp., a genus of perennial hermaphroditic grasses (Anderson 2005; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

PREHISTORY

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1974), recalibrated by Rosenthal, White and Sutton (2007) is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of Central California. The recalibrated sequence is broken into three broad periods: the Paleoindian Period (11,550-8550 cal B.C.); the three-staged Archaic Period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal B.C.), Middle Archaic (5550-550 cal B.C.), and Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.- cal A.D. 1100); and the Emergent Period (cal A.D. 1100-Historic) (Rosenthal, White and Sutton 2007:150).

The Palco Period began with the first entry of people into California. These people probably subsisted mainly on big game, minimally processed plant foods, and had no trade networks. Current research,

however, indicates more sedentism, plant processing, and trading than previously believed. The Archaic period is characterized by increased use of plant foods, elaboration of burial and grave goods, and increasingly complex trade networks (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994, Moratto 1984). The Emergent Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the ascendance of wealthlinked social status, and the elaboration and expansion of trade networks, signified in part by the appearance of clam disk bead money (Moratto 1984).

The San Joaquin Valley has had many population movements and waves of cultural influence from neighboring regions. The valley was settled by native Californians between 12,000 to 6,000 years ago, probably at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 11,500 to 7,500 years ago, as evidenced by core and flake tools (Moratto 1984:214-5). Hokan speakers may have been the valley's earliest occupants and were later displaced by migrating Penutian speakers (ancestral Yokuts) coming from outside of California. The Penutians most likely entered the San Joaquin Valley in several minor waves, slowly replacing the original Hokan speakers, causing them to migrate to the periphery of the valley (Elsasser 1978:41; Shipley 1978:81). By about A.D. 300-500, the Penutian settlement of the San Joaquin Valley was complete.

There are no previously recorded prehistoric archaeological resources within or adjacent to the APE.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The APE falls within the area that is ethnographically attributed to the Northern Valley Yokuts, a Penutian language group with many local dialects (Baumhoff 1963:206; Levy 1978:399; Wallace 1978:462). Their ethnographic territory extended from midway between the Mokelumne River and the Calaveras River and south to the large bend in the San Joaquin River west of Fresno. The western boundary was probably near the crest of the Diablo Range and the eastern boundary included the Sierra Nevada foothills (Wallace 1978:462).

Archaeological studies provide little detail about when the Yokuts entered the region, but they appear to be latecomers, entering the region about 500 years ago and remaining there until Europeans entered the valley. The population of the eighteenth-century Northern Valley Yokuts is estimated at approximately 41,000, making them the largest ethnic group in pre-Euro-American California (Moratto 1984:173), although Kroeber (1939:137), Cook (1955:49-68), and Baumhoff (1963:221) provide estimates ranging from 11,000 to 31,404 persons.

Village dwellings were of several styles. Most Yokuts houses were circular or oval single-family dwellings consisting of tule mats over pole frames (Moratto 1984:174). Wedge-shaped tule houses and small dwellings made of bark placed against the framework were also constructed (Kroeber 1925:521-523). Some settlements included a tule mat-covered communal lodge that housed up to 10 families. Two other structures found in most communities were the earthen sweathouse and the ceremonial assembly chamber (Wallace 1978:465).

Acorns were a staple food, and various seed, nuts, roots, berries, and greens were also collected. Salmon, geese, mudhens, and other waterfowl and the eggs of these birds also provided a substantial portion of their diet (Wallace 1978:450). Large mammals like deer, elk, and antelope were important, although they did not constitute a large part of the Yokuts diet.

During the Spanish and Mexican periods, 1769-1846, short- and long-term exposure to Europeans slowly reduced native populations and adversely affected indigenous culture. From 1800-10 large numbers of "Delta Yokuts" entered the Franciscan mission in San Francisco (Cook 1976:83). Euro-American trappers were the probable source of the malaria epidemic of 1830-3 that had a mortality rate of nearly 100 percent. During this time entire communities of San Joaquin Valley Indians disappeared (Cook 1955).

In 1834, the Mexican government secularized the mission system by which time the language and culture of the Yokuts had been permanently disrupted. Many Yokuts left the abandoned missions and returned to their former territories where they survived by hunting and gathering; others worked on ranches as laborers (Wallace 1978:459-460, 469).

HISTORY

Settlement

Euro-Americans first entered what was to become San Joaquin County when a Spanish military expedition visited the area in 1776. The party was led by the Spanish army officer, Gabriel Moraga, on the expedition they followed the San Joaquin River into the vicinity of present-day Modesto. A second expedition, led by Moraga's son, Gabriel, revisited the area in 1806 and traveled as far east as what is now Knight's Ferry. Lieutenant Moraga led another expedition into the area in 1810. European influence extended into the valley with the establishment of missions in the coastal areas near San José, Santa Clara, and San Juan Bautista. These missions undertook efforts to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism and "civilize" them. Once baptized, the converts or *neophytes*, experienced a life of hard labor and forced piety. Many Native Americans within and outside of the mission system died of diseases brought by the Spanish (Beck and Haase 1974:32; Heizer and Almqvist 1971:4-22).

After Mexico declared its independence in 1821, the republican ethos of the Mexican state favored secular growth over ecclesiastical. The mission system, now without royal protection, gradually declined as its lands were taken and granted to ranchers, and the neophytes departed. As a result, within 15 years the number of ranchos in California doubled. During this time the Mexican government became increasingly focused on political developments in central Mexico, and the native-born Spanish speakers, or *Californios*, enjoyed relative peace and a relatively high level of autonomy in their social, political, and economic affairs (Robinson 1948:28-30; Rosenus 1995: 11-12; Royce 2002: 17-25).

Anglo-American activity in the San Joaquin Valley began with the arrival of trappers and fur traders. In February of 1827, Jedediah Smith and a group of trappers began working the rivers and streams of the valley, acquiring beaver pelts for delivery to the Hudson Bay Company's outpost at Fort Vancouver. Smith prospered and news spread quickly to other trappers in the San Joaquin Valley. Smith's reports attracted over 400 English, French, and American trappers to the San Joaquin Valley between 1827 and 1845 (Clough and Secest 1984:27; Marschner 2001:257).

Between the early 1830s and 1845, five ranchos were granted around the Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Tuolumne rivers. Two of these ranchos were along the Stanislaus River and the other three were

located along the San Joaquin River. These ranchos raised cattle to provide hides and tallow for overseas trade. The closest grant to the APE, Thompson's Grant, covered over 30,000 acres and was granted in 1846 to Captain Alpheus B. Thompson of Brunswick, Maine. Captain Thompson, who came to California from Honolulu in 1834, engaged in maritime trade between Boston and California. Thompson did not take possession of the ranch or bring in cattle until around 1847. He died in Los Angeles in 1870 (Gilbert 1890; Marschner 2001:248; Robinson 1948:29-31).

In 1848 the California Gold Rush started and in the ensuing years hundreds of thousands of miners passed through Yokuts territory (Anderson 2005:85). The current alignment of State Route 4 was an early route called Big Tree Road, later called the Stockton and Sonora Road (Gilbert 1890:199). This road was an important route and toll was collected during the gold rush because so many miners were using it to travel from the port of Stockton to the gold mines. In 1844 and 1846 John C. Fremont surveyed transportation routes into California for overland travelers. In 1848 the United States published ten thousand copies of Fremont's overland route map that was used by gold seekers, merchants, and settlers entering California (Hayes 2007:79).

Transportation

California experienced a huge surge in population after the discovery of gold in 1848. Many people, initially drawn by the prospect of gold mining, settled permanently in California and became ranchers or farmers, or opened businesses that supplied food and supplies to the flood of miners headed toward the mines. In 1850, San Joaquin County was created at the time of statehood. It is named after the San Joaquin River which forms the county's western border. The San Joaquin River was named by Lieutenant Moraga in 1813 for St. Joachim.

San Joaquin County has a total area of 1,426.25 square miles and experienced its first economic boom as a result of cereal grain cultivation during the 1860s and 1870s. Population growth mirrored this dramatic rise in agricultural activity, rising from 9,423 in 1860 to 21,050 ten years later (Coy 1973:268-271; Gilbert 1890; Rosenus 1995: 11-12).

Agriculture

Before the arrival of the railroad, much of San Joaquin County lands were used for grazing large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. Ranchers prospered during the gold rush, supplying beef to miners. Following the gold rush, the countryside experienced a growth in population and farmers began to till the fertile river soils and cultivate crops, signaling a massive shift in land use priorities. Prosperous ranchers suffered a series of natural disasters beginning with thousands of cattle drowning in the catastrophic floods of 1861-2, immediately followed by two years of severe drought and further decimation of the herds. Cattle prices plunged and ranches burdened with debt acquired during the boom years folded and sold off tracts of land. The passage of "fence laws" requiring ranchers to fence in their lands to protect farmers from crop damage by cattle was the final blow.

Beginning in the 1860s, wheat was the main crop due to a combination of suitable climate and a sharp increase in demand for cereal grains due to the American Civil War disrupting the supply of wheat to international markets (Cleland 1941:127-137; Hundley 2001:88-90; Rawls and Orsi 1999:233-241). The rise of wheat farming in California during the 1870s was made possible by the arrival of the railroads, increasing land values, and optimistic descriptions of land fertility by boosters and land promoters.

Land use in the APE has progressed in complexity such as increased crop specialization as a result of water conveyance projects. Before the advent of irrigation at or near the turn of the century, farming in the area was comprised mainly of larger farms cultivating grains, primarily wheat and barley. More acreage per farm was required in order to capitalize on the limited crop yields due to a relatively short wet season. With the arrival of irrigation, agriculture shifted from large scale staple crops to more specialized, water-intensive produce and row crops, providing higher yields per acre, making smaller residential farmsteads more practical and financially sustainable.

Farmington

Before Farmington was an agricultural town it was a stage and freight stop called "Oregon Tent" along the Stockton and Sonora Road (Hoover et al. 2002:374). In 1848, George Theyer and David Wells lived there and built the first house in the area, constructed of tules. They sowed the first wheat fields which would become an important source of commerce in the area. In 1852, the area was purchased by Nathaniel Siggons Harrold and he laid out the town that would become Farmington in 1858.

Farmington received its name around 1859 from W.B. Stamper and formed the hub of a rich farming region (Gilbert 1890:199; Gudde and Bright 2010:130). Situated between two rivers, Farmington offered a relief from high costs associated with pumping groundwater which was common in the San Joaquin Valley starting in the late nineteenth century (Hundley 2001:239). In the 1870s a branch line of the Stockton and Visalia Railroad connected Farmington with Oakdale, spurring Farmington's early development. By 1890, Farmington had a population of 250 and a grade school, three hotels, two general stores, express and telegraph offices, three blacksmith shops, churches, a harness shop, a livery shop, a tinware and pump shop, and an abundance of cultivated wheat fields (Gilbert 1968:199). The population of Farmington has been in decline ever since the early 1900s, when it was not included as a stop along the Santa Fe Railroad and lost its role as a regional trading center to Escalon.

Today, with a population of approximately 207, unincorporated Farmington conforms to the typical profile of a small San Joaquin County town. Agriculture remains a significant economic activity. The cultivation of wheat and almonds was historically significant in the community and continues to this day. Farmington is the closest town to the APE, located three miles northeast.

FIELD SURVEY

LSA Cultural Resources Manager Nichole Jordan conducted a pedestrian field survey of the APE on June 26, 2012. The ground surface throughout the APE was inspected using two-meter wide or less transects. Areas of bare soil were reviewed for indicators of archaeological deposits. Small areas of soil surface were periodically cleared of obstructions by trowel, and rodent holes, road cuts, and banks were examined for archaeological deposits. The survey was documented in field notes, maps, and photographs.

Ground visibility was limited by vegetation and roadways. At paved surfaces ground visibility was 0%; in South Littlejohn's Creek visibility ranged from 0-40% while off-road visibility increased to 80% (HPSR Attachment 1: Figure 4).

The field survey did not identify any cultural resources within the APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

LSA reviewed the APE's archaeological sensitivity using the results of the interested parties consultation, background and soils research, and field survey. An assessment of the APE's archaeological sensitivity is presented below.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE straddles South Littlejohn's Creek, at an elevation of approximately 90 feet above mean sea level in the San Joaquin Valley. Level terrain adjacent to freshwater sources such as found in the APE may have provided an attractive setting for prehistoric occupation. The APE and its vicinity continue to provide a rich environment for agriculture. Environmental impacts related to the development of agriculture in the project vicinity include: (1) large areas of overflow bordering the rivers have been drained and put under cultivation; (2) former grassy plains have been put into crops; and (3) former areas of oak woodland have been deforested and are now under cultivation (Baumhoff 1963:205).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The records search and literature review did not identify any cultural resources in the APE or the ¼-mile records search radius. No cultural resources were observed during the field survey and there are no concerns from consulted Native Americans or historical organizations.

SOILS RESEARCH

The APE lies in the northeastern San Joaquin Valley, at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. The San Joaquin Valley is a large structural trough situated between the Coast Ranges and the Sierra Nevada. The valley is filled with marine and alluvial sediments approximately six miles thick that date from the Mesozoic (251,000,000-6,500,000 years B.P.) to the Late Holocene (2,000 years B.P. to present) (Bartow 1991:2), which overlie the westward-tilted block of the plutonic and metamorphic Sierra Nevada basement.

During the Late Pleistocene, changing climatic conditions resulted in the creation of a series of large alluvial fans on both sides of the San Joaquin Valley where sediment eroded from the hills into the valley and the APE (Atwater 1982:5; Bartow 1991:23-24; Rosenthal and Meyer 2004:50). Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments within the APE consist of gravels, sands, and silts of the Modesto Formation.

Surface soils in the APE are of the Gollenbeck soil series. These soils were deposited as an alluvial fan during the Early to Middle Holocene and are 40 – 60 inches thick (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004:81). These Gollenbeck silty clay soils are common along flood plains, swales, valleys backswamps, and fan basins; they are moderately-developed and are found on 0-2% slopes. Formed from alluvium, these soils are derived from mixed rock sources and have the potential to be prime farmland if irrigated. If not irrigated, these soils will develop 1 – 4 inch cracks that open and close at least once a year. (California Soil Resource 2012).

The landforms in the APE date to the Early to Middle Holocene, 7,000 to 4,000 years ago (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004: Map 1), with a moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey did not identify any cultural resources within the APE. Ground visibility was limited by vegetation and roadways. At paved surfaces and in South Littlejohn's Creek ground visibility was 0-40% while off-road visibility increased to 80% (HPSR Attachment 1: Figure 4).

CONCLUSIONS

Prehistoric archaeological sensitivity

Background research and field survey did not identify prehistoric archaeological cultural resources in the APE. Soils data, however, indicates that the APE is moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological cultural resources. The Gollenbeck soil series may contain buried soil horizons that were occupied by Native Americans. The APE is therefore moderately sensitive for prehistoric archaeological cultural resources.

Historic-period archaeological sensitivity

The field survey did not identify any historic-period archaeological cultural resources and the background research does not suggest that the APE is sensitive. Therefore the APE has low sensitivity for historic-period archaeological cultural resources.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The record search and literature review did not identify any cultural resources in the APE or the ¼-mile records search radius. No archaeological resources were observed during the field survey. The archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests the APE is moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological cultural resources and has low sensitivity for buried historic-period archaeological cultural resources.

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

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DECEMBER 2012

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT
VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT
FARMINGTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ATTACHMENT 3

Native American Heritage Commission Consultation Letters

(To save paper, only one representative set of the maps sent with each request is included here)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



July 19, 2011

Mark Hopkins
Public Works
P.O. Box 1810—1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95201

Sent by Fax: 209-468-2999
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation, San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Hopkins

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4088.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
San Joaquin County
July 18, 2011**

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
canutes@verizon.net
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Jay Johnson, Spiritual Leader
5235 Alfred Road
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-6038

Miwok
Pauite
Northern Valley Yokut

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Anthony Brochini, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338
tony_brochini@nps.gov
209-379-1120
209-628-0085 cell

Miwok
Pauite
Northern Valley Yokut

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Les James, Spiritual Leader
PO Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-3690

Miwok
Pauite
Northern Valley Yokut

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation, San Joaquin County

LSA

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

FAX TRANSMITTAL

FAXED
June 05, 2012

NAME: Larry Meyers

DATE: June 05, 2012

FIRM: Native American Heritage Commission

PROJECT NUMBER: SJD1001B

FAX NUMBER: 916-657-5390

PROJECT NAME: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project

FROM: Nichole Jordan

URGENT

SENT BY: LSA Associates

AT YOUR REQUEST

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 5

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

CC: _____

FOR YOUR REVIEW

FOR YOUR APPROVAL

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

OTHER _____

COMMENTS: _____

LSA

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

FAX TRANSMITTAL

NAME: Larry Meyers

DATE: July 09, 2012

FIRM: Native American Heritage Commission

PROJECT NUMBER: SJD1001B

FAX NUMBER: 916-657-5390

PROJECT NAME: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project

FROM: Nichole Jordan

URGENT

SENT BY: LSA Associates, Inc.

