



Consultants in Natural Resources and the Environment

Technical Memorandum

File and Literature Review

The Cottonwood Pass Feasibility Study Project

Garfield and Eagle Counties, Colorado

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David Evans and Associates, Inc. (DEA) retained ERO Resources Corporation (ERO) to perform a cultural resource file and literature review for proposed improvements along Cottonwood Pass (project) from the town of Gypsum to Highway 82 in Garfield and Eagle Counties, Colorado (project area; Figure 1, attached). ERO's results will be incorporated into a feasibility study prepared by DEA for the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT). While the project is still in the initial design phase, the purpose is to compile background information for anticipated archaeology and history for CDOT clearance requirements. The results of the file and literature review will provide project planners with information regarding known and potential cultural resources as well as a summary of potential regulatory requirements that could stipulate for additional cultural resource identification and documentation. ERO did not complete any field review of the project area for this file and literature review. Additional resources for which there is no archival information (e.g., Native American camps or historical archaeological resources) may be present. Field documentation of some of the resources identified in this document may result in changes to ERO's current recommendations.

Project Area

The project area consists of 14 improvement locations (Figure 2 through Figure 6). Each improvement location includes a 0.5-mile length of road plus a 150-foot buffer of the road's center line except for Eagle County Sites 5 and 6, which have 400-foot buffers. The project area is on State Highway (SH) 82, County Road (CR)10A, Cattle Creek (CR113), and Catherine Store Road (CR100) south of the Interstate-70 Mountain Corridor, between the town of Gypsum and SH82 in Garfield County. Undeveloped forest lands surround most of the project area, with few residential developments and agricultural areas. Table 1 describes the project area's legal locations.

Table 1. Legal locations.

Principal Meridian	Township	Range	Section
6th	5S	86W	27
6th	5S	86W	33
6th	6S	87W	14
6th	6S	87W	22
6th	6S	87W	27
6th	6S	87W	33
6th	7S	87W	8
6th	7S	87W	7
6th	7S	87W	30
6th	7S	87W	31

Methodology

The purpose of the cultural resource file and literature review is to determine if any previously documented cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) could be impacted by the proposed project. A “cultural resource” is defined as an archaeological site, structure, or building constructed 50 or more years ago (Little et al. 2000). A cultural resource listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP/SRHP is a “historic property.” To assist with project planning and potential consultation obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (Code of Federal Regulations 800) and the State Register Act (Colorado Revised Statutes 34-80.1-104), ERO reviewed the previous cultural resource surveys and resource documentation completed in the project area by conducting a file review using the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) online Compass database on July 26, 2022. In addition to the OAHP file search, ERO conducted a review of existing literature, historical maps, General Land Office (GLO) records, and aerial images to assess the potential for unknown historical resources, such as roads, ditches, and buildings, in the project area. ERO reviewed maps dating from 1885 to 2011 (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a, 1936b; U.S. Geological Survey 1961a, 1961b, 1961c, 1983a, 1983b, 1983c, 2010, 2011; U.S. Surveyor General’s Office 1885, 1888, 1908) and aerial images from 1951 to 2022 (Google, Inc. 2022; Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Results

The project area consists of 14 improvement sites on Cottonwood Pass (CR10A), Cattle Creek (CR113), Catherine Store Road (CR100), and SH82: Garfield County Sites 1 through 8 and Eagle County Sites 1 through 6. All four roads have been in existence since at least 1936, and some since 1888. Certain segments of the roads have changed course over time while others have changed names but followed the same route. In 1936 Highway Maps, segments of CR100, CR113, and CR10A were labeled as State Highway 107. The following are the file and literature search results for each site in the project area and details on the segment of the road that each site intersects.

Garfield County Site 1

The file search identified one previous Class III cultural resource survey that intersects Garfield County Site 1 (Figure 2). Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. conducted the survey, *A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Roaring Fork Railroad Authority Environmental Impact Statement Glenwood Springs to Brush Creek Transportation Corridor, Eagle, Garfield, and Pitkin Counties, Colorado* (MC.CH.R94), in 2000. The survey covered approximately 80 percent of Garfield County Site 1.

The OAHP records indicate one previously documented historic building in the site (Figure 2). The Catherine Building (5GF1254) is a late 19th century section house. A site form was completed for the building in 1975 but it was not assessed for NRHP eligibility. Archival records indicate that undocumented resources include SH82, CR100, the Patterson Ditch, and a house built in 1972.

The site is at the intersection of SH82 and CR100. GLO records show that in 1885 SH82 was mapped as a wagon road and became an unnamed road in 1888 (U.S. Surveyor General's Office 1885, 1888). SH82 was mapped as a state highway in 1936, while CR100 was mapped but remained unnamed (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). Subsequent historic maps indicate SH82 as a secondary highway and CR100 as a light duty road by 1961 (U.S. Geological Survey 1983c). In 1982, SH82 is mapped as a primary highway and the southern portion of CR100 became a secondary highway (U.S. Geological Survey 1982). The Catherine Building is depicted as a commercial building in 1936 (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). The building is in the town of Catherine (U.S. Geological Survey 1961c).

The 1960 aerial images show the intersection of SH82 and CR100 surrounded by agricultural and undeveloped lands. Both roads are one lane. The Patterson Ditch is also visible in the 1960 aerials. Historic water records reveal that the ditch was appropriated in 1893, adjudicated in 1907, and is presently active (State of Colorado 2022). A segment of the Patterson Ditch (5EA2753.1) outside of the project area was recorded in 2009 and was recommended as needs data for NRHP eligibility for the entire linear resource (Uphus 2009). The 1960 aerials also depict the Catherine Building and an annex at the southwest corner of the intersection (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022). In 1972, a residential building was built west of CR100 and north of T.O. Ranch Lane (Garfield County Assessor's Office 2022). In 1993, SH82 is expanded to two lanes and the southeast corner of the intersection, east of the Catherine Building, is cleared. In 2005, two additional buildings were built to the west of the Catherine Building and the southeast corner of the intersection was developed as a parking lot (Google, Inc. 2022). The building is currently known as the Catherine Store and has been an active business since 2003 (Catherine Store 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps, aerials, and archival documents indicate that SH82, CR100, a residential building, Patterson Ditch, and the Catherine Store have been present in the site for at least 50 years. The segment of SH82 in the site has not been evaluated but the entire resource has been recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C (Mead & Hunt, Inc. and Dill Historians LLC. 2016). The segment in the site was expanded in 1993 to two lanes and, therefore, is likely nonsupporting of the entire resources' eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Although SH82 and CR100 are of historic age, because CR100 was unnamed and SH82 is likely not eligible, these resources should

not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. Similarly, CDOT may require documentation of the Catherine Store, but right-of-way or easement acquisitions are unlikely to result in adverse effects since the building has been heavily remodeled. ERO cannot evaluate the significance of the 1972 residential building without field documentation. Although GoogleEarth Streetview suggests the building is unlikely to be significant, but ERO recommends evaluating the building to determine if adverse effects are likely if right-of-way or easements are necessary for the parcel. The segment of the Patterson Ditch in the site has not been evaluated but 5EA2753.1 has been recorded and recommended as needs data for NRHP eligibility and impacts to the resource should be avoided.

