

# Appendix D

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## Cultural Resources Assessment

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT**  
**for the**  
**CLOVERDALE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT PROJECT,**  
**SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

*Prepared for:*

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**JANUARY 2021**



**Cultural Resources Inventory Report  
for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project,  
Sonoma County, California**

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**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION**

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**Project Proponent:** Cloverdale Unified School District

**Report Date:** December 2020

**Report Title:** Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California

**Type of Study:** Archaeological Inventory

**Resources:**

**USGS Quads:** Cloverdale and Asti, California 1:24,000; T 11N, R 10W, Section 19, 20, 29 and 30

**Acreage:** Approximately 17 acres

**Permit Numbers:**

**Keywords:** Cloverdale USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Asti USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Intensive Pedestrian Survey; P-49-004242

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The Cloverdale South Fields Project would construct athletic fields on a portion of a vacant property at the south end of the City of Cloverdale. The sports fields would include a baseball field, softball field, and two soccer fields. The Project would also construct a parking lot and restroom to support use of the fields.

The Cloverdale Unified School District retained Dudek to perform a Phase I cultural resource inventory for the project, and is the lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Due to permitting related to adjacent jurisdictional waters the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the lead agency responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The project would develop approximately 9 acres of the 31-acre property. The District is conducting feasibility and planning studies for other potential uses in the remainder of the property but has not identified funding or timing for future development or committed to any specific uses.

This study consisted of a records search of the APE and a half-mile radius around the project APE, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, Native American tribal coordination, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the APE. A NAHC SLF search was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the search area (comprised of the area within the 1 x 1 mile Section 7). Subsequent Native American outreach was attempted by letter and phone for the project was made with NAHC-listed Tribal representatives.

An intensive-level pedestrian survey conducted of the APE did not identify any resources eligible to be listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National register of Historic Places (NRHP).

# **Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California**

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Location and Description**

The project site is currently undeveloped with unpaved roadways adjacent to the north and south site boundaries (Figure 1). The eastern portion of the site contains gently sloping pastureland with an individual large oak tree as well as drainages that support scattered trees and riparian vegetation. The western portion of the site contains rolling hills that support oak woodland and grassland. Elevations onsite range from 320 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the eastern portion of the site, to approximately 400 feet near the western edge of the proposed athletic fields. The project site is located in Township 11 North, Range 10 West, Section 30 Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian within the Cloverdale U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The project is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (District) to develop a sports field complex. The sports fields would include a baseball field, softball field, and two soccer fields. The Project would also construct a parking lot and restroom to support use of the fields.

Access to the athletic fields would be provided by creation of a public roadway extending westerly from South Cloverdale Boulevard. There is an unpaved private road in this location currently.

The project would develop approximately 9 acres of the 31-acre property. The District is conducting feasibility and planning studies for other potential uses in the remainder of the property but has not identified funding or timing for future development or committed to any specific uses. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes approximately 9 acres of grassland and oak woodland which has been recently used for grazing and pasture. The vertical APE is represented by the maximum depth of disturbance, which is planned to range from less than a foot up to maximum of 15 feet below ground surface.

In preparation for the project, CUSD contracted Dudek to perform a Phase I cultural resource inventory for the project. CSUD is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA. Due to permitting related to adjacent jurisdictional waters the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the lead agency responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

### **1.2 Regulatory Context**

The current cultural resources investigation was completed to satisfy both CEQA and Section 106 of NHPA.

# Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California

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## 1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS), under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the NHPA, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks, as well as historic areas administered by NPS.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

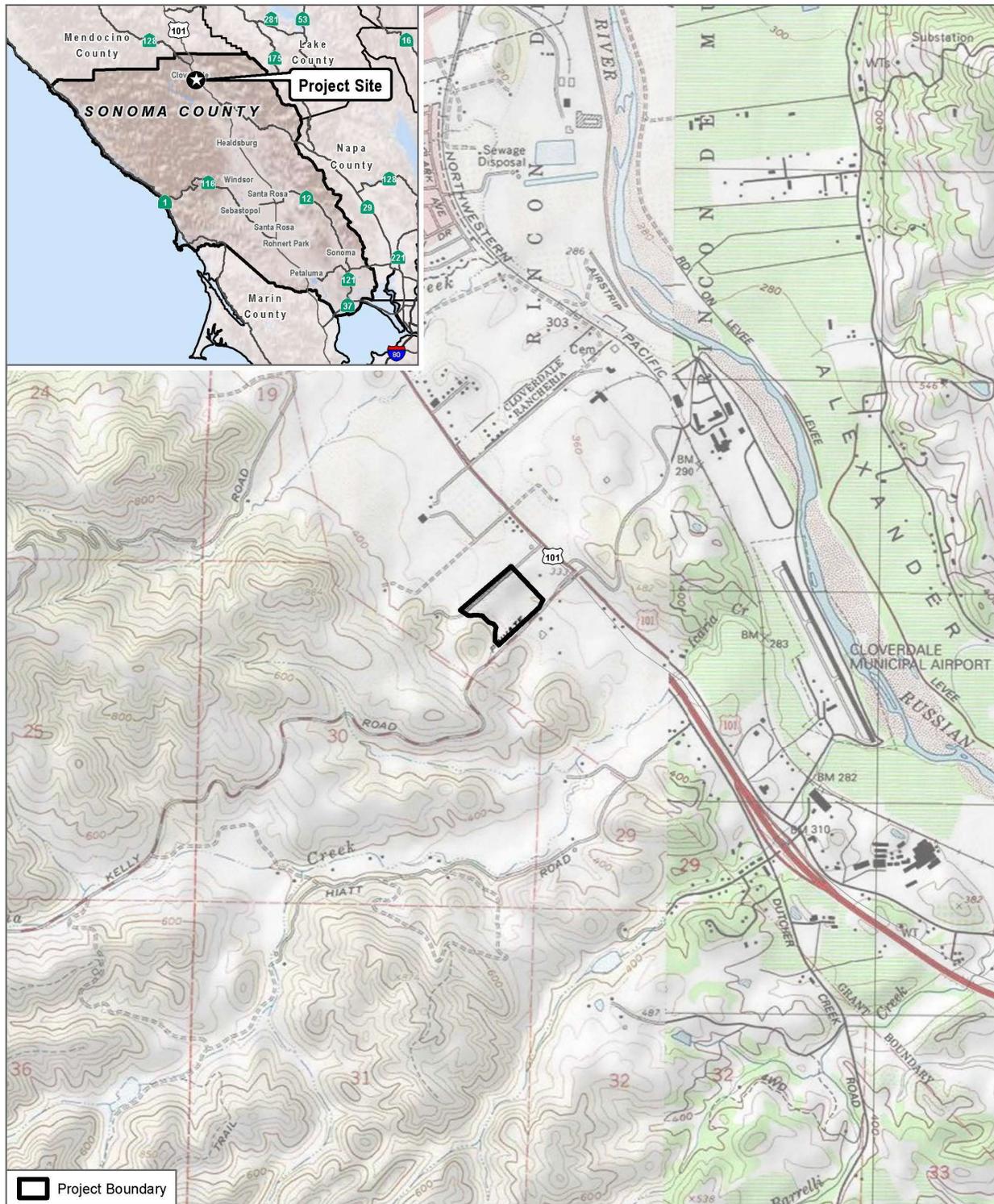
Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, as “the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity” (NPS 2009). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties must have been completed at least 50 years before evaluation to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be “exceptionally important” (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

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A historic property is defined as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria” (36 CFR Sections 800.16(i)(1)).

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**  
**Project Location**  
Cloverdale South Fields Project

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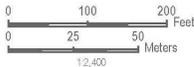
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SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

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Effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

Adverse effects on historic properties are clearly defined and include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (36 CFR 800.5 (2)).

To comply with Section 106, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties, if any exist in the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE), pursuant to 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1). If no historic properties are identified in the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" will be

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made for the proposed Project. If there are historic properties in the APE, application of the criteria of adverse effect will result in Project-related findings of either “no adverse effect” or of “adverse effect,” as described above. A finding of no adverse effect may be appropriate when the undertaking’s effects do not meet the thresholds in criteria of adverse effect 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1), in certain cases when the undertaking is modified to avoid or lessen effects, or if conditions were imposed to ensure review of rehabilitation plans for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (codified in 36 CFR Part 68).

If adverse effects findings were expected to result from the proposed Project, mitigation would be required, as feasible, and resolution of those adverse effects by consultation may occur to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a).

## **1.2.2 California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and CEQA**

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.” (PRC section 5020.1(j).) In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.” (PRC section 5024.1(a).) The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

## ***California Environmental Quality Act***

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.

PRC sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

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More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA. (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a).) The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption. (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a).)

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1); PR Code section 5020.1(q).) In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2).) Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be

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preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4).) However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC section 5097.98.

### ***California Health and Safety Code***

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the Most Likely Descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the Most Likely Descendant by the NAHC. The Most Likely Descendant may

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recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## **1.3 Report Structure and Key Personnel**

This report is divided into five chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 reviews the natural environment and the cultural context and Chapter 3 provides the methods used to complete the current inventory. The records search, survey results, and tribal correspondence are discussed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 summarizes the cultural resources work completed for this project to-date and provides recommendations for further treatment of the cultural resources consistent with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Several appendices are attached to this report. Appendix A provides resumes of key personnel; Appendix B includes confidential records search results; Appendix C contains NAHC and tribal correspondence documents

Ross Owen, MA, RPA, conducted the intensive pedestrian survey and drafted the technical report. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal investigator, reviewed management recommendations, and finalized the technical report. William Burns, MA, RPA, prepared NAHC outreach letters and the NWIC records search. All archaeologists meet Secretary of the Interior Standards for archaeology and have extensive experience working within local, state, and federal regulatory contexts (Appendix A).

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## **2 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **2.1 Environmental Context**

The project area falls within the Coast Ranges physiographic province in the present-day city of Cloverdale in Sonoma County, California. Average annual temperatures in the area range between 47 and 74 degrees Fahrenheit (Western Regional Climate Center 2019). Winter rains are substantial, with annual precipitation averaging 43 inches per year. Bedrock geology consists of Quaternary alluvium and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (USGS 2019). Soils within the project area are mapped as Clear Lake clay, Positas gravelly loam, and Suther loam (USDA 2020). Clear Lake clay and Positas gravelly loam are both comprised of well-draining alluvial deposits in settings with low slope (0-9%). Suther loam consists of residuum and is located in the sloped areas along the southwestern edge of the project area.

### **2.2 Cultural Context**

#### **2.2.1 Prehistoric Context**

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in the Region. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Fredrickson (1974, 1994) developed a prehistoric chronology for human history in this region that used sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, population, and the introduction and variation of artifact types to differentiate between cultural groups. Three periods are presented in Fredrickson's prehistoric sequence: Paleoindian, Archaic (consisting of Lower, Middle, and Upper), and Emergent. Following four decades, Fredrickson's synthesis is still widely used today as the dominant framework for northwest California researchers.

#### **Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–6,000 BC)**

Fredrickson's Paleoindian period marked the initial human migration into California with most known sites found on the edge of former lakeshores and waterways. Groups were small and highly mobile, occupying broad geographic areas. The vast array of research conducted on Paleoindian sites relies heavily on data collected from the Great Basin or Southern California region. Although Paleoindian sites exist in northwest California, a lack of well-defined Paleoindian assemblages associated with these sites prohibits the full understanding of the adaptive system of these early peoples. In northwest California, the Borax Lake site (LAK-36) near Clear Lake basin is the best illustration of the Paleoindian period, with fluted projectile points and chipped stone crescents. A site near Clear Lake (LAK-510) and another at Cache Creek (LAK-1581) have early dates associated with obsidian hydration, but they lack diagnostic items with strong associations to well-

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dated strata. Evidence of milling technology and associations with faunal remains is unknown (Hildebrandt 2007).

