



*Planning for Success.*

July 27, 2022

James Gwise  
Architect  
Studio Gwise  
837 A. Stannage Ave.  
Albany, CA 94706  
jgwise@jameswise.com

Re: 12400 Skyline Blvd. Home Construction Archaeological Investigation

Dear Mr. Gwise,

This report documents the results from the archaeological survey on July 6, 2022 of the project site, construction of a new house on a three-acre site, at 12400 Skyline Blvd. The project site is located in Woodside, San Mateo County, California, on the Woodside USGS Quadrangle 7.5, UTM 557759.94 easting and UTM 4146557.66 northing. The township is 6S and range is 4W. Figure 1, Location Map presents the location of the project site with the Town of Woodside. Figure 2, Site Photographs, presents an aerial photograph of the project site and site photographs.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This archaeological report includes the results from an archival database search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), a request for a Sacred Lands Records search from California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a review of the project site soil types, and a pedestrian survey.

### **Archival Database Search**

The archival database search was conducted through the NWIC, NWIC file number 21-2063, of the California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) affiliated with

**EMC PLANNING GROUP INC.**  
A LAND USE PLANNING & DESIGN FIRM

301 Lighthouse Avenue Suite C Monterey California 93940 Tel 831-649-1799 Fax 831-649-8399  
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the State of California Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento. The NWIC was provided with a location map and coordinates of the project area, with a request of the archaeological and non-archaeological resources within ¼ mile radius of the project site boundary.

### **Sacred Lands Records Search**

A Sacred Land File and Native American Contacts List was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission via email on June 7, 2022. The results of the Sacred Land File came back positive. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to specifically contact. In addition, the California Native American Heritage Commission also provided a list of tribes who may also have knowledge of the cultural resources in the project area and these tribes were contacted as well. Please see Appendix A for the tribal letters. Please see Appendix B for the responses from the tribes.

### **Pedestrian Survey**

EMC Planning Group archaeologist Kaitlin Ruppert, a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Qualifications for Professional Archaeologist, conducted a pedestrian survey at the three-acres project site on July 6, 2022. The pedestrian survey was performed to determine if there were surface traces of historic or prehistoric materials on the site. Ms. Ruppert's resume is included as Appendix C.

Transects had to be adjusted due to the presence of two shipping containers, a Tesla power charger, solar chargers, and a wood pizza oven. Transects were from five-meters apart and walked in an east to west pattern. Ground visibility was poor throughout the survey due to wood chips, foliage, and steams of dead plants. In the eastern section, flowers, weeds, pine leaves, broken branches covered the ground. A broken modern glass tumbler was observed.

### **SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

The significance of a cultural resource is determined by whether it qualifies as eligible for listing in the California Register, the National Register, or a local register. One or more the criteria for determination of eligibility must be met. The California Register criteria are:

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

The National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria are the following:

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

## **ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND**

The Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe's ancestral territory spanned from the San Francisco Bay to the Big Sur and at least 15,000 lived in this territory before European contact (Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe Copy History 2022). The Costanoan Rumsen Carmel tribe constructed tule boats that were used for fishing, trading, and transporting goods (Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe Copy Tule Boats 2022). Tule was not only used for boats, tule was also used for the construction of homes, mats, baskets, duck decoys, toys, and ropes (Tule Boats 2022). After the Mission Era the tribe went into exile to, "avoid violent persecution by settlers and California State sponsored racist policies

toward Native Americans” (History 2022). The tribe moved to Southern California where they found work on the ranchos in 1864 (History 2022).

“The Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute’s located in Moss Landing acknowledges that the land was home to the Hueñeren and Guacharron people (MBARI 2021). The website goes on to state that, “The native peoples of this area were taken to Mission San Juan Bautista and Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo. Native people taken to Mission San Juan Bautista are represented today by the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band” (MBARI2021). Before the Spanish arrived, the Amah Mutsun Tribe lived in twenty to thirty neighboring villages throughout the Pajaro River Basin and encompassing region (amahmutsen.org2021). The Amah Mutsun language, Mutsun, was unique because it was only spoken by the Amah Mutsun tribe (amahmutsen.org 2021). The tribe were effective cultural resource managers (Valentin Lopez, personal communication December 12, 2021) who managed the California landscape and resources before the Spanish arrived. Tule, grass, or ferns were used to thatch the dome structures that the Amah Mutusn lived in while, “dance enclosures were constructed in the middle of the village and were circular or oval in shape and consisted of a woven fence of brush or laurel branches about four and one-half feet high” (amahmutsen.org 2021). When the Spanish arrived the Amah Mutsun tribe were sent to the Missions Santa Cruz or San Juan Bautista (Amah Mutsun | History 2021).” The Amah Mutsun’s website states that the San Juan Bautista mission priest were, “excellent record-keepers” and it is because of these records we know that by 1833 there had been a total of 19,421 deaths at Mission San Juan Bautista (Amah Mutsun | History 2021).