Garfield County Site 2

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Garfield County Site 2 (Figure 2).

The site is along CR100. CR100 first appears on 1936 highway maps as an unnamed road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). The 1960 aerial also shows an unimproved road that runs parallel to CR100 to the south (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022). The first buildings in the area are seen on 1960 aerial images depicting a small subdivision northeast of the site. One small residential building, built in 1960, is within the 150-foot site buffer (Garfield County Assessor's Office 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps and aerial images indicate that CR100 and a residential building have been present in the site for at least 50 years. Although CR100 is of historic age, because it was an unnamed, the resource should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. ERO cannot evaluate the significance of the 1960 residential building without field documentation. Review of GoogleEarth Streetview suggests the building is unlikely to be significant. However, if right-of-way or easements are necessary for the building's parcel, ERO recommends evaluating the building to determine if adverse effects are likely.

Garfield County Site 3

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Garfield County Site 3 (Figure 2).

The site is along CR100. CR100 first appears on 1936 highway maps as an unnamed road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). Two unimproved dirt roads are shown on 1960 aerials heading to the north. In 1983, these roads are widened and an additional dirt road heading to the east is visible in 1993 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR100 has been present since 1936. Although CR100 is of historic age, because it was originally an unnamed road, the resource should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. The 1960 roads are unnamed and unimproved and typically do not require documentation as cultural resources.

Garfield County Site 4

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Garfield County Site 4 (Figure 2).

The site is along CR100. CR100 first appears on 1936 highway maps as an unnamed road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). Two unimproved dirt roads branching off CR100 to the northwest and the southeast are shown on 1960 aerials. By 1983, several more dirt roads and at least one residential building is shown in the northern half of the site (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022). Maps depict two residential buildings north and east of CR100 in 1983. These buildings do not currently meet the 50-year age criterion established by the NPS or the 45-year age criterion often applied by CDOT (Little et al. 2000; U.S. Geological Survey 1983c).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR100 has been present since 1936. Although CR100 is of historic age, because it was an unnamed road, the resource should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. The 1960 aerial roads are unnamed and unimproved and typically do not require documentation as cultural resources.

Garfield County Site 5

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Garfield County Site 5 (Figure 2).

The site is along CR100. CR100 first appears on 1936 highway maps as an unnamed road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). An unimproved dirt road is mapped in 1961 branching off CR100, heading northeast from the site (U.S. Geological Survey 1961c). This road is also confirmed in the 1960 aerial imagery (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR100 has been present since 1936. Although CR100 is of historic age, because it was originally an unnamed road, the resource should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. The 1960 aerial road is unnamed and unimproved and typically does not require documentation as cultural resources.

Garfield County Site 6

The file search identified five previous cultural resource surveys that intersect Garfield County Site 6 (Figure 3; Table 2). Previous surveys cover about 20 percent of the site. The surveys consist of linear surveys of roads and vegetation management polygons that abut the site and were completed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Flattops Archaeological Consultants, and JG Management Systems Inc (JGMS). All surveys were completed from 1983 to 2011.

Table 2. Previous cultural inventories that intersect Garfield County Site 6.

State Project No.	Report Title (Date)	Institution
GF.LM.R519	<i>Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Panorama Fuels Reduction Project Area, Garfield County, Colorado</i> (2011)	JGMS, Inc. for the BLM, Colorado River Valley Field Office (CRVFO)
MC.LM.R131	<i>Public Service Company of Colorado Hopkins-Basalt 115 kv Transmission Line, Nineteen Proposed Addition or Replacement Structure Locations, Garfield and Eagle Counties, Colorado: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory</i> (1997)	Powers Elevation Co Inc. for BLM
GF.LM.NR272	<i>A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the 200 Feet Access Road Wilde's Property in Garfield County, Colorado</i> (1990)	BLM
GF.LM.NR507	<i>McNulty Access Road</i> (1983)	BLM
GF.LM.NR951	<i>McNulty Trespass Fence, a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Garfield County, Colorado</i> (2011)	Flattops Archaeological Consultants for BLM CRVFO

The OAH records indicate two previously documented linear cultural resources are in the site (Figure 3; Table 3). The linear resources include Hopkins-Basalt Section 15kv Transmission Line (5GF2456.1) and a segment of Needham Ditch (5GF4623.2). Both segments were recommended supporting of the overall eligibility of the linear resource.

Table 3. Previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting Garfield County Site 6.

Smithsonian Site No.	Associated Report Nos.	Resource Name / Type	NRHP Eligibility Status (Date)
5GF.2456.1	MC.LM.R131, GF.LM.519	Hopkins-Basalt Section 15kv Transmission Line	Eligible, supporting (2012)
5GF.4623.2	GF.LM.R519	Needham Ditch – Segment	Eligible, supporting (2012)

The site is near the intersection of CR100 and Panorama Drive/CR170. CR100 first appears on the 1888 GLO map as a trail paralleling an unnamed ditch (U.S. Surveyor General's Office 1888). In 1936, CR100 is mapped as an unnamed road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). Topographic maps from 1960 depict CR170 as an unimproved road and CR100 as a light-duty road (U.S. Geological Survey 1961c). Aerial images from 1960 depict several dirt roads branching off CR100 heading northwest and CR170 to the northeast. In 1983, an additional dirt road is visible heading south to two residential buildings that are in the site; the road and buildings are also mapped in 1983 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022; U.S. Geological Survey 1983c). A northeast/southwest aligned transmission line is mapped in 1961 south of the site (U.S. Geological Survey 1983c).

Sheetwash, alluvium, and colluvium deposits ranging from the Holocene to late Pleistocene in age are across the site (Kirkham and Widmann 2008). The presence of Holocene-aged deposits and proximity to Cattle Creek suggests the potential for undocumented Native American resources. However, disturbances to the site began as early as 1888 in association with CR100 and likely has affected the preservation of any buried resources.