## **Archaic Period (6000 BC–AD 1000)**

Fredrickson's Archaic period was characterized by three subdivisions based on developmental trends in subsistence strategies, settlement, technology, and social organization (Chartkoff 1998). The subdivisions defined a Lower (6000–3500 BC), Middle (3500–500 BC), and Upper (500 BC–AD 1000) Archaic sequence. A more diverse range of resources for groups to exploit proliferated during the Archaic period's substantial climate change to warmer and drier conditions. The diversification of the food base required more complex geographic mobility and expansion into surrounding environments, and the settlement strategies increased correspondingly. Archaic period social organization consisted of small-scale, semi-nomadic, socially egalitarian societies shifting from a foraging to a collecting way of life (Chartkoff 1998). Archaic cultures retained the use of large projectile points, but acorn and seed processing technology, consisting of the milling slab and handstone, was developed; this was eventually replaced by the bowl mortar and pestle. Trade systems and sustained exchanges between groups grew from the new diffuse economies. Shell beads gained significance as trade items.

## **Emergent Period (AD 1000–1800)**

In the Emergent period (Fredrickson 1974, 1994), which lasted from the end of the Upper Archaic (ca. AD 1000) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in terrestrial and fish game. There was a concurrent increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Emergent period, as demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, often stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear throwing technology) and dart for hunting. Other items included the increased presence of smaller bone and Olivella beads, perforated stones, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. Many Emergent sites contain are highly formal and unnecessarily decorative. These items include the flanged pipe, the Olivella callus cup bead, and the banjo effigy ornament (Bennyhoff 1994). Mortuary customs were elaborate and include interment with abundant grave goods and cremation replacing the loosely flexed burial (Milliken et al. 2007).

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955). Larger populations and higher population densities are characteristic. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided

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year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally (Milliken et al. 2007).

## **2.2.2 Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1750)**

The study area was traditionally occupied by the Pomo (Kroeber 1925). This group primarily inhabited the Pacific Coast, Russian River Valley, and portions of the Clear Lake area in and adjacent to present-day Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake Counties. The Pomo language has been assigned to the Hokan language family. This language group, suggested to have a time depth of 8,000 years BP (Barrett 1908; Golla 2007; Golla 2011), is distributed throughout the California and Nevada regions as discrete isolates. Just as with other Hokan-derived speaking groups, the Pomo language demonstrates influence from surrounding tribal languages.

Pomo settlements were organized in permanent villages throughout the valleys, typically found along major watercourses, such as rivers and creeks (Kroeber 1925). Districts of smaller settlements or tribelets were generally arranged around a larger community site (Kroeber 1925). The chiefs of these smaller tribelets resided in the larger villages but were responsible for maintaining close relationships with their tribelet as well as neighboring tribes. Within the Russian River valley mild-climate and biodiversity offered fish, small game and deer, acorns, as well as brush, grasses, and bulb plants which were utilized by the Pomo. Kroeber notes that more than a third of the Pomo communities were located along the Russian River, and that they wintered on the banks of the river (Kroeber 1925). Six primary village areas have been identified ethnographically in the area around the present-day town of Cloverdale (Barrett 1908), the nearest being *Akamoteolowani* and *Kalanko*. Accounts of Pomo inhabitants living in this area into the American period has been documented (Barrett 1908). This area marks the northern boundary of the Southern Pomo dialect. The Pomo would primarily cremate the remains of the dead. Death rituals could involve burning personal possessions and relatives cutting their hair, rubbing pitch and ash on their foreheads, and making offerings of seed or acorn meal (Kroeber 1925).

## **2.2.3 The Historic Period (post- AD 1769)**

Spanish missionization of Alta California was initiated in San Diego 1769. A total of 21 missions were constructed by the Dominican and Franciscan orders between 1769 and 1823. Missions in the region included San Francisco de Asís (1776), Santa Clara de Asís (1776), San José de Guadalupe (1797 in Alameda County), San Rafael Arcángel (1817 in Marin County), and San Francisco Solano (1823 in Sonoma County; Grunsky 1989).

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Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations. Following the establishment of the Mexican republic, the government seized many of the lands belonging to Native Americans, providing them as parts of larger Land Grants to affluent Mexican citizens and rancheros. The 1833 Secularization Act passed by the Mexican Congress ordered half of all mission lands to be transferred to the Indians, and the other half to remain in trust and managed by an appointed administrator. These orders were never implemented due to several factors that conspired to prevent Native Americans from regaining their patrimony. In the 1830s and 1840s, under the command of General Vallejo, Mexican soldiers had a series of conflicts with Wappo Native American tribes and allied Pomo tribes. Ranching and agricultural activities were of principal importance throughout this area.

California was officially ceded to the United States in 1848, which led to the continued appropriation of Native American lands, as well as those previously owned by Mexican and Spanish inhabitants, by ranchers, prospectors, and an increasing number of settlers. The United States Government did little to dissuade these trespasses for the Native American inhabitants. From 1850, with the passage of California's Indian Act, until legislative reforms in the late 1880s, state laws promoted conditions that amounted to indentured servitude for much of the Native American population throughout California. Some former mission neophytes were absorbed into the work forces on the ranchos, while others drifted toward the urban centers or moved to where they were able to join still largely autonomous native communities. United States conquest and annexation, together with the gold rush in Northern California, brought many additional outsiders into the region. Access and opportunities for Euro-American settlement within the area was further bolstered by the addition of railroads within the area in the later 1800s. Development during the following decades was fitful, undergoing cycles of boom and bust. With rising populations in the nineteenth century throughout the region, notably in urban centers, there were increased demands for agricultural goods and other foods to support this growth.

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## **3 RESEARCH METHODS**

The Secretary of the Interior has issued Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44720–44726)), which are used for the identification and evaluation of historic properties and to ensure that the procedures are adequate and appropriate. The identification and evaluation of historic properties are dependent upon the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties (NPS and ACHP 1998, pp. 18–20). Information about properties regarding their prehistory, history, architecture, and other aspects of culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships (NPS 2009), which is the intent of the current inventory.

This investigation consisted of a records search of the project area and a half-mile radius around the project area at the NWIC, Sonoma State University. Following Bureau of Land Management (BLM) precedents, which are appropriate for federal projects in general, survey techniques are loosely grouped into two categories: reconnaissance and intensive (BLM 2004; NPS 2009). The choice of survey category depends on the level of effort required for a particular project, which can vary depending on the nature of the properties or property types, the possible adverse effects on such properties, and agency requirements (NPS and ACHP 1998). The selection of field survey techniques and level of effort must be responsive to the management needs and preservation goals that direct the survey effort. For any survey, it is important to consider the full range of historic properties that may be affected, either directly or indirectly, and consider strategies that will minimize any adverse effects and maximize beneficial effects on those properties (BLM 2004; NPS 2009; NPS and ACHP 1998).

The current survey methods can be classified as intensive since full survey of the project areas and full documentation of cultural resources was completed. Survey staff exceeded the applicable Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey. Dudek archaeologist Ross Owen, MA, RPA surveyed the APE. A Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy, loaded with shapefiles of previously recorded resources and project boundaries was used to verify the accuracy of the survey coverage and the location of previously mapped resources. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through inspection of natural or artificial erosion/excavation exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. Field recording and photo documentation of resources, as appropriate, was completed.

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Historic research was also performed to better understand the history of land use of the project area. This research consisted of reviewing historic topographic map and aerials ([www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com)).

Documentation of cultural resources complied with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740), and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a), December 1989, Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (ARMR Guidelines) for the Preparation and Review of Archaeological Reports. All cultural resources identified during this inventory were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995), including updates to previously recorded resources.

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## 4 RESULTS

This section presents the results of the records search and the field survey of the current study.

### 4.1 Records Search Results

A records search was completed for the current APE and a half-mile buffer by staff at the Northwestern Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park on November 23, 2020. The records search identified 36 previous studies which have been performed within a half-mile radius of the records search area (Table 1). The records search identified a single cultural resource (P-49-004242) with an approximate location intersecting the APE, and an additional 4 cultural resources have been identified within a half-mile of the APE (Table 2; Confidential Appendix B).

**Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within ½ Mile of APE**

Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
S-000149	1975	David A. Fredrickson and Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey of Four Adjoining Land Parcels near Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California.
S-001024	1975	Thomas L. Jackson	An archaeological reconnaissance and evaluation of the proposed "Latter-Day Saints Church", Cloverdale Ward, Cloverdale, California (letter report)
S-001115	1978	Carol Sutton	Cultural Resources Survey Report of a Proposed Road Widening, 04-Son-101, Post Miles 50.0-52.0 04209-399151
S-001843	1979	Terry Jones	An Archaeological Survey of the Sbragia Subdivision, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-002126	1980	Lowell F. Damon	A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the proposed Rancho de Amigos/Stonehenge Subdivisions Located near Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-002719	1981		Historic Properties Survey Report, 04-SON-101, R49.8/R54.2, 04225-121451, Cloverdale Bypass

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Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
S-002719a	1973	Michael J. Moratto	Proposed Highway Improvements Near Cloverdale: An Archaeological Evaluation (Ref. 04-Son-101-49.8/56.2, 0.6 Mi. s/o Hiatt Rd. to Mendocino Co. line, 04134-121451-121461)
S-002719b	1981	Margaret Buss and Jeffery Bingham	Archaeological Survey Report for the Cloverdale Bypass Project, Sonoma County, 04-SON-101 R49.8/R54.2 04225-121451
S-002719c	1980	David W. Mayfield	Ethnographic Study of the Cloverdale Vicinity
S-002719d	1980	John W. Snyder	An Historic Architectural Survey of Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2
S-002719e	1981	Fred Wasserman	Addendum Historic Architectural Survey of Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2, 04219-121451
S-002719f	1981	Fred Wasserman	Architectural Revaluation of the Cannon House, 120 Mulberry Street, Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2, 04225-121451
S-002719g	1981	Fred Wasserman	Second Addendum Historic Architectural Survey of Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2, 04219-121451
S-002719h	1981	June Dollar	A Native American Study for the Proposed Rerouting of Route 101 in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, 04-SON-1-R49.8/R54.2
S-007525	1985	Mark R. Hale and Leigh Jordan	An Archaeological Study for City Trunk Sewer, a Water Main Alignment, and a Water Reservoir Tank Site (7820 Rancho de Amigos), Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-012904	1991	Jennifer Ferneau-Lion and J. Charles Whatford	An Archaeological Study of a 5-Acre Proposed Asphalt Plant and Aggregate Processing Site, 28100 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-013217	1990	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California
S-013217	1990	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological findings regarding a selection of a route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)

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Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
S-013217	1991	Thomas M. Origer	An archaeological study of revised portions of the AT&T route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)
S-013217	1991	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological study of AT&T revised fiber cable routes (letter report)
S-013217	1992	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological survey of alternative fiber optics cable routes, Point Arena (letter report)
S-013930	1992	Jefferson Haney	An Archaeological Study of the 14-acre Property at 320 Santana Drive in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-014125	1992	Michael Jablonowski	An Archaeological Study of the 114-acre Louisiana-Pacific Corporation Property Located at 100 Kelly Road, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-016440	1982	Mary Praetzellis, Adrian Praetzellis, and David A. Fredrickson	Archaeological and Historical Studies of Kelly Road Corridor, Sonoma County, California
S-018581	1996	William Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Santana Sewer Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-018587	1996	Greg Morre	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Parcel Located at 27705 Dutcher Creek Road, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, File DRH 96-0008
S-024367	2001	Sally Evans and Lisa Pesnichak	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Sunrise Hills Development, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, CA
S-024367a	2001	Sally Evans and Lisa Pesnichak	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Sunrise Hills Development, APN 117-040-076, Located within the City of Cloverdale and APN 117-040-075 Located within the County of Sonoma, California
S-032517	2006	Scott Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Tyris Corp, SF-18580A

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Report ID	Year	Author(s)	Title
S-047225	2015	Kimberly Butt	Historic Property Survey Report, Safe Routes to School Phase 2 Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California, STPL - 5039 (023)
S-047225a	2015	Kyle Rabellino	Archaeological Survey Report for the Safe Routes to School Phase 2 Project Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California, STPL - 5039 (023)
S-051522	2017	Scott N. Hudlow	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for South Cloverdale Project, City of Cloverdale, California
S-051522a	2017	Scott M. Hudlow	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for South Cloverdale Project, City of Cloverdale, California
S-051522b	2018	Julianne Polanco	USDA_2017_0908_001, Baumgardner Village Project, 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County
S-051522c	2017	Lori Koester	Federally Funded Project (USDA- RD) - Section 106 Consultation Baumgardner Village - 60 Multifamily Rental Units, 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California, APN - 117-040-053 & 084 (a portion, of) Township 11 North, Range 10 West, of Cloverdale USGS 7.5 - minute Quad Map
S-052143	2018	Heidi Koenig and Katherine Cleveland	235 Kelly Road – Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

As noted above, a NWIC records search of the area identified the approximate location of the a single resource (P-49-004242) as intersecting the APE, and an additional 4 cultural resources have been identified within a half-mile of the APE (Table 2).

**Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within ½ Mile of APE**

Primary ID	Trinomial	Name	Age	Attributes
<i>Intersecting the APE</i>				
P-49-004242		Icaria-Speranza Commune	Historic	Multiple family property; Monument
<i>Within ½ mile of the APE</i>				
P-49-002402	CA-SON-001988H	Kelly Road Homestead	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Wells
P-49-005670		ICD-1	Historic	Ancillary building

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Primary ID	Trinomial	Name	Age	Attributes
P-49-005671		ICD-2	Historic	Single family property
P-49-005976		235 Kelly Road	Historic	Ancillary building

### **P-49-004242**

The Icaria-Speranza Commune was a utopian society based on the writings of French philosopher Etienne Cabet. French immigrant families established a commune in Cloverdale in 1881 which lasted until 1886. No extant structures from the period of the commune’s existence have been located. Registered as California Historical Landmark #981, a commemorative plaque located along Asti Road west of Highway 101 marks the location of the Icaria-Speranza schoolhouse (Painter 2008). The project APE is located within the 885-acre tract of land that the Commune was established on in 1881. The Icaria-Speranza Commune developed the land for the planting of wheat, orchards, vineyards, and as pasture for cattle grazing (Ross 1989). No artifacts or features associated with the Commune have been identified within the project APE.

Due to its listing as California Historical Landmark #981 the Icaria-Speranza Commune is automatically listed in the CRHR, however no contributing features, artifacts or landscapes associated with the period of significance for the Commune are present within the APE, and the project will have no adverse effect to the remaining elements of the Commune present Asti Road, east of the APE.

### **P-49-005670**

A barn constructed in the 1920s, “ICD-1” is a 1 ½ story hay barn covered with a gable roof. A small ancillary farm building is located directly to the north of the barn, and a water conveyance ditch has been dug to the west. The barn is located directly adjacent to the northern limit of the project area along Kelly Road. The barn was recorded as a historic resource in 2017, but no significance evaluation was made (Hudlow 2017). The barn is outside of the APE and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

### **Historical Map Review**

Historic aerial photographs of the project area were available for the years 1953, 1971, 1983, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 (Historicaerials 2020). USGS topographic maps were available for the years 1960, 1962, 1968, 1970, 1987, 2012, 2015 and 2018. The aerial images show the APE has undergone very little alteration since 1953, and has been used for grazing for at

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least 70 years. Within the past four years construction has been initiated, and is still ongoing, within the parcel adjacent the APE to the east.

## **4.2 Geomorphological Information**

Bedrock geology consists of the Franciscan mélange of fragmented and sheared rocks (USGS 2020). Soils within the project area are mapped as Clear Lake clay, Positas gravelly loam, and Suther loam (USDA 2020). Clear Lake clay and Positas gravelly loam are both comprised of well-draining alluvial deposits in settings with low slope (0-9%). Suther loam consists of residuum and is located in the sloped areas along the southwestern edge of the project area. Recurring alluvial action and flooding would serve to support the development and presence of cultural deposits in the lowland areas within the APE. The Russian River Valley was an attractive resource for both Native and Euro-American populations inhabiting the region, and any stable terraces would have potential for subsurface deposits of cultural materials. Grazing activity reducing vegetation cover within the APE has impacted the erosion of seasonal drainages, and repeated trampling has exposed the topsoil to deflation. No other significant alteration to the landscape was observed during survey or review of historical aerial imagery and mapping. The likelihood of buried prehistoric deposits within the project area is low and the potential for historical-era refuse is considered to be low-moderate.

## **4.3 Field Survey Results**

Dudek Archaeologist Ross Owen, MA, RPA conducted the intensive-level pedestrian survey of the entire project APE on November 25, 2020 using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Native ground surface visibility was variable, and was restricted areas by grasses vegetation (Figure 3). Spoils from rodent burrows and exposed side-walls in drainages were closely inspected for evidence of subsurface deposits. An isolated machine-made glass jug with a threaded-cap finish was identified along a drainage running through the northeastern portion of the APE. The bottle style would date it to after the period of significance for the Icaria-Speranza Commune. No associated artifacts or features were identified.

Along the northern edge of the APE an historic barn (P-49-005670) is present on the opposite side of Kelly Road (Figure 4). Southwest of the barn is a culvert with a corrugated pipe and stacked-stone construction that crosses beneath Kelly Road (Figure 5).

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Figure 3. General overview of APE, facing northeast



Figure 4. View of P-49-005670, adjacent to APE, facing north

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Figure 5. Culvert along Kelly Rd adjacent to northern boundary of APE, facing north

## 4.4 Tribal Coordination

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Dudek on December 9, 2020 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on December 18, 2020 indicating that the search had identified Native American resources in the search area (comprised of the area within the 1 x 1 mile Section 7). Subsequent Native American outreach was attempted by letter (e-mail sent January 8, 2021) and phone for the project was made with NAHC-listed Tribal representatives (Table 3). Representatives from the Graton Rancheria Tribe of Federated Indians (Graton Rancheria) responded, observing that the APE does not fall in this tribe's traditional ancestral territory. The Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians and the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley were identified by the NAHC as the group to be specifically contacted for additional information relating to the NAHC SLF search results, no response to Dudek outreach attempts (outside of Graton Rancheria) has been received by this tribe or others on the NAHC Contact list. Tribal correspondence documents are included in Appendix C.

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**Table 3 Tribal Coordination**

Name and Title	Tribe / Organization	Date of Tribal Outreach		Response Received?
		Telephone	E-mail	
Patricia Hermsillo, Chairperson	Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Chris Wright, Chairperson	Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Greg Sarris, Chairperson	Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Gene Buvelot	Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Donald Duncan, Chairperson	Guidiville Indian Rancheria		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Dino Franklin, Chairperson	Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Loren Smith, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	January 12, 2021	N/A	None received or direct contact made
Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson	Lytton Rancheria		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Jose Simon	Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Sally Peterson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Middletown Rancheria		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson	Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley		January 8, 2021	None received or direct contact made

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Name and Title	Tribe / Organization	Date of Tribal Outreach		Response Received?
		Telephone	E-mail	
Leona Williams, Chairperson	Pinoleville Pomo Nation	January 12, 2021	N/A	None received or direct contact made

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## **5 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

The current cultural resources inventory was completed to satisfy the requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Dudek's Phase I cultural resources Inventory of the APE suggests that there is a low potential for the inadvertent impact to previously unidentified cultural resources or deposits. The NWIC records search failed to identify any recorded resources within the APE or the immediately surrounding vicinity. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did indicate that Native American resources are on file for the search area (comprised of the area within the 1 x 1 mile Section 7). The Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians and the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley were identified by the NAHC as the group to be specifically contacted for additional information relating to these search results. No response to Dudek outreach attempts has been received by this tribe or others on the NAHC Contact list, outside of Graton Rancheria who deferred to other traditionally geographically affiliated tribes. Intensive-level pedestrian survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites or potentially significant cultural resources. A single glass bottle dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century was identified within a seasonal drainage within the APE, aside from modern refuse no other cultural deposits were observed within the APE. Ground surface visibility was sufficient for gaining a representative sample for assessing the presence of cultural resources. A historic barn and potentially-associated culvert along the northern edge of the APE would not be impacted by the project as presently designed.

No cultural resources will be impacted (No Historic Properties Affected) by the project as currently designed. No additional archaeological work, including monitoring, appears to be required.

### **5.2 Recommendations**

No further cultural efforts or mitigation, including cultural construction monitoring, are recommended to be necessary in support of implementation of the current project. In the unlikely event that archaeological material should be identified by project personnel during ground disturbing activities, work should be temporary halted within 100 feet, and the CUSD and USACE consulted. A qualified archaeologist will be assigned to review the unanticipated find. Evaluation efforts of this resource for NRHP and CRHR listing will be initiated by the archaeologist and/or other appropriate recommendations for management and avoidance provided.

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Should human remains be discovered, work will halt in that area and procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) will be followed, beginning with notification to the ACOE (if applicable) and County Coroner. If Native American remains are present, the County Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to designate a Most Likely Descendent, who will arrange for the dignified disposition and treatment of the remains.

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**APPENDIX A**  
*Key Personnel Resumes*

# Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

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## Archaeologist

Adam Giacinto is an archaeologist with more than 13 years' experience preparing cultural resource studies and environmental documents, and managing archaeological survey, evaluation, and data recovery-level investigations. His research interests include prehistoric hunter-gatherer cultures and contemporary conceptions of heritage. His current research focuses on the social, historical, archaeological, and political mechanisms surrounding heritage values. He has gained practical experience in archaeological and ethnographic field methods while conducting research in the Southwest, Mexico, and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Giacinto brings specialized experience in cultural resources information processing gained while working at a CHRIS Information Center. He has worked as part of a nonprofit collaboration in designing and managing a large-scale, preservation-oriented, standardized database and conducting site and impact predictive GIS analysis of the cultural resources landscape of hundreds of square miles surrounding ancient Lake Cahuilla.

## Select Project Experience

**Copeland Creek Trail and Detention Basin Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Project involved archaeological and Native American monitoring and preparation for a monitoring plan meeting both CEQA considerations and Section 106, as well as needs expressed by the City, Sonoma County Water Agency, and Regional Parks personnel.

**Water Tank No. 8 Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Project involved extended phase I exploratory probing of identified resources and high-probability areas for unidentified resources, site recordation, a geomorphic analysis, and preparation for a monitoring plan meeting both CEQA considerations and



Adam Giacinto

### **Education**

*San Diego State University  
MA, Anthropology, 2011*

*Santa Rosa Junior College  
AA, Anthropology, 2004*

*Sonoma State University  
BA, Anthropology/Linguistics,  
2006*

### **Professional Affiliations**

*Register of Professional  
Archaeologists*

*Society for California Archaeology  
American Anthropological  
Association Institute of  
Archaeomythology*

*American Anthropological  
Association*

Section 106 compliance for USACE review. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to the City of Rohnert Park.

**City of Rohnert Park On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Sonoma County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto has provided recommendations, attended AB 52 consultation meetings, and overseen work for more than a half-dozen projects throughout the City of Rohnert Park.

**Bellevue Ranch 7 Project, City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report.

Mr Giacinto prepared and reviewed management recommendations. Project involved evaluation of an 1920s era residential building, review of building records, and assessment for unidentified historic-era resources. All work and recommendations met both CEQA considerations and Section 106 compliance.

**Kitchell Santa Rosa Project, Granite Construction, City of Santa Rosa, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwestern Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, and preparation of a technical memo. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

**Clearwater Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California.** As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search update and reviewed existing mitigation for the City of Rohnert Park.

**Caltrain Electrification Project, Cities of San Francisco, San Mateo, Palo Alto and San Jose, California.** As Co-Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervises, implements, and reports upon cultural inventory and compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, Joint Power Board, Project MOA, CEQA, and local Guidelines for the San Francisco to San Jose section. General responsibilities include oversight of Native American monitors, built environment specialists and archaeologists, management of cultural monitoring implementation and site treatment, client reporting, meetings and report preparation. Implementation of mitigation included exploratory archaeological investigations at multiple NAHC-eligible resources.

**SFO Rental Car Center/Air Train Project, San Francisco, California:** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed and completed archaeological work for the SFO Rental Car Center/Air Train Project included a Northwest Information Center records search, NAHC sacred lands file search, tribal outreach, and preparation of a constraints study, Archaeological Resource Management Report-style technical report for compliance with CEQA and Section 106. Work included an assessment of known resources and potential for unanticipated buried cultural resources by consulting geologic, soils, historical map, geotechnical, slope, landscape, and previous technical study information. Preparation of a report and maps that met State Historic Preservation Office, FAA and Airport staff needs was completed. The report addressed anticipated subsurface disturbance that would result from proposed project components and analyzed the potential for impacts to unanticipated archaeological deposits. These efforts resulted in the recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected based on the review of archival data, previous investigations, and clear geomorphic evidence demonstrating that the proposed Rental Car

Center/AirTrain footprint was planned in an area underlain by modern fill and Bayshore Mud considered not suitable to support the presence of developed cultural deposits.