The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area’s website states that, “the present-day Muwekma Ohlone Tribe is comprised of all of the known surviving American Indian lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay Region who trace their ancestry through the Missions Dolores, Santa Clara, and San Jose; and who were also members of the historic Federally Recognized Verona Band of Alameda County” (Muwekma Ohlone Tribe: Historical Overview 2021). Before Europeans arrived, the Muwekma Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who harvested shellfish, practiced land management techniques, and lived in permanent villages (Jrbp.stanford.edu. 2021). The tribe has a tradition of dancing. Dance houses called túpentak, were built and during some of the dances feathered ceremonial regalia was worn (Muwekma Ohlone Tribe: Customs and Traditions 2021).

In April 1850, only a few months before California was adopted into the United States, California legislation passed discriminatory laws against Native Californians (Johnston-Dodd 2002). These laws allowed for Native Californian children to be forced into indentured servitude and Native Californian men and women to be sold as slaves (Johnston-Dodd 2002; Native American Slave Market - Gold Chains: The Hidden History of Slavery in California 2019; Rosa: Kidnapped, Sold, and Killed 2019). The policy of indentured servitude did not end in California until 1937 (Valentin Lopez, personal communication December 12, 2021). The first governor of California Peter H. Burnett's January 1851 State of the State Address expressed, "that a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races until the Indian race becomes extinct must be expected..." (Peter Burnett's State of the State Address 2019). The state of California initially paid twenty-five cents for every Native American scalp that price increased to five dollars (amahmutsen.org 2021; Jeff 2021). From 1850-1852 the state of California spent a total of \$843,573.48 on military expeditions against Californian Native Americans (Johnston-Dodds 2002). Such expeditions continued in the state of California until 1859 (amahmutsen.org 2021).

Lafayette A. Dorrington was the Sacramento Agency Superintendent from 1918-1930. In 1927 Dorrington was tasked by Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs E.B. Meritt to investigate and then write a report regarding the status of land purchases for California Native American tribes (Lavery 2003). In 1927 Dorrington was tasked by Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs E.B. Meritt to investigate and then write a report regarding the status of land purchases for California Native American tribes (Lavery 2003). Dorrington's failed to reply to two of Meritt's letters. When Dorrington did submit his report to Meritt, Dorrington had decided without on-site visitation that majority of Native Americans in his jurisdiction did not need land to establish their homesite. Dorrington wrote this of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, "there is one band in Alameda County commonly known as the Verona Band, ... located near the town of Verona; these Indians were formerly those that resided in close proximity of the Mission San Jose. It does not appear at the present time there is need for the purchase of land for the establishment of their homes" (Muwekma Ohlone Tribe: Missions, Land, Rancheria 2021). Dorrington wrote the following of the Amah Mutsun tribe, whom he identifies as the San Juan Baptista Band, "In San Benito County, we find the San Juan Baptista Band, which reside in the vicinity of the Mission San Juan Baptista, which is located near the town of Hollister. These Indians have been well cared for by Catholic priests and no

land is required” (amahmutsen.org). The result of Dorrington’s report was that one hundred and thirty-five California Native American tribes, including the Amah Mutsun and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay, were removed from the list of recognized tribes (Ohlone Costanoan Esselen Nation 2021).

### **Paleoindian Period 12,000-10, 00 Before Common Era (BCE)**

During this timeframe there was a migration of peoples from the Asian continent to North America. The people at this time were nomadic hunter-gathers that lived in groups of 100 to 150 people (Locks et al. 2020). During the Paleoindian Period megafauna such as the mammoth and mastodon were hunted and the atlatl, a new type of weapon technology, was invented (Locks et al. 2020).