AT YOUR REQUEST

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 5

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

CC: _____

FOR YOUR REVIEW

FOR YOUR APPROVAL

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

OTHER _____

COMMENTS:

Second sending

June 4, 2012

Larry Meyers
Native American Heritage Commission
905 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: 916-657-5390

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin County,
California (LSA Project #USJD1001B)

Dear Mr. Meyers:

The City of Stockton is proposing the Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project near Escalon, California. LSA Associates, Inc., is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. Please review the Sacred Lands Files for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the project area. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

We also request a list of Native American individuals and organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number above or via e-mail <nichole.jordan@lsa-assoc.com>. I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

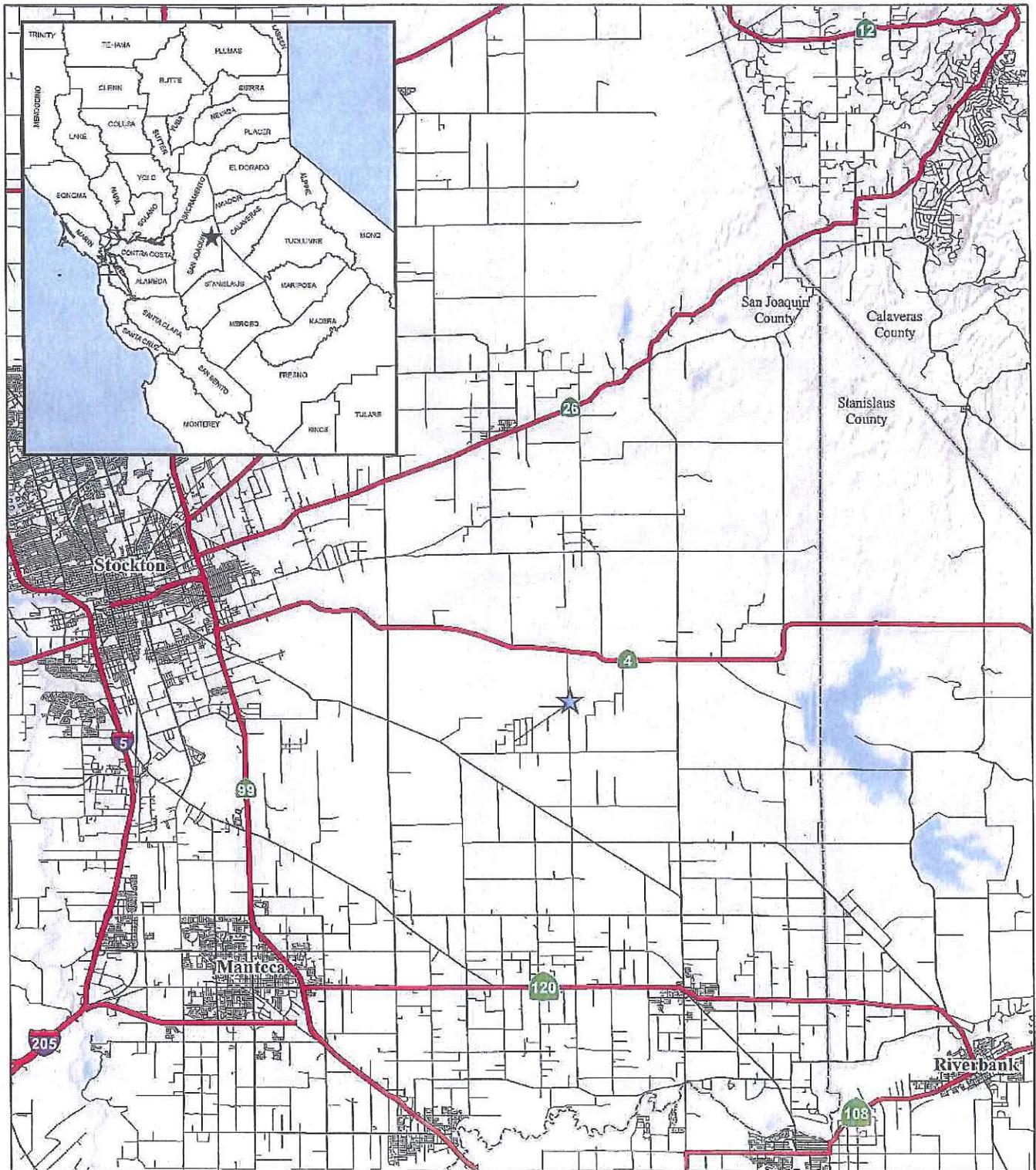
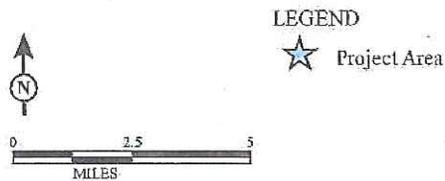
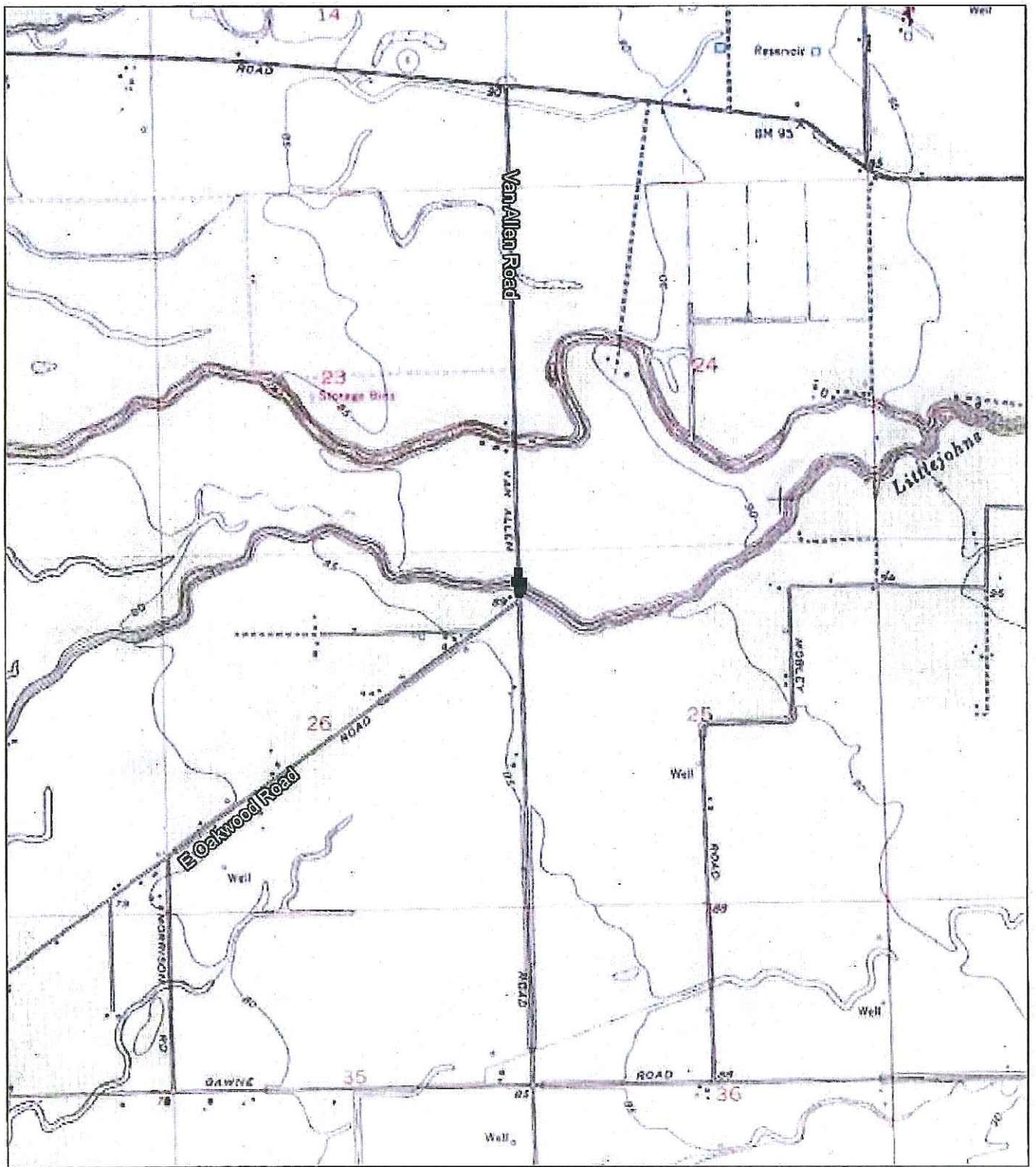


FIGURE 1



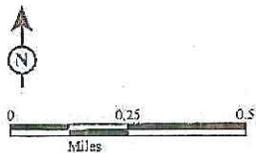
*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
 Farmington, San Joaquin County, California
 Project Location and Vicinity*

SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)
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LEGEND
 Area of Potential Effects

FIGURE 2



*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
 Farmington, San Joaquin County, California
 Project Area*

SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (2010)

\\SJD1001B\GIS\CULTURAL\SJD1001B_Fig2_Area.mxd (7/10/12)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6261
Fax (916) 657-5390



July 11, 2012

Nichole Jordan
LSA Associates, Inc.

Sent by Fax: 916-630-4603
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project, San Joaquin County.

Dear Ms. Jordan:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pias-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
San Joaquin County
July 10, 2012

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden , CA 95236
canutes@verizon.net
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Yvonne Miller, Chairperson
PO Box 699
Plymouth , CA 95669
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

Randy Yonemura
4305 - 39th Avenue
Sacramento , CA 95824
honortraditions@mail.com
(916) 421-1600
(916) 601-4069-cell

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee
Ms Billie Blue, Chairperson
604 Pringle Ave, #42
Galt , CA 95632
bebluesky@softcom.net
(209) 745-7112

Miwok

Briana Creekmore
PO Box 84
Wilseyville , CA 95257
209-298-7158

Miwok

Wilton Rancheria
Mary Daniels-Tarango, Chairperson
7916 Farnell Way
Sacramento , CA 95823
wiltonrancheria@frontier.com
(916) 427-2909 Home

Miwok

Buena Vista Rancheria
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento , CA 95811
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com
916 491-0011
916 491-0012 - fax

Me-Wuk / Miwok

California Valley Miwok Tribe
Silvia Burtey, Chairperson
10601 N Escondido PL
Stockton , CA 95212
office@cvmnt.net
209-931-4567
209-931-4333

Miwok

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Van Allen Road Bridge Scout project, San Joaquin County

ATTACHMENT 4

Native American Contacts Consultation Letters

(To save paper, only one representative set of the maps sent with each request is included here)



THOMAS M. GAU
DIRECTOR



Working for YOU

P. O. BOX 1810 - 1810 E. HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95201
(209) 468-3000 FAX (209) 468-2999
www.sjgov.org/pubworks

MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STEVEN WINKLER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ROGER JANES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

August 4, 2011

Anthony Brochini, Chairperson
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Post Office Box 1200
Mariposa, California 95338

SUBJECT: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION – SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Dear Chairperson Brochini:

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is contacting all individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who may have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area (see enclosed map. Any information or concerns the tribe may have regarding village sites, traditional lands, or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity, would be helpful in determining potential project impacts; the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands the confidentiality of cultural resource sites and will work with the individual(s) to determine the appropriate project planning in order to avoid adverse impacts.

Project Description:

The proposed project would repair/place scour mitigation for issues under Van Allen Road Bridge at South Littlejohns Creek. All work will be within San Joaquin County right-of-way; however, the project will require temporary construction easements, earth work, and disturbance of native soil.

Project Area	USGS Quad	Township	Range	Section
Van Allen Road Bridge	Peter	1N	8E	25, 26

Please contact me at (209) 468-3085 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

MARK S. HOPKINS
Senior Planner

MSH:to
TE-11011-T1

Enclosure



THOMAS M. GAU
DIRECTOR



Working for YOU

P. O. BOX 1810 - 1810 E. HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95201
(209) 468-3000 FAX (209) 468-2999
www.sjgov.org/pubworks

MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STEVEN WINKLER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ROGER JANES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

August 4, 2011

Jay Johnson, Spiritual Leader
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
5235 Allred Road
Mariposa, California 95338

SUBJECT: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION -- SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is contacting all individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who may have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area (see enclosed map. Any information or concerns the tribe may have regarding village sites, traditional lands, or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity, would be helpful in determining potential project impacts; the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands the confidentiality of cultural resource sites and will work with the individual(s) to determine the appropriate project planning in order to avoid adverse impacts.

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Project Area	USGS Quad	Township	Range	Section
Van Allen Road Bridge	Peter	1N	8E	25, 26

Please contact me at (209) 468-3085 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

MARK S. HOPKINS
Senior Planner

MSH:to
TE-11011-T2

Enclosure



THOMAS M. GAU
DIRECTOR



P. O. BOX 1810 - 1810 E. HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95201
(209) 468-3000 FAX (209) 468-2999
www.sjgov.org/pubworks

MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STEVEN WINKLER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ROGER JANES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

August 4, 2011

Katherine Erolinda Perez
Post Office Box 717
Linden, California 95236

SUBJECT: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION – SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Dear Ms. Perez:

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is contacting all individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who may have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area (see enclosed map. Any information or concerns the tribe may have regarding village sites, traditional lands, or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity, would be helpful in determining potential project impacts; the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands the confidentiality of cultural resource sites and will work with the individual(s) to determine the appropriate project planning in order to avoid adverse impacts.

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Project Area	USGS Quad	Township	Range	Section
Van Allen Road Bridge	Peter	1N	8E	25, 26

Please contact me at (209) 468-3085 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

MARK S. HOPKINS
Senior Planner

MSH:to
TE-11011-T3

Enclosure



THOMAS M. GAU
DIRECTOR



P. O. BOX 1810 - 1810 E. HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95201
(209) 468-3000 FAX (209) 468-2999
www.sjgov.org/pubworks

MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STEVEN WINKLER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ROGER JANES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

August 4, 2011

Les James, Spiritual Leader
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Post Office Box 1200
Mariposa, California 95338

SUBJECT: VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION – SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Dear Mr. James:

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is contacting all individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who may have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area (see enclosed map. Any information or concerns the tribe may have regarding village sites, traditional lands, or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity, would be helpful in determining potential project impacts; the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works understands the confidentiality of cultural resource sites and will work with the individual(s) to determine the appropriate project planning in order to avoid adverse impacts.

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Project Area	USGS Quad	Township	Range	Section
Van Allen Road Bridge	Peter	1N	8E	25, 26

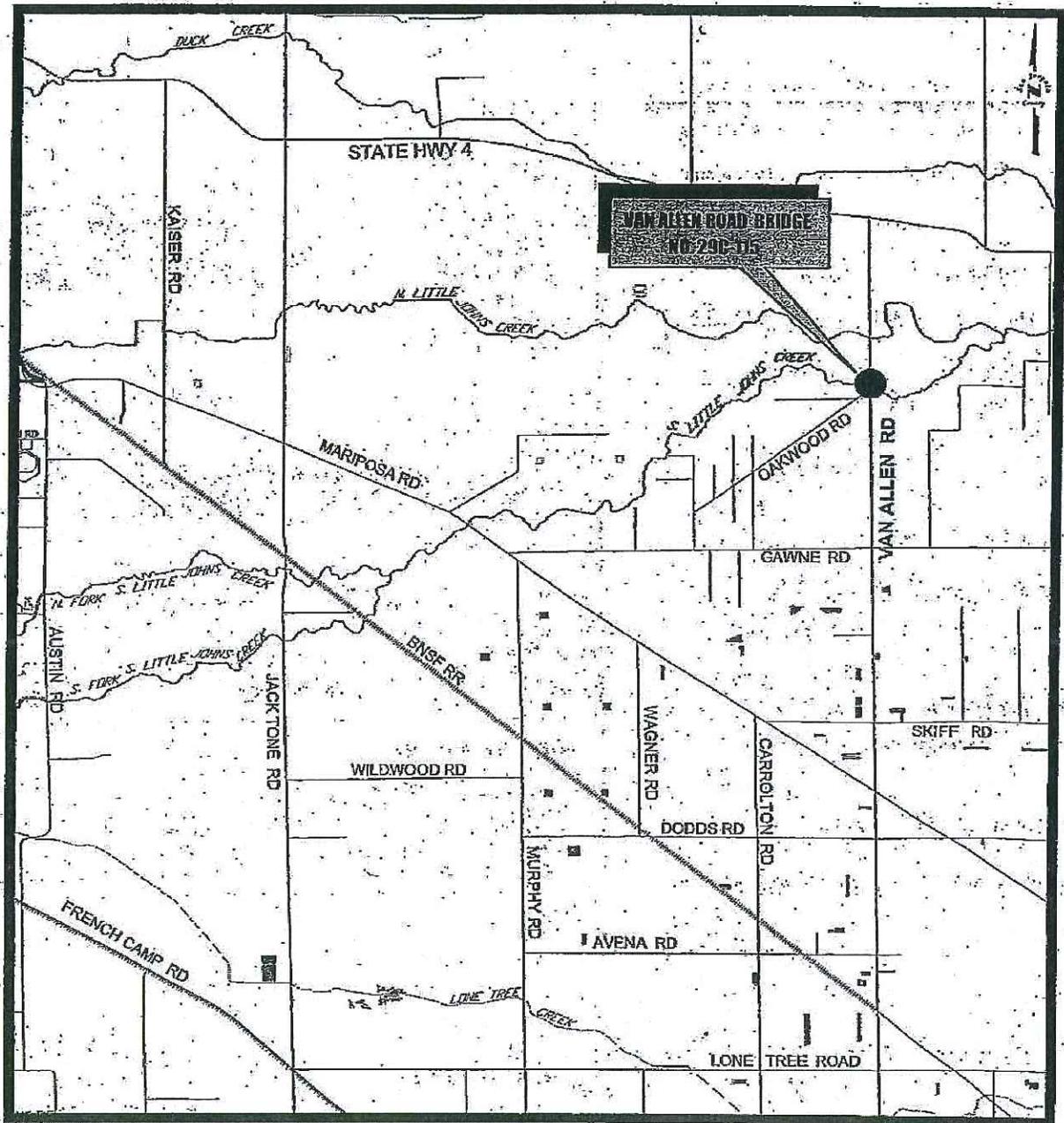
Please contact me at (209) 468-3085 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