Management Recommendations: Historical maps and aerial images indicate that CR100 has been present since 1888. However, because CR100 was originally an unnamed road, the resource should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. CR170 and the 1960

roads are unnamed and/or unimproved and typically do not require documentation as cultural resources. Two previously recorded linear resources, Hopkins-Basalt Section 15kv Transmission Line (5GF2456.1) and a segment of Needham Ditch (5GF4623.2) are both recommended as supporting of the overall eligibility of the linear resources. Impacts to intact portions of both resources should be avoided.

Garfield County Site 7

The file search identified one previous cultural resource survey that intersects Garfield County Site 7 (Figure 3). The BLM conducted the survey, *Cultural Resources Report for Future Sub-Division Access Road* (GF.LM.R122), at a Class III level in 1979. The survey covered approximately 5 percent of the southern extent of the site. The file search results indicate no previously documented cultural resources intersect the site.

The site is near the intersection of CR100 and CR113. CR100 first appears on the 1888 GLO map as a trail paralleling an unnamed ditch (U.S. Surveyor General's Office 1888). In 1936, CR100 is mapped as an unnamed road and CR113 is mapped as State Highway 107, paralleling Cattle Creek (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). Aerial images from 1960 depict CR100 abutting a dirt road (CR113) (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022). Subsequently, in 1983, it is mapped as a light-duty road and is labeled as CR113 in 2010 (U.S. Geological Survey 1983c, 2010). The 1888 ditch is visible on aerial imagery from 2021 but is not within the 150-foot site buffer (Google, Inc. 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR100 has been present since 1888 and CR113 since 1963. CDOT may require documentation of CR100 because it is historical, but because it was originally unnamed and no longer carries State Highway 107, the road should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects.

Garfield County Site 8

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Garfield County Site 8 (Figure 4).

The site is along CR113. CR113 is mapped as early as 1908 as "Old Road" and is depicted on the earliest aerial maps from 1960 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022a; U.S. Surveyor General's Office 1908). In 1936, CR113 is mapped as State Highway 107 (Colorado State Highway Department 1936a). The road is mapped in 1961 as an unimproved road and in 1983 it is mapped as a unnamed light-duty road (U.S. Geological Survey 1961a, 1983a). Aerial images from 1960 depict a dirt road at the southern extent of the site, branching off CR113 heading northeast. In 2005, at least two residential buildings were constructed west of CR113 but do not meet the 50-year age criterion established by the NPS (Little et al. 2000; Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR113 has been present since 1908. CDOT may require documentation of CR113 because it is historical, but because it was originally an unnamed road and no longer carries State Highway 107, the resource should not pose a constraint on

design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. The 1960 aerial road is unnamed and unimproved and typically does not require documentation as cultural resources.

Eagle County Site 1

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Eagle County Site 1 (Figure 4).

The site is along CR10A. CR10A first appears on the 1908 GLO map as “Old Road” and is depicted on the earliest aerial images from 1951 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022a; U.S. Surveyor General’s Office 1908). The only building in the site is south of CR10A, was constructed in 2005, and does not meet the 50-year age criterion established by the National Park Service (NPS) (Little et al. 2000; Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR10A has been present since 1908. Although CR10A is of historic age, because it was originally an unnamed road, it may not require documentation by CDOT and should not pose a constraint on design. Impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects.

Eagle County Site 2

The file search identified one previous cultural resource survey that intersects Eagle County Site 2 (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Grand River Institute conducted the survey, *Cultural Resources Inventory Wolcott Eagle Basalt 230kv Transmission Line for Colorado-Ute Electric Association (EA.LM.R124)*, at a Class III level in 1981. The survey covered approximately less than 1 percent of the southern extent of the site. The file search results indicate no previously documented cultural resources intersect the site.

The site is along CR10A. CR10A is first mapped in the general location of a 1908 unnamed trail. This trail parallels and eventually joins “Wagon Road Cattle Creek to Gypsum” in T6S R87W S22 and follows the current route of CR10A (U.S. Surveyor General’s Office 1908). Aerial imagery from 1951 depicts a trail between East Coulter Creek and CR10A. This is likely the remnants of a segment of the 1908 trail that did not converge with the wagon road (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022). The trail is still visible on modern aerial images (Google, Inc. 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR10A and a trail have been present since 1908. These resources are both of historic age and CDOT may require their documentation in the field. The resources should not pose a constraint on design because impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects.

Eagle County Site 3

The file search identified one previous cultural resource survey that intersects Eagle County Site 3 (Figure 5). HDR Environmental, Operations and Construction Inc. conducted the survey, *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Public Service Company of Colorado Transmission Line 5207 Hopkins*

to Hagerman Project, Garfield, Eagle, and Pitkin Counties, Colorado (MC.E.R107), at a Class III level in 2012. The survey covered approximately less than 1 percent of the southern extent of the site. The file search results indicate no previously documented cultural resources intersect the site.

The site is along CR10A. CR10A is first mapped in 1885 as “Road” and in 1908 as “Wagon Road Cattle Creek to Gypsum.” An unnamed trail is also mapped paralleling the wagon road (CR10A) (U.S. Surveyor General’s Office 1885, 1908). In 1936, CR10A is mapped and labeled as State Highway 107 and by 1961 is mapped as an unnamed light-duty road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936b; U.S. Geological Survey 1961b). Southwest of the site, aerial images from 1951 depict several dirt roads and trails branching off CR10A as well as a dam and reservoir associated with the lower Von Springs Reservoir (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022; U.S. Geological Survey 1961b). The 1983 topographic maps depict two perpendicular transmission lines in the site (U.S. Geological Survey 1983b).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps and aerial images indicate that CR10A has been present since 1885 and the lower Von Springs Reservoir was constructed by 1951. CDOT may require documentation of both resources, however, because CR10A was originally an unnamed road and no longer carries State Highway 107 and the reservoir does not intersect the road, these resources should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects.

Eagle County Site 4

The file search results indicate no previous cultural resource surveys or previously documented cultural resources intersect Eagle County Site 4 (Figure 5).