### **Early Archaic / Milling Stone Era 10,000- 4,000 BCE**

During the Milling Era slabs, cobble tools, and hand stones were developed to process foods such as seeds and nuts (Waugh and Basgall 2008; The Origins of California’s California Indian Tribes 2021). The decline of megafauna hunting during this period resulted in fewer projectile points being seen in the archaeological record.

### **3,500-600 BCE-Early Period in Central California**

The technology being used during the Early Period in Central California was the mortar and pestle (Jones 1996). The mortar and pestle were used for the processing not only food items such as acorns, which was a staple food item in the Californian Native American diet, but also nonfood items (Jones 1996). In addition, “the mortar and pestle have been correlated with high population density, storage sedentism, and complex sociopolitical organization” (Jones 1996 243).

### **1250-1769 CE- Late Period in Central California**

Trade was disrupted during this period which is indicated by the lack of obsidian seen in the archaeological deposits. Shell bead production increased and there was a shift from a nomadic lifestyle to a more sedentary lifestyle. This lifestyle shift is seen at an archaeological site in which, “growth increment of mussel shells indicate that site inhabitants collected mussels during all seasons (Jones and Schwitalla 2008 referring to referring to Kennett and Bottman 2006).

## **HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

### **Regional History**

While the Spanish laid claim to California they deemed the land too far north to colonize (Paddison 2005). It was when rumors of British and Russian interest in California that motivated the Spanish to begin a “sacred expedition” up the coast of California in 1769 (Paddison 2005). The expedition included three ships and two overland parties led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra (Paddison 2005). Later in 1769, Portolá’s overland expedition to Alta California resulted in the explorers becoming the first Europeans to see San Francisco Bay (Spanish Period: 1776 to 1882- Presidio of San Francisco 2021). Although, it was not until 1776 when 194 individuals, a mixture of civilians and soldiers, led by Juan Bautista de Anza established the presidio at the bay’s entrance (Spanish Period: 1776 to 1882- Presidio of San Francisco 2021). The Mission San Francisco de Asís, known as Mission Dolores was established in 1776 (Mission San Francisco de Asis 2021). The mission was built from 1782-1791 with Native American labor (Mission Dolores- Early History of the California Coast- A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary 2021). At the mission cemetery approximately 5,000 Native Americans from the Ohlone and Miwok tribes are buried within its grounds (Black 2021; Mission Dolores 2021).

### ***Woodside History***

When Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1822, the Spanish Land Grants were passed to private individuals. For example, the Governor of Mexico Juan Alvarado granted John Coppinger the Rancho Cañada de Raymundo grant (The History of Woodside | Town of Woodside California 2022). In 1841, Mr. Coppinger built the first wooden house in Woodside. Four years later Mr. Coppinger sold one thousand acres to Mr. Dennis Martin, who then built a house and two sawmills (The History of Woodside | Town of Woodside California 2022). By 1849, lumbar businessmen Dr. Robert Orville Tripp and M.A. Parkhurst established a direct road that led from the redwood forests and went to the head of the tidewater in Redwood Creek (The History of Woodside | Town of Woodside California 2022). The operation would be oxen dragging the lumbar over the road and then floating it up the creek by raft to San Francisco. There were eight sawmills and a shingle mill in Woodside, by 1855. When the lower hills of Woodside were timbered out the mills moved into the canyons and over the hills. Eventually, the

sawmills were replaced by farms, small cattle ranches, and vineyards (The History of Woodside | Town of Woodside California 2022). The town became incorporated in 1956 (The History of Woodside | Town of Woodside California 2022).

## **RESULTS**

### **Archival Database Search Results**

There are two reports within the project area S-3082 and S-33511. There are five reports within a quarter mile radius of the project area: S-3029, 16776, 25563, 24406, and 46397. The prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that are discussed in reports S-3082 and S-33511 will not be impacted by the home construction at the project site., The report S-16776 did record an archaeological site within a quarter mile of the project site. The archaeological site recorded was a single bedrock mortar cup with two Francisca chert flakes. This archaeological site will not be impacted by the project.

### **Sacred Lands Records Search Results**

A Sacred Land File and Native American Contacts List was requested from the California Native Heritage Commission via email on June 7, 2022. The Sacred Land File Search came back positive. The letters were sent out on July 11, 2022. Please see Appendix B for replies from the tribes.