**Napa Roundabouts Project, City of Napa, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto completed Native American coordination, preparation of an ASR and HRER, review of historical and geoarchaeological documentation, and successfully developed, implemented, and reported upon an XPI Investigation, including preparation of a XPI Proposal and technical report. Mr. Giacinto managed fieldwork, which included survey, the use of mechanical geoprobes and hand excavation with the intent of identifying the potential for both prehistoric and historical-era resources within the NRHP-eligible West Napa Historic District. A successful mitigation strategy was developed for the City of Napa and Caltrans, within federal,

**San Pablo Broadband Project, City of San Pablo, California.** As principal cultural investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) sacred lands file search, tribal outreach, and preparation of a constraints study, ARMR-style technical report and monitoring plan, and IS/MND under CEQA and Section 106 for the entire City of San Pablo area. Work included preparation of a regional sensitivity study for known and buried cultural resources by applying a weighted geologic, soils, geotechnical, slope, landscape, and previous technical study information. A mitigation strategy was prepared to meet City needs within in this area containing numerous sensitive NRHP/CRHR-listed archaeological (Nelson Mound sites) and built environment resources.

**California High Speed Rail, Fresno, California.** As Co-Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervised, implemented, and reported upon cultural inventory and compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, Federal Rail Authority, CEQA, and local Guidelines for Fresno to Bakersfield section. General responsibilities included day-to day scheduling oversight of Native American monitors, built environment specialists and archaeologists, management of cultural monitoring implementation and site treatment, client reporting, meetings and report preparation. Mr. Giacinto was the lead in multiple trainings.

**CSU Chico Siskiyou Hall, Chico, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northeast Information Center (NEIC) records search, NAHC and Native American information outreach, supported Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation, historic built environment survey, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report pursuant to federal, state, and Chico regulatory requirements. No archaeological or tribal cultural resources were identified within the project area that could be impacted. Assessment of geomorphological conditions and review of previous historical disturbances indicated the area was of low potential to contain significant unanticipated buried cultural resources. Archival research was conducted at the CSU Chico Special Collections and University Archives, Butte County Historical Society Archives, and the Chico Heritage Association Historic. Additional research included the review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps. Based on the analysis, the parcel in question contained one potential historical resource: Siskiyou Hall. The potential resource was assessed for its historic significance and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and California Historical Landmarks listing (CHL). Extensive research indicated that the building did not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or CHL.

**New Hogan Reservoir Project, Calaveras County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Central California Information Center (CCIC) records search, Native American Heritage

Commission (NAHC), archaeological survey, and preparation of a constraints study with management recommendations for Calaveras County Water District to meet CEQA compliance.

**Auburn Recycled Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary Process Upgrade Improvement Project, City of Auburn, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Woodland, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Las Gallinas Treatment Plant Secondary Upgrade Improvement Project, Las Gallinas, Marin County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory and evaluation review completed for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Pure Water Plan Constraints Study and PEIR, City of San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed preparation of a constraints study for the Pure Water Project. Work involved a records search of over 100 mile linear miles of San Diego. Site record information from more than 1,236 cultural resources was processed, coded, and integrated within a geospatial sensitivity model to identify archaeological and built environment constraints throughout the proposed alignment. This information was integrated within a PEIR and is currently being used to assist with management planning through the project alignment. Maps were then generated using generalized grid units (1000 x 1000 meters in size) to provide a visual model of relative archaeological resource sensitivity while maintaining the appropriate level of confidentiality for public dissemination to assist in planning.

**El Dorado Irrigation 2017 Flume Replacement Project, Riverton, El Dorado County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report for EID under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory, including updates to the El Dorado Canal, Olgiby Grade, and additional historic-era sites.

**El Dorado Irrigation District Emergency Tree Harvest, El Dorado, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report for CalFire and EID under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory, including updates to the El Dorado Canal.

**Santa Margarita Hidden Ridge Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, SCCIC archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. The proposed intersected two NRHP-listed resources and a NRHP-listed archaeological district. Mr. Giacinto developed and managed testing efforts

to appropriately define significant deposits and prepared a monitoring plan. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, and project was successfully permitted.

**South Orange County Water Authority Brine line Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed an updated survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory requiring Army Corps review for Section 106 compliance. Mr. Giacinto successfully re-delineated NRHP-listed archaeological resource boundaries based on review of survey and archival data. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**El Toro Recycled Water Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Reach 5 Project, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed provided recommendations to SAWP for a monitoring approach that would satisfy both State Water Board and Pechanga tribe interests. Project included archaeological monitoring of areas along Tescal Canyon Road and met compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Carlsbad Desalination Third Addendum to EIR Biological Survey and Monitoring, Poseidon Water LLC, Carlsbad, California.** As archaeological consultant, Mr. Giacinto conducted archaeological monitoring and consultation on an as-needed basis.

**Lake Morena Dam Project, Lake Morena, City of San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, agency correspondence, and preparation of a archaeological and built environment technical report work related to dam improvements.

**Hanson El Monte Pond Restoration, Lakeside's River Park Conservancy, San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the field efforts, reporting, and agency interface for a cultural inventory. Resources were evaluated for significance under county guidelines, CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Worked with the Army Corps for submittal of documents to SHPO.

**Hamilton Hospital Project, City of Novato, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed tribal and archaeological fieldwork and methodological reporting relating to the extended Phase I inventory geoprobe drilling and shovel test pit excavation. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and local regulations.

**Laurel Ridge Project, City of Novato, Marin County, California.** As third party cultural consultant, Mr. Giacinto reviewed technical report findings and recommendations for compliance with CEQA and Section 106 compliance. Recommendations were made to ensure that all mitigation strategies were well grounded and defensible.

**Private Pier Project, City of Tiburon, Marin County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and

preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to the County of Marin for this negative cultural inventory.

**Oakmont Senior Living Facility, City of Novato, Marin County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation

**UC Merced Student Housing Project, Merced County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Central California Information Center (CCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report. Mr. Giacinto prepared and reviewed management recommendations for CEQA considerations and Section 106 compliance.

**New Hogan Reservoir Project, Calaveras County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Central California Information Center (CCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), archaeological survey, and preparation of a constraints study with management recommendations for Calaveras County Water District to meet CEQA compliance.

**Royal Gorge Trails Project, Donner Summit, Donner Land Trust, Placer County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated and completed a North Central Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy meeting federal, state, and local standards was developed and provided to the client for this negative cultural inventory.

**Emergency Helipad Project, Tahoe-Truckee Airport District, South Lake Tahoe, Placer County, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy meeting federal, state, and local standards was developed and provided to the client for this negative cultural inventory.

**MCWRA Interlake Spillway Project, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.** As Co-Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto provided oversight and management of Inventory and Evaluation. Project involved survey of Lake San Antonio and outflow at Lake Nacimiento, as well as evaluation of the Lake San Antonio historic-era dam.

**South Lake Solar Project, Fresno County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SJVIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), review of existing information, and preparation of a Critical Issues Analysis.

**Donner Trail Elementary School Project, Truckee, Placer and Nevada County, California.** As archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy meeting state and local standards was developed and provided to the client for this negative cultural inventory.

**Tahoe Lake Elementary School Project, South Lake Tahoe, California.** As archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto assisted with report preparation and project coordination, as well as prepared geoarchaeological assessment for ACOE or project area.

**Roberts' Ranch Project, Vacaville, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory.

**Collins Drive Project, City of Auburn, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical memo . An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

**Dorsey Marketplace Project, City of Grass Valley, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory, including recommendations relating to historical mining features.

**Penn Valley Project, SimonCre, County of Nevada, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical memo. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting Army Corps of Engineers, CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory update.

**Byron Airport Development Program, Contra Costa, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory.

**Combie Road Corridor Improvement Project, Auburn, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological and historic architectural survey, DPR 523 building forms, and preparation of a technical report under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory.

**Dodge Flats Power Project, Pyramid Lake, Nevada.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a the Nevada Cultural Resource Information System (NVCRIS) records search, prepared a study of prehistoric and historical-era constraints, oversaw drone photography, predictive analyses (slope, aspect, drainage, elevation, geomorphic), archaeological survey sampling, and prepared a full report with appropriate mitigation.

**Fish Springs Solar Project, Pyramid Lake, Nevada.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted a NVCRIS records search and prepared a critical issues analysis for cultural resources.

**Lassen Substation Project, Mt Shasta., California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated and conducted a review of the archaeological and built-environment technical study and related sections of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment on behalf of the CPUC.

**Meadowrock Vinyard Project, Napa, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory

**Highway 101 Overcrossing Project Offsite Staging Area Project, City of Palo Alto, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto reviewed existing Historic Property Survey Reports and Archaeological Survey Reports; then prepared an addendum study to meet CEQA and Caltrans regulations and styles. He coordinated a records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of the technical report.

**Park Boulevard Environmental Impact Report (EIR), City of Palo Alto, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report and EIR section. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to the City of Palo Alto for this negative cultural inventory.

**Vacaville Center Campus Project, Solano Community College District, City of Vacaville, California.** As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, NAHC and Native American communication, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Recommendations were framed in compliance with CEQA regulations and submitted to the lead agency.

**Makani Power Wind Turbine Pilot Program, Alameda, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a NWIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical memo for this potential wind farm. The mitigation strategy did not require additional archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted as a categorical exemption to the reviewing agency.

**Maidu Bike Path and Park Projects, City of Auburn, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Auburn Recreation District Operations and Development Project, City of Auburn, California.** As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting Bureau of Reclamation, CEQA, and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

**Auburn Recreation District Creek Vegetation Management Project, City of Auburn, California.** As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Two new archaeological sites were recorded. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA, US Army Corps Section 106, and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

**Steephollow Creek and Bear River Restoration, Nevada County, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto assisted with management of field efforts and preparation of a technical report for a cultural inventory. Resources were evaluated for significance under CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Yokohl Ranch Development Project, The Yokohl Ranch Company, LLC, Tulare County, California.** As co-principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed 15 archaeologists in conducting significance evaluation of 118 historical and prehistoric cultural resources throughout the 12,000 acre Yokohl Valley area. Operated as tribal interface, and facilitated the respectful handling and reburial of sensitive cultural material with the tribes, applicant, and NAHC.

**Yokohl Ranch Cultural Resources, The Yokohl Ranch Company, LLC, Tulare, California.** As Principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed 15 archaeologists in conducting 1,900 acres of survey throughout the Yokohl Valley.

### **Other Pertinent Experience**

Mr. Giacinto was an active participant of Fort Ross Historic State Park Living History Day, 1995-2000. During these annual events, visitors would be educated in local Russian and Mexican-era history and prehistory (Aleutian and Kashia Pomo) of the park, and the surrounding region. In addition, Mr. Giacinto has identified and updated numerous archaeological sites throughout the northern Sonoma County coast with the intent of ensuring ongoing preservation and stewardship. The most recent of these was in June, 2017 where prehistoric Kashia Pomo rock art was re-located and DPR forms updated in the Still Water Cove

## **Additional Experience**

### **Development**

**1836 Columbia Street Project, Parikh Properties, City of San Diego, California.** As Co-Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical report for this small residential development. The mitigation strategy did not require additional archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the City of San Diego.

**Canergy - Rutherford Road Development Project, Ericsson-Grant, Inc., El Centro, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated records searches, Native American contact, map preparation and fieldwork.

**Oro Verde Development Project, Wohlford Land Co., LLC, Valley Center, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical letter report for this small residential development.

The mitigation strategy did not require additional archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the County of San Diego.

**Fifth Avenue Development Cultural Inventory, E2 ManageTech, Inc., Chula Vista, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated the preparation of a paleontological, archaeological, and historic resource inventory for a proposed residential project. Responsibilities included a SCIC records search, San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) records search, archival research, agency and client communication, GIS, and compiling the technical report and appendices. Results were submitted as a technical report s to the City of Chula Vista.

**Normal Street Evaluations, Darco Engineering, Inc., San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the preparation of a historic resource evaluation for a number of buildings located in the community of University Heights. Responsibilities included an SCIC records search, agency and client communication, archival research, GIS, and compiling the technical report and appendices. Results were submitted as a technical report and associated appendices to the City of San Diego.