The site is along CR10A. CR10A is first mapped in 1885 as “Road” and in 1908 as “Wagon Road Cattle Creek to Gypsum” (U.S. Surveyor General’s Office 1885, 1908). In 1936, CR10A is mapped as State Highway 107 and by 1961 is mapped as an unnamed light-duty road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936b; U.S. Geological Survey 1961b). Aerial images from 1951 depict several dirt roads and trails branching off CR10A to the north (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022). One unnamed road heading northeast, paralleling East Coulter Creek, from CR10A is mapped as an unimproved road in 1961 (U.S. Geological Survey 1961b).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR10A has been present since 1885. CDOT may require documentation of the road but, because it was originally an unnamed road and no longer carries State Highway 107, the resource should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. The 1951 roads/trails branching off CR10A are unnamed and unimproved and typically do not require documentation as cultural resources.

Eagle County Site 5

The file search identified one previous cultural resource survey that intersects Eagle County Site 5 (Figure 6). Grand River Institute conducted the survey, *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of 1764 Acres and Site Grazing Evaluations for the Bureau of Land Management, Glenwood Springs, Resource Area* (MC.LM.R223), at a Class III level in 2001. The survey covered approximately 2 percent of the

southern extent of the site. The file search results indicate no previously documented cultural resources intersect the site.

The site is near the intersection of CR10A and Road 8350. These roads are first mapped in 1936; CR10A is mapped as State Highway 107 and Road 8350 is mapped as an unnamed road (Colorado State Highway Department 1936b; U.S. Geological Survey 1961b). In 1961, CR10 is mapped as a light-duty road and Road 8350 as a unimproved road (U.S. Geological Survey 1961b). Both roads are depicted on the earliest aerial map from 1951 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Alluvium and colluvium deposits ranging from the Holocene are across the site (Streufert et al. 1997). The presence of Holocene-aged deposits and proximity to Cottonwood Creek suggests the potential for undocumented Native American resources. However, disturbances to the site in association with the construction of CR10A and Road 8350 has likely affected the preservation of any resources and the potential for buried sites.

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR10A and Road 8350 have been present since 1936. CDOT will likely require documentation of CR10A, but because the road is no longer a state highway, the road is unlikely to be significant. Impacts to CR10A should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. Similarly, Road 8350, although historical, was originally unnamed and should not pose a constraint on design.

Eagle County Site 6

The file search identified one previous cultural resource survey that intersects Eagle County Site 6 (Figure 6). The United States Forest Service, White River National Forest conducted the survey, *A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Old Man Gulch Prescribed Burn, Eagle County White River National Forest* (EA.FS.R38), at a Class III level in 2000. The survey covered approximately 40 percent of the central portion of the site. The file search results indicate no previously documented cultural resources intersect the site.

The site is along CR10A. CR10A is mapped as State Highway 107 in 1936 and by 1961 is mapped as a light-duty road and labeled CR10A (Colorado State Highway Department 1936b; U.S. Geological Survey 1961b). The road is depicted on the earliest aerial map from 1951. South of CR10A, a lightly used road/trail is visible in 1951 but was never mapped (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2022).

Management Recommendations: Historical maps indicate that CR10A has been present since 1908. CDOT will likely require documentation of CR10A, but because the road is no longer a continuous state highway, the road is unlikely to be significant. Impacts to CR10A should not pose a constraint on design and impacts are unlikely to result in adverse effects. The 1951 road/trail is unnamed and unimproved and typically does not require documentation as a cultural resource.

Summary

The project area intersects three previously documented cultural resources: Catherine Building (5GF1254), Hopkins-Basalt Section 15kv Transmission Line (5GF2456.1) and a segment of Needham Ditch (5GF4623.2) (5GF4631.1) (Table 4). Of these historic resources, two are determined eligible and one has not been assessed for listing in the NRHP. A review of historical maps and aerial images indicates five historical roads, one trail, one dam/reservoir, two residential buildings, and a ditch intersect the project area and may require resource documentation (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Several other unnamed roads are also present in the project area. Unnamed, unimproved roads typically do not require documentation as cultural resources.

Table 4. Previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting the project area.

Smithsonian Site No.	Resource Name / Type	NRHP Eligibility Status (Date)
5GF1254	Catherine Building	No assessment (1975)
5GF.2456.1	Hopkins-Basalt Section 15kv Transmission Line	Eligible, supporting (2012)
5GF.4623.2	Needham Ditch – Segment	Eligible, supporting (2012)

Due to the lack of previous survey in the project area, the potential for undocumented Native American resources is unknown, but their presence is likely. The likelihood for buried archaeological resources is moderate to low because most of the sites are located in areas of Pleistocene alluvium and colluvium. Pleistocene deposits typically predate the generally accepted range for human occupation in North America.

Table 5. Resources that intersect the project area and ERO recommendations.

Site	Resource Name / Type that Intersect the Site	Recommendation
Garfield County Site 1	Patterson Ditch (5EA2753) 1972 residential building SH82-Segment and CR100 Catherine Building (5GF1254)	Evaluate or avoid 5EA2753. Evaluate significance of the 1972 residential building, but adverse effects are unlikely. Adverse effects are unlikely to SH82, CR100, and the Catherine Building.
Garfield County Site 2	CR100 1960 residential building	Evaluate significance of the 1960 residential building but adverse effects are unlikely
Garfield County Site 3	CR100	Adverse effects unlikely
Garfield County Site 4	CR100	Adverse effects unlikely
Garfield County Site 5	CR100	Adverse effects unlikely
Garfield County Site 6	Hopkins-Basalt Section 15kv Transmission Line (5GF2456.1) Needham Ditch (5GF.4623.2) CR100 CR170	Avoid 5GF2456.1. Evaluate or avoid 5GF4623.2. Impacts to CR100 and 170 are unlikely to cause adverse effects.
Garfield County Site 7	CR100 and CR113	Adverse effects unlikely
Garfield County Site 8	CR113	Adverse effects unlikely
Eagle County Site 1	County Road (CR)10A	Adverse effects unlikely
Eagle County Site 2	CR10A 1908 Trail	Adverse effects unlikely
Eagle County Site 3	Lower Von Springs Reservoir and Dam	Adverse effects unlikely
Eagle County Site 4	CR10A	Adverse effects unlikely

Site	Resource Name / Type that Intersect the Site	Recommendation
Eagle County Site 5	CR10A and Road 8350	Adverse effects unlikely
Eagle County Site 6	CR10A	Adverse effects unlikely

ERO recommends completing a pedestrian survey of the sites early in the design phase to identify potentially significant resources that are not present in the archival record and to evaluate the significance and integrity of the Needham Ditch (5GF.4623.2) and the Patterson Ditch (5EA2753).

ERO can assist in completing the pedestrian survey and any reports requested by DEA. Please feel free to contact ERO with any questions you may have in reference to the file and literature review results and additional work potentially needed for NHPA compliance.