### **USDA Soil Survey Results**

According to the USDA Web Soil Survey (2022), the soils within the project area consist of 99.9 percent Gazos loam, moderately steep, eroded and 0.1 percent of Candlestick-Barnabe Complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes.

### **Pedestrian Survey Results**

The survey results were negative. There was no surface evidence of cultural resources such as ground stone, debitage (flake rock from toolmaking), or charring from hearths. There was no surface evidence of historic archaeological resources.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The results of the pedestrian survey were negative. The results of the NWIC show that there is one archaeological site within a quarter mile radius of the project site. The California Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File Request search was



positive. The Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe recommends that a Native American monitor and an archaeologist be present for any ground disturbing activities.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The follow conditions of project approval are recommended to ensure that impacts would not be significant should unique archaeological resources or significant historical resources be accidentally discovered during earth -moving- activities.

1. Prior to construction, all personnel directly involved in project-related ground disturbance shall be provided archaeological and cultural sensitivity training. The training shall be conducted by a qualified Archaeologist that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology. The training shall take place at a day and time to be determined in conjunction with the project construction foreman, and prior to any scheduled ground disturbance. The training will include: a discussion of applicable laws and penalties; samples or visual aids of artifacts that could be encountered in the project vicinity, including what those artifacts and resources may look like partially buried, or wholly buried and freshly exposed; and instructions to halt work in the vicinity of any potential cultural resource discovery, and notify the archaeological or Native American monitor as necessary. If a handout is provided by the archaeologist, the foreman will keep a copy of it in his or her vehicle as a reference. Having reference material in the vehicle does not replace contacting an archaeologist or a Native American monitor should resources be uncovered.
2. In the event archaeological resources are encountered during ground disturbing activities, contractor shall temporarily halt or divert excavations within a 50 meter (165 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated. All potentially significant archaeological deposits shall be evaluated to demonstrate whether the resource is eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Resources, even if discovered during construction. If archaeological deposits are encountered, they will be evaluated and mitigated simultaneously in the timeliest manner practicable, allowing for recovery of materials and data by

standard archaeological procedures. For prehistoric archaeological sites, this data recovery involves the hand-excavated recovery and non-destructive analysis of a small sample of the deposit. Historic resources shall also be sampled through hand excavation, though architectural features may require careful mechanical exposure and hand excavation.

Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction activities shall be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance by a qualified Archaeologist. Significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, glass, ceramics, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts, or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resource is determined significant, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a research design and archaeological data recovery plan that will capture those categories of data for which the site is significant in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. The archaeologist shall also perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a comprehensive report complete with methods, results, and recommendations, and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered resources. Recommendations for permanent curation of recovered resources will not be applicable to prehistoric cultural resources materials or tribal cultural resources as such resources will be returned to the tribes. All significant prehistoric cultural materials and or tribal cultural resources recovered shall be, returned to Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the area.

3. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) contain the mandated procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains. According to the provisions in CEQA, if human remains are encountered at the site, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease and necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area shall be taken. The San Mateo County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The Coroner shall then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, who would, in turn, notify the person the Native American Heritage Commission identifies as the Most Likely Descendant of any human remains.

Further actions shall be determined, in part, by the desires of the Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the Native American Heritage Commission of the discovery. If the Most Likely Descendant does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the Most Likely Descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kaitlin Ruppert". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid and legible.