MARK S. HOPKINS
Senior Planner

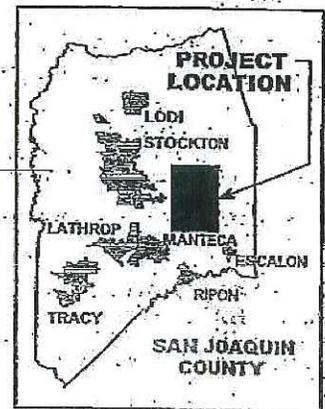
MSH:to
TE-11011-T4

Enclosure



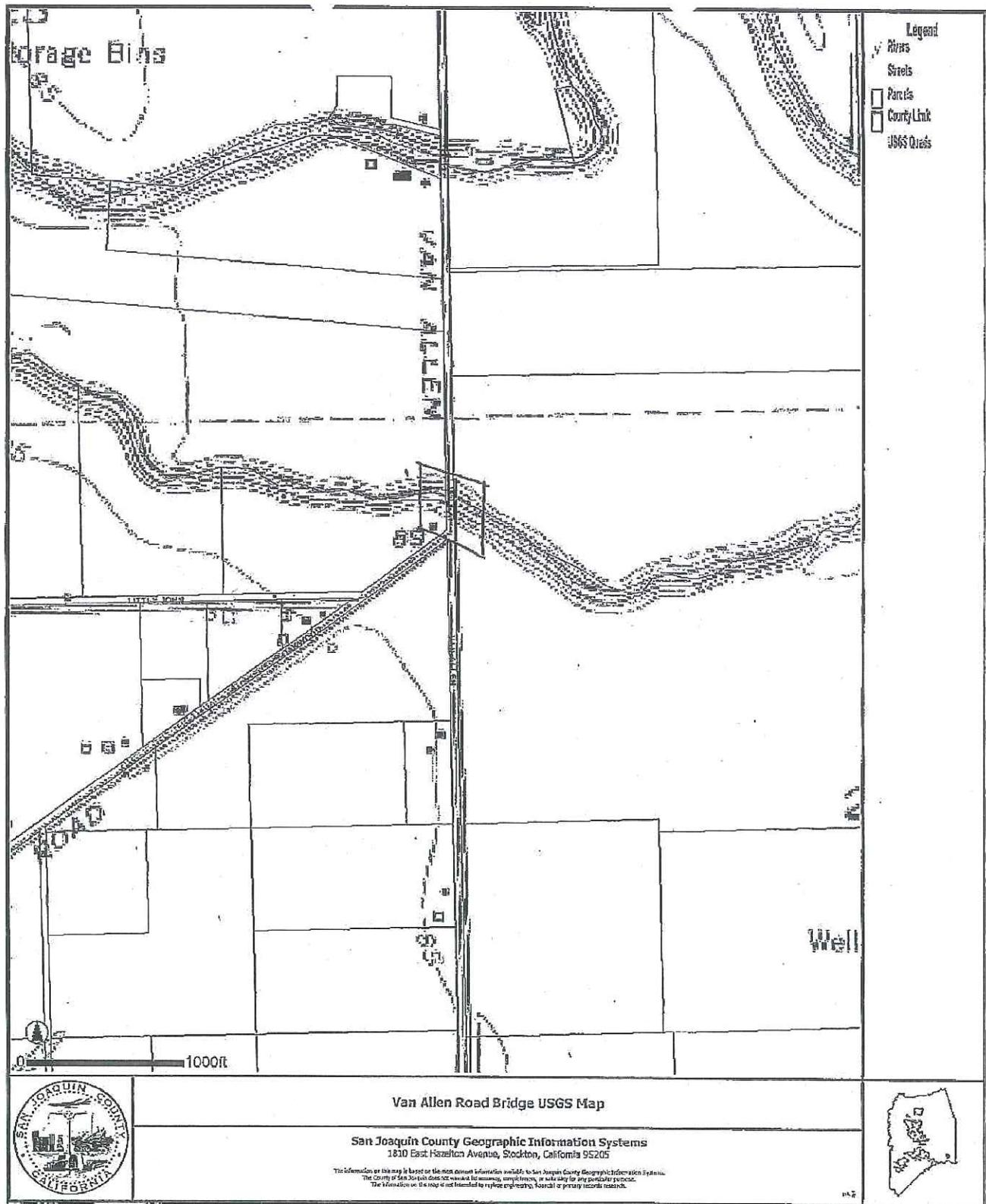
— VICINITY MAP —

**VAN ALLEN ROAD
BRIDGE NO. 29C-115
over S. LITTLE JOHNS CREEK**



NO SCALE
 DATE: May 3, 2010
 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, Dept. of Public Works
 The County of San Joaquin does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any particular purpose
 The information on this map is not intended to replace engineering, financial or primary records records.

\\sjwpc\c\proj\env\Eng\sear\Eng\Bridg\BRIDGE\29C-115 Van Allen Rd\115_Vicinity Map.dwg





LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

915.630.4600 TEL
915.630.4603 FAX

BERKELEY
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RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

California Valley Miwok Tribe
Silvia Burley, Chairperson
10601 N Escondido PL
Stockton, CA 95212
office@cvmt.net
209/931-4567

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Burley:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA*, 7.5' topographic map.

The project will design a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Recent history has shown that along Littlejohn's Creek, the channel bed has experienced minor cutting in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed cutting is increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers.

Federal monies are being furnished by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to partially fund the project and is thus subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-aid Highway Program in California* Section IV (A.) states that the FHWA will honor all requests made by any Indian tribe for direct government-to-government consultation. If you wish to engage in direct government-to-government consultation please make this known soon so it can quickly be arranged.

A records search by the Central California Information Center and a search of the Sacred Land files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) have been conducted; neither search identified prehistoric cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the project boundary. Additionally, no cultural resources were identified during a cultural resources survey of the project area.

The NAHC has identified you as a Native American representative that may have knowledge concerning cultural resources within the project area. We are requesting any information that you may have regarding any traditional cultural properties, values, or other cultural resources within the

project area so that this information can be incorporated into the planning phase of the project. If you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location

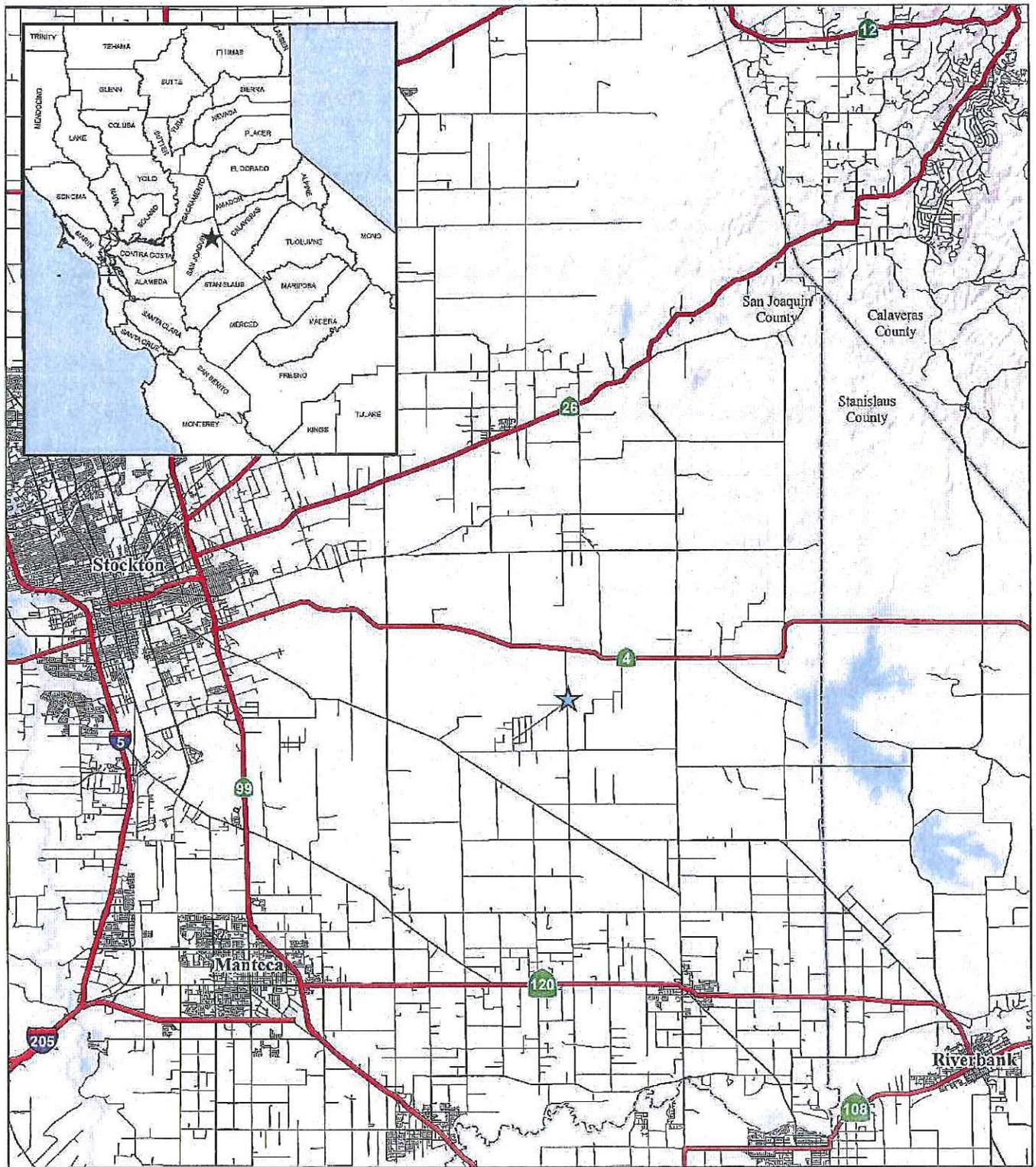
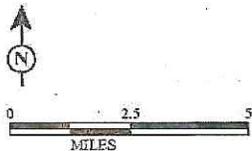


FIGURE 1

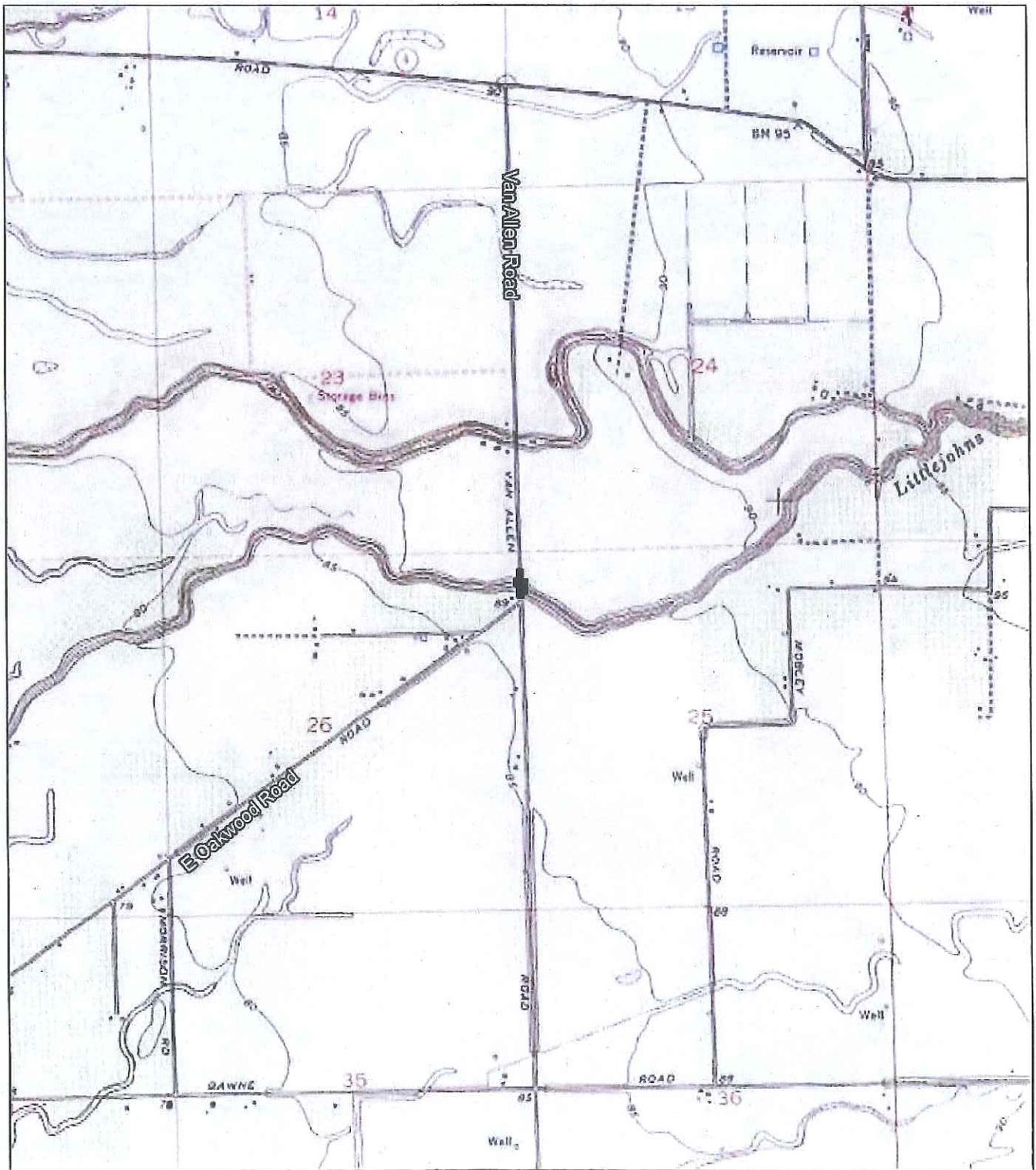
LEGEND
 ☆ Project Area



*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
 Farmington, San Joaquin County, California
 Project Location and Vicinity*

SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (4/2008)

F:\SD\1001B\GIS\CULTURAL\sjd1001b_fig1_loc.mxd (7/10/12)



LEGEND

■ Area of Potential Effects

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (2010)

I:\SJD1001\B\GIS\CULTURAL\SJD1001B_Fig2_Area.mxd (7/10/12)

*Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 Federal Aid Project Number BPMP-5929(226)
 Farmington, San Joaquin County, California
 Project Area*



FIGURE 3

LSA

LEGEND

 Area of Potential Effects



0 25 50
FEET

SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (2010)

I:\SJDI001B\GIS\CULTURAL\SJDI001B_Fig3_APE.mxd (6/1/12)

Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project
Area of Potential Effects

CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE

10601 N. Escondido Pl., Stockton, CA 95212 Ph: (209) 931.4567 Fax: (209) 931.4333

<http://www.californiavalleymiwoktribe-nsn.gov>



July 17, 2012

Fax: (916) 630-4603

Ms. Nichole Jordan., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
LSA Associates Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, California 95677

Re: CVMT Comments Regarding the Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Jordan,

The California Valley Miwok Tribe (CVMT) is in receipt of your letter (dated July 12, 2012) informing the tribe that LSA Associates Inc., is in the process of conducting a cultural resource investigation for the above referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on the Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 16, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian.

CVMT is of the understanding that the project will design a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Recent history has shown that along Littlejohn's Creek, the channel bed has experienced minor cutting in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed cutting is increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers.

As of this writing, the California Valley Miwok Tribe has no issues on the proposed Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project, City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B). The Tribe's only concern is that, since Miwok Indians regularly lived, traveled, hunted and gathered basket making materials through this area, there is a heightened possibility that historic Miwok artifacts could be found. Therefore, the Tribe is requesting that it be kept apprised of Miwok artifacts if any are found at the proposed project sites. In closing, the Tribe is also requesting that you provide us with an email (where you can be reached) for future reference.

Respectfully Submitted,



Silvia Burley, Chairperson

s.burley@californiavallevmiwoktribe-rsn.gov

Note: Due to the high cost of postage, and being that our Tribe oversees 10 counties, the Tribe will respond to this inquiry via fax and future inquiries via email. For future reference, please provide CVMT with an email address in which you may be contacted. If you need or require an originally signed hard copy, please provide a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Thank You.



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 113
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

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PALM SPRINGS

PT. RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

TRANSMITTAL

TO: California Valley Miwok Tribe
RE: CVMT Comments Regarding Van
Allen Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
10601 N. Escondido Pl.
Stockton, CA 95212
(209) 931.4333 - fax

DATE: July 18, 2012

- FOR YOUR REVIEW FOR YOUR FILES
 AT YOUR REQUEST FOR YOUR INFORMATION
 FOR YOUR APPROVAL DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Van Allen Bridge Scour Mitigation Project

PROJECT: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
PROJECT NUMBER: SJD1001B

ITEMS BELOW ARE TRANSMITTED: HERewith UNDER SEPARATE COVER VIA:

DATE	COPIES	DESCRIPTION
July 18, 2012	0	Per your request I have provided my email.