**Mapleton Park Centre Site Analysis, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Murrieta, California.** As Principal archaeological consultant, Mr. Giacinto prepared a project constraints study for Kaiser Permanente, within the County of Riverside.

**New Kaiser Permanente Medical Center EIR, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., San Diego, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto conducted a survey of the proposed medical center and reported negative findings to the City of San Diego.

**St. John Garabed Church Environmental Services, St. John Garabed Armenian Apostolic Church Trust, San Diego, California.** As field director and co-principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted a survey of the proposed church facilities and reported findings to the City of San Diego. Additional responsibilities included preparation of the cultural and paleontological sections for the project EIR.

**PMC Quarry Creek Project Phase II Cultural Evaluation, McMillin Land Development, Carlsbad, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed and conducted archaeological testing, data analysis, report writing and mapping of existing cultural resources within the 60-acre Quarry Creek Project study area.

**University Office and Medical Park Project Cultural Resource Study Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Marcos, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting survey of the 49.5-acre study area in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources and prepared maps and a report for the presentation of this information.

## Education

**Mission Beach Elementary School EIR, McKellar McGowan, San Diego, California.** As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Southern California Information Center (SCIC) records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. The mitigation strategy did not require archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the City of San Diego.

**San Diego State University (SDSU) West Campus Housing EIR/Tech Studies, Gatzke, Dillon and Balance, San Diego, California.** As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report and EIR section. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to SDSU for this negative cultural inventory.

**Orange Coast College Initial Study (IS), Coast Community College District, Orange, California.** As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, preparation of a technical report, and provided management and compliance recommendations relating to cultural resources on three Orange County College campuses.

## Energy

**McCoy Solar Energy Project, Blythe, California.** As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervised, implemented, and reported upon compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM Guidelines, CEQA, and County of Riverside Guidelines. General responsibilities included day-to-day scheduling oversight of Native American monitors and archaeologists, tribal interface, management of cultural monitoring implementation, and agency reporting. Worked with the Dudek Compliance team to provide cultural summaries for 14 variance requests. Reporting included preparation and submittal of daily cultural resource summaries to interested tribal parties and the BLM, monthly summaries of cultural compliance status and treatment of unanticipated finds, bi-weekly BLM-McCoy Solar, meetings and a monitoring summary report. Mr. Giacinto was the lead in two formal trainings with monitors and counsel members from the Colorado River Indian Tribes regarding federal and state regulations relating to human remains, County and BLM guiding documents, identification of cultural material, and the multiple understandings of "cultural resources".

**Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, California.** As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervised, implemented, and reported upon cultural compliance and construction monitoring efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM Guidelines, California Energy Commission Guidelines, CEQA, and County of Riverside Guidelines. General responsibilities included day-to-day scheduling oversight of Native American monitors and archaeologists, tribal interface, management of cultural monitoring implementation, and agency reporting to both the BLM and Energy Commission. Reporting included preparation and submittal of daily cultural resource summaries to interested tribal parties, Energy Commission, and the BLM, monthly summaries of cultural compliance status and treatment of unanticipated finds, bi-weekly BLM-McCoy Solar, meetings and a monitoring summary report. Mr. Giacinto was the lead in multiple trainings.

**BayWa Granger Solar Site Survey, RBF Consulting, Valley Center, California.** As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the inventory and prepared management recommendations for a proposed solar farm in Valley Center, California. A relationship of open dialogue between Mr. Giacinto and the client allowed for the project design to avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources the proper the development of compliant mitigation and informed project design. Results were submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.

**Valley Center Solar Site Survey, RBF Consulting, Valley Center, California.** As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the inventory and prepared management recommendations for a proposed solar farm in Valley Center, California. A relationship of open dialogue between Mr. Giacinto and the client allowed for the project design to avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources the proper the development of compliant mitigation and informed project design. Results were submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.

**Data Collection for the Tierra Del Sol Solar Farm Project, Tierra Del Sol Solar Farm LLC, Tierra Del Sol, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 8 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection, and excavation of 13 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley. Mr Giacinto prepared a inventory and evaluation report for this project, completed to County of San Diego Standards.

**Rugged Solar Farm Project, Rugged Solar LLC, Boulevard, California.** As principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 12 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection and excavation of 42 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley. Mr Giacinto prepared an inventory and evaluation report and EIR section for this project, completed to County of San Diego Standards

**Wind Energy Project, Confidential Client, Riverside, California.** As principal cultural investigator, Mr. Giacinto prepared the cultural scope and schedule, coordinated the records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report for the County of Riverside that provided management and compliance recommendations relating to identified cultural resources. Additional responsibilities included coordination of paleontological and Native American monitor subconsultants.

**Gas Line for Poway Pump Station, City of Poway, San Diego County California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted an inventory, coordinated survey, and provided amangement recommendations in technical report.

**Sol Orchard Solar Farm, RBF Consulting, Ramona, California.** As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring and prepared management recommendations for a proposed solar farm in Ramona, California. All impacts to significant cultural resources in the vicinity were avoided. Results were submitted to the County of San Diego.

**Solar Farm Cultural Resources Services, Confidential Client, San Diego, California.** As project director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 8 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection, and excavation of 13 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley.

**As-Needed Environmental Analysis for Solar Project Road Access, Confidential Client, San Diego, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 12 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection and excavation of 42 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley.

**East County Substation EIR/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), San Diego County, California.** As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to survey the possible impacts to exiting and newly recorded cultural resources.

**Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Meteorological Masts 1 and 4 and Access Roads, Iberdrola Renewables, Kern County, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting surveys of the study area in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources.

**Wood to Steel Pole Conversion Survey, San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), San Diego County, California.** As crew chief, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting a survey of Circuit 75 in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources.

**Sunrise Powerlink Project Monitoring, SDG&E, Imperial and San Diego Counties, California.** As a field director, Mr. Giacinto assisted in managing an archaeological field crew, aided in data collection, and conducted monitoring by facilitating planned mitigation strategies of construction and pre-construction activities associated with a 500-kilovolt (kV) transmission line, access roads, and work areas.

**Cal Valley Solar Ranch-Switchyard Site No. 3 Archaeological Testing, Ecology & Environment Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California.** As part of a team of archaeologists, conducted excavations and general testing of a middle prehistoric site.

**Wood to Steel Pole Conversion, SDG&E, Cleveland National Forest (CNF), San Diego County, California.** As crew chief, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting a survey of Circuit 440 in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources.

**Devers to Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Colorado River Substation Project Monitoring, Southern California Edison (SCE), Blythe, California.** As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto monitored the geotechnical testing of soils along access road leading into Colorado River Substation from the west.

**Sunrise Powerlink Pole Fielding and Environmental Monitoring, SDG&E, Imperial and San Diego Counties, California.** As the archaeological representative, Mr. Giacinto worked with SDG&E-contracted engineers, surveyors, and biologists to assess proposed work areas, access roads, and structure locations for possible impacts upon existing cultural resources.

**Wood to Steel Pole Conversion Pole Fielding, SDG&E and CNF, San Diego County, California.** As the archaeological representative, Mr. Giacinto worked with SDGE-contracted engineers, surveyors, and biologists to assess proposed pole transmission pole locations for possible impacts upon existing cultural resources.

**Wood to Steel Pole Conversion, SDG&E and CNF, San Diego County, California.** As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to survey segments of Circuit 449, Circuit 78, TL 625, and TL 629 for possible impacts to existing cultural resources.

**Guy Pole and Stub Pole Removal Monitoring, SDG&E, Carlsbad, California.** As archaeological representative, Mr. Giacinto monitored activities associated with the removal of existing unused energy transmission infrastructure in an area near recorded cultural resources of noted significance.

**DPV2 500 kV Transmission Line Survey, SCE, Riverside County, California.** As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to survey more than 45 miles of linear proposed project area. Conducted an intensive inventory of prehistoric and historical period cultural resources from Desert Center to Thousand Palms.

**DPV2 Colorado Switchyard Survey, SCE, Riverside County, California.** As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto prepared the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and created project area maps in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources prior field survey for a fiber-optic ground wire project for DPV2 Colorado switchyard in Blythe.

**Pole Replacement Projects Surveying, SCE, Orange and Riverside Counties, California.** As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto prepared the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and created project area maps in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources prior to fieldwork for the deteriorated pole project within the CNF, and deteriorated pole and pole replacement on private property.

**Sunrise Powerlink Environmentally Superior Southern Alternative Survey, SDG&E, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California.** As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto assisted in preparing the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and digitized the boundaries of archaeological sites in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources, and a records search of existing site data for alternative route.

## Military

**Cultural Resources Inventory, March Joint Powers Authority, Riverside County, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the field efforts, reporting, and facilitated tribal consultation for cultural inventory. The report included preparation of a cultural context for WW-I and WW-II era history of the air fields and camp in the vicinity. Resource considerations were compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Utility Corridor Survey at Edwards Air Force Base, U.S. Air Force, California.** As Archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto guided the design and preparation of digital field forms to assist in the recordation of archaeological resources at archaeological sites throughout the EAFB, including the Pancho Barnes site.

**Infill Survey Project at Edwards Air Force Base, U.S. Air Force, California.** As Field Director, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of five archaeologists in conducting a general pedestrian inventory of cultural resources within a 7,650-acre study area.

**Desert Warfare Training Facility Cultural Resources Inventory Project, U.S. Navy Southwest, Imperial County, California.** As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to conduct an intensive inventory of prehistoric and historical period cultural resources in selected areas within the Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range in Niland.

**Morgan/Bircham 55 to 12 kV Project Survey, U.S. Navy-Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS)-China Lake, Inyo County, California.** As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto prepared the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and created project area maps in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources prior to field survey at NAWS China Lake.

## Resource Management

**Pure Water Project Constraints Study and PEIR, City of San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed preparation of a constraints study for the Pure Water Project. Work involved a records search of over 100 mile linear miles of San Diego. Site record information from more than 1,236 cultural resources was processed, coded, and integrated within a geospatial sensitivity model to identify archaeological and built environment constraints throughout the proposed alignment. This information was integrated within a PEIR and is currently being used to assist with management planning through the project alignment. Maps were then generated using generalized grid units (1000 x 1000 meters in size) to provide a visual model of relative archaeological resource sensitivity while maintaining the appropriate level of confidentiality for public dissemination to assist in planning.

**Lake Morena Dam Project, Lake Morena, City of San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, agency correspondence, and preparation of a archaeological and built environment technical report work related to dam improvements.

**Hanson El Monte Pond Restoration, Lakeside's River Park Conservancy, San Diego, California.** As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the field efforts, reporting, and agency interface for a cultural inventory. Resources were evaluated for significance under county guidelines, CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Worked with the Army Corps for submittal of documents to SHPO.

**Peter's Canyon Regional Park CEQA Study, Orange County Fire Authority, Orange, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted a cultural resources inventory of all cultural resources within Peters Canyon planned fuel reduction areas. Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Recommendations were provided to agency personnel to assist in mitigating any possible adverse effects to cultural resources in the project vicinity.

**Lake Cahuilla Cultural Resources Management Plan, ASM PARC, Riverside County, California.** As project archaeologist and lead analyst, Mr. Giacinto developed a standardized database associated with ancient Lake Cahuilla and the surrounding archaeological and ecological landscape. Performed GIS data integration and predictive analysis, data entry of site record information, and completed multi-day, multi-person record search covering 17 USGS quadrangle in Riverside County. The project was finalized with the preparation of a management document submitted to the the Friends of the San Jacinto Mountains with the intent of identifying known and potential areas for preservation.

### Third Party Review and Monitoring

**Ocotillo Wind Energy Facility Third Party Compliance Monitoring, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Imperial County, California.** As third party observer, Mr. Giacinto collaborated with the BLM in maintaining cultural compliance with federal environmental policies. In addition, processed archaeological and Native American comments for BLM attention.

**Rio Mesa Solar Electric Generating Facility CEQA Studies, BrightSource Energy, Inc., Riverside, California.** As third party reviewer, Mr. Giacinto collaborated with the BLM, the California Energy Commission, and Brightsource to review URS Corporation's cultural report content, quality, and environmental compliance.