Kaitlin Ruppert MSc., RPA  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

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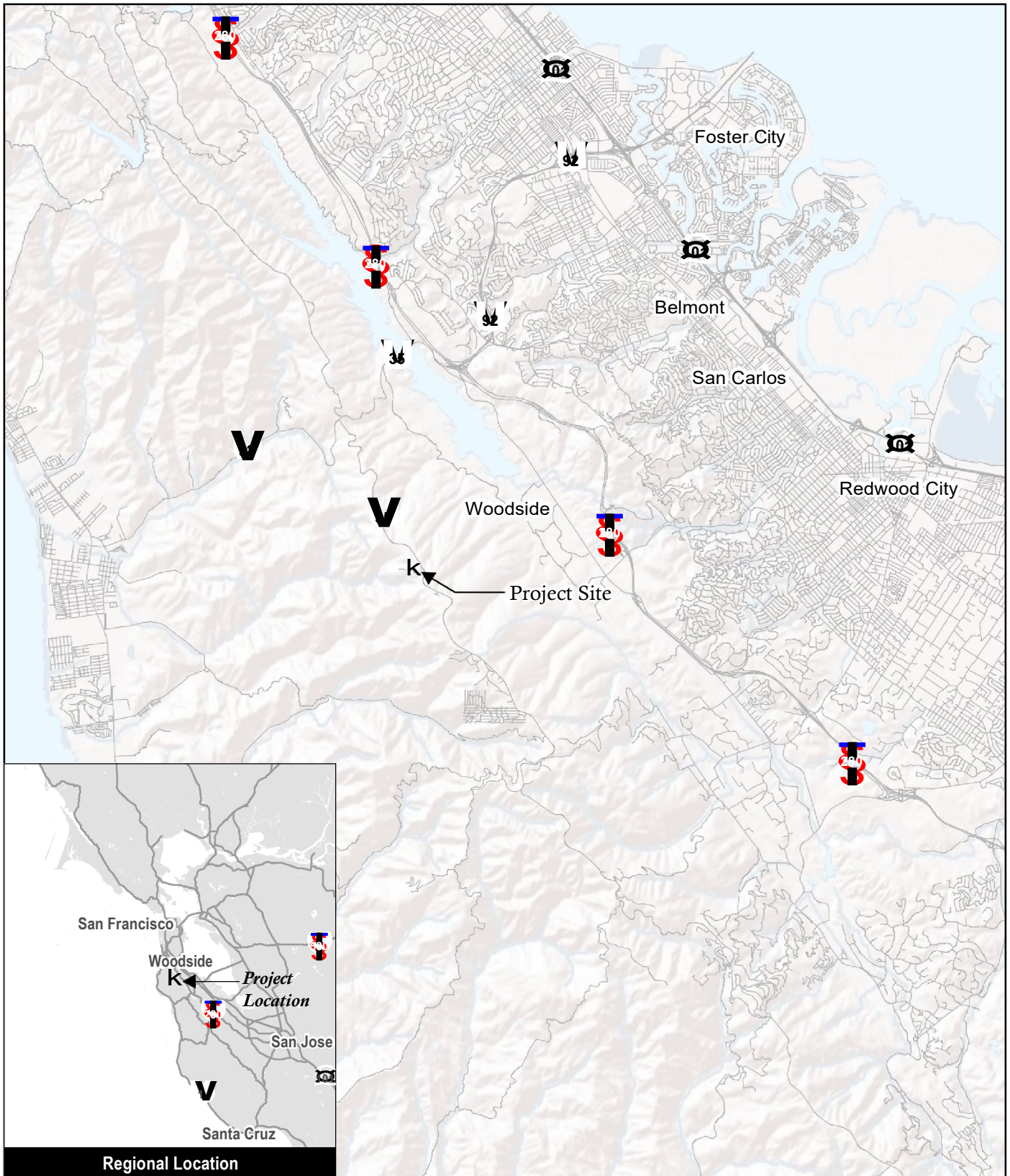
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Valentin Lopez, personal communication, December 12, 2021