GENERAL REMARKS:
Thank you for your response in regards to the Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project. Per your request my email address is: nichole.jordan@lsa-assoc.com.

Nichole Jordan

From: s.burley@californiavalleymiwoktribe-nsn.gov
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 12:45 PM
To: Nichole Jordan
Subject: Thank You!

Dear Ms. Jordan;

Thank you for providing CVMT with an email address of which you can be reached.

This correspondence is to confirm that the Tribe has received your faxed information.

Please feel free to contact us anytime.

We have created a file folder for any and all recent and future projects concerning LSA.

Respectfully,

/s/
Silvia Burley, Chairperson

California Valley Miwok Tribe
10601 N. Escondido Pl.
Stockton, CA 95212
Tribal Office: (209) 931-4567
Fax: (209) 931-4333
Office Email: office@cvmt.net

<http://www.californiavalleymiwoktribe-nsn.gov>



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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Bucna Vista Rancheria
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95811
Rhonda@buenavistatribe.com
916-491-0011

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Pope:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

The project will design a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Recent history has shown that along Littlejohn's Creek, the channel bed has experienced minor cutting in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed cutting is increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers.

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A records search by the Central California Information Center and a search of the Sacred Land files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) have been conducted; neither search identified prehistoric cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the project boundary. Additionally, no cultural resources were identified during a cultural resources survey of the project area.

The NAHC has identified you as a Native American representative that may have knowledge concerning cultural resources within the project area. We are requesting any information that you may have regarding any traditional cultural properties, values, or other cultural resources within the

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project area so that this information can be incorporated into the planning phase of the project. If you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location



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RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
canutes@verizon.net
209/887-3415

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #USJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Perez:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

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LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p: 916-630-4600 / f: 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
4230 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 113
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Yvonne Miller, Chairperson
PO Box 699
Plymouth, CA 95669
209/274-6753

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Miller:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

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LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location



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4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
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SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee
Ms. Billie Blue, Chairperson
604 Pringle Ave, #42
Galt, CA 95632
bebluesky@softcom.net
209/745-7112

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Blue:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

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The NAHC has identified you as a Native American representative that may have knowledge concerning cultural resources within the project area. We are requesting any information that you may have regarding any traditional cultural properties, values, or other cultural resources within the project area so that this information can be incorporated into the planning phase of the project. If

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LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location

Nichole Jordan

From: Nichole Jordan
Sent: Thursday, July 26, 2012 12:45 PM
To: culturalcommittee@ionemiwok.org
Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, California - Cultural Consultation Document
Attachments: Van Allen Road Bridge_Ione Band_Cultural Committee_Consultation.pdf

Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee,

This afternoon I spoke with your tribal receptionist who requested I forward consultation documents for the above referenced project to this email.

Contact me directly at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your time,

Nichole Jordan
Cultural Resources Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603
c. 916-799-3861



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RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Briana Creekmore
PO Box 84
Wilseyville, CA 95257
209/298-7158

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #USJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Creekmore:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

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LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
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4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location



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SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Randy Yonemura
4305 – 39th Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95824
honortraditions@mail.com
916/421-1600
916/601-4069

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #USJD1001B)

Dear Mr. Yonemura:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

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The NAHC has identified you as a Native American representative that may have knowledge concerning cultural resources within the project area. We are requesting any information that you may have regarding any traditional cultural properties, values, or other cultural resources within the

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

project area so that this information can be incorporated into the planning phase of the project. If you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
4220 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
FORT COLLINS

FRESNO
IRVINE
PALM SPRINGS

POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 12, 2012

Wilton Rancheria
Mary Daniels-Tarango, Chairperson
7916 Farnell Way
Sacramento, CA 95823
wiltonrancheria@frontier.com
916/427-2909

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin
County, California (LSA Project #SJD1001B)

Dear Ms. Daniels-Tarango:

LSA Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA, 7.5'* topographic map.

The project will design a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Recent history has shown that along Littlejohn's Creek, the channel bed has experienced minor cutting in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed cutting is increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers.

Federal monies are being furnished by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to partially fund the project and is thus subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-aid Highway Program in California* Section IV (A.) states that the FHWA will honor all requests made by any Indian tribe for direct government-to-government consultation. If you wish to engage in direct government-to-government consultation please make this known soon so it can quickly be arranged.

A records search by the Central California Information Center and a search of the Sacred Land files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) have been conducted; neither search identified prehistoric cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the project boundary. Additionally, no cultural resources were identified during a cultural resources survey of the project area.

The NAHC has identified you as a Native American representative that may have knowledge concerning cultural resources within the project area. We are requesting any information that you may have regarding any traditional cultural properties, values, or other cultural resources within the project area so that this information can be incorporated into the planning phase of the project. If

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

you have any comments or concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me, expressing your concerns at your earliest convenience.

Your project comments and concerns are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

Attachment: Topographic maps indicating project location

ATTACHMENT 5

Historical Society Consultation Letters

(To save paper, only one representative set of the maps sent with each request is included here)



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
4200 ROCKLIN ROAD, SUITE 11B
ROCKLIN, CALIFORNIA 95677

916.630.4600 TEL
916.630.4603 FAX

BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
FORT COLLINS

FRESNO
IRVINE
PALM SPRINGS

POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

June 4, 2012

Escalon Historical Society
1630 Main Street
Escalon, California 95320
(209) 838-8070

Subject: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project City of Stockton, San Joaquin County,
California (LSA Project #USJD1001B)

Dear Escalon Historical Society:

The City of Stockton is proposing the Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project near Escalon, California. LSA Associates, Inc., is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, northwest of Escalon, on Van Allen Road at Littlejohns Creek (southern crossing) on the border of sections 25 and 26, Township 1 North/Range 8 East, Mount Diablo base line and meridian, as depicted on the accompanying portion of the USGS *Peters, CA*, 7.5' topographic map.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience.

We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

NICHOLE JORDAN

Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677
p. 916-630-4600 / f. 916-630-4603

AUGUST 2012

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT
VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT
FARMINGTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ATTACHMENT 6

Central California Information Center – Records Search (8267 L) Results

AUGUST 2012

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT
VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT
FARMINGTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ATTACHMENT 6

Central California Information Center – Records Search (8267 L) Results



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

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

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

Date: July 25, 2011

CCIC File #: 8017 L
Project: Van Allen Road Bridge
(#29C-115) Scour Mitigation

Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner/Biologist
Transportation Engineering Division
San Joaquin County Public Works
P.O. Box 1810
Stockton, CA 95201

Dear Mr. Hopkins,

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

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and the immediate vicinity of the project area, and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Historical Landmarks* (1990), and the California Points of Historical Interest listing (May 1992 and updates), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE) (Office of Historic Preservation current computer lists dated 03-09-2011), the CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Survey (1989 and updates), the *Survey of Surveys* (1989), GLO Plats, and other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for each specific county.

The following details the results of the records search:

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:

- (1) No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources or historic properties have been reported to the Information Center, but this does not preclude the possibility that cultural features over 45 years old are in the project area.
- (2) The bridge in question (#29C-115) was built in 1973 and is considered by Caltrans to be ineligible for the NRHP. Reference: Caltrans' *Structure Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance—Local Agency Bridges* (Jan. 2011).

- (3) The GLO Plat map T1N/R8E (sheet #41-013, dated 1851-1855), and Map No. 1 from Thompson and West (1879; 1968 reprint) shows the slough at this location. The 1952 (Photorevised 1968) USGS Peters 7.5' map shows one building (from the 1952 map) near the south western end of the bridge.

Prehistoric or historic resources within the immediate vicinity of the project area:

None have been reported to the Information Center.

Resources that are known to have value to local cultural groups:

None have been formally reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the project area:

None have been reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the immediate vicinity of the project area:

None have been reported to the Information Center.

Recommendations/Comments: Based on existing data in our files the project area has a moderate-to-high sensitivity for the possible discovery of prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources on and under the surface of the ground around the bridge. The property at the southwestern end of the bridge may also contain standing structures over 45 year old that may be considered potential cultural resources. We recommend professional archaeological survey of the project area as well as archaeological monitoring during any excavation for this project that disturbs native soils.

The Statewide Referral List for Historical Resources Consultants is posted for your use on the internet at <http://chrisinfo.org>

Please be advised that a historical resource is defined as a building, structure, object, prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or district possessing physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old. There may be unidentified features involved in your project that are 45 years or older and considered as historical resources requiring further study and evaluation by a qualified professional of the appropriate discipline.

We advise you that in accordance with Federal and State law, if any historical resources are discovered during project-related activities, all work is to stop and the lead agency and a qualified professional are to be consulted to determine the importance and appropriate treatment of the find. If Native American remains are found the County Coroner and the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento (916-653-4082) are to be notified immediately for recommended procedures.

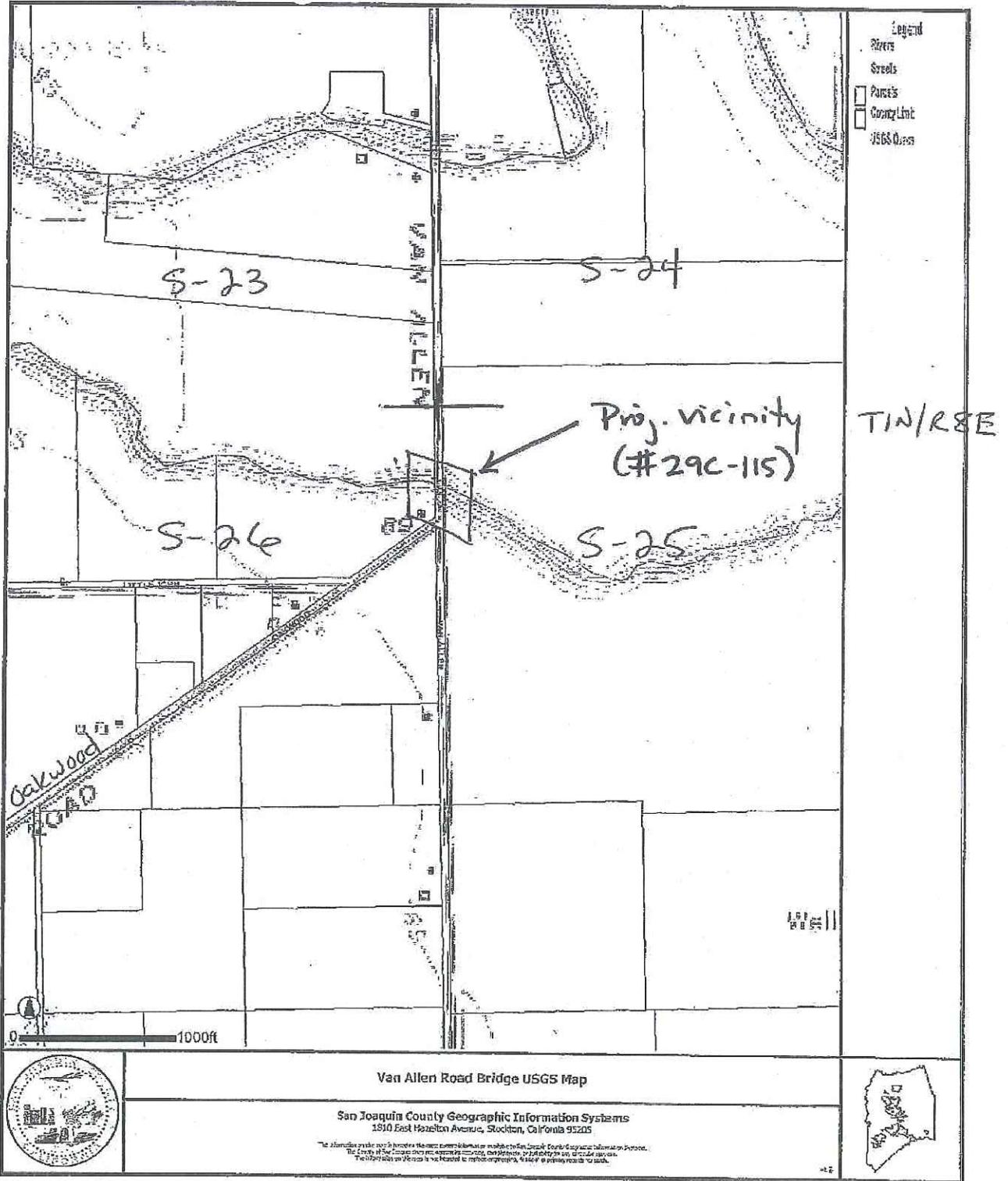
We further advise you that if you retain the services of a historical resources consultant, the firm or individual you retain is responsible for submitting any report of findings prepared for you to the Central California Information Center, including one copy of the narrative report and two copies of any records that document historical resources found as a result of field work. If the consultant wishes to obtain copies of materials not included with this records search reply, additional copy or records search fees may apply.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. Billing is attached, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,

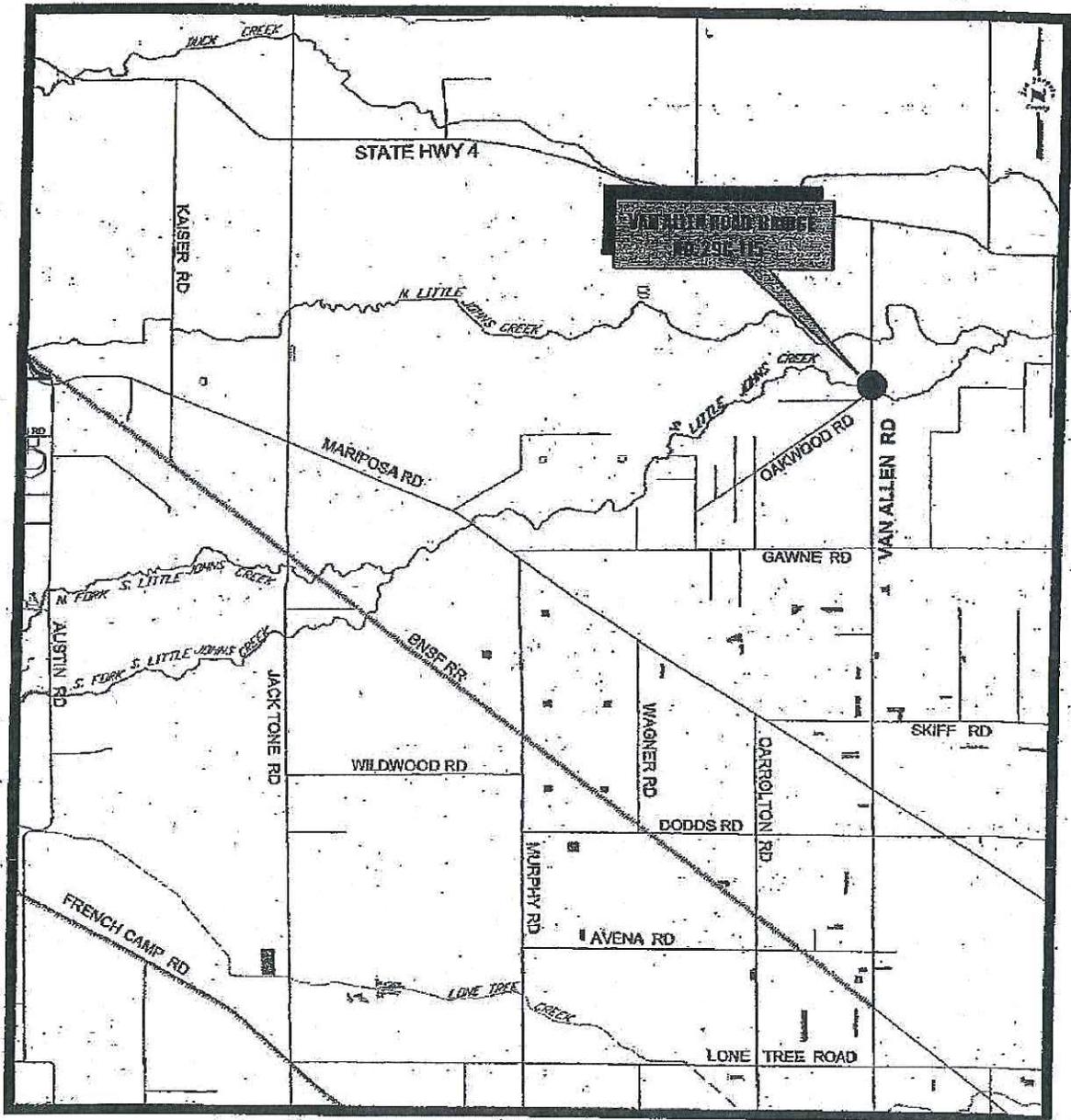


Robin Hards, Assistant Research Technician
E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System

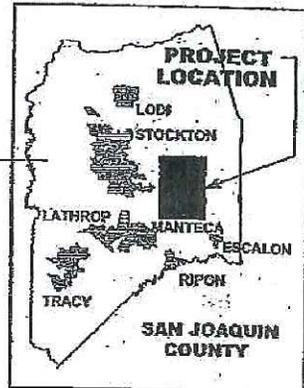


CCIC # 8017 L

Peters USGS 7.5'



CCIC# 8017L
**VAN ALLEN ROAD
 BRIDGE NO. 29C-115
 over S. LITTLE JOHNS CREEK**



NO SCALE
 DATE: May 3, 2010
 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, Dept. of Public Works
 The County of San Joaquin does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any particular purpose
 The information on this map is not intended to replace engineering, financial or primary records research.
 Y:\sjo\gov\eng\shand\Eng\scor\fig\ES\bridge\W\FID\GE229C-115 Van Allen Rd\15_Vicinity Map.dwg



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

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

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

Date: June 6, 2012

CCIC File #: 8267 L

Project: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour
Project at South Littlejohns Creek

Nichole Jordan
Cultural Resources Manager
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677

Dear Ms. Jordan,

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

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area (as specified by the client), and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), and the *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (May 1992 and updates), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File ("HPDF") and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility ("ADOE") (Office of Historic Preservation current computer lists dated 04-05-2012), the CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Survey (1989 and updates), the *Survey of Surveys* (1989), the GLO Plats, and other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for each specific county.

Please note that this Information Center does not currently have a Resource Database Printout, an Ethnographic Information Database, Local Inventories for San Joaquin County (or any of its cities), or Soil Survey Maps.

The following pages detail the results of the records search:

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:

- (1) No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources or historic properties have been reported to the Information Center.
- (2) Bridge #29C-115 (Van Allen Road at South Littlejohns Creek) is listed in the Caltrans bridge inventory as constructed in 1973 and not eligible for the NRHP. Attached: pertinent pages from Caltrans' *Structure Maintenance & Investigations—Local Agency Bridge List* (April 2012) and *Structure Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance—Local Agency Bridges* (May 2012).
- (3) Please also see these attached historic maps for other information:
 1. GLO Plat T1N/R8E (sheet #41-013, dated 1851-1855)—“Wire Fence” extends to the project area.
 2. Map No. Two from *History of San Joaquin County, California with Illustrations* (Thompson and West 1879; 1968 reprint). Also pages 112 and 137, and lithograph LXXIV for the S. Dunham estate.
 3. 1883 San Joaquin County map (see copy for full title). Parts of the map are illegible.
 4. 1952 Peters USGS 7.5'

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

None have been reported to the Information Center. However, please also see the attached historic maps listed above.

Resources known to have value to local cultural groups:

None have been formally reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the project area:

None have been reported to the Information Center.

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

None have been reported to the Information Center.

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

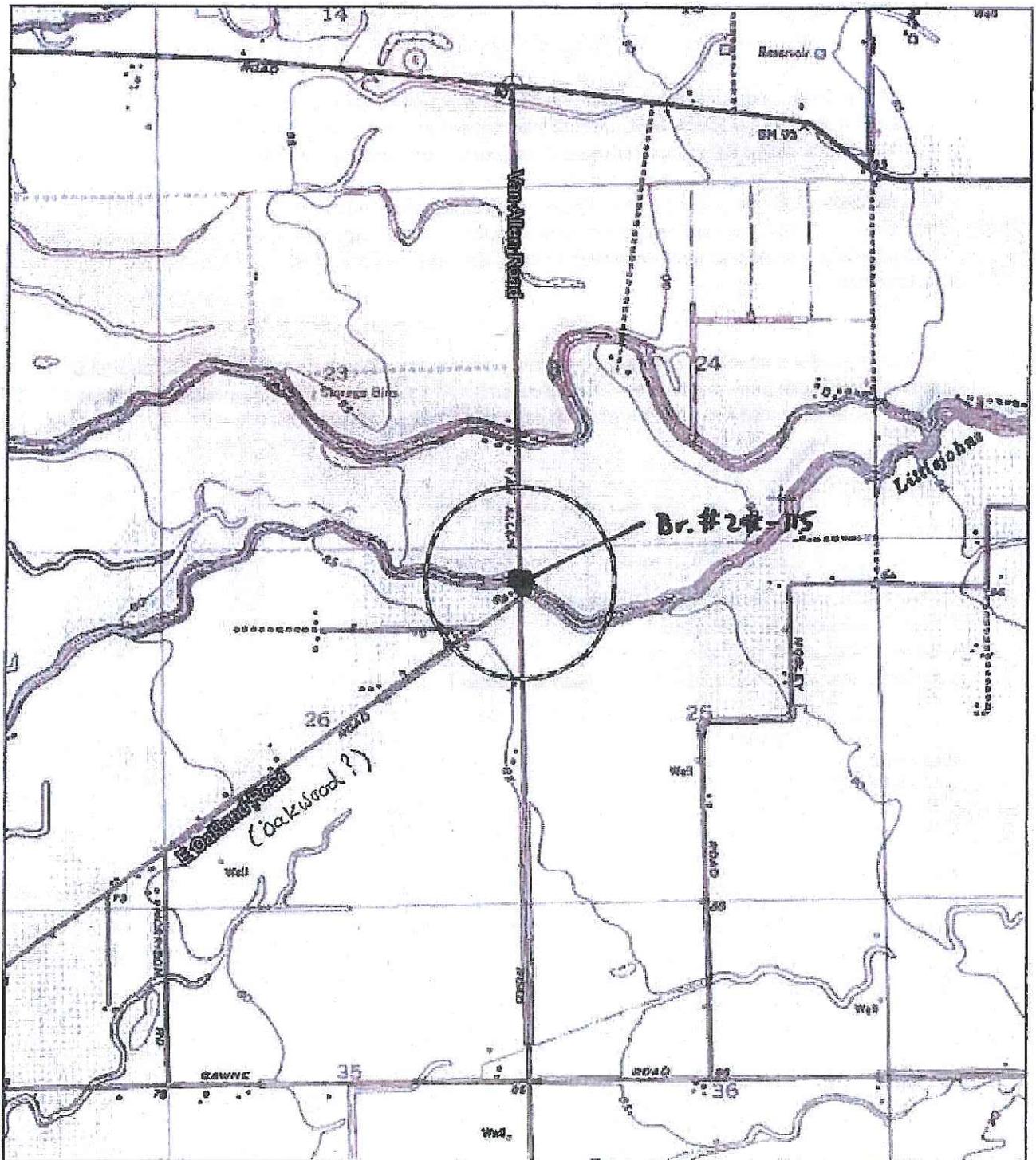
We understand that you will be conducting an archaeological study of the proposed project that is the subject of this records search. We look forward to receiving one copy of your report of findings which should include two copies each of site records for all historical resources documented.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. Please sign and return the attached Access Agreement form. Billing is attached, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,



Robin Hards, Assistant Research Technician
E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System



LSA

FIGURE 2



LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects
- CCIC 0.25-mile search radius

CCIC # 8267 L



Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Project
Project Area

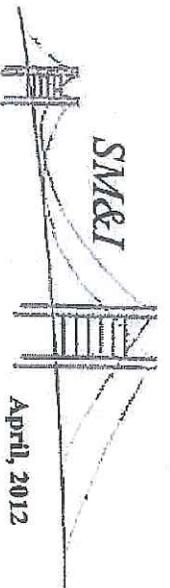
SOURCE: ESRI Imagery (2010)
I:\SJD\1001B\GIS\CULTURAL\SJD\1001B_Fig3_APE.mxd (6/1/12)



Structure Maintenance & Investigations

Local Agency Bridge List

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY



April, 2012

County of San Joaquin

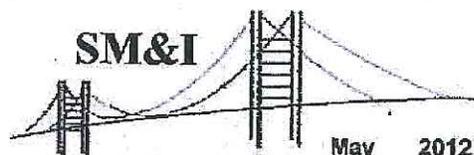
Bridge Number	Dist Bridge Name	Facility Carried	City	Bypass Length	Lanes	AADT	Appr Width	Str Type	Road Width	Year Built	SD/FO	Length	Surf Rating
29C0083R	10 CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT	MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD		11	0200	4403	9.8	204	9.8	1967		48	93.6
29C0087	10 MORMON SLOUGH	GOLDEN GATE AVENUE		2	0200	4400	9.8	201	9.8	1966		37	94.6
29C0090	10 FRENCH CAMP SLOUGH	AIRPORT WAY		8	0400	12716	25.9	201	28.7	1968		65	93.2
29C0098	10 WALKER SLOUGH	ODELL AVENUE		2	0200	1500	9.8	201	9.8	1970		22	94.9
29C0099	10 DUCK CREEK	POCK LANE		5	0200	1500	6.1	201	9.8	1963		20	95.6
29C0100	10 CALAVERAS RIVER	TULLY ROAD		10	0200	431	5.5	201	9.8	1973		27	96.8
29C0101	10 CALAVERAS RIVER	MCALLEN RD		8	0200	8885	7.3	201	9.7	1970	FO	28	88.5
29C0103	10 MORMON SLOUGH	WALKER LANE		5	0200	1597	6.7	201	12.2	1974		22	96.6
29C0104	10 MOKELUMNE RIVER	NEW HOPE ROAD		27	0200	1906	12.2	204	12.2	1969		49	95.6
29C0105	10 MORMON SLOUGH	FLOOD ROAD		8	0200	785	7.3	204	9.8	1973		58	96.7
29C0106	10 MORMON SLOUGH	MILTON ROAD		14	0200	556	5.5	204	9.8	1974		63	96.7
29C0107	10 CALAVERAS RIVER	SHELTON ROAD		23	0200	171	6.1	204	9.8	1976		63	95.8
29C0108	10 MIDDLE RIVER	BACON ISLAND ROAD		199	0200	990	8.5	317	8.5	1995		297	71.2
29C0109	10 MIDDLE RIVER	UNDINE ROAD		13	0200	209	7.6	204	9.8	1975		63	96.9
29C0110	10 MORMON SLOUGH	FINE ROAD		5	0200	1358	7.0	204	9.8	1972		63	86.7
29C0111	10 MORMON SLOUGH	DUNGAN ROAD		10	0200	1839	5.5	204	9.8	1973		53	95.1
29C0112	10 LITTLEJOHNS CREEK	STANLEY ROAD		13	0200	132	5.8	201	8.8	1974		26	96.9
29C0113	10 CALAVERAS RIVER	MESSICK ROAD		3	0200	139	7.3	201	9.8	1977		22	97.0
29C0114	10 BISHOP CANAL	EIGHT MILE ROAD		199	0200	2600	10.1	317	11.0	1989		98	61.0
29C0115	10 SOUTH LITTLEJOHNS CREEK	VAN ALLEN ROAD		13	0200	350	5.5	201	9.8	1973		22	96.8
29C0116	10 BEAVER SLOUGH	BLOSSOM RD		11	0200	296	6.1	201	8.5	1980		69	96.9
29C0117	10 NORTH LITTLE JOHNS CREEK	VAN ALLEN ROAD		13	0200	350	5.5	201	9.8	1989		21	99.8
29C0120	10 DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL CPM 079.17	CHRISMAN ROAD		13	0200	933	9.8	504	12.2	1948		35	95.4
29C0123	10 BEAR CREEK	WESTLANE		11	0400	18166	26.8	201	21.4	1966		50	71.5
29C0124	10 FRENCH CAMP SLOUGH	EL DORADO STREET		14	0400	3730	19.5	201	19.5	1958		41	97.6
29C0129	10 DRY CREEK	DUSTIN RD		16	0200	1161	7.3	201	8.5	1974		127	90.5
29C0130	10 SOUTH BRANCH DUCK CREEK	HEWITT ROAD		11	0200	270	6.1	201	9.8	1963		27	96.9
29C0131	10 MOKELUMNE RIVER (MILLERS FERRY)	WALNUT GROVE ROAD		32	0200	2084	8.9	317	7.3	1955	SD	73	51.7
29C0132	10 FOREST LAKE UP	UP RR & BNSF RY		6	0002	4526		302		1925		11	
29C0133	10 BEAVER SLOUGH	THORNTON RD		13	0200	1515	7.3	702	7.3	1941		41	63.7
29C0135	10 BEAR CREEK	LOWER SACTO RD		6	0200	17462	9.8	201	9.8	1983		39	91.9

p local
day by day
Some #
not used
2-115

Data presented here is for information only. It should not be used to determine the official status of a bridge's eligibility for HRRR money.



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



May 2012

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 10

San Joaquin County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
29C0091L	NORTH BRANCH WEBER CREEK	JUST NORTH OF SPERRY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
29C0091R	NORTH BRANCH WEBER CREEK	JUST NORTH OF SPERRY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
29C0092L	NORTH LITTLE JOHNS CREEK	0.15 MI N INDUSTRIAL WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
29C0092R	NORTH LITTLE JOHNS CREEK	0.15 MI N INDUSTRIAL WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
29C0093L	DUCK CREEK	1 MI N INDUSTRIAL DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
29C0093R	DUCK CREEK	1 MI N INDUSTRIAL DR	6. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
29C0094	MORMON SLOUGH	0.1 MI N CHURCH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
29C0096	MOSHER SLOUGH	0.1 MI S WAUDMAN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
29C0098	WALKER SLOUGH	JUST NORTH OF DOWNING	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
29C0099	DUCK CREEK	0.1 MI S OF LOOMIS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
29C0100	CALAVERAS RIVER	0.7 MI N 8 MI RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
29C0101	CALAVERAS RIVER	AT HOLMAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
29C0103	MORMON SLOUGH	0.3 MI S MAIN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
29C0104	MOKELUMNE RIVER	SACRAMENTO CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
29C0105	MORMON SLOUGH	0.9 MI WEST OF FINE ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
29C0106	MORMON SLOUGH	0.3 MI E DUNCAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
29C0107	CALAVERAS RIVER	0.6 MI S WIMER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
29C0108	MIDDLE RIVER	10-SJ-Co. Rd.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1995	
29C0109	MIDDLE RIVER	2.1 MI W OF HOWARD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
29C0110	MORMON SLOUGH	0.2 MI SOUTH OF SH 26	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
29C0111	MORMON SLOUGH	0.6 MI N COPPEROPOLIS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
29C0112	LITTLEJOHNS CREEK	0.6 MI SOUTH OF SH4	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
29C0113	CALAVERAS RIVER	0.2 MI EAST OF DUNCAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
29C0114	BISHOP CANAL	JUST W OF RIO BLANCO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
29C0115	SOUTH LITTLEJOHNS CREEK	1.4 MI S SH 4	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
29C0116	BEAVER SLOUGH	1 MI N OF PELTIER	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
29C0117	NORTH LITTLE JOHNS CREEK	1.0 MI S SH 4	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
29C0118	PARADISE CUT	0.5 MI N OF DELTA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
29C0119	PARADISE CUT	0.4 MI N DELTA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
29C0120	DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL CPM 019.17	1.2 MI NORTH OF S.H. 580	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	1969
29C0122	PARADISE CUT	1.2 MI SW STEWART RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1932	
29C0123	BEAR CREEK	1.6 MI N HAMMER LANE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	1972
29C0124	FRENCH CAMP SLOUGH	0.3 MI N FRENCH CAMP RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
29C0126	EAST TRACY OH	0.4 MI E MAC ARTHUR DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1938	1958
29C0127	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER	0.3 MI NE OF STEWART RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	
29C0129	DRY CREEK	0.8 MI N LIBERTY ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
29C0130	SOUTH BRANCH DUCK CREEK	0.7 MI N SH 4	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
29C0131	MOKELUMNE RIVER (MILLERS FERRY)	AT SJ & SAC COUNTY LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
29C0132	FOREST LAKE UP	0.4 MI S/O COLLIER RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1925	
29C0133	BEAVER SLOUGH	0.75 MI S KILE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941	
29C0134	MOSHER SLOUGH	N. OF MACDUFF AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
29C0135	BEAR CREEK	0.5 MI N/O ROYAL OAKS DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
29C0136	PIXLEY SLOUGH	E. OF LOWER SACTO RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	

GLO Plat
 TIN/R8E
 #41-013
 (1851-1855)



Reproduction of Thompson and West's

HISTORY
OF
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
(1879)

**With Introduction by Robert E. Burns,
President, University of the Pacific**

Howell-North Books • Berkeley, California • 1968



devoted himself exclusively to farming. The farm lies in Douglass Township, and contains 320 acres of excellent grain raising land; is all under cultivation, and is devoted chiefly to the cultivation of wheat. Mr. Blohme made a visit to his native land in 1871, remaining three months. His father and brother are still living in the old country. A view of his place is given in this work.

EDWIN B. COGSWELL was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1823. He came to California across the Isthmus of Panama in Aug., 1849. After spending about one year in the mines on Mokelumne river, he came to San Joaquin Co., in which he has continued to reside, with the exception of one year spent in Trinity Co., and three months on a visit to his native city. He located his farm near Linden, in Douglass Township, 1850, and bought it of the state in 1853. The farm contains 232 acres of as excellent grain land as can be found in the valley; a large portion of his land has been sowed to wheat for twelve successive years, without any diminution in the yield. He was married in 1868 to Mrs. Sarah Van Felt. He has taken quite a prominent part in the Grange movement, and was elected master of the Linden Grange; he was also a delegate to the State Grange Convention, at San Francisco, in 1875. A view of his place is given on another page.

SHUBAL DUNHAM was born in Mass., in Sept., 1825. He came to California across the plains in 1849, and sold goods at the Dry creek mines for about a year and a half. In 1853 he established a store on Mormon creek, Tuolumne Co., which he kept for two years. He settled in San Joaquin Co. in 1855, and purchased his ranch in Douglass Township the same year. He has 1410 acres of land all under cultivation. Grain raising is his specialty, paying particular attention to the production of wheat. The farm was a part of the State School Land Grant, and cost him \$2.50 per acre. He built his house in 1859, at a cost of \$10,000 (a view of this place will be found on another page). Mr. Dunham is a stockholder and President, of the Farmington Water Co. He shipped the first cargo of flour to New York across Panama, and also the first to Liverpool. He visited his native place in 1861, 1856 and 1870. His ranch lies fifteen miles distant from Stockton, and three miles from Farmington.

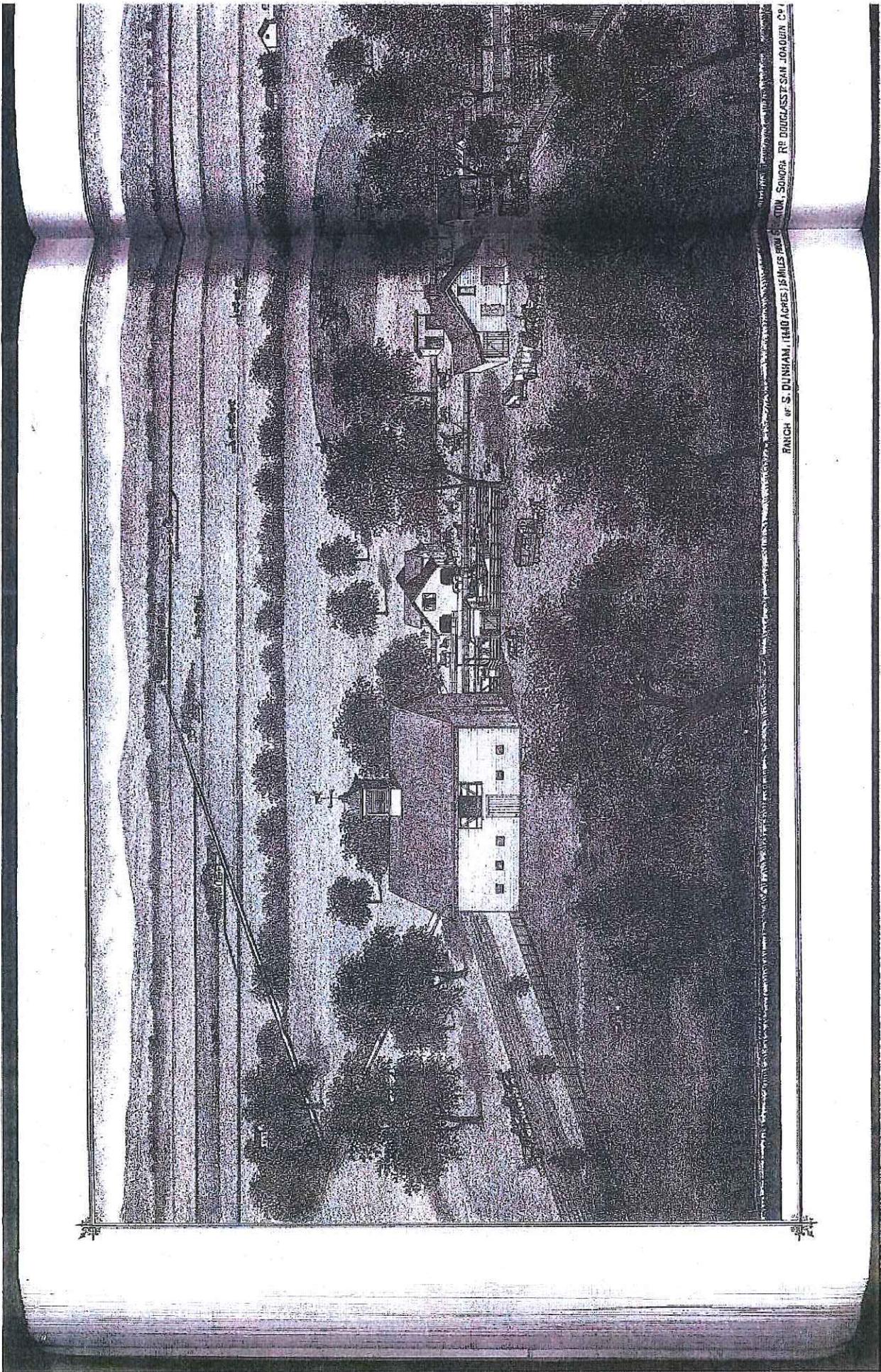
JOHN DURHAM was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., May 12 1834, and lived there until about twelve years of age, when the family removed to Washington Co., Ind. He came across the plains to this state in 1856, and came to San Joaquin Co. in that same year. He spent about a year in the mines of Calaveras Co. His principal business since coming to California has been that of farming. He purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1873. It is situated in Douglass Township, and contains 320 acres of rich grain land.

He raises grain chiefly, giving most of his attention to wheat. has well stocked his place with cattle, and furnished it with all machinery and buildings required on a well conducted farm. was married on the 19th of May, 1876, at Stockton, to Josephine Holden. They have one child. A view of his will be found in this work.

WILLIAM V. FISHER is a native of St. Charles Co., Mo., who was born August 27, 1831. He removed to Pike Co., Ill., in 1850. He came across the plains in three months, in 1850. From 1861 he sold milk in Stockton. He purchased the farm where he now resides in 1861. The place contains 264 acres, and is situated in Bellota, Douglass Township. Since purchasing this place his chief occupation has been that of farming and keeping hotel. has 264 acres, about 100 of which are rich bottom land. In addition to the general farm business and the raising of grain, he paid considerable attention to the breeding of fine sheep, and horses, etc. Mr. Fisher, at his place in Bellota, keeps a hotel, is well-known throughout the valley. He was married Dec. 12, 1858, to Miss Maggie McDonald, at her father's residence, miles from Stockton, on the Calaveras river. They have six children, the two youngest being twins. A view of his place is in this work.

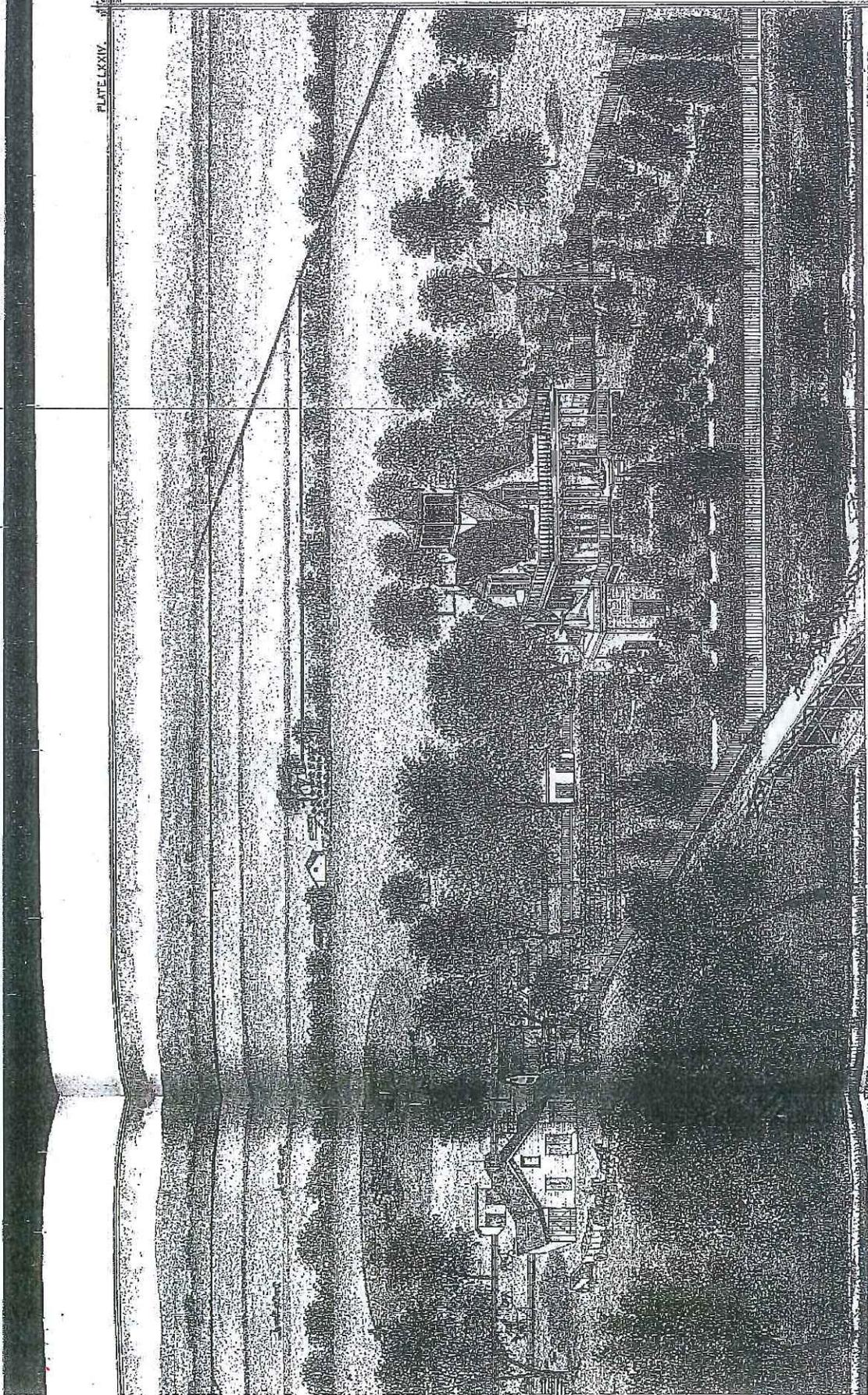
THOMAS FLOOD was born in the Co. of Meath, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1855, and to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1857. He spent the first six years of his life in this State at the mines in Tuolumne Co. He permanently settled in this County in 1864, purchasing 160 acres of land in Douglass Township, near the village of Linden, and about twelve miles from Stockton. All of this land is being cultivated and yields a good crop of wheat, to which it is chiefly sowed. In addition to the cultivation of grain, he has given considerable attention to the raising of fine cattle and sheep. He has now forty fine graded sheep. He was married Miss Ann M. Welch, January 8, 1873, and has two children. His residence was erected in 1876 and cost him about \$2,000. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

JOHN PETER FUNCK was born near Frankfort, Germany, in the year 1805. He emigrated to America in 1831, landing at Baltimore, Md. He was a blacksmith, and worked at that trade in several States of the Union. He resided fifteen years in Burlington, and finally came across the plains to California, in 1850. After several years sojourn here he returned for his family. He married Elizabeth Boerger, a native of Prussia, in Burlington, in 1850. They had three children, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Funck died at their home in Douglass Township, January 14, 1878. Upon his return from Iowa he settled on the place on which he now



RANCH OF S. DUNHAM, 1640 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM
TOWN, SONORA RR. DODD CLASS ST. SAN JOAQUIN CO.

PLATE LXXIV.



M. E. P. 1864, P. 10.

PANCH at S. DUNHAM. (140 ACRES 15 MILES FROM STOCKTON, CALIF.) BY DOUGLASS & SAN JOAQUIN C. CAL.



Map of the
 COUNTY OF
SAN JOAQUIN
 CALIFORNIA.

COMPILED FROM
 OFFICIAL SOURCES AND BOOKS

OF
 R. E. WILHOIT,

*Searcher of Records,
 Stockton, California.*

By John C. Rice.

1883.

Scale, One Inch to a Mile.

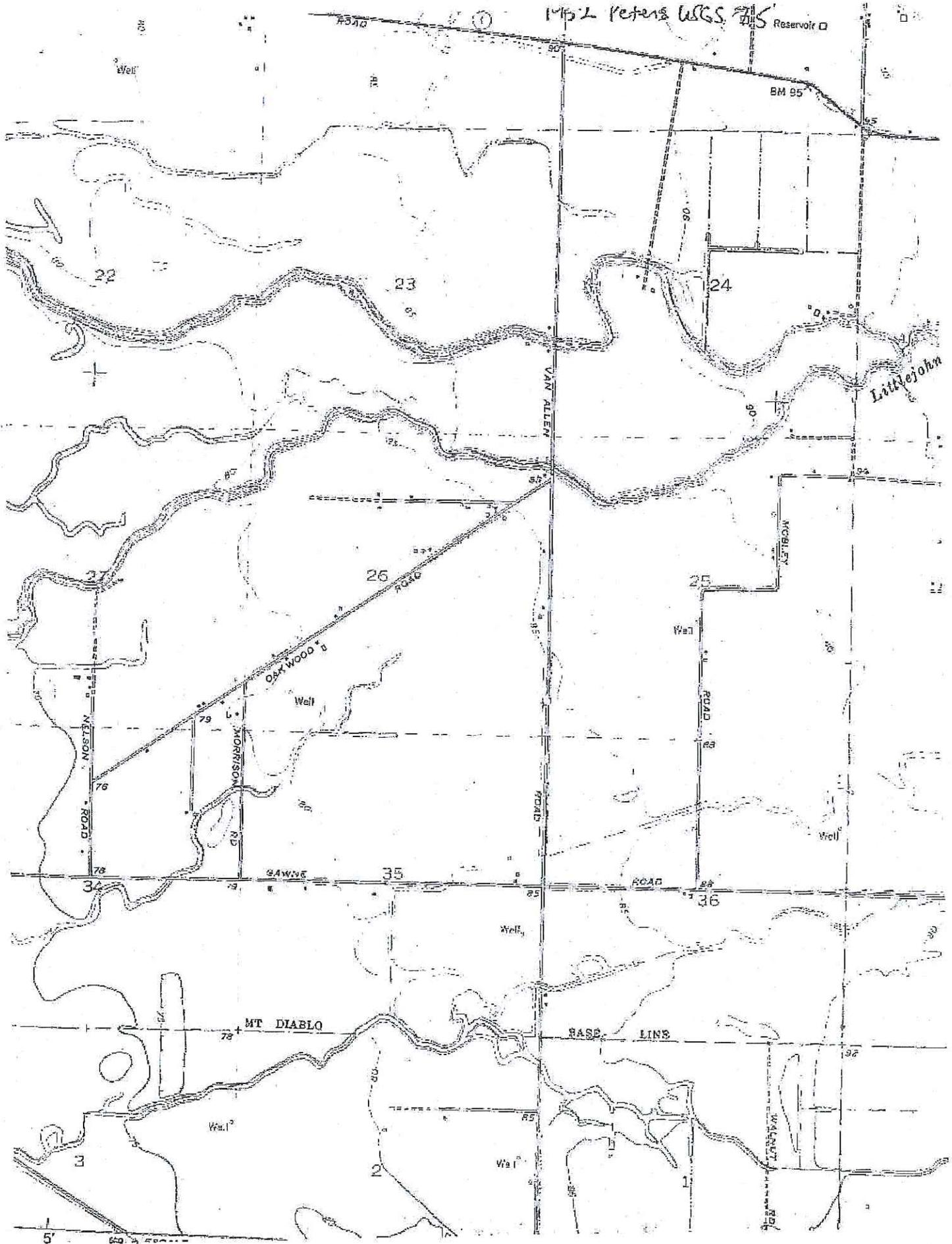
1-63 360.

Board of Supervisors.

<p><i>Dr. G. A. Chairman</i> <i>W. C. Wether</i> <i>H. V. ...</i> <i>...</i> <i>...</i></p>	<p>BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.</p>
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Engraved by S. J. LINTON, Engraver of the U.S.C.S.
 148 S. 4th Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mrs L Peters USGS 715 Reservoir



5'

CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION/CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION DETERMINATION FORM

10-SJ-San Joaquin County **BPMP-5929(226)**
 Dist.-Co.-Rte. (or Local Agency) P.M./P.M. E.A/Project No. Federal-Aid Project No. (Local Project)/Project No.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: (Briefly describe project including need, purpose, location, limits, right-of-way requirements, and activities involved in this box. Use Continuation Sheet, if necessary.)

San Joaquin County Department of Public Works proposes to install scour countermeasures at Van Allen Road Bridge (#29C0115) over South Littlejohns Creek, near Farmington, San Joaquin County. The scope of work includes application of rock-slope protection (RSP), channel excavation, gabion mats, vegetation removal along the banks, and temporary coffer dams. Work will occur during periods of low flow on South Littlejohns Creek. Following the completion of construction, bank slopes will be restored to preconstruction contours and re-seeded with a native seed mix. All work will occur within the County right-of-way and temporary construction easements will be required for access and staging; no work will occur on the bridge deck. The purpose of the project is to prevent bridge failure and provide a uniform channel along Littlejohns Creek. The project is needed because the channel beneath the bridge has degraded.
 (continued on Page 2)

CEQA COMPLIANCE (for State Projects only)

Based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, the following statements are true and exceptions do not apply (See 14 CCR 15300 et seq.):

- If this project falls within exempt class 3, 4, 5, 6 or 11, it does not impact an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped and officially adopted pursuant to law.
- There will not be a significant cumulative effect by this project and successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time.
- There is not a reasonable possibility that the project will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.
- This project does not damage a scenic resource within an officially designated state scenic highway.
- This project is not located on a site included on any list compiled pursuant to Govt. Code § 65962.5 ("Cortese List").
- This project does not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

CALTRANS CEQA DETERMINATION (Check one)

Exempt by Statute. (PRC 21080[b]; 14 CCR 15260 et seq.)

Based on an examination of this proposal, supporting information, and the above statements, the project is:

Categorical Exempt. Class _____ (PRC 21084; 14 CCR 15300 et seq.)

Categorical Exemption. (This project does not fall within an exempt class, but can be seen with certainty that the project falls within the general exemption. [This project does not fall within an exempt class, but can be seen with certainty that the project falls within the general exemption.])

Not applicable

Print Name: Environmental Branch Chief _____

Print Name: Project Manager/DLA Engineer _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Date _____

NEPA COMPLIANCE

In accordance with 23 CFR 771.117, and based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, the State has determined that this project:

- does not individually or cumulatively have a significant impact on the environment as defined by NEPA and is excluded from the requirements to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and
- has considered unusual circumstances pursuant to 23 CFR 771.117(b).

CALTRANS NEPA DETERMINATION (Check one)

23 USC 326: The State has determined that this project has no significant impacts on the environment as defined by NEPA, and that there are no unusual circumstances as described in 23 CFR 771.117(b). As such, the project is categorically excluded from the requirements to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act. The State has been assigned, and hereby certifies that it has carried out the responsibility to make this determination pursuant to Chapter 3 of Title 23, United States Code, Section 326 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated June 07, 2013, executed between the FHWA and the State. The State has determined that the project is a Categorical Exclusion under:

23 CFR 771.117(c): activity (c) ()

23 CFR 771.117(d): activity (d) ()

Activity 1_ listed in Appendix A of the MOU between FHWA and the State

23 USC 327: Based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, the State has determined that the project is a CE under 23 USC 327.

Julie Myrah

Parminder Singh

Print Name: Environmental Branch Chief

Print Name: DLA Engineer

Julie Myrah
Signature

4/15/14
Date

Parminder Singh
Signature

04/15/14
Date

Date of Categorical Exclusion Checklist completion: 4/11/14

Date of ECR or equivalent : 4/11/14

Briefly list environmental commitments on continuation sheet. Reference additional information, as appropriate (e.g., CE checklist, additional studies and design conditions).

CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION/CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION DETERMINATION FORM
Continuation Sheet

10-SJ-San Joaquin County			BPMP-5929(226)
Dist.-Co.-Rte. (or Local Agency)	P.M./P.M.	E.A/Project No.	Federal-Aid Project No. (Local Project)/Project No.

Continued from page 1:

Environmental Commitments-

- Construction equipment will be newer or well-maintained and fitted with adequate mufflers
- Nearby residents will be notified of scheduled dates and times for construction
- Construction Site, Design Pollution Prevention, and Treatment Control BMPs as described in the Caltrans' Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) will be incorporated into the final design and compliance with the standard requirements of the SWMP for potential short-term impacts will be followed
- Design recommendations as listed in the Location Hydraulic Study and Scour Analysis will be incorporated as appropriate (Domenichelli and Associates, Inc., August 2013)
- Brightly colored fencing will be placed and maintained along the limits of work to protect adjacent habitat
- Brightly colored fencing will be placed and maintained along the edge of the staging area adjacent to the dripline of a large oak
- A Service-approved biologist(s) will conduct environmental awareness training for all construction personnel concerning biological issues including instructions on how to recognize the Swainson's hawk and their habitats
- If dewatering is necessary, the dewatered habitat must remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of the dewatered habitat
- The native seed mix used to revegetate the bank slopes shall match the mix listed in Table 3 of the Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) by San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (April 2014).
- Measures in accordance with Executive order 13112 (Invasive Species) shall be followed to avoid the distribution of invasive plants during construction
- If excess soils are to be taken off site for disposal elsewhere, a lead compliance plan will be needed.
- If cultural materials are discovered during construction, do not disturb the resources and immediately:
 - Stop all work within a 60-foot radius of the discovery
 - Protect the discovery area
 - Notify the Engineer

Do not move cultural materials or take them from the job site. Retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. Do not resume work within the discovery area until authorized

- If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner will be contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). At that time, the landowner will work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.

Required Permits-

- Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineer
- Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Categorical Exclusion Checklist

Dist/Co/Rte/PM: 10-SJ-San Joaquin County	Fed. Aid No. (Local Project): BPMP-5929(226)	EA/Project No.:
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SECTION 1: TYPE OF CE: Use the information in this section to determine the applicable CE and corresponding activity for this project.

- 1. Project is a CE under CE Assignment 23 USC 326.** Yes No
If "yes", check applicable activity in one of the three tables below (activity must be listed in 23 CFR 771.117 (c) or (d) list or included in activities listed in Appendix A of the CE Assignment MOU to be eligible for 23 USC 326).

Activity Listed in 23 CFR 771.117(c)

1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Activities which do not involve or lead directly to construction such as planning and research activities; grants for training; engineering to define the elements of a proposed action or alternatives so that social, economic, and environmental effects can be assessed; and Federal-aid system revisions which establish classes of highways on the Federal-aid highway system.
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Approval of utility installations along or across a transportation facility.
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Construction of bicycle and pedestrian lanes, paths, and facilities.
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Activities included in the State's <i>highway safety plan</i> under <u>23 USC 402</u> .
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Transfer of Federal lands pursuant to 23 USC 107(d) and/or 23 USC 317 when the land transfer is in support of an action that is not otherwise subject to FHWA review under NEPA.
6 <input type="checkbox"/>	The installation of noise barriers or alterations to existing publicly owned buildings to provide for noise reduction.
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscaping.
8 <input type="checkbox"/>	Installation of fencing, signs, pavement markings, small passenger shelters, traffic signals, and railroad warning devices where no substantial land acquisition or traffic disruption will occur.
9 ¹	<p>The following actions for transportation facilities damaged by an incident resulting in an emergency declared by the Governor of the State and concurred in by the Secretary, or a disaster or emergency declared by the President pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Act (42 USC 5121)²:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (i) Emergency repairs under 23 USC 125;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (ii) The repair, reconstruction, restoration, retrofitting, or replacement of any road, highway, bridge, tunnel, or transit facility (such as a ferry dock or bus transfer station), including ancillary transportation facilities (such as pedestrian/bicycle paths and bike lanes), that is in operation or under construction when damaged and the action:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(A) Occurs within the existing right-of-way and in a manner that substantially conforms to the preexisting design, function, and location as the original (which may include upgrades to meet existing codes and standards as well as upgrades warranted to address conditions that have changed since the original construction); and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(B) Is commenced within a 2-year period beginning on the date of the declaration.</p>
10 <input type="checkbox"/>	Acquisition of scenic easements.
11 <input type="checkbox"/>	Determination of payback under 23 USC 156 for property previously acquired with Federal-aid participation.
12 <input type="checkbox"/>	Improvements to existing rest areas and truck weigh stations.
13 <input type="checkbox"/>	Ridesharing activities.
14 <input type="checkbox"/>	Bus and rail car rehabilitation.
15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Alterations to facilities or vehicles in order to make them accessible for elderly and handicapped persons.
16 <input type="checkbox"/>	Program administration, technical assistance activities, and operating assistance to transit authorities to continue existing service or increase service to meet routine changes in demand.
17 <input type="checkbox"/>	The purchase of vehicles by the applicant where the use of these vehicles can be accommodated by existing facilities or by new facilities which themselves are within a CE.
18 <input type="checkbox"/>	Track and railbed maintenance and improvements when carried out within the existing right-of-way.

¹ On the CE form, distinguish between c9i or c9ii

² Include copy of the emergency declaration in the file

Categorical Exclusion Checklist (continued)

Dist/Co/Rte/PM: 10-SJ-San Joaquin County		Fed. Aid No. (Local Project): BPMP-5929(226)		EA/Project No.:
19	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase and installation of operating or maintenance equipment to be located within the transit facility and with no significant impacts off the site.		
20	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promulgation of rules, regulations, and directives.		
21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deployment of electronics, photonics, communications, or information processing used singly or in combination, or as components of a fully integrated system, to improve the efficiency or safety of a surface transportation system or to enhance security or passenger convenience. Examples include, but are not limited to, traffic control and detector devices, lane management systems, electronic payment equipment, automatic vehicle locaters, automated passenger counters, computer-aided dispatching systems, radio communications systems, dynamic message signs, and security equipment including surveillance and detection cameras on roadways and in transit facilities and on buses.		
22 ³	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Projects, as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101, that would take place entirely within the existing operational right-of-way. Existing operational right-of-way refers to right-of-way that has been disturbed for an existing transportation facility or is maintained for a transportation purpose. This area includes the features associated with the physical footprint of the transportation facility (including the roadway, bridges, interchanges, culverts, drainage, fixed guideways ⁴ , mitigation areas, etc.) and other areas maintained for transportation purposes such as clear zone, traffic control signage, landscaping, any rest areas with direct access to a controlled access highway, areas maintained for safety and security of a transportation facility, parking facilities with direct access to an existing transportation facility, transit power substations, transit venting structures, and transit maintenance facilities. Portions of the right-of-way that have not been disturbed or that are not maintained for transportation purposes are not in the existing operational right-of-way." Existing operational right-of-way also does not include areas outside those areas necessary for existing transportation facilities such as uneconomic remnants, excess right-of-way that is secured by a fence to prevent trespassing, or that are acquired and held for a future transportation project. A transportation facility must already exist at the time of the review of the proposed project being considered for the CE. This precludes the acquisition of right-of-way and the subsequent use of this CE to build within that right-of-way.		
23 ⁵	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federally-funded projects: Enter project cost \$ _____ and Federal funds \$ _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) That receive less than \$5,000,000 of Federal funds; or		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) With a total estimated cost of not more than \$30,000,000 and Federal funds comprising less than 15 percent of the total estimated project cost.		
Activity Listed in Examples in 23 CFR 771.117(d)				
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modernization of a highway by resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, adding shoulders, or adding auxiliary lanes (e.g., parking, weaving, turning, climbing).		
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highway safety or traffic operations improvement projects including the installation of ramp metering control devices and lighting.		
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridge rehabilitation, reconstruction or replacement or the construction of grade separation to replace existing at-grade railroad crossings.		
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation corridor fringe parking facilities.		
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction of new truck weigh stations or rest areas.		
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Approvals for disposal of excess right-of-way or for joint or limited use of right-of-way, where the proposed use does not have significant adverse impacts.		
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Approvals for changes in access control.		
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction of new bus storage and maintenance facilities in areas used predominantly for industrial or transportation purposes where such construction is not inconsistent with existing zoning and located on or near a street with adequate capacity to handle anticipated bus and support vehicle traffic.		
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing rail and bus buildings and ancillary facilities where only minor amounts of additional land are required and there is not a substantial increase in the number of users.		
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction of bus transfer facilities (an open area consisting of passenger shelters, boarding areas, kiosks and related street improvements) when located in a commercial area or other high activity center in which there is adequate street capacity for projected bus traffic.		

³ On the CE form, identify in the project description that all work is within operation right-of-way.

⁴ "Fixed Guideway" means a public transportation facility using and occupying a separate right-of-way for the exclusive use of public transportation such as rail, a fixed catenary system (light rail, trolley, etc.) passenger ferry system, or for a bus rapid transit system.

⁵ On the CE form, distinguish between c23i or c23ii.

Categorical Exclusion Checklist (continued)

Dist/Co/Rte/PM: 10-SJ-San Joaquin County Fed. Aid No. (Local Project): BPMP-5929(226) EA/Project No.:	
11 <input type="checkbox"/>	Construction of rail storage and maintenance facilities in areas used predominantly for industrial or transportation purposes where such construction is not inconsistent with existing zoning and where there is no significant noise impact on the surrounding community.
12 <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Acquisition of land for hardship or protective purposes. Hardship and protective buying will be permitted only for a particular parcel or a limited number of parcels. These types of land acquisition qualify for a CE only where the acquisition will not limit the evaluation of alternatives, including shifts in alignment for planned construction projects, which may be required in the NEPA process. No project development on such land may proceed until the NEPA process has been completed.</p> <p>(i) Hardship acquisition is early acquisition of property by the applicant at the property owner's request to alleviate particular hardship to the owner, in contrast to others, because of an inability to sell his property. This is justified when the property owner can document on the basis of health, safety or financial reasons that remaining in the property poses an undue hardship compared to others.</p> <p>(ii) Protective acquisition is done to prevent imminent development of a parcel which may be needed for a proposed transportation corridor or site. Documentation must clearly demonstrate that development of the land would preclude future transportation use and that such development is imminent. Advance acquisition is not permitted for the sole purpose of reducing the cost of property for a proposed project</p>
Activity Listed in Appendix A of the CE Assignment MOU for State Assumption of Responsibilities for Categorical Exclusions	
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Construction, modification, or repair of storm water treatment devices (e.g., detention basins, bioswales, media filters, infiltration basins), protection measures such as slope stabilization and other erosion control measures throughout California.
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Replacement, modification, or repair of culverts or other drainage facilities.
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Projects undertaken to assure the creation, maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of habitat for fish, plants, or wildlife (e.g., revegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species; stream or river bank revegetation; construction of new, or maintenances of existing fish passage conveyances or structures; restoration or creation of wetlands).
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Routine repair of facilities due to storm damage, including permanent repair, to return the facility to operational condition that meets current standards of design and public health and safety without expanding capacity (e.g., slide repairs, construction or repair of retaining walls).
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Routine seismic retrofit of facilities to meet current seismic standards and public health and safety standards without expansion of capacity.
6 <input type="checkbox"/>	Air space leases that are subject to Subpart D, Part 710, title 23, Code of Federal Regulations.
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	Drilling of test bores/soil sampling to provide information for preliminary design and for environmental analyses and permitting purposes.
2. Project is a CE for a highway project under NEPA Assignment 23 USC 327. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>(Use only if project does not qualify under CE Assignment 23 USC 326 [activities not included in three previous lists above].)</i>	
3. Independent Utility and Logical Termini <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The project complies with NEPA requirements related to connected actions and segmentation (i.e. the project must have independent utility, connect logical termini when applicable, be usable and be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made and not restrict further consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements). (FHWA Final Rule, "Background," <i>Federal Register</i> Vol. 79, No. 8, January 13, 2014.)	
4. Categorical Exclusions Defined (23 CFR 771.117[a]). FHWA regulation 23 CFR 771.117(a) defines categorical exclusions as actions which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not induced significant impacts to planned growth or land use for the area; • do not require the relocation of significant numbers of people; • do not have a significant impact on any natural, cultural, recreational, historic or other resources; • do not involve significant air, noise, or water quality impacts; • do not have significant impacts on travel patterns; or • do not otherwise, either individually or cumulatively, have any significant environmental impacts. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Checking this box certifies that project meets the above definition for a Categorical Exclusion.	

Categorical Exclusion Checklist (continued)

Dist/Co/Rte/PM: 10-SJ-San Joaquin County Fed. Aid No. (Local Project): BPMP-5929(226) EA/Project No.:

5. Exceptions to Categorical Exclusions/Unusual Circumstances (23 CFR 771.117[b]).
 FHWA regulation 23 CFR 771.117(b) provides that any action which normally would be classified as a CE but could involve *unusual circumstances* requires the Department to conduct appropriate environmental studies to determine if the CE classification is proper. Unusual circumstances include actions that involve:

- Significant environmental impacts;
- Substantial controversy on environmental grounds;
- Significant impact on properties protected by section 4(f) of the DOT Act or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; or
- Inconsistencies with any Federal, State, or local law, requirement or administrative determination relating to the environmental aspects of the action.

All of the above unusual circumstances have been considered in conjunction with this project. (Please select one.)
 Checking this box certifies that none of the above conditions apply and that the project qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion.
 Checking this box certifies that unusual circumstances are involved. However, the appropriate studies/analysis have been completed, and it has been determined that the CE classification is still appropriate.

SECTION 2: Compliance with FHWA NEPA policy to complete all other applicable environmental requirements⁶ prior to making the NEPA determination:

During the environmental review process for which this CE was prepared, all applicable environmental requirements were evaluated. Outcomes for the following requirements are identified below and fully documented in the project file.

Air Quality

- Air Quality Conformity Findings Checklist has been completed and project meets all applicable AQ requirements.
- For 23 USC 326 projects which require an air quality conformity determination (certain projects under 23 CFR 771.117(c)(22) and (23), list the date of the Caltrans conformity determination: reconstructing bridges (no additional travel lanes)
- For 23 USC 327 projects, list date of FHWA concurrence on conformity determination: _____

Cultural Resources

- Section 106 compliance is complete-select appropriate finding:
- Screened Undertaking No Historic Properties Affected No Adverse Effect Adverse Effect/MOA

Noise

23 CFR 772

- Is this a Type 1 project? Yes; No (skip this section.)
- Future noise levels with project either approach or exceed NAC or result in a substantial increase
 If yes, Abatement is reasonable and feasible Abatement is not reasonable or feasible

Waters, Wetlands

- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
 Impacts to Waters of the US: Yes No
 If yes, approval anticipated:
 Nationwide Permit Individual Permit Regional General Permit Letter of Permission
- Wetland Protection (Executive Order #11990)
 No wetland impact
 Wetland Impact; Only Practicable Alternative Finding is included in a separate document in the project file
- Section 401 of the Clean Water Act
 Exemption Certification

Floodplains

- Floodplains (Executive Order #11988)
 No Floodplain Encroachment No Significant Encroachment Significant Encroachment

⁶ Please consult the SER for a complete list of applicable laws, statutes, regulations, and executive orders that must be considered before completing the CE.

Categorical Exclusion Checklist (continued)

Dist/Co/Rte/PM: 10-SJ-San Joaquin County	Fed. Aid No. (Local Project): BPMP-5929(226)	EA/Project No.:
Biology		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Section 7 Needed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7 (Federal Endangered Species Act) Consultation Findings (Effect determination) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Not Likely to Adversely Affect with FWS/NOAA Concurrence Date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Likely to Adversely Affect with Biological Opinion Date: _____ • Essential Fish Habitat (Magnuson-Stevens Act) Findings (Effect determination): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> No Adverse Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Adverse Effect and consultation with NOAA Fisheries 		
Section 4(f) Transportation Act (23 CFR 774)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4(f) regulation was considered as a part of the review for this project and a determination was made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section 4(f) does not apply <i>(Project file includes documentation that property is not a Section 4(f) property, that project does not use a Section 4(f) property, or that the project meets the criteria for the temporary occupancy exception.)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Section 4(f) applies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> De Minimis <input type="checkbox"/> Programmatic: Type _____ (List one of the five appropriate categories as defined in 23 CFR 774.3) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Sufficiency Review complete <input type="checkbox"/> HQ Coordinator Review Complete <p>Section 6(f)—Was the above property purchased with grant funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund?</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, Section 6(f) does not apply. No additional documentation required. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of approval from National Park Service Director (through California State Parks) has been received for the conversion/and replacement of 6(f) property.		
Coastal Zone		
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not in Coastal Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Qualifies for Exemptions <input type="checkbox"/> Qualifies for Waiver <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Permit Required <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent with Federal State and Local Coastal Plans <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Consistency Determination		
Relocation and Right of Way		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Relocations <input type="checkbox"/> Project involves _____ (#) relocations and will follow the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act. <input type="checkbox"/> No right of way acquisitions or easements. <input type="checkbox"/> Project involves _____ (#) acquisitions and _____ (#) easements.		
Hazardous Waste and Materials		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are hazardous materials or contamination exceeding regulatory thresholds (as set by U.S. EPA, Cal EPA, County Environmental Health, etc) present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No • If yes, is the nature and extent of the hazardous materials or contamination fully known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>If no, briefly discuss the plan for securing information:</p>		
SECTION 3: Certification		
<p>Based on the information obtained during environmental review process and included in this checklist, the project is determined to be a Categorical Exclusion pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and is in compliance with all other applicable environmental laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.</p>		
Prepared by: <u>Emilie Zelazo</u>		
Title: <u>Associate Environmental Planner</u>		
Signature: 		Date: <u>4-11-2014</u>

Local Assistance NEPA Environmental Commitment Record

Project Name Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Countermeasures Mark Hopkins
(209) 468-3085
mhopkins@sjgov.org
Federal Aid Number BPMP-5929(226) **Local Agency and Contact Name**
Local Agency Phone and E-mail

Project Description October 2014
Approx. Start Date of Construction
 San Joaquin County Department of Public Works proposes to install scour countermeasures at Van Allen Road Bridge (#29C0115) over South Littlejohns Creek, near Farmington, San Joaquin County. The scope of work includes application of rock-slope protection (RSP), channel excavation, gabion mats, vegetation removal along the banks, and temporary coffer dams. Work will occur during periods of low flow on South Littlejohns Creek. Following the completion of construction, bank slopes will be restored to preconstruction contours and re-seeded with a native seed mix. All work will occur within the County right-of-way and temporary construction easements will be required for access and staging; no work will occur on the bridge deck.

Task and Brief Description	Page of ED or CE	Responsible Party	Timing/Phase	Specific Action(s) Taken to Comply with Task	Local Agency Certification of Task Completion		Remarks
					Initial	Date	
Biological Commitments							
Pre-construction training; pre-construction survey; monitoring; scheduling; BMP restrictions; daily trash removal							
Brightly colored fencing will be placed and maintained along the limits of work to protect adjacent habitat	2	Local Agency Project Manager and Contractor	Before the start of construction	Brightly colored fencing will be placed and maintained along the limits of work			
Brightly colored fencing will be placed and maintained along the edge of the staging area adjacent to the dripline of a large oak	2	Local Agency Project Manager and Contractor	Before the start of construction	Brightly colored fencing will be placed and maintained along the edge of the staging area adjacent to the dripline of a large oak			
A Service-approved biologist(s) will conduct environmental awareness training for all construction personnel concerning biological issues including instructions on how to recognize the Swainson's hawk and their habitats	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Before the start of construction	Preconstruction Environmental Awareness Training by a service-approved biologist			

Task and Brief Description	Page of ED or CE	Responsible Party	Timing/Phase	Specific Action(s) Taken to Comply with Task	Local Agency Certification of Task Completion		Remarks
					Initial	Date	
If dewatering is necessary, the dewatered habitat must remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of the dewatered habitat	2	Local Agency Project Manager and Contractor	Before the start of and during construction in South Littlejohns Creek	Creek must be dry for at least 15 consecutive days after dewatering before excavating in or filling the channel			
The native seed mix used to revegetate the bank slopes will match the mix listed in Table 3 of the Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) by San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (April 2014).	2	Local Agency Project Manager	After construction	Bank slopes will be revegetated with the native seed mix listed in Table 3 of the Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) by San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (April 2014)			
Measures in accordance with Executive order 13112 (Invasive Species) shall be followed to avoid the distribution of invasive plants during construction	2	Contractor	During construction				
Cultural Resource Commitments							
<p>unanticipated discovery protocols; human remains protocols</p> <p>If cultural materials are discovered during construction, do not disturb the resources and immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Stop all work within a 60-foot radius of the discovery o Protect the discovery area o Notify the Engineer <p>Do not move cultural materials or take them from the job site. Retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. Do not resume work within the discovery area until authorized</p> <p>If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner will be contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who will then notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). At that time, the landowner will work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable</p>							
	2	Contractor	During construction	Stop work in immediate area if cultural materials are encountered during construction. Do not remove items and contact appropriate personnel			
	2	Contractor	During construction	If human remains are discovered, stop work in the area and contact the county coroner and County Project Manager			

Task and Brief Description	Page of ED or CE	Responsible Party	Timing/Phase	Specific Action(s) Taken to Comply with Task	Local Agency Certification of Task Completion		Remarks
					Initial	Date	
Hazardous Waste Commitments							
Lead compliance plan							
If excess soils are to be taken off site for disposal elsewhere, a lead compliance plan will be needed	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Prior to start of construction	If excess soil is not redeposited on-site, a lead compliance plan will be developed and enacted before soils are removed from the work site			
Visual/Scenic Commitments							
NONE							
Water Quality Commitments							
Construction Site, Design Pollution Prevention, and Treatment Control BMPs as described in the Caltrans' Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) will be incorporated into the final design and compliance with the standard requirements of the SWMP for potential short-term impacts will be followed	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Final design	Stormwater Management Plan with standard requirements for potential short-term impacts will be incorporated into the final design			
Design recommendations as listed in the Location Hydraulic Study and Scour Analysis will be incorporated as appropriate (Domenichelli and Associates, Inc., August 2013)	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Final design	Design recommendations as listed in the Location Hydraulic Study and Scour Analysis (Domenichelli and Associates, Inc., August 2013) will be incorporated into the final design as appropriate			
Air Quality Commitments							
NONE							
Noise Commitments							
Construction equipment will be newer or well-maintained and fitted with adequate mufflers	2	Contractor	Prior to start of construction	Newer or well-maintained construction equipment with fitted adequate mufflers will be used			
Nearby residents will be notified of scheduled dates and times for construction	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Prior to start of construction	Notification of dates and times of construction will be sent to residents near construction site			

Task and Brief Description	Page of ED or CE	Responsible Party	Timing/Phase	Specific Action(s) Taken to Comply with Task	Local Agency Certification of Task Completion		Remarks
					Initial	Date	

Other Commitments							
Standard relocation assistance in compliance with Caltrans Relocation Assistance Program and the Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 will be provided to the displaced residents by a relocation agent provided by Merced County.	2	Local Agency Project Manager	During Right-of-Way	Provide federally compliant relocation assistance to displaced persons			
Permits							
1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from California Department of Fish and Wildlife	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Before the start of construction	Copy of permit provided to Caltrans on date			Agreement approved on date
404 permit from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Before the start of construction	Copy of permit provided to Caltrans on date			Permit approved on date
401 permit from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	2	Local Agency Project Manager	Before the start of construction	Copy of permit provided to Caltrans on date			Permit approved on date

FILED

ASSESSOR RECORDER
COUNTY CLERK
KENNETH W. BLAKEMORE

2014 SEP 22 AM 9:32

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

TO: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044
1400 Tenth Street (95814)
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

County Clerk
San Joaquin County
44 N. San Joaquin Street, Suite 260,
Stockton, California 95202

FROM: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (Lead Agency)
1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205
Contact: Amy Spitzer, Assistant Planner
Phone: (209) 468-9494

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in Compliance with Section 21152 of the
Public Resources Code

Project Title: Van Allen Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project

State Clearinghouse Number: 2014042076

Project Location: Van Allen Road Bridge (29C-115) south of State Route 4 over South Littlejohns
Creek

Project Description: Please view attached project description.

This is to advise that the Lead Agency has approved the above-described project on July 22,
2014 and has made the following determinations regarding the above-described project.

1. The project will will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
 A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures were were not made a condition of the approval of this project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan was was not adopted for this project.
5. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was, was not, adopted for this project.
6. Findings were were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the Mitigated Negative Declaration is available to the general public at: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, 1810 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California.


Signature (Public Agency)

9/18/14
Date

Assistant Planner
Title

Date received for filing and posting at OPR: SEP 22 2014



State of California—Natural Resources Agency
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
2014 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

RECEIPT# 39-2014- 167
STATE CLEARING HOUSE # (If applicable) 2014042076

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

LEAD AGENCY SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS		DATE 09/22/2014	
COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING San Joaquin		DOCUMENT NUMBER N/A	
PROJECT TITLE VAN ALLEN ROAD BRIDGE SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT			
PROJECT APPLICANT NAME SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS		PHONE NUMBER (209) 468-9494	
PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS 1810 E HAZELTON AVE	CITY STOCKTON	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 95205

PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box):

- Local Public Agency
 School District
 Other Special District
 State Agency
 Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$3,029.75	\$	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND)	\$2,181.25	\$	2,181.25
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Fee Water Diversion (State Water Resources Control Board only)	\$850.00	\$	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Projects Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs (CRP)	\$1,030.25	\$	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Administrative Fee	\$50.00	\$	50.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Project that is exempt from fees			
<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Exemption (attach)			
<input type="checkbox"/> CDFW No Effect Determination (attach)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		\$	_____

PAYMENT METHOD:

- Cash
 Credit
 Check
 Other _____
- TOTAL RECEIVED \$ 2,231.25

SIGNATURE 	PRINTED NAME AND TITLE KELLEY MCHUGH - DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK
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Project Description

Van Allen Road Bridge No. 29C-115

Scour Mitigation Project

PROJECT LOCATION

Van Allen Road Bridge (29C-115) across the South Littlejohn's Creek

EXISTING SETTING

Van Allen Road Bridge is a three span structure with a continuous reinforced concrete (RC) flat slab on RC wall piers and RC wall abutments with "U" wing-walls. The bridge is 32 feet wide and 72 feet in length. The bridge has a history of scour and has been noted in past State Bridge Inspection Reports.

BACKGROUND

Recent history has shown that the channel bed along South Littlejohn's Creek has experienced minor erosion in the upper reaches of the creek, increasing the side slopes. Streambed erosion increased due to a constriction of the channel from the bridge abutments and piers. The purpose of the project is to create a smooth channel transition throughout the project area and to reduce channel degradation at abutments and piers that lead to bridge instability.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The County proposes to develop a uniform channel section supporting Van Allen Road Bridge with scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation of South Littlejohn's Creek. Construction will occur within previously disturbed areas of County right-of-way, while staging will require temporary easements on adjacent properties. The proposed project will include: clearing and grubbing along the creek banks; installation of a temporary access ramp and coffer dams, or alternative diversion methods, to access the creek channel during construction while the creek is flowing; excavation of the existing earthen channel bottom and banks to an approximate depth of 4.5 feet; placement Rock Slope Protection (RSP) in the excavated channel bottom to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions with staggered concrete baffles to hold the RSP in place; and potential placement of RSP in the form of riprap along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

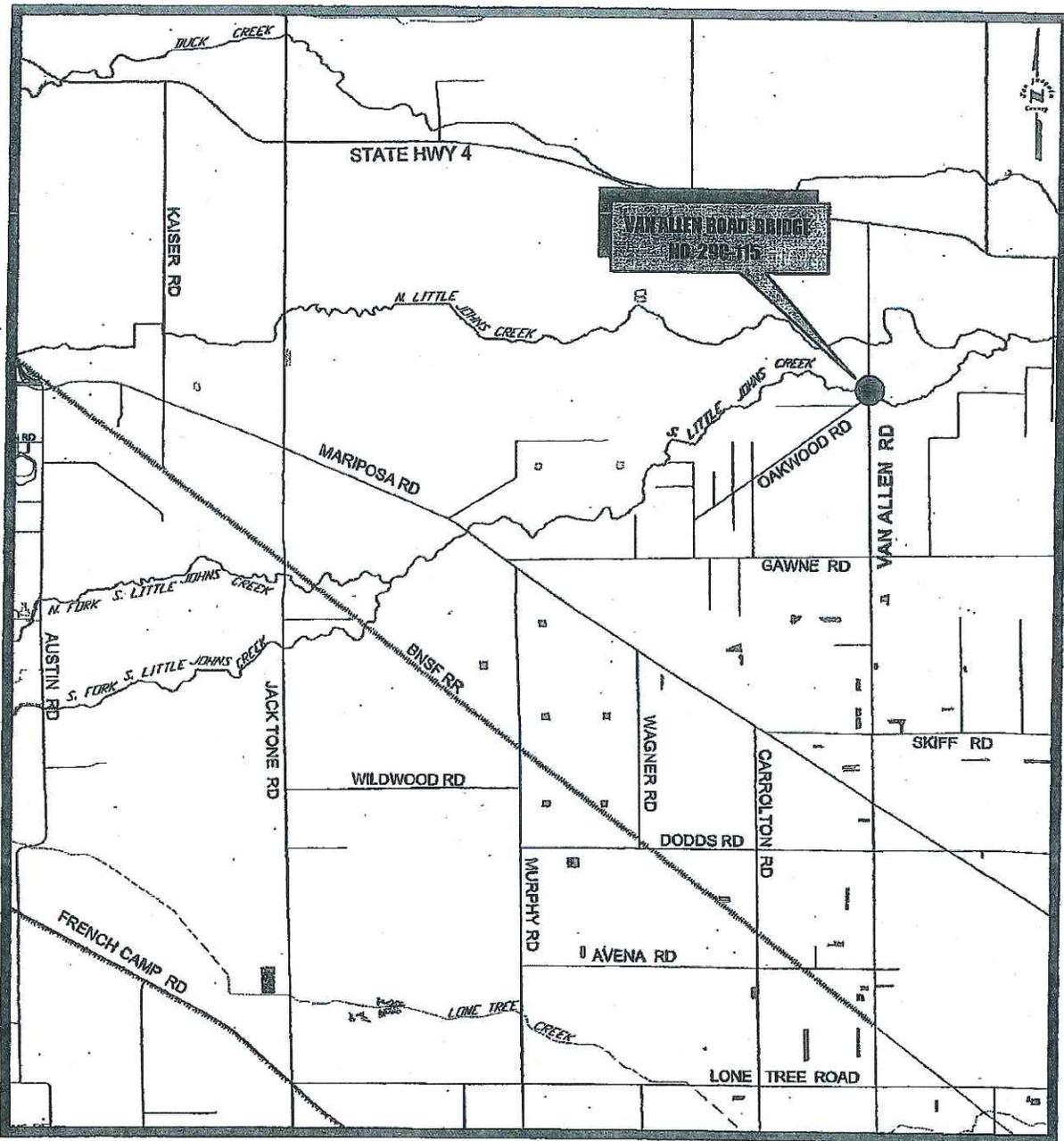
Alternatives considered: "no build".

NATURE

The majority of the 0.95-acre Biological Study Area (BSA) is either the project footprint, 0.27-acre of developed land, or consists of ruderal, sparsely vegetated areas, none of which are considered a natural community. The only natural communities within the BSA are associated with South Littlejohns Creek and include common tule/Himalayan blackberry wetland and open water.

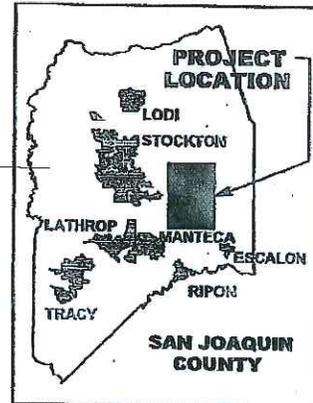
BENEFICIARIES

The purpose of the project is to prevent bridge failure and provide a uniform channel along Littlejohns Creek for residents and visitors.



— VICINITY MAP —

**VAN ALLEN ROAD
BRIDGE NO. 29C-115
over S. LITTLE JOHNS CREEK**



NO SCALE
 DATE: May 3, 2010
 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, Dept. of Public Works
 The County of San Joaquin does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any particular purpose
 The information on this map is not intended to replace engineering, financial or primary records research.
 \\sjpwgov.org\shares\Engineering\EBridge\BRIDGE29C-115 Van Allen Rd\115_Vicinity Map.dwg .