Attachments

- Figure 1. Project location (USGS 1:150,000 topographic quadrangle)
- Figure 2. Project location (USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle)
- Figure 3. Project location (USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle)
- Figure 4. Project location (USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle)
- Figure 5. Project location (USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle)
- Figure 6. Project location (USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle)

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1997 Geologic Map of the Cottonwood Pass Quadrangle, Eagle and Garfield Counties Colorado 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report OF-97-4.

Uphus, Patrick M.

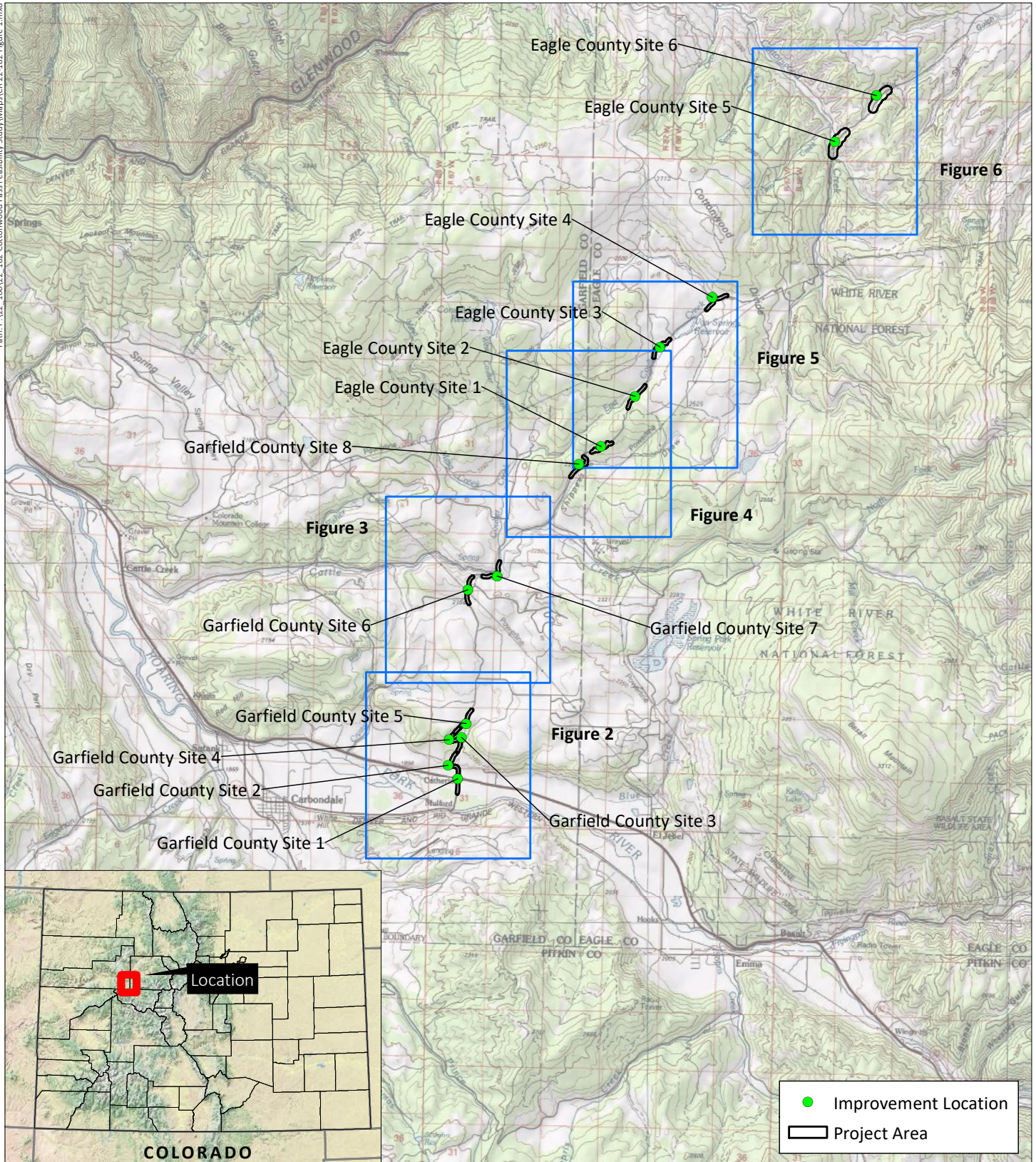
2009 5EA2753.1 Site Inventory Record Form. On file at the Colorado Office for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

U.S. Geological Survey

- 1961a Leon, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 1961b Cottonwood Pass, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 1961c Carbondale, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 1982 Carbondale, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:1000000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 1983a Leon, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 1983b Cottonwood Pass, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 1983c Carbondale, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 2010 Carbondale, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.
- 2011 Cottonwood Pass, Colorado. Topographic Map. 1:24,000. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.

U.S. Surveyor General's Office

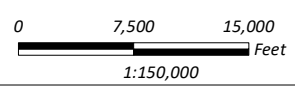
- 1885 Township 7 South, Range 87 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. 40 chains to an inch. General Land Office, Denver, Colorado.
- 1888 Township 7 South, Range 87 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. 40 chains to an inch. General Land Office, Denver, Colorado.
- 1908 Township 6 South, Range 87 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. 40 chains to an inch. General Land Office, Denver, Colorado.