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Source: ESRI 2014

Figure 1

# Location Map

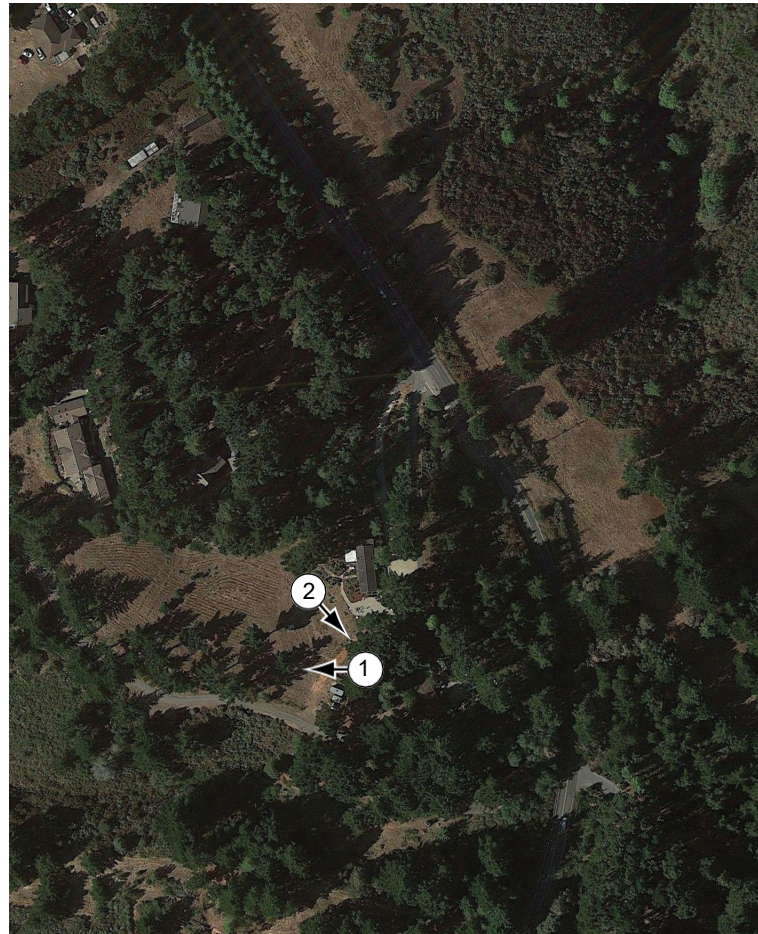


12400 Skyline Blvd. Home Construction Archaeological Investigation





① Site Overview to the west.



Source: Google Earth 2022  
Photographs: EMC Planning Group 2022



② Site Overview to the southeast.



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## **APPENDIX A**

TRIBAL LETTERS SENT OUT

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July 11, 2022

Tony Cerda  
Chairperson  
244 E. 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
Pomona, California 91766  
rumsen@aol.com

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Chairperson Cerda

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

According to the Native American Heritage Commission, the file search results were positive and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to contact regarding this positive result. In addition, we are reaching out to the local tribes, from the list that the Native American Heritage Commission provided us, to request additional information about the property. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred site issues within the immediate project area.

If you could provide your comments in writing to the email provided below or by phone call, we will make sure the comments are incorporated into our report. We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. I can be reached at email at [ruppert@emcplanning.com](mailto:ruppert@emcplanning.com) or phone at 831-649-1799 ext. 214

Sincerely,

Kaitlin Ruppert, MSc., RPA  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

**EMC PLANNING GROUP INC.**  
A LAND USE PLANNING & DESIGN FIRM

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via mail.

Ann Marie Sayers  
Chairperson  
P.O. Box 28  
Hollister, California 95024  
ams@indiancanyons.org

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

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Sincerely,

Kaitlin Ruppert, MSc., RPA  
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Kenneth Woodrow  
Chairperson  
1179 Rock Haven Ct.  
Salinas, California 93906  
Kwood8934@aol.com

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Chairperson Woodrow,

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

According to the Native American Heritage Commission, the file search results were positive and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to contact regarding this positive result. In addition, we are reaching out to the local tribes, from the list that the Native American Heritage Commission provided us, to request additional information about the property. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred site issues within the immediate project area.

If you could provide your comments in writing to the email provided below or by phone call, we will make sure the comments are incorporated into our report. We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. I can be reached at email at [ruppert@emcplanning.com](mailto:ruppert@emcplanning.com) or phone at 831-649-1799 ext. 214

Sincerely,

Kaitlin Ruppert, MSc., RPA  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

EMC PLANNING GROUP INC.  
A LAND USE PLANNING & DESIGN FIRM

601 Abrego Street, Monterey, CA 93940 Tel 831-649-1799 Fax 831-649-8399  
[www.emcplanning.com](http://www.emcplanning.com)



*Planning for Success.*

July 11, 2022

via mail.

Irene Zwierlein  
Chairperson  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
3030 Soda Bay Road  
Lakeport, California 95453  
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein,

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

According to the Native American Heritage Commission, the file search results were positive and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to contact regarding this positive result. In addition, we are reaching out to the local tribes, from the list that the Native American Heritage Commission provided us, to request additional information about the property. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred site issues within the immediate project area.

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July 11, 2022

via mail.

Andrew Galvan  
The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
P.O. Box 3388  
Fremont, California 94539  
chochenyo@aol.com

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Mr. Galvan,

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

According to the Native American Heritage Commission, the file search results were positive and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to contact regarding this positive result. In addition, we are reaching out to the local tribes, from the list that the Native American Heritage Commission provided us, to request additional information about the property. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred site issues within the immediate project area.