### Tribal

**South Palm Canyon West Fork Flood Emergency Work, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto worked with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office to conduct archaeological monitoring on tribal lands of emergency repairs within Andreas Canyon National Register of Historic Places listed district. A monitoring report with a summary of findings and implemented mitigation activities, daily monitoring logs and photos, and confidential figures was provided to the tribe.

**South Palm Canyon Improvements, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto worked with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office to conduct archaeological monitoring on tribal lands of facility

improvements within Andreas Canyon National Register of Historic Places listed district. A monitoring report with a summary of findings and implemented mitigation activities, daily monitoring logs and photos, and confidential figures was provided to the tribe.

**Shu'luuk Wind Project Cultural Resource Study Survey, Campo Environmental Protection Agency and Invenergy LLC, Campo Indian Reservation, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed two teams of archaeologists, consisting of seven total practitioners, in conducting a survey of the 2,400-acre study area in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources. Worked with Campo Environmental Protection Agency, of the Campo Kumeyaay Nation, in forming management objectives and integrating six Native American Monitors into daily survey activities.

### Water/Wastewater

**El Toro Recycled Water Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Reach 5 Project, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed provided recommendations to SAWP for a monitoring approach that would satisfy both State Water Board and Pechanga tribe interests. Project included archaeological monitoring of areas along Tescal Canyon Road and met compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Santa Margarita Hidden Ridge Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, SCIC archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. The proposed intersected two NRHP-listed resources and a NRHP-listed archaeological district. Mr. Giacinto developed and managed testing efforts to appropriately define significant deposits and prepared a monitoring plan. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, and project was successfully permitted.

**South Orange County Water Authority Brine line Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed an updated survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory requiring Army Corps review for Section 106 compliance. Mr. Giacinto successfully re-delineated NRHP-listed archaeological resource boundaries based on review of survey and archival data. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the San Juan Creek Outfall Project, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Carlsbad Desalination Third Addendum to EIR Biological Survey and Monitoring, Poseidon Water LLC, Carlsbad, California.** As archaeological consultant, Mr. Giacinto conducted archaeological monitoring and consultation on an as-needed basis.

**Old Mission Dam, City of San Diego, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted an inventory, coordinated survey, and prepared recommendations for the maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places listed resource, Old Mission Dam.

**Otay River Wetland Mitigation, Poseidon Water LLC, San Diego, California.** As field director, Mr. Giacinto conducted a cultural resources survey of a mitigation property, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), to be used for estuary restoration.

**Vallecitos Water District Rock Springs Sewer, Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, San Diego, California.** As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical letter report for this small residential development. The mitigation strategy did require additional archaeological monitoring based on the potential to encounter subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the Vallecitos Water District.

# **APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)**

*Records Search Maps and Information*

# **APPENDIX C**

*NAHC and Tribal Correspondence*

January 8, 2021

Mr. Duncan Donald, Chairperson  
Guidiville Indian Rancheria

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Donald,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

A NWIC records search did not identify any Native American cultural resources within or near the project area. NAHC Sacred Lads File search did, however, indicate that a resources is present in the search area. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. This letter is not intended to represent notification pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Consultation pursuant to AB 52 will be completed by the lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

**Attachments:** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Mr. Dino Franklin, Chairperson  
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria  
1420 Guerneville Rd. #1  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Franklin,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

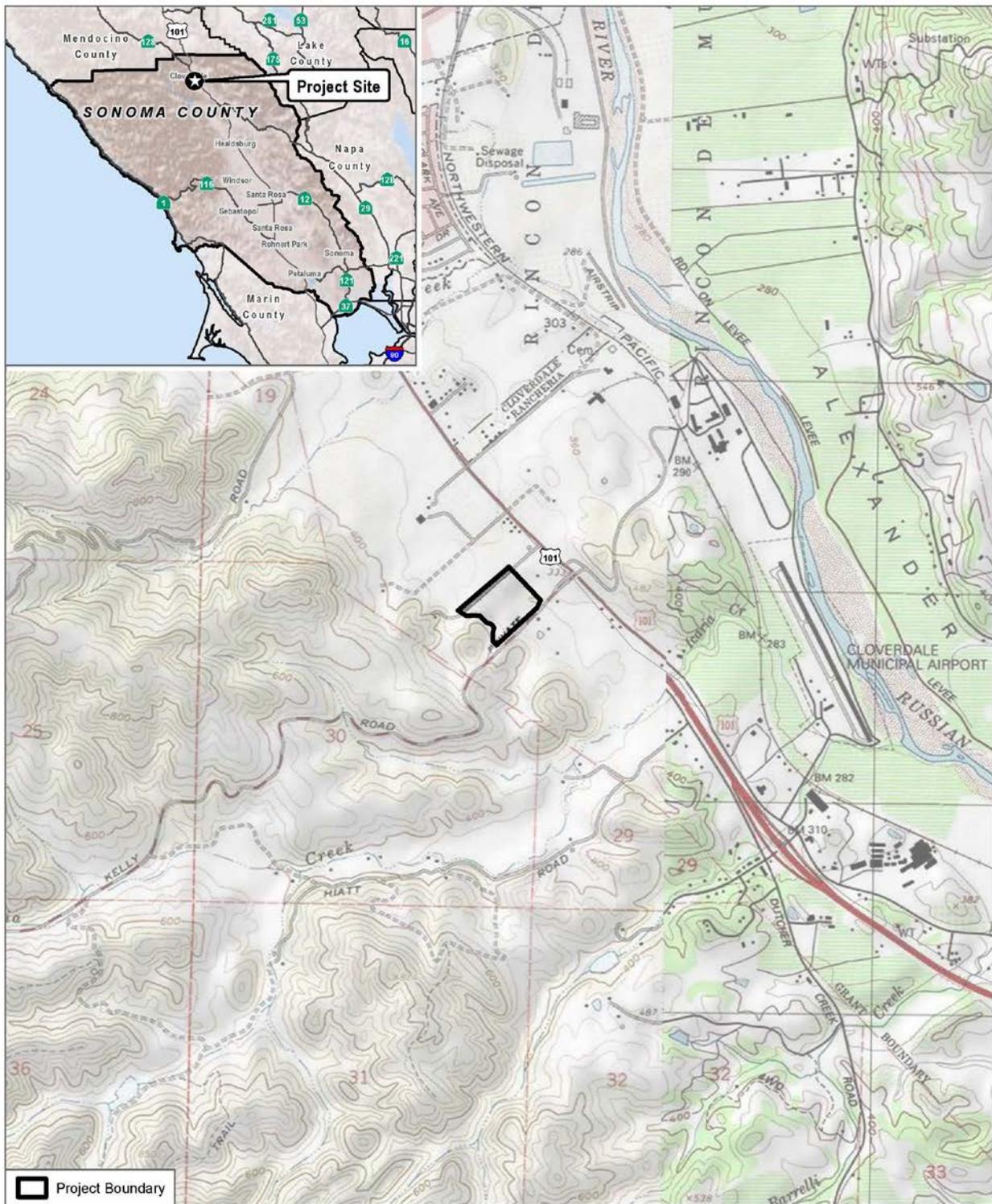
**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

**Attachments:** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

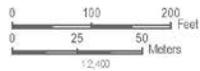
**Project Location**

Cloverdale South Fields Project



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Mr. Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson  
Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley  
2275 Silk Rd.  
Windsor, CA 95492

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Gabaldon,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

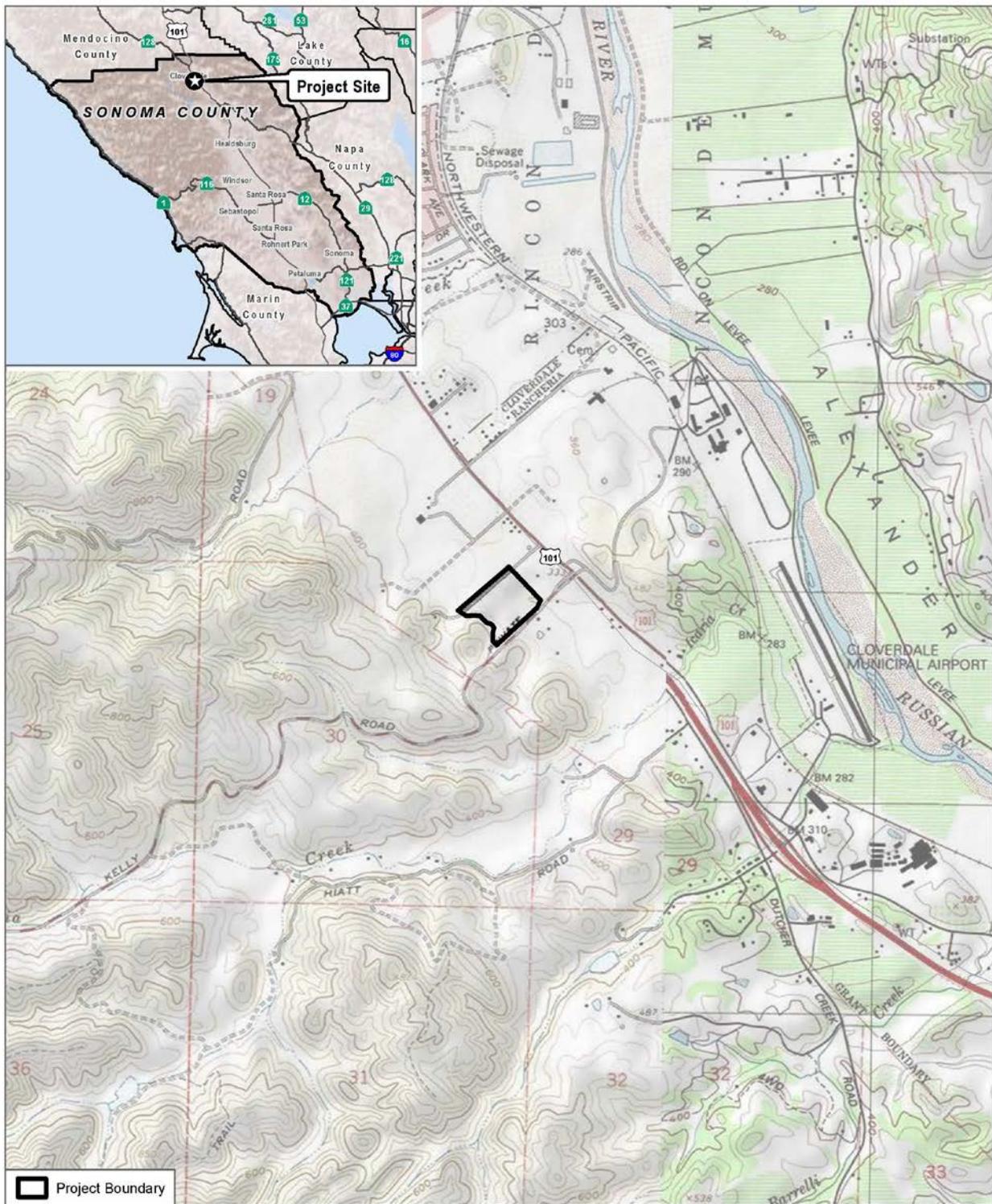
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Phone: 916.530.8654

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Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

***Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site***



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

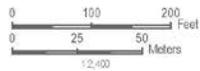
**Project Location**

Cloverdale South Fields Project



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Mr. Buvelot Gene,  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Gene,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

**Attachments:** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Ms. Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson  
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A  
Cloverdale, CA 95425

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Ms. Hermosillo,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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Respectfully,



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Archaeologist

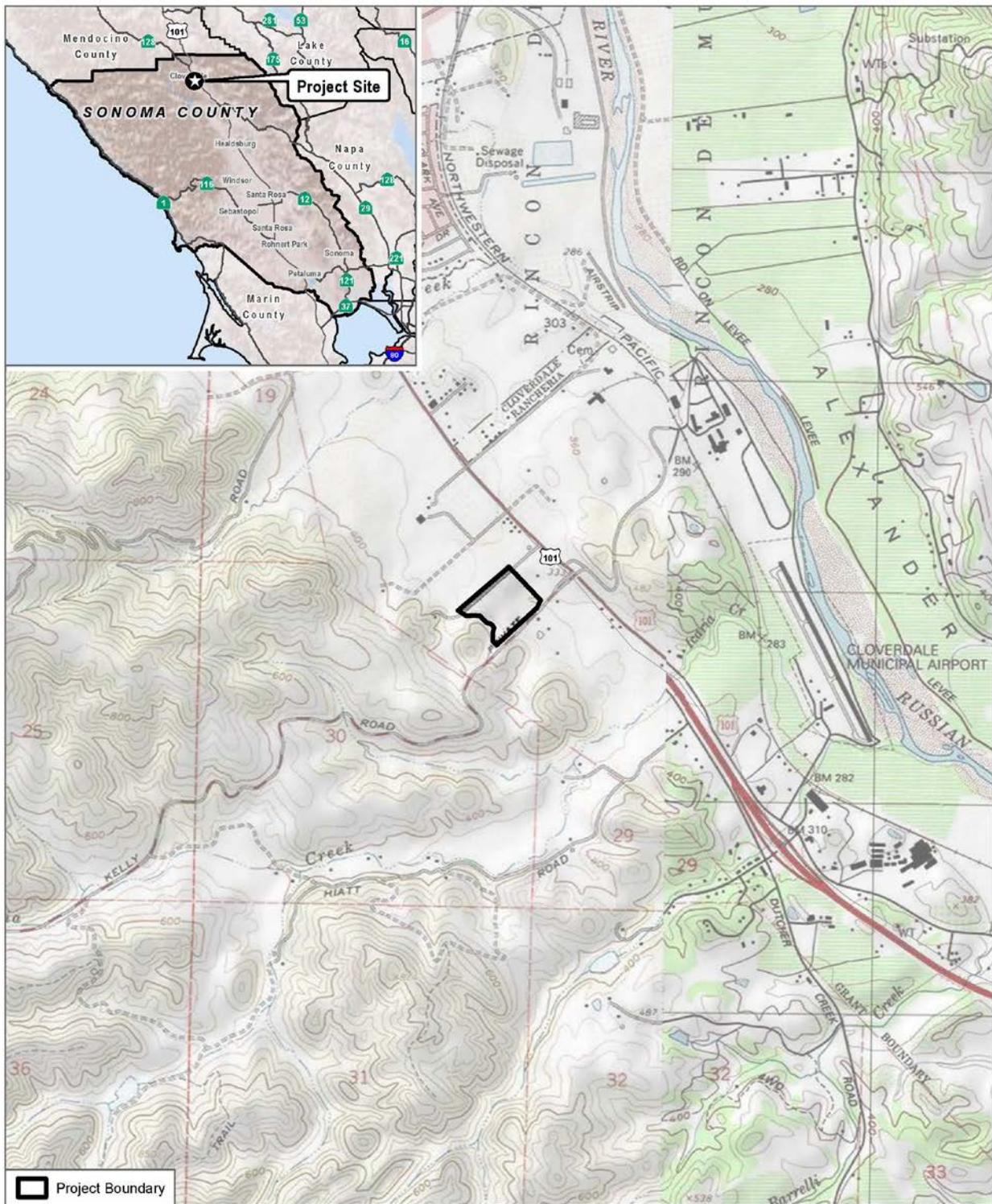
**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

**Attachments:** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

**Project Location**

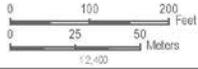
Cloverdale South Fields Project



 Project APE

SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK** 



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Ms. Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson  
Lytton Rancheria of California  
437 Aviation Bl.  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Ms. Mejia,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

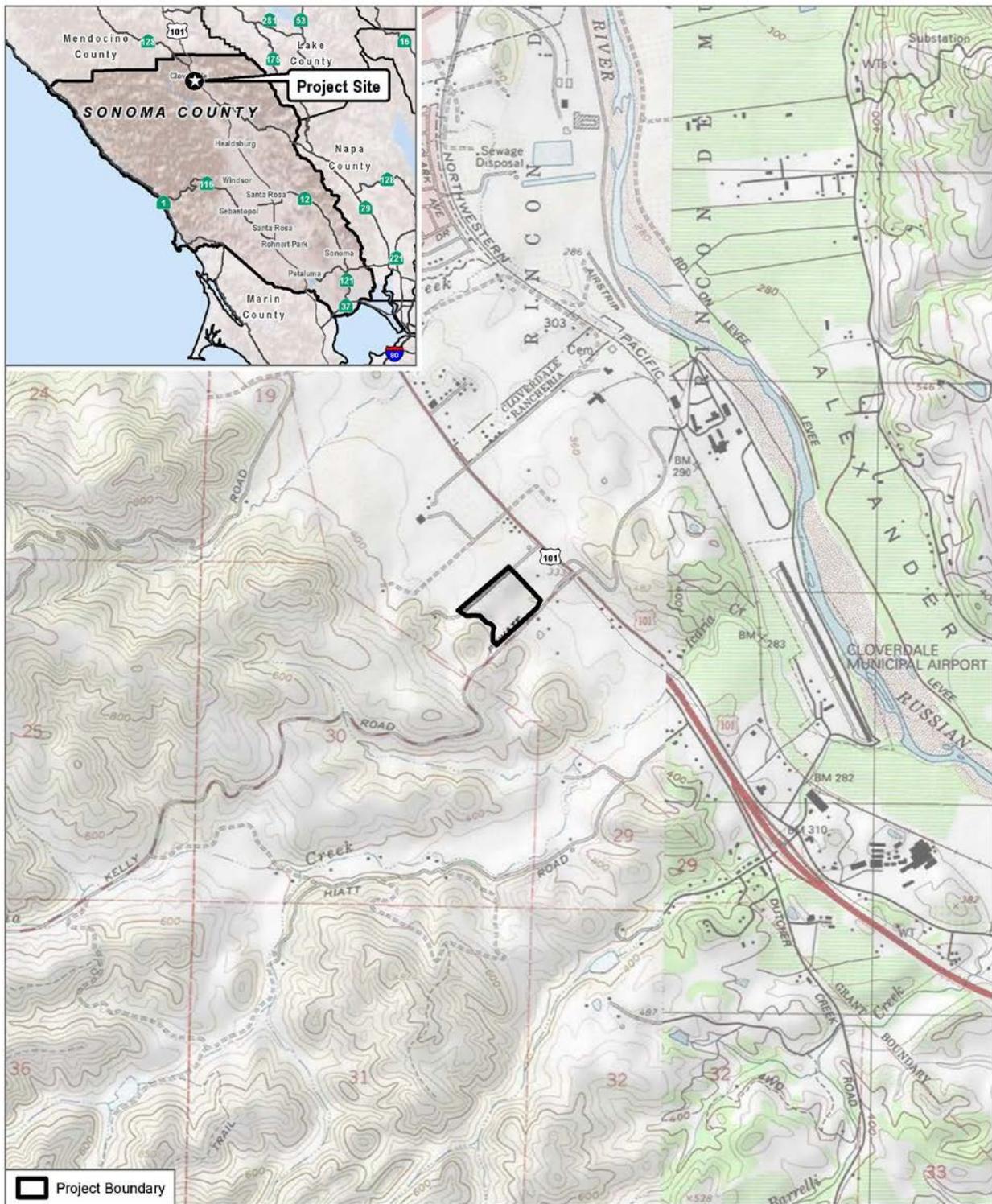
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Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

***Attachments:*** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

**Project Location**

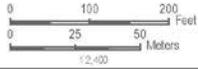
Cloverdale South Fields Project



 Project APE

SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK** 



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Ms. Sally Peterson, THPO  
Middletown Rancheria  
, 0

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Ms. Peterson,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

**Attachments:** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Mr. Greg Sarris, Chairperson  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
6400 Redwood Dr. #300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Sarris,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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Respectfully,

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
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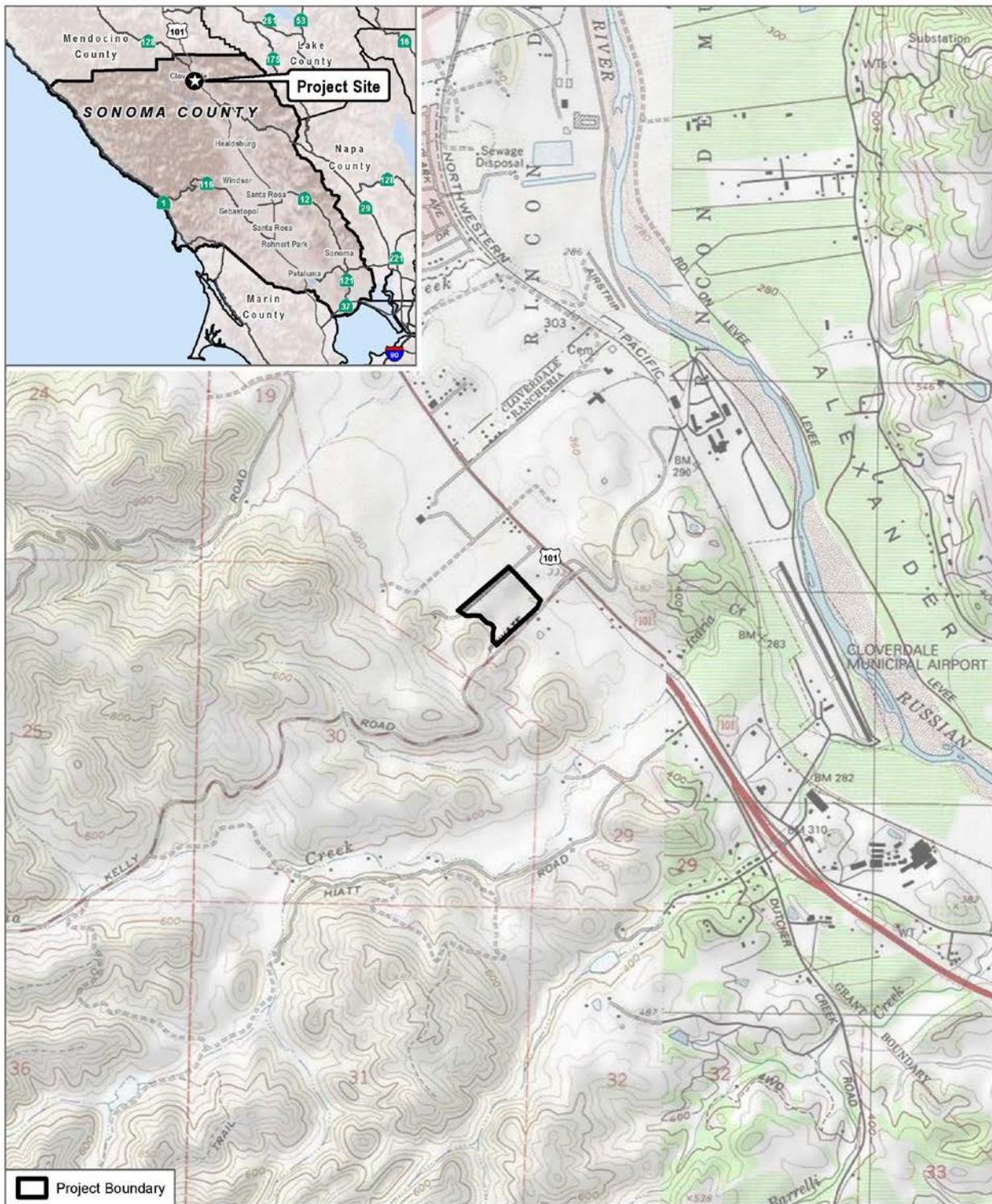
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Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

**Project Location**

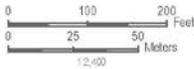
Cloverdale South Fields Project



 Project APE

SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK** 



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Mr. Jose Simon III, Chairperson  
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 1035  
Middletown, CA 95461

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Simon III,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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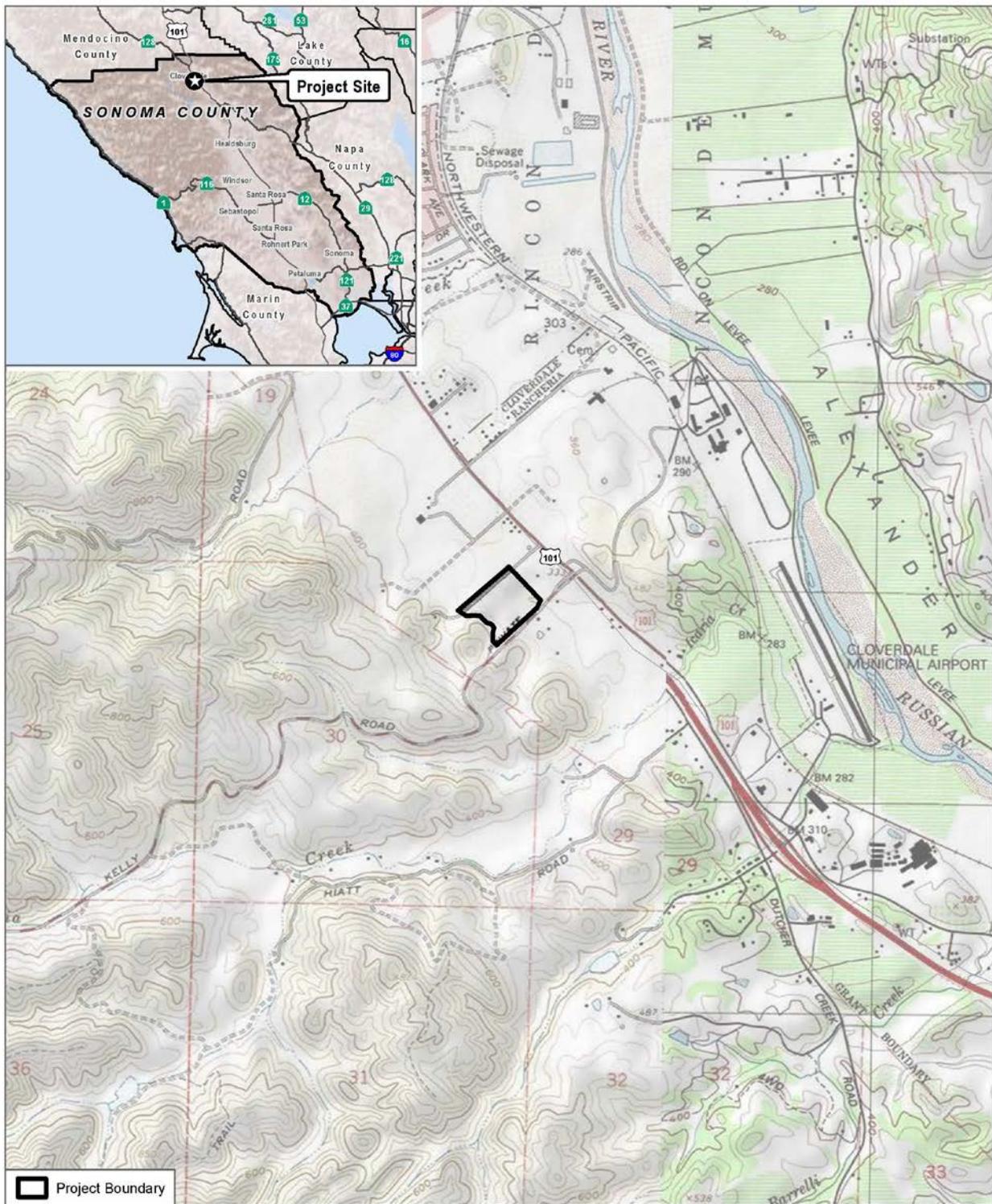
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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



FIGURE 1

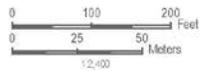
Project Location

Cloverdale South Fields Project



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Loren Smith, THPO  
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria  
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Smith,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

A NWIC records search did not identify any Native American cultural resources within or near the project area. NAHC Sacred Lads File search did, however, indicate that a resources is present in the search area. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. This letter is not intended to represent notification pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Consultation pursuant to AB 52 will be completed by the lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

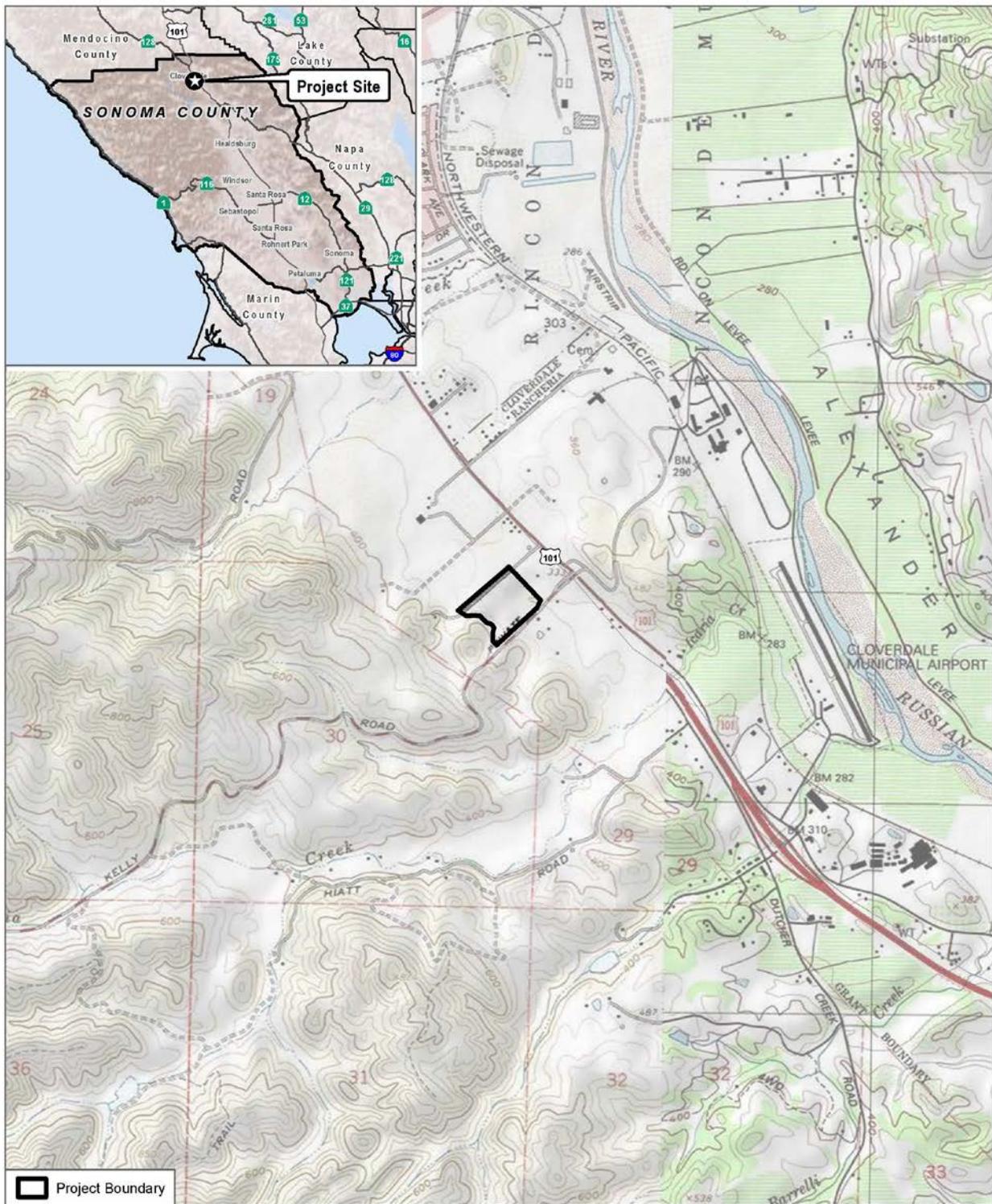
**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

***Attachments:*** Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

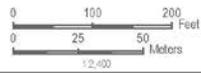
**Project Location**

Cloverdale South Fields Project



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Ms. Leona Williams, Chairperson  
Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
500 B Pinoleville Drive  
Ukiah, CA 95482

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Ms. Williams,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

***Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site***

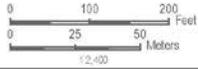




 Project APE

SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK** 



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project

January 8, 2021

Mr. Chris Wright, Chairperson  
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 607  
Geyserville, CA 95441

***Subject: Information Request for the Cloverdale Unified School District South Fields Project, Sonoma County, California***

Dear Mr. Wright,

At the request of for the Cloverdale Unified School District (District), Dudek is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the proposed South Fields Project (Project) in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The project proposes to develop a sports field complex that would support existing District athletic programs and allow community use outside of school hours.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me by phone or email.

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

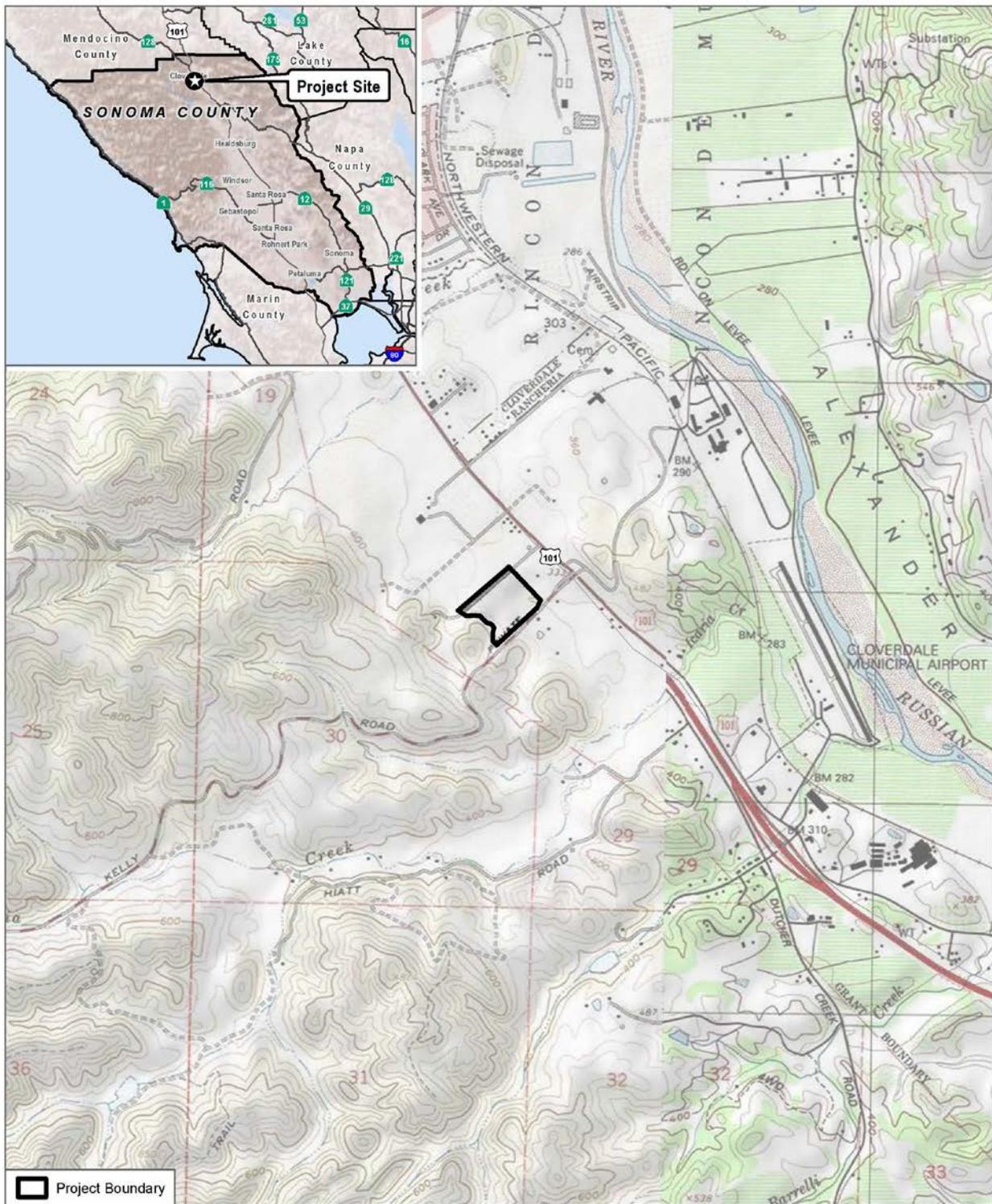
**DUDEK**

Phone: 916.530.8654

Email: [rowen@dudek.com](mailto:rowen@dudek.com)

Cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

***Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location, Figure 2. Project Site***



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle



**FIGURE 1**

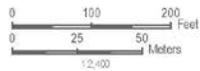
**Project Location**

Cloverdale South Fields Project



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2020)

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

Cloverdale South Fields Project