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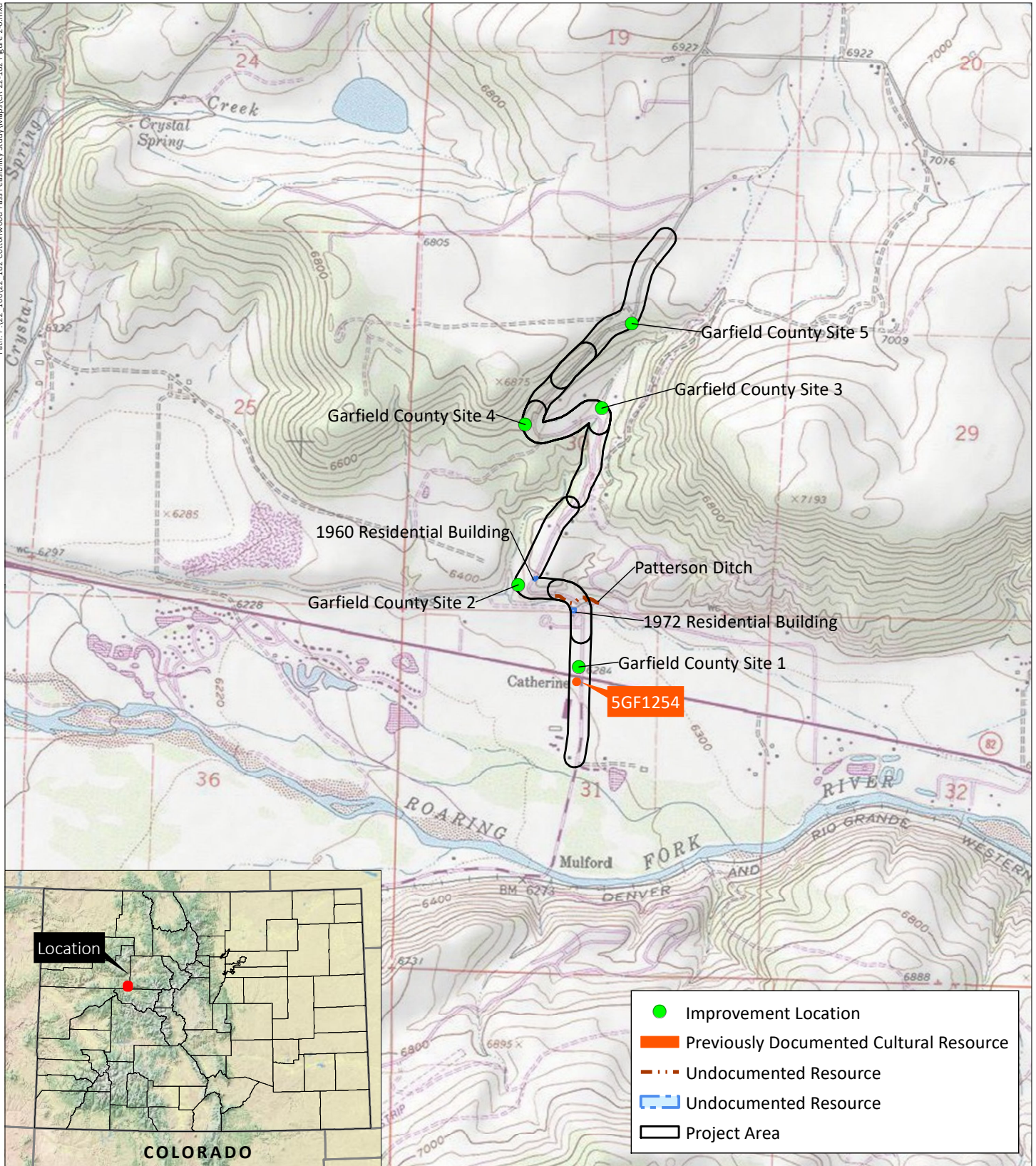


Figure 1
 Project Location



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 September 12, 2022



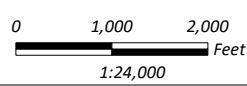


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Sections 30 and 31, T7S, R87W; 6th PM
 USGS Carbondale, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000; 1985)
 Garfield County, Colorado

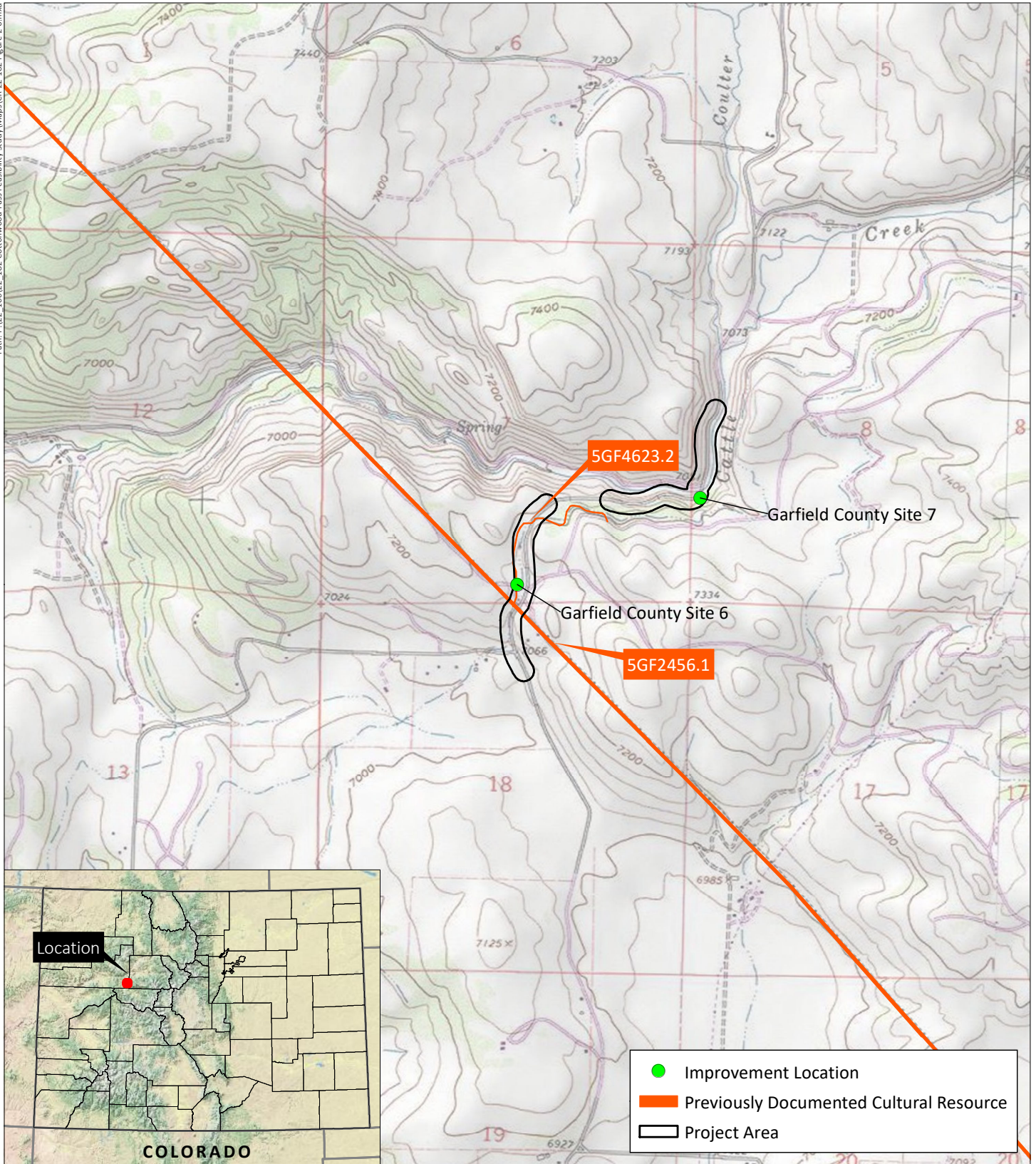


Figure 2
 Project Location



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Sections 7 and 8, T7S, R87W; 6th PM
 USGS Carbondale, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000; 1985)
 Garfield County, Colorado

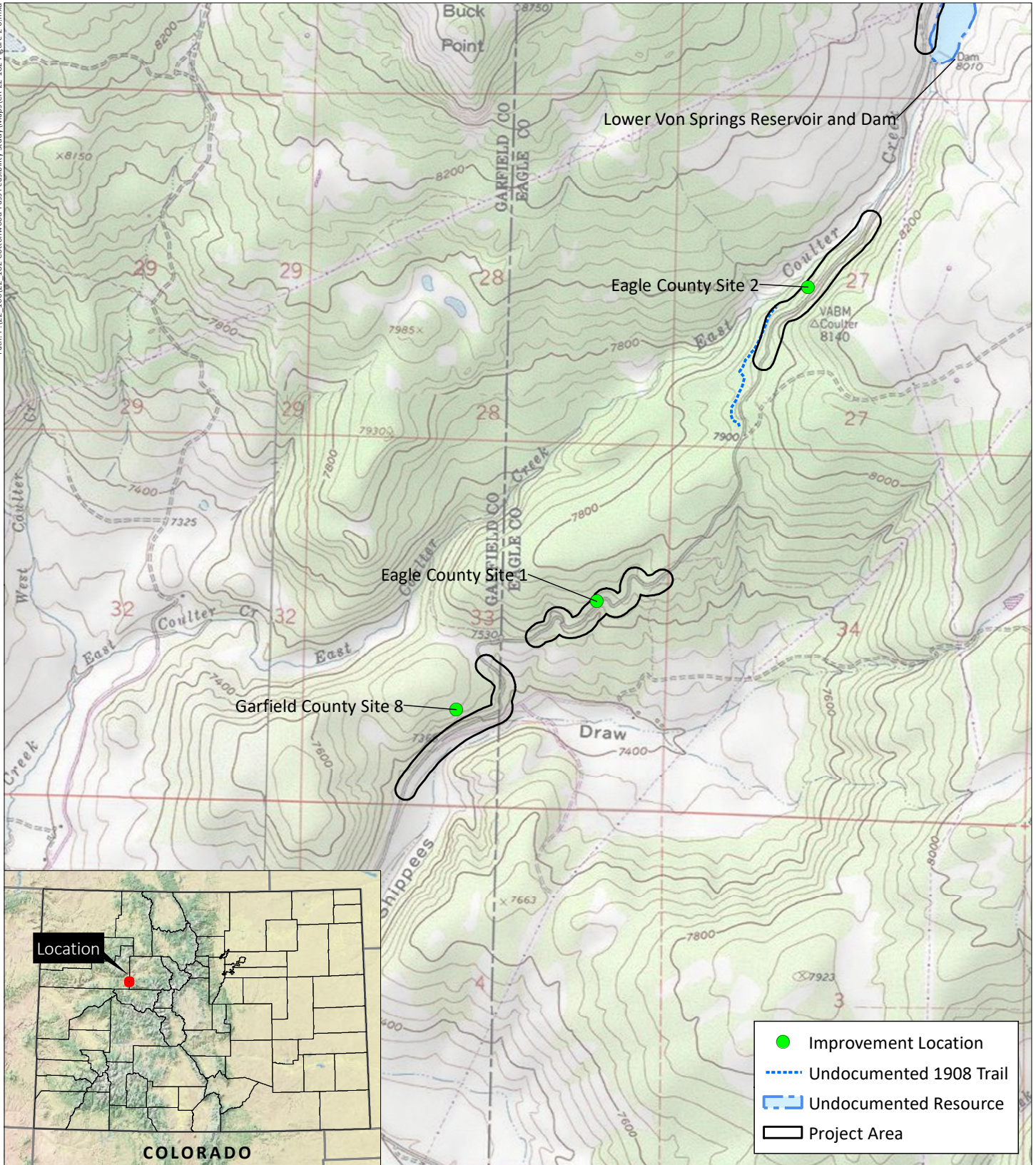


Figure 3
 Project Location

0 1,000 2,000
 Feet
 1:24,000

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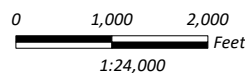


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Sections 27 and 33, T6S, R87W; 6th PM
 USGS Leon, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000; 1985)
 Garfield County, Colorado

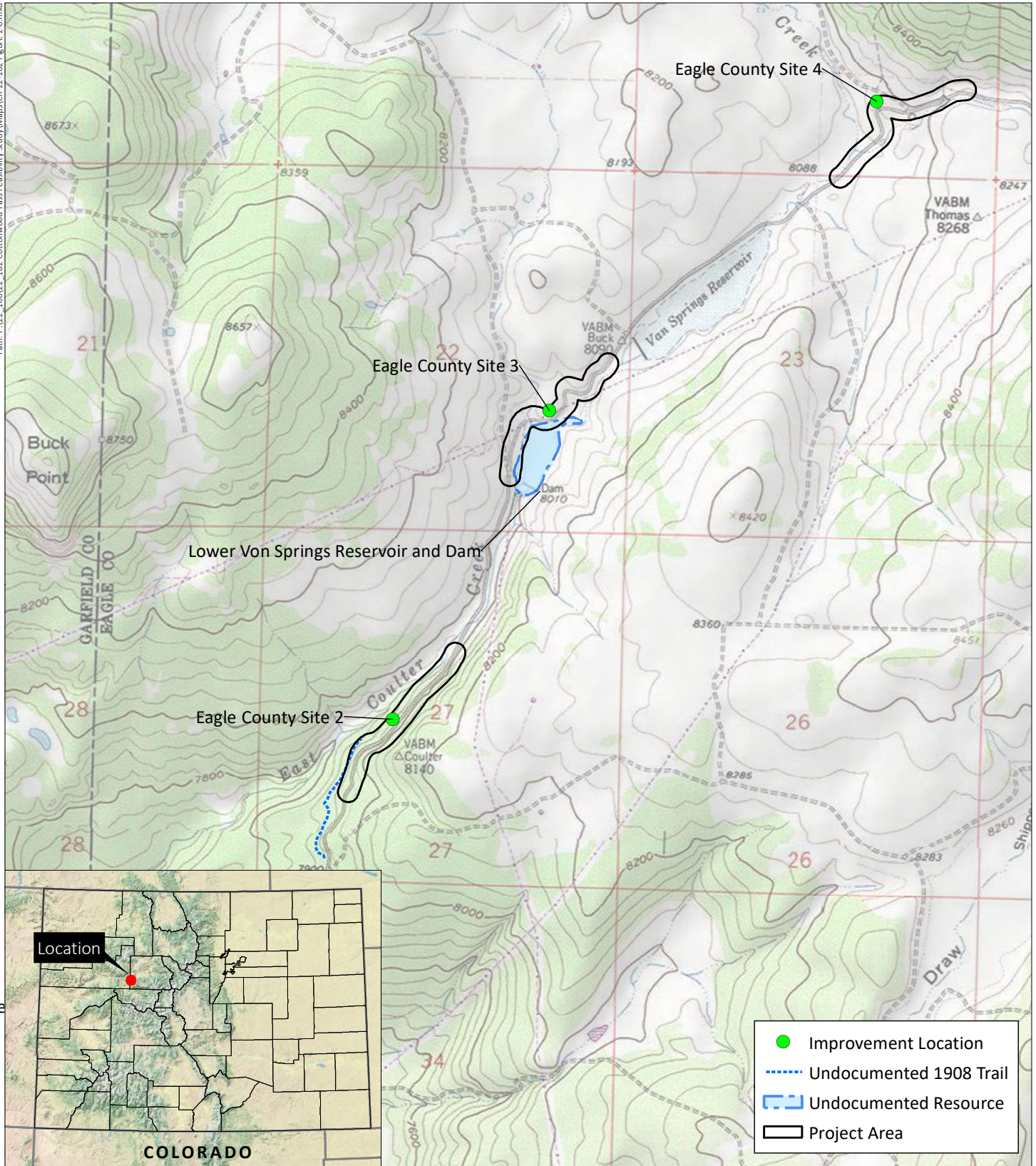


Figure 4
 Project Location



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 September 12, 2022



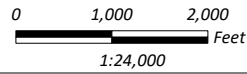


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Sections 14, 22, and 27, T6S, R87W; 6th PM
 USGS Cottonwood Pass, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000; 1985)
 Garfield and Eagle Counties, Colorado

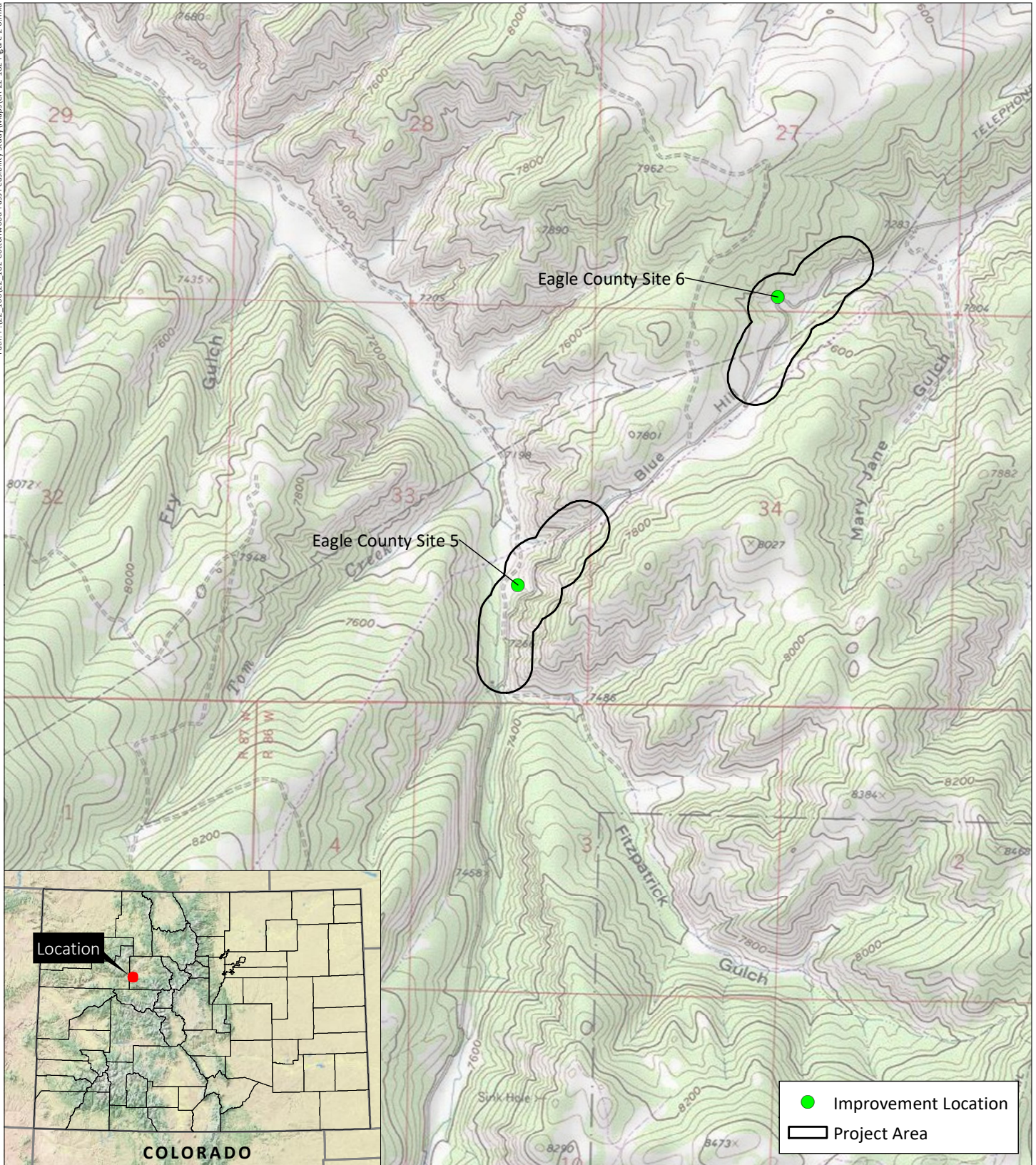


Figure 5
 Project Location



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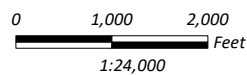


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Sections 27 and 33, T5S, R86W; 6th PM
 USGS Cottonwood Pass, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000; 1985)
 Eagle County, Colorado



Figure 6
 Project Location



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