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July 11, 2022

Kanyon Sayers-Roods  
MLD  
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
1615 Pearson Court  
San Jose, California 95122  
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

According to the Native American Heritage Commission, the file search results were positive and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to contact regarding this positive result. In addition, we are reaching out to the local tribes, from the list that the Native American Heritage Commission provided us, to request additional information about the property. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred site issues within the immediate project area.

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*Planning for Success.*

July 11, 2022

via mail.

Monica Arellano  
Vice Chairwoman  
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of SF Bay Area  
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232  
Castro Valley, California 94546  
marellano@muwekma.org

Re: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File for construction at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

Dear Vice Chairwoman Arellano,

EMC Planning Group Inc. has been contracted to prepare an archaeological investigation report for the construction of a new house at 12400 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, California.

According to the Native American Heritage Commission, the file search results were positive and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista was listed as the tribe to contact regarding this positive result. In addition, we are reaching out to the local tribes, from the list that the Native American Heritage Commission provided us, to request additional information about the property. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred site issues within the immediate project area.

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## APPENDIX B

### RESULTS OF FOLLOW UP PHONE CALLS WITH TRIBES

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Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Chairperson Irene Zwierlein. I left a left voicemail.

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe, Desiree Cerda. Ms. Cerda recommends that an MLD and an archaeologist be present to monitor any ground disturbing activity. Ms. Cerda also requests a formal consultation on the project.

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, MLD Canyon Sayers-Roods. I left a voicemail.

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, Chairperson Ann Marie Sayers. The phone number is disconnected.

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Area, Vice Chairwoman Monica Arellano. Her voicemail box is full.

The Ohlone Indian Tribe, Mr. Andrew Galvan. I left a voicemail.

Wuksache Indian Tribe/ Eshom Valley Band, Chairperson Kenneth Woodrow. I left a voicemail.



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## **APPENDIX C**

KAITLIN RUPPERT'S RESUME

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## Kaitlin Ruppert, MS, RPA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL  
ARCHAEOLOGIST

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Ruppert joined the firm in 2021 and has been working in the field of archaeology since 2015. She is responsible for conducting archaeological surveys, conducting database inquiries and Sacred Lands records searches, Native American consultation, archaeological testing, recommendations for listing through the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places, and report preparation. She also prepares cultural resources sections of environmental documentation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Her experience includes conducting numerous intensive-level archaeological surveys, conducting construction monitoring, preparing field reports, constructing test pits, screening and excavating artifacts, and data entry for artifacts. In addition, Ms. Ruppert has had the honor and privilege of working with human skeletal remains. Having experience not only in an academic setting but also in the field. When recording human skeletal remains Ms. Ruppert follows the "Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains" Volume Editors: Jane E. Buikstra and Douglas H. Ubelaker 1994 and "Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains IFA Paper No. 7" editors Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I. McKinley. One instance of identifying cremated human skeletal remains in the field lead to the protection of the site and the reburial of the individual lead by local Native American tribes.

### EDUCATION

M.S. University of Durham, United Kingdom;  
Palaeopathology, 2018

B.A. California State University,  
Sacramento;  
Anthropology, 2011

### REGISTRATIONS

- The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

### MEMBERSHIP

- Society for American Archaeology
- British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology

### CERTIFICATES AND TRAINING

*Curating Human Remains in Museums*  
Human Remains Subject Specialist  
Network, Manchester Museum,  
Manchester, England, 2017,

The University of Sheffield Human Osteology  
Field School, The University of Sheffield,  
Sheffield, England, June 2011

*Laboratory Methods in the Identification of  
Human Skeletal Remains*, Mercyhurst  
College, Erie, Pennsylvania, 2010

### PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC ASSOCIATIONS

- IRLAB Moudle # 2 Theory and Ethical Practice of Bioarchaeology- Ohio, October 2018.
- Digging Anthropology in the Sanisera Necropolis- Spain, August-September 2018
- San Bernardino County Museum, 2014-2015
- Peace Corps – Republic of Georgia, Village Shroma, 2012-2014
- Montpelier Archaeological Expedition – Virginia, April-May, 2015
- Sheffield Manor Lodge Field School – England, July